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**1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER**

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**1.1 Product identifier****Product name** CLEAN BOWLED**Synonyms****1.2 Uses and uses advised against****Uses** HEAVY DUTY CLEANING AGENT • TOILET BOWL CLEANER**1.3 Details of the supplier of the product****Supplier name** DUBOIS CHEMICALS AUSTRALIA PTY LIMITED**Address** 305 Frankston Dandenong Rd, Dandenong South, VIC, 3175, AUSTRALIA**Telephone** (03) 9768 3860**Email** [sales@duboischchemicals.com.au](mailto:sales@duboischchemicals.com.au)**Website** <http://duboischchemicals.com.au/>**1.4 Emergency telephone numbers****Emergency** 13 11 26 (Poisons Information Centre)

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**2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

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**2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture**

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

**Physical Hazards**

Not classified as a Physical Hazard

**Health Hazards**

Acute Toxicity: Oral: Category 4

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 1B

Serious Eye Damage / Eye Irritation: Category 1

Acute Toxicity: Inhalation: Category 4

Toxic to Reproduction: Category 2

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Category 2

**Environmental Hazards**

Aquatic Toxicity (Acute): Category 2

Aquatic Toxicity (Chronic): Category 3

**2.2 GHS Label elements****Signal word** DANGER**Pictograms**

**PRODUCT NAME CLEAN BOWLED****Hazard statements**

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H361fd	Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H401	Toxic to aquatic life.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**Prevention statements**

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection.

**Response statements**

P301 + P330 + P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303 + P361 + P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304 + P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P305 + P351 + P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308 + P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician.
P321	Specific treatment is advised - see first aid instructions.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

**Storage statements**

P405	Store locked up.
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**Disposal statements**

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with relevant regulations.
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**2.3 Other hazards**

No information provided.

**3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS****3.1 Substances / Mixtures**

Ingredient	CAS Number	EC Number	Content
PHOSPHORIC ACID	7664-38-2	231-633-2	60%
NONYLPHENOL, ETHOXYLATED	9016-45-9	500-024-6	10%
SULPHAMIC ACID	5329-14-6	226-218-8	10%
DIDECYL DIMETHYL AMMONIUM CHLORIDE	7173-51-5	230-525-2	8%

**4. FIRST AID MEASURES****4.1 Description of first aid measures**

<b>Eye</b>	If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre, a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
<b>Inhalation</b>	If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. To protect rescuer, use a Type A (Organic vapour) respirator or an Air-line respirator (in poorly ventilated areas). Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. Also rest and keep warm.
<b>Skin</b>	If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water.
<b>Ingestion</b>	For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor (at once). If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Rinse mouth out with water and give plenty of water to drink.
<b>First aid facilities</b>	Eye wash facilities and safety shower should be available.

**4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**

Causes burns.

**4.3 Immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

**CORROSIVE POISONING TREATMENT:** Immediate treatment preferably in a hospital is mandatory. It is also important to attempt to discover the chemical substances ingested. In treating corrosive poisoning, **DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING; DO NOT ATTEMPT GASTRIC LAVAGE; and DO NOT ATTEMPT TO NEUTRALISE THE CORROSIVE SUBSTANCE.** Vomiting will increase the severity of damage to the oesophagus as the corrosive substance will again come in contact with it. Attempting gastric lavage may result in perforating either the oesophagus or stomach. Immediately dilute the corrosive substance by having the patient drink milk or water. If the trachea has been damaged tracheostomy may be required. For oesophageal burns begin broad-spectrum antibiotics and corticosteroid therapy. Intravenous fluids will be required if oesophageal or gastric damage prevents ingestion of liquids. Long-range therapy will be directed toward preventing or treating oesophageal scars and strictures.

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**5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

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**5.1 Extinguishing media**

Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

**5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture**

Non flammable. May evolve toxic gases (acetic acid, hydrocarbons, carbon oxides, nitrogen oxides) when heated to decomposition. Vapour may form explosive mixtures with air.

**5.3 Advice for firefighters**

Evacuate area and contact emergency services. Toxic gases may be evolved in a fire situation. Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) when combating fire. Use waterfog to cool intact containers and nearby storage areas.

**5.4 Hazchem code**

2X  
2 Fine Water Spray.  
X Wear liquid-tight chemical protective clothing and breathing apparatus. Contain spill and run-off.

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**6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

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**6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

Wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as detailed in section 8 of the SDS. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Contact emergency services where appropriate.

**6.2 Environmental precautions**

Prevent product from entering drains and waterways.

**6.3 Methods of cleaning up**

Contain spillage, then cover / absorb spill with sodium carbonate or similar, collect and place in suitable containers for treatment and/or disposal. Eliminate all sources of ignition.

**6.4 Reference to other sections**

See Sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

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**7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

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**7.1 Precautions for safe handling**

Before use carefully read the product label. Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas.

**7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

Store tightly sealed in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, removed from incompatible substances, heat or ignition sources and foodstuffs. Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use. Check regularly for leaks or spills. Large storage areas should be bunded and have appropriate fire protection and ventilation systems.

**7.3 Specific end uses**

No information provided.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 8.1 Control parameters

#### Exposure standards

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
		ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Phosphoric acid	SWA [AUS]	--	1	--	3

#### Biological limits

No biological limit values have been entered for this product.

### 8.2 Exposure controls

**Engineering controls** Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical explosion proof extraction ventilation is recommended. Maintain vapour levels below the recommended exposure standard.

#### PPE

- Eye / Face** Wear splash-proof goggles.
- Hands** Wear nitrile or neoprene gloves.
- Body** Wear coveralls. When using large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely, wear a PVC apron and PVC boots.
- Respiratory** Where an inhalation risk exists, wear a Type A (Organic vapour) respirator.



## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	CLEAR LIQUID
Odour	FRAGRANT ODOUR
Flammability	NON FLAMMABLE
Flash point	NOT RELEVANT
Boiling point	95°C to 115°C
Melting point	NOT AVAILABLE
Evaporation rate	NOT AVAILABLE
pH	1.5 to 2.0 (1 % solution)
Vapour density	NOT AVAILABLE
Relative density	NOT AVAILABLE
Solubility (water)	MISCIBLE
Vapour pressure	17 kPa
Upper explosion limit	NOT RELEVANT
Lower explosion limit	NOT RELEVANT
Partition coefficient	NOT AVAILABLE
Autoignition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Decomposition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Viscosity	NOT AVAILABLE
Explosive properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Oxidising properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Odour threshold	NOT AVAILABLE

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### 10.1 Reactivity

Carefully review all information provided in sections 10.2 to 10.6.

### 10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

## PRODUCT NAME CLEAN BOWLED

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Polymerization will not occur.

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Incompatible with oxidising agents (e.g. hypochlorites), alkalis (e.g. sodium hydroxide), acetaldehyde, phosphorus trichloride, potassium t-butoxide, heat and ignition sources.

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

May evolve toxic gases (acetic acid, hydrocarbons, carbon oxides, nitrogen oxides) when heated to decomposition.

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## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

**Acute toxicity** Harmful if swallowed or if inhaled. Ingestion may result in burns of the mouth and throat, as well as a danger of perforation of the oesophagus and the stomach.

#### Information available for the ingredients:

Ingredient	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
PHOSPHORIC ACID	1530 mg/kg (rat)	2740 mg/kg (rabbit)	3846 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (rat)
NONYLPHENOL, ETHOXYLATED	1310 mg/kg (rat)	2000 mg/kg (rabbit)	--
SULPHAMIC ACID	3160 mg/kg (rat)	--	--
DIDECYL DIMETHYL AMMONIUM CHLORIDE	84 mg/kg (rat)	> 2,000 mg/kg (rat)	--

**Skin** Contact may result in irritation, redness, pain, rash, dermatitis and possible burns.

**Eye** Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain, redness, corneal burns and possible serious eye damage.

**Sensitisation** Not classified as causing skin or respiratory sensitisation.

**Mutagenicity** Not classified as a mutagen.

**Carcinogenicity** Not classified as a carcinogen.

**Reproductive** Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

**STOT - single exposure** Over exposure may result in irritation of the nose and throat, coughing and bronchitis. High level exposure may result in ulceration of the respiratory tract, lung tissue damage, chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema. Effects may be delayed.

**STOT - repeated exposure** May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Adverse effects are generally associated with single exposure. However, repeated exposure may result in darkening of the skin, erosion of the tooth enamel, and damage to the respiratory system.

**Aspiration** Not classified as causing aspiration.

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## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### 12.1 Toxicity

Toxic to aquatic life. Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

Acetic acid is expected to rapidly degrade.

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Acetic acid does not bioaccumulate or contaminate the food chain.

### 12.4 Mobility in soil

Soluble in water.

### 12.5 Other adverse effects

No information provided.

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## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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**PRODUCT NAME CLEAN BOWLED****13.1 Waste treatment methods**

**Waste disposal** Wearing protective equipment detailed above, and ensuring any ignition sources are eliminated, absorb with sodium carbonate - sodium bicarbonate, collect and dispose of to an approved landfill site. Contact the manufacturer/supplier for additional information (if required).

**Legislation** Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

**14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE



	LAND TRANSPORT (ADG)	SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO)	AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO)
<b>14.1 UN Number</b>	1760	1760	1760
<b>14.2 Proper Shipping Name</b>	CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains Phosphoric acid, Didecyl dimethyl ammonium chloride)	CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains Phosphoric acid, Didecyl dimethyl ammonium chloride)	CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains Phosphoric acid, Didecyl dimethyl ammonium chloride)
<b>14.3 Transport hazard class</b>	8	8	8
<b>14.4 Packing Group</b>	II	II	II

**14.5 Environmental hazards**

Marine Pollutant.

**14.6 Special precautions for user**

**Hazchem code** 2X  
**GTEPG** 8A1  
**EmS** F-A, S-B

**Other information** The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required when transported in packages of less than 5 kg/L (UN Model Regulations: Special Provision 375; IATA: Special Provision A197; IMDG: Special Provision 969) or less than 500 kg/L by Australian Road and Rail.

**15. REGULATORY INFORMATION****15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

**Poison schedule** Classified as a Schedule 6 (S6) Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

**Classifications** Safe Work Australia criteria is based on the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS Revision 7).

**Inventory listings** **AUSTRALIA: AIC (Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals)**  
All components are listed on AIC, or are exempt.

**16. OTHER INFORMATION**

**Additional information** **RESPIRATORS:** In general the use of respirators should be limited and engineering controls employed to avoid exposure. If respiratory equipment must be worn ensure correct respirator selection and training is undertaken. Remember that some respirators may be extremely uncomfortable when used for long periods. The use of air powered or air supplied respirators should be considered where prolonged or repeated use is necessary.

**ACIDS:** When mixing acids with water (diluting), caution must be taken as heat will be generated which causes violent spattering. Always add a small volume of acid to a large volume of water, NEVER the reverse.

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:**

The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as form of product, method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment is made.

**HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE:**

It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: form of product; frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control measures; protective equipment used and method of application. Given that it is impractical to prepare a report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

**Abbreviations**

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
CAS #	Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds
CNS	Central Nervous System
EC No.	EC No - European Community Number
EMS	Emergency Schedules (Emergency Procedures for Ships Carrying Dangerous Goods)
GHS	Globally Harmonized System
GTEPG	Group Text Emergency Procedure Guide
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
LC50	Lethal Concentration, 50% / Median Lethal Concentration
LD50	Lethal Dose, 50% / Median Lethal Dose
mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Milligrams per Cubic Metre
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
pH	relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).
ppm	Parts Per Million
STEL	Short-Term Exposure Limit
STOT-RE	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)
STOT-SE	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons
SWA	Safe Work Australia
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TWA	Time Weighted Average

**Report status**

This document has been compiled by RMT on behalf of the manufacturer, importer or supplier of the product and serves as their Safety Data Sheet ('SDS').

It is based on information concerning the product which has been provided to RMT by the manufacturer, importer or supplier or obtained from third party sources and is believed to represent the current state of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the product at the time of issue. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained directly from the manufacturer, importer or supplier.

While RMT has taken all due care to include accurate and up-to-date information in this SDS, it does not provide any warranty as to accuracy or completeness. As far as lawfully possible, RMT accepts no liability for any loss, injury or damage (including consequential loss) which may be suffered or incurred by any person as a consequence of their reliance on the information contained in this SDS.

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