

Version 4.0 Safety Data Sheet Revised 28 June 2021 BCL AHS HI PH 3400

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name BLUE CORAL HI pH 3400 HW

Material number V30924

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use Transportation Wash

Australian Distributor Velocity Vehicle Care Pty Ltd

5 Horsburgh Drive, Altona North, Vic, 3025

Ph: 1300 990 074

Email: orders@velocitvvehiclecare.com

Australia: 1800 127 406

Emergency Number

NZ Distributor Velocity Vehicle Care NZ Ltd Level 4

3 London St, Hamilton, 3204

Phone: 0800 483 562 (0800 4 VELOC) Email: orders@velocityvehiclecare.com

Emergency Number New Zealand: 0800 243 622

Overseas Supplier NCS Vehicle Care

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Dangerous Goods Classification

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code 7th ed.) for transport by Road and Rail.

Classified as a Dangerous Good under NZS 5433:2012 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

GHS Classification

Hazardous according to the criteria of the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) 7th ed.

Skin corrosion Category 1B
Eye damage Category 1

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal Word DANGER



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Hazard statements

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Precautionary statements

Prevention

P260 Do not breathe mists.

P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

P280 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.

Response

P301 + P330 + P331 + P310 **IF SWALLOWED**: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a doctor or medical centre.

P303 + P361 + P353 **IF ON SKIN** (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with shower

P304 + P340 + P310 **IF INHALED**: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a doctor or medical centre.

P305 + P351 + P338 + P310 **IF IN EYES**: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a doctor or medical centre.

P333 + P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical attention.

P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Storage

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents & container in accordance with local, regional & national Regulations.



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SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

Hazardous components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration [%]
2-aminoethanol	141-43-5	≥ 10 - < 20
2-butoxyethanol	111-76-2	≥ 5 - < 10
Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated	68439-46-3	≥ 5 - < 10
Sodium xylenesulfonate	1300-72-7	≥ 5 - < 10
Tetrasodium ethylenediamenetetraacetate	64-02-8	≥ 5 - < 10
Sulfonic acids, C14-16-alkane hydroxy and C14-16-alkene, sodium salts	68439-57-6	≥ 5 - < 10
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	0 < 2

The exact percentages of disclosed substances are withheld as trade secrets.

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

	Move non-essential personnel away from treatment area, spill, or dangerous area.
General advice	Do not leave the victim unattended. Symptoms of exposure may appear several
General advice	hours later. Have this safety data sheet available for emergency/medical responders.

Remove to fresh air. Treat symptomatically. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. If inhaled If unconscious, place in recovery position and seek medical advice.

> Immediate medical treatment is necessary as untreated wounds from corrosion of the skin heal slowly and with difficulty. Wash off immediately with plenty of water for at least 20 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. If skin looks burned, cover burn with a loose sterile gauze dressing. Take victim to hospital or a medical centre as soon as possible as untreated wounds resulting from chemical burns heal slowly and with difficulty Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

In case of eye contact

If swallowed

aiders

In case of skin

contact

Small amounts splashed into eyes can cause irreversible tissue damage and blindness. In the case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice. Continue rinsing eyes during transport to hospital. Remove contact lenses. Protect unharmed eye. Keep eye wide open while rinsing. If symptoms persist after medical treatment, consult a specialist.

Keep respiratory tract clear. Rinse mouth with water.

If vomiting occurs, have victim lean forward to reduce risk of aspiration. Rinse mouth with water again. Immediately call a Poison Centre or doctor. Treatment is urgently required. Transport to a hospital. Do NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by a doctor or Poison Centre. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Protection of first

If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

Notes to physician

Treat symptomatically as for strongly alkaline substances. Effects may be delayed.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Effects are immediate and delayed.

Symptoms may include blistering, irritation, burns, and pain. Effects are dependent on exposure (dose, concentration, contact time).

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. Review section 2 of SDS to see all potential hazards.



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SECTION 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Dry chemical

Alcohol-resistant foam Carbon dioxide (CO2)

Water spray

Unsuitable extinguishing

Suitable extinguishing

media

media

Do not use high volume water jets as an extinguisher, as this will

spread the fire.

Specific hazards during

Hazardous combustion

firefighting

products

Not flammable or combustible. May produce toxic fumes.

Carbon dioxide (CO2) Carbon monoxide

Smoke

Nitrogen oxides (NOx)

Special protective

equipment for firefighters

Firefighters are to wear self-contained breathing apparatus if in risk of

exposure to fumes or products of combustion.

Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. In the event of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations. For safety reasons in case of fire, cans should be stored separately in closed

containments.

Use a water spray to cool fully closed containers.

Specific extinguishing methods

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Ensure adequate ventilation. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Avoid inhalation, ingestion and contact with skin and eyes. When workers are facing concentrations above the exposure limit, they must use appropriate certified respirators. Ensure cleanup is conducted by trained personnel only. Refer to protective measures listed in Sections 7 and 8.

Environmental precautions

Do not allow contact with soil. Prevent runoff to waterways, drains, stormwater or sewer.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Stop leak if safe to do so. Contain spillage and collect with noncombustible absorbent material e.g., sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite, and place in container for disposal according to local / national regulations (see Section 13). Residues may be neutralised with a dilute weak acid then rinse area thoroughly with plenty of water. Flush away traces with water. For large spills (>5L), dike spilled material or otherwise contain material to ensure runoff does not reach a waterway.



SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Advice on safe handling Do not breathe mists, vapours or spray. Use only with adequate

ventilation. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the application area. For personal protection see

section 8.

When diluting, always add the product slowly to the water. Never add the water directly to the product as violent spattering can occur.

Conditions for safe storage Do not store near acids or strong oxidising agents.

> Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept

upright to prevent leakage. Check regularly for leaks.

Electrical installations / working materials must comply with the

technological safety standards.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	TWA	2 mg/m3	SWA/NZ WES
2-aminoethanol	141-43-5	TWA	3 ppm / 7.5 mg/m ³	SWA/NZ WES
		STEL	6 ppm / 15 mg/m ³	SWA
2-butoxyethanol	111-76-2	TWA	20 ppm / 96.9 mg/m ³	SWA
		STEL	50 ppm / 242 mg/m ³	SWA
		TWA	25 ppm / 121 mg/m ³	NZ WES

Biological occupational exposure limits						
Component	CAS-No.	Control	Biological	Sampling time	Permissible	Basis
		parameters	specimen		concentration	
None allocated						

Effective exhaust ventilation system. Maintain air concentrations below **Engineering measures**

occupational exposure standards.

Personal protective equipment

Avoid breathing mists or sprays. Use respiratory protection unless adequate local exhaust ventilation is provided, or exposure assessment Respiratory protection

demonstrates that work exposures are within recommended exposure

guidelines.

Wear chemical resistant gloves e.g. nitrile, neoprene, butyl, natural Hand protection

rubber.

Tightly fitting safety goggles or safety glasses with side-shields. Face Eye protection

shield.

Skin protection Wear protective clothing and footwear.



Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practices. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before re-use. Hygiene measures

Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling. Provide suitable wash facilities for quick drenching or flushing of

the eyes and body in case of contact or splash hazard.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance liquid amber Colour

Odour characteristic

Odour Threshold No data available

13 рΗ

Melting point/freezing point No data available No data available Boiling point Non-flammable Flash point

Evaporation rate No data available Upper explosion limit Not applicable Lower explosion limit Not applicable Vapour pressure No data available Relative vapour density No data available 1.102 - 1.116 g/cm3 Density

Water solubility soluble

Solubility in other solvents Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

Not determined No data available

Auto-ignition temperature Not determined Thermal decomposition No data available Viscosity, kinematic 17 mm2/s (40°C)

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability Stable under normal conditions.

Reacts violently with acids: will generate excessive heat and cause Possibility of hazardous reactions

spattering. Will generate excessive heat when mixed with water. When

diluting, always add the product to the water to avoid excessive

spattering.

Conditions to avoid Extremes of temperature

Incompatible materials Acids



Combustion decomposition products include:

oxides of carbons

Hazardous decomposition

products

Skin

Inhalation

Ingestion

smoke

oxides of nitrogen oxides of sulfur

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Potential Health Effects

Information on possible routes of exposure

Acute symptoms related

Possible workplace exposure routes are: skin, eyes, inhalation

to exposure

Risk of serious eye damage. This product can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Symptoms include pain, burning, Eye

redness, stinging, swelling, cloudiness and blurred vision.

This product can produce severe chemical burns following direct contact with the skin. Effects include burning sensation, blistering, pain, redness,

swelling and rash.

This product may cause irritation of the respiratory tract, with temporary burning sensation in the nose, coughing, choking and difficulty breathing.

There may be dizziness, headache, nausea and weakness.

This product can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and

gastrointestinal tract following ingestion. Effects include vomiting,

diarrhoea and bloating.

Acute toxicity estimate: 2808 mg/kg

Method: Calculation method Acute oral toxicity

Acute toxicity estimate: 52.45 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 hours Test atmosphere: vapour

Acute inhalation toxicity Method: Calculation method

Acute toxicity estimate: > 5000 mg/kg

Method: Calculation method Acute dermal toxicity

Causes severe burns. Extremely corrosive and destructive to tissue. Skin corrosion/irritation

Serious eye damage/eye

irritation

Causes severe eye damage. May cause irreversible eye damage.

Respiratory or skin

Carcinogenicity

sensitisation Germ cell mutagenicity

Reproductive toxicity

no data available no data available no data available

no data available

STOT - single exposure STOT - repeated exposure no data available no data available

Aspiration toxicity

no data available



Components (Ingredients)

Acute oral toxicity

sodium hydroxide

LD50 Rat 140-340 mg/kg

2-aminoethanol

LD50 Mouse: 700 mg/kg LD50 Rat: 1515 mg/kg

2-butoxyethanol LD50 Rat: 880mg/kg

Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated LD50 Rat: 1400 mg/kg

sodium hydroxide

LC50 Mouse 39,000 mg/m³ 4 hrs.

2-aminoethanol Acute inhalation toxicity

LC50 Mouse :> 2420 mg/m³ / 2 h

sodium hydroxide

LD50 Rabbit: 1,350 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity 2-butoxyethanol

LD50 Rabbit: 1060 mg/kg

sodium hydroxide

corrosive to skin Skin corrosion/irritation

Serious eye damage/eye

irritation

sodium hydroxide very corrosive to eyes

sodium hydroxide

Respiratory or skin

sensitisation

not known to be respiratory or skin sensitiser

sodium hydroxide Germ cell mutagenicity

No evidence for mutagenic activity.

sodium hydroxide

No evidence to be carcinogenic in exposure situations that are relevant to Carcinogenicity

humans.

sodium hydroxide

Reproductive toxicity no risk expected

STOT - repeated exposure no data available

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This product is expected to be harmful in the aquatic environment due to

Ecotoxicity its high pH.

Toxicity to fish Toxicity to daphnia and no data available

other aquatic invertebrates

no data available

Toxicity to algae no data available



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Components (Ingredients)

sodium hydroxide

Toxicity to fish

LC50Carassius auratus (Goldfish), 160 mg/L for 24 hrs.

2-aminoethanol: Fish (fathead minnow) LC50- 227 mg/l - 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and

other aquatic invertebrates

2-aminoethanol

Daphnia magna (Water flea) EC50- 65 mg/l - 48 h

2-aminoethanol

Toxicity to algae Green algae EC50 - 15 mg/l - 72 h

There is no data for the product. However, for the ingredient, 2-

Persistence and degradability

aminoethanol this material may biodegrade to a moderate extent in soil and water. When released into the air, this material is expected to be readily degraded by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl

radicals.

Bioaccumulative potential

Based on the bioaccumulative potential of the individual ingredients, this

product is not expected to bioaccumulate

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

No data available

Mobility in soil No data available

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

Contaminated packaging

Where possible recycling is preferred to disposal or incineration. If recycling is not practicable, dispose of in compliance with local

Waste from residues regulations. Do not dispose of waste into sewer unless allowed via a local

trade waste agreement. Dispose of wastes to an approved waste

disposal facility.

Empty remaining contents. Dispose of as unused product. Do not reuse empty containers. Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal. Until all traces

of residues have been removed, the container must be treated as a

Dangerous Good and labelled and stored accordingly.

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SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Road and Rail Transport

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code 7th ed.) for Transport by Road and Rail; Classified as Dangerous Goods according to NZS 5433:2012 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

Land transport (ADG)

UN number 3266

Shipping name Corrosive liquid, basic, inorganic, n.o.s. (contains monoethanolamine,

sodium hydroxide)

Class 8
Packing group II
Hazchem Code 2X

Marine Transport

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.

Marine transport

(IMDG/IMO)

UN number 3266

Shipping name Corrosive liquid, basic, inorganic, n.o.s. (contains monoethanolamine,

sodium hydroxide)

Class 8
Packing group II
Marine pollutant No
EMS/Spill F-A, S-B

Air Transport

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

Air transport (IATA)

UN number 3266

Shipping name Corrosive liquid, basic, inorganic, n.o.s.(contains monoethanolamine,

sodium hydroxide)

Class 8 Packing group II

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

AICS All substances listed

Poisons Schedule S5

NZ Approval Code NZ Group Standard Cleaning Products (Corrosive) Group Standard

2020 (HSR002526)

United States TSCA Inventory

Canadian Domestic
Substances List (DSL)

On TSCA Inventory

All components of this product are on the Canadian DSL

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

AICS Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances

SWA Safe Work Australia

NZ New Zealand

IARC International Agency for Research on Cancer

WES Workplace Exposure Standards

GHS Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

HSNO Hazardous Substances and New Organisms

EMS Emergency Spill Procedures
STOT Specific Target Organ Toxicity
TWA Time Weighted Average
STEL Short-Term Exposure Limit
CAS Chemical Abstracts Service
TSCA Toxic Substances Control Act
DSL Domestic Substances List

AU OEL Australian Occupational Exposure Limit

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