

Hyline HLU 31

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Date issued 01.01.2025

1.1. Product identifier

Product name Hyline HLU 31

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Product group Alkaline dishwashing liquid for dishwashers.

Use of the substance / preparation Liquid cleaning agent for use in dishwashing machines.

Relevant identified uses
SU3 Industrial uses: Uses of substances as such or in preparations at industrial sites
SU22 Professional uses: publicly accessible (administration, education, entertainment, services, craftsmen)
PC35 Washing and cleaning products (including solvent based products)
PROC2 Use in closed, continuous process with occasional controlled exposure
ERC8A Wide dispersive indoor use of processing aids in open systems

Uses advised against No specific uses advised against are identified.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Distributor

Company name Hobart Food Equipment

Postal address Unit 1 / 2 Picken Street

Postcode NSW 2128

City Silverwater

Country Australia

Telephone number 02 9714 0200

Website <http://www.hobartfood.com.au>

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone Description: National Poison Information Centre: 13 11 26

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP / GHS]

Skin Corr. 1A; H314
 Met. Corr. 1; H290
 Aquatic Acute 1; H400
 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411
 Eye Dam. 1; H318

CLP classification, comments

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally System ag Classification and labelling ag Chemicals (GHS) including Wok, Health and Safety Regulations Australia.
 Classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th edition)

Substance / mixture hazardous properties

For further information, please refer to section 11.

Additional information on classification

The informations stated in this MSDS, applies for the concentrated product. See Sec. 16, for informations regarding recommended user solutions

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictograms (CLP)



Composition on the label

Potassium Hydroxide , Sodium hypochlorite

Signal word

Danger

Hazard statements

H290 May be corrosive to metals.
 H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
 H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

P280 Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.
 P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove / Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water / shower.
 P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
 P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor / physician.
 P273 Avoid release to the environment.

2.3. Other hazards

Hazard description, general

Do not mix with acid or acid containing products: toxic chlorine gas may be formed.

Health effect

Corrosive to skin and eyes. May cause permanent damage to the eyes, especially if the product is not washed away IMMEDIATELY. See section 11 for

additional information on health hazards.

Environmental effects

Substantial amounts of the product may lead to a local change in acidity in small water systems which may have adverse effects on aquatic organisms. This product does not contain any PBT or vPvB substances.

SECTION 3: Composition / information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

Substance	Identification	Classification	Contents
Potassium Hydroxide	CAS No.: 1310-58-3 EC No.: 215-181-3 Index No.: 019-002-00-8 REACH Reg. No.: 01-2119487136-33-xxxx	Met. Corr. 1; H290 Acute tox. 4; H302 Skin Corr 1A; H314	5 - 15 %
2-Phosphonobutan-1,2,4-tricarboxylic acid	CAS No.: 37971-36-1 EC No.: 253-733-5 REACH Reg. No.: 01-2119436643-39-xxxx	Met. Corr. 1; H290 Eye Irrit. 2; H319	1 - 5 %
Potassium silicate	CAS No.: 1312-76-1 EC No.: 215-199-1 REACH Reg. No.: 01-2119456888-17-xxxx	Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Skin Irrit. 2; H315	1 - 5 %
Sodium hypochlorite	CAS No.: 7681-52-9 EC No.: 231-668-3 Index No.: 017-011-00-1 REACH Reg. No.: 01-2119488154-34-xxxx	Met. Corr. 1; H290 Skin Corr. 1B; H314 Eye Dam. 1; H318 Aquatic Acute 1; H400; M-factor 10 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410; M-factor 1 EUH 031 STOT SE 3; H335	1 - 5 %

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General

Remove affected person from source of contamination.

Inhalation

Move injured person into fresh air and keep person calm under observation. If uncomfortable: Seek hospital and bring these instructions. In case of chlorine poisoning: Move injured person to fresh air and after that to hospital.

Skin contact

Wash off promptly and flush contaminated skin with water. Promptly remove clothing if soaked through and flush skin with water. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.

Eye contact

Important! Immediately rinse with water for at least 15 minutes. May cause permanent damage if eye is not immediately irrigated. Make sure to remove any contact lenses from the eyes before rinsing. Immediately transport to hospital or eye specialist. Continue flushing during transport to hospital.

Ingestion

Immediately rinse mouth and drink plenty of water. Call an ambulance. Bring along these instructions. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that stomach vomit doesn't enter the lungs. Do not give

	victim anything to drink if he is unconscious.
Recommended personal protective equipment for first aid responders	Wear necessary protective equipment. For personal protection, see section 8.

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

Acute symptoms and effects	Strongly corrosive. Causes severe burns and serious eye damage. Immediate first aid is imperative. Contact with concentrated chemical may very rapidly cause severe eye damage, possibly loss of sight.
Delayed symptoms and effects	The etching penetrates deeply into the tissue and is first noticed after a while.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Other information	In case of unconsciousness, ingestion or eye contact: Immediately call a doctor / ambulance. Show this safety data sheet.
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SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	Carbon dioxide, foam or water spray.
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5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Fire and explosion hazards	This product is not flammable. During fire, gases hazardous to health may be formed. Water used for fire extinguishing, which has been in contact with the product, may be corrosive.
Hazardous combustion products	Toxic gases/vapours/fumes of: Chlorine. and Hydrogen chloride (HCl).

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Personal protective equipment	Wear necessary protective equipment. For personal protection, see section 8.
Fire fighting procedures	Reference is made to the company fire procedure. If risk of water pollution occurs, notify appropriate authorities. Avoid breathing fire vapours.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal protection measures	Look out! The product is corrosive. Use protective gloves, goggles and suitable protective clothing. In case of inadequate ventilation use suitable respirator. For personal protection, see section 8.
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6.2. Environmental precautions

Environmental precautionary measures	Avoid discharge into water courses or onto the ground. Contact local authorities in case of spillage to drain/aquatic environment.
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6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

	<p>Value: 1 mg/m³</p> <p>Group: Consumer</p> <p>Route of exposure: Long term (repeated) - Inhalation - Local effect</p> <p>Value: 1 mg/m³</p>
Substance	2-Phosphonobutan-1,2,4-tricarboxylic acid
DNEL	<p>Group: Consumer</p> <p>Route of exposure: Long term (repeated) - Inhalation - Systemic effect</p> <p>Value: 2,1 mg/kg bw/d</p> <p>Group: Consumer</p> <p>Route of exposure: Long term (repeated) - Dermal - Systemic effect</p> <p>Value: 2,1 mg/kg bw/kg</p> <p>Group: Consumer</p> <p>Route of exposure: Long term (repeated) - Oral - Systemic effect</p> <p>Value: 2,1 mg/kg bw/d</p> <p>Group: Consumer</p> <p>Route of exposure: Short term (acute) - Inhalation - Systemic effect</p> <p>Value: 79 mg/m³</p> <p>Group: Consumer</p> <p>Route of exposure: Short term (acute) - Dermal - Systemic effect</p> <p>Value: 40 mg/kg bw/day</p> <p>Group: Consumer</p> <p>Route of exposure: Short term (acute) - Oral - Systemic effect</p> <p>Value: 65 mg/kg bw/day</p> <p>Group: Worker</p> <p>Route of exposure: Long term (repeated) - Inhalation - Systemic effect</p> <p>Value: 15 mg/m³</p> <p>Group: Worker</p> <p>Route of exposure: Long term (repeated) - Dermal - Systemic effect</p> <p>Value: 4,2 mg/kg bw/day</p> <p>Group: Worker</p> <p>Route of exposure: Short term (acute) - Inhalation - Systemic effect</p> <p>Value: 158 mg/m³</p> <p>Group: Worker</p> <p>Route of exposure: Short term (acute) - Dermal - Systemic effect</p> <p>Value: 80 mg/kg bw/day</p>
PNEC	<p>Route of exposure: Sewage treatment plant STP</p> <p>Value: 50.4 mg/L</p> <p>Route of exposure: Freshwater</p> <p>Value: 3,33 mg/L</p> <p>Route of exposure: Saltwater</p> <p>Value: 0,33 mg/L</p> <p>Route of exposure: Water</p> <p>Value: 10,42 mg/L</p>

Substance

Comments: Intermittent releases Water

Route of exposure: Soil
Value: 0,491 mg/kg soil dw

Route of exposure: Freshwater sediments
Value: 1.47 mg/kg sediment dw

DNEL

Group: Professional

Route of exposure: Acute inhalation (systemic)
Value: 3,1 mg/m³

Group: Professional
Route of exposure: Acute inhalation (local)
Value: 3,1 mg/m³

Group: Professional
Route of exposure: Long-term inhalation (systemic)
Value: 1,55 mg/m³

Group: Professional
Route of exposure: Long-term inhalation (local)
Value: 1,55 mg/m³

Group: Professional
Route of exposure: Long-term dermal (local)
Comments: 0,5 %

Group: Consumer
Route of exposure: Long-term inhalation (local)
Value: 1,55 mg/m³

Group: Consumer
Route of exposure: Long-term inhalation (systemic)
Value: 1,55 mg/m³

Group: Consumer
Route of exposure: Acute inhalation (local)
Value: 3,1 mg/m³

Group: Consumer
Route of exposure: Long-term oral (systemic)
Value: 0,26 mg/kg bw/day

PNEC

Route of exposure: Freshwater
Value: 0,21 µg/l

Route of exposure: Saltwater
Value: 0,042 µg/l

Route of exposure: Sewage treatment plant STP
Value: 0,03 mg/l

Value: 0,26 µg/l
Comments: intermittent release

8.2. Exposure controls

Precautionary measures to prevent exposure

Appropriate engineering controls

This substance is hazardous and should be used with a local exhaust ventilation system, drawing vapours away from workers' breathing zone. If the engineering controls are not sufficient to maintain concentrations of vapour/mist below the exposure standards, suitable respiratory protection must be worn.

Eye / face protection

Suitable eye protection

Wear tight-fitting goggles or face shield.

Eye protection, comments

Eye protection devices should conform to relevant regulations. Eye protection should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 - Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications.

Hand protection

Suitable gloves type

Wear gloves of impervious materials such as rubber or plastic. Final choice of appropriate gloves will vary according to individual circumstances i.e. methods of handling or according to risk assessments undertaken. Occupational protective gloves should conform to relevant regulations. Reference should be made to AS/NZS 2161.1: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

Skin protection

Additional skin protection measures

Suitable protective workwear, e.g. cotton overalls buttoned at neck and wrist is recommended. Chemical resistant apron is recommended where large quantities are handled.

Respiratory protection

Respiratory protection necessary at

If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator with a replaceable vapor/mist filter should be used. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning respiratory protective requirements. Reference should be made to Australian Standards AS/NZS 1715, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances. See section 5. See section

Thermal hazards

Thermal hazards

See section 5.

Appropriate environmental exposure control

Environmental exposure controls

See section 6.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Fluid.
Colour	Yellowish.
Odour	Chlorine.
pH	Status: In delivery state Value: > 13 Status: In aqueous solution Value: ~ 12,0 Comments: 1%
Melting point / melting range	Comments: Not relevant.
Boiling point / boiling range	Comments: Not relevant.
Flash point	Comments: Not relevant.
Evaporation rate	Comments: Not relevant.
Explosion limit	Comments: Not relevant.
Vapour pressure	Comments: Not relevant.
Vapour density	Comments: Not relevant.
Specific gravity	Comments: Not relevant.
Bulk density	Value: ~ 1,35 kg/l
Solubility	Comments: Completely soluble in water.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/ water	Comments: Not relevant.
Spontaneous combustability	Comments: Not relevant.
Decomposition temperature	Comments: Not relevant.
Viscosity	Value: < 30 mPas.
Explosive properties	Not explosive.
Oxidising properties	Does not meet the criteria for oxidising.

9.2. Other information

Other physical and chemical properties

Comments	No data recorded.
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SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Reactivity There are no known reactivity hazards associated with this product.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stability Stable under normal temperature conditions and recommended use.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Possibility of hazardous reactions Generates toxic gas when in contact with acid. Reacts violently with strong acids. Risk of bumping (splashes).

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid Extremes of temperatures. Avoid contact with acids.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid Strong acids. Acids, oxidising. Alkali-sensitive metals such as aluminium, tin, lead and zinc and alloys with these metals.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products Chlorine gas and hydrogen chloride may be formed in a fire or by heating. In case of fire, toxic gases (CO, CO₂, NO_x) may be formed.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Substance Potassium Hydroxide

Acute toxicity
Type of toxicity: Acute
Effect tested: LD50
Route of exposure: Oral
Value: 333 mg/kg
Animal test species: rat

Substance 2-Phosphonobutan-1,2,4-tricarboxylic acid

Acute toxicity
Type of toxicity: Acute
Effect tested: LD50
Route of exposure: Oral
Duration: -
Value: > 6500 mg/kg
Animal test species: Rat

Type of toxicity: Acute
Effect tested: LD50
Route of exposure: Dermal
Duration: -
Value: > 4000 mg/kg
Animal test species: Rat

Type of toxicity: Acute
Effect tested: LC50
Route of exposure: Inhalation.
Duration: 4h
Value: > 1979 mg/m³

Substance	Animal test species: Rat
Acute toxicity	<p>Sodium hypochlorite</p> <p>Type of toxicity: Acute Effect tested: LD50 Route of exposure: Oral Method: OECD Guideline 401 Value: > 1100 mg/kg Animal test species: Rat Comments: 15% w/w</p> <p>Type of toxicity: Acute Effect tested: LC50 Route of exposure: Inhalation. Method: OECD 403 Duration: 1 hour(s) Value: > 10,5 mg/kg Animal test species: Rat Comments: 15% w/w</p> <p>Type of toxicity: Acute Effect tested: LD50 Route of exposure: Dermal Method: OECD Guideline 402 Value: > 20000 mg/kg Animal test species: Rabbit Comments: 15% w/w</p>
Other toxicological data	Toxicological tests on the product has not been performed.

Other information regarding health hazards

Assessment of acute toxicity, classification	No evidence for acute toxicity.
Inhalation	Aerosols may be corrosive.
Skin contact	Strongly corrosive. May cause deep tissue damage.
Eye contact	Strongly corrosive. Causes severe burns. Immediate first aid is imperative. May cause permanent damage to the eyes, especially if the product is not washed away IMMEDIATELY.
Ingestion	May cause burns in mucous membranes, throat, oesophagus and stomach.
Sensitisation	No evidence for respiratory nor skin sensitization.
Mutagenicity	No evidence for germ cell mutagenicity.
Carcinogenicity, other information	No evidence for carcinogenicity.
Reproductive toxicity	No evidence for reproductive toxicity.
Assessment of specific target organ SE, classification	No evidence for STOT-single exposure.
Assessment of specific target organ toxicity RE, classification	No evidence for STOT-repeated exposure.
Assessment of aspiration hazard, classification	No evidence for aspiration hazard.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Substance	Potassium Hydroxide
Acute aquatic, fish	Value: 80 mg/l Test duration: 96h Species: GAMBUSIA AFFINIS Method: LC50
Substance	2-Phosphonobutan-1,2,4-tricarboxylic acid
Acute aquatic, fish	Value: > 500 mg/l Test duration: 48h Species: Leuciscus idus Method: Akut LC50
Substance	Sodium hypochlorite
Acute aquatic, fish	Value: 0,01-0,1 mg/l Test duration: 96h Species: P.promelas Method: LC50
Substance	2-Phosphonobutan-1,2,4-tricarboxylic acid
Acute aquatic, algae	Value: 140 mg/l Test duration: 72h Species: Scenedesmus subspicatus Method: Akut IC50
Substance	Sodium hypochlorite
Acute aquatic, algae	Value: 0,0021 mg/l Method: NOEC
Substance	2-Phosphonobutan-1,2,4-tricarboxylic acid
Acute aquatic, Daphnia	Value: 265 mg/l Test duration: 24h Species: Daphnia magna Method: Akut EC50
Substance	Sodium hypochlorite
Acute aquatic, Daphnia	Value: 0,01-0,1 mg/l Test duration: 48h Species: Daphnia Magna Method: EC50
Ecotoxicity	Large amounts of the product may affect the acidity (pH-factor) in water with possible risk of harmful effects to aquatic organisms. Contains a substance (Aquatic Acute 1; H400 or Aquatic Chronic 1; H410) that falls within the scope of the multiplication factor rule.
Aquatic, comments	No data available for the product.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Substance	2-Phosphonobutan-1,2,4-tricarboxylic acid
Biodegradability	Value: 30 - 40 % Method: OECD 302B
Persistence and degradability, comments	The product is easily biodegradable.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulative potential	The product is not bioaccumulating.
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12.4. Mobility in soil

Mobility	The product is water soluble and may spread in water systems.
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12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

12.6. Other adverse effects

Environmental details, summation	For this product no classification is required for environmental hazards.
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SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Specify the appropriate methods of disposal	Do not empty into drains. Dispose of this material, waste, residues and packaging in accordance with local authority requirements.
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SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1. UN number

ADR / RID / ADN	1719
IMDG	1719
ICAO / IATA	1719

14.2. UN proper shipping name

Proper shipping name english ADR / RID / ADN	CAUSTIC ALKALI LIQUID, N.O.S.
ADR / RID / ADN	CAUSTIC ALKALI LIQUID, N.O.S.
Technical name / danger releasing substance ADR / RID / ADN	Potassiumhydroxide, Sodium hypochlorite
IMDG	CAUSTIC ALKALI LIQUID, N.O.S.
Technical name / danger releasing substance IMDG	Potassiumhydroxide, Sodium hypochlorite
ICAO / IATA	CAUSTIC ALKALI LIQUID, N.O.S.
Technical name / danger releasing substance ICAO	Potassiumhydroxide, Sodium hypochlorite
Comments	This material is classified as Dangerous Goods Class 8 Corrosive Substances according to the Australian Code for Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail

(7th edition)
 Class 8 Dangerous Goods are incompatible in placard load with any of the following:
 -Class 1, Explosives
 -Division 4.3, Dangerous When Wet Substances
 -Division 5.1, Oxidising substances
 -Division 5.2, Organic Peroxides
 -Class 6, Toxic or Infectious Substances, if the Class 6 dangerous goods are cyanides
 and the Class 8 dangerous goods are acids
 -Class 7, Radioactive Substances
 and are incompatible with food and food packaging in any quantity.
 Strong acids must not be loaded in the same freight container or on the same vehicle
 with strong alkalis. Packing Group I and II acids and alkalis should be considered strong.

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR / RID / ADN	8
Classification code ADR / RID / ADN	C5
IMDG	8
ICAO / IATA	8

14.4. Packing group

ADR / RID / ADN	II
IMDG	II
ICAO / IATA	II
Comments	HAZCHEM Code: 2R

14.5. Environmental hazards

ADR / RID / ADN	Danger label for "Environmental hazard" should be used if packagings with more than 5 liters or 5 kilos are transported.
IMDG	Danger label for "Environmental hazard" should be used if packagings with more than 5 liters or 5 kilos are transported.
IMDG Marine pollutant	Yes

14.6. Special precautions for user

Special safety precautions for user	Not relevant.
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14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Product name	CAUSTIC ALKALI LIQUID, N.O.S.
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Additional information

ADR / RID / ADN hazard label	8
IMDG Hazard label	8
ICAO / IATA Hazard label	8

ADR / RID - Other information

Tunnel restriction code	E
Transport category	2
Hazard No.	80
RID other applicable information	80

IMDG / ICAO / IATA Other information

EmS	F-A, S-B
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SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

Other label information	Regulatory information Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia. Classified as a Scheduled Poison according to the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP). Poisons Schedule S6
Biocides	No

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

Chemical safety assessment performed	No
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SECTION 16: Other information

List of relevant H-phrases (Section 2 and 3)	EUH 031 Contact with acids liberates toxic gas. H290 May be corrosive to metals. H302 Harmful if swallowed. H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. H315 Causes skin irritation. H318 Causes serious eye damage. H319 Causes serious eye irritation. H335 May cause respiratory irritation. H400 Very toxic to aquatic life. H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP / GHS]	Skin Corr. 1A; H314 Met. Corr. 1; H290 Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411 Eye Dam. 1; H318
Training advice	No particular training or education is required but the user must be familiar with this SDS. Users must be carefully instructed in the proper work procedure, the dangerous properties of the product and the necessary safety instructions.
Additional information	READY-TO-USE MIXTURE: 0,08-0,5% H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
Key literature references and sources for data	Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons. Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail. Model Work Health and Safety Regulations, Schedule 10: Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and restricted hazardous chemicals. Workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants, Safe work Australia. American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) Globally Harmonised System of classification and labelling of chemicals. New safety
Information added, deleted or revised	Revised-new safety data sheet.
User notes	Contact Person/Point The company has taken care in compiling this information. No liability is accepted whether direct or indirect from its application since the conditions of final use are outside the Company's control. The end user is obliged to conform to relevant government regulations and/or patent laws applicable in their respective States of Countries.
Version	2.1
Prepared by	ALM
Comments	END OF SDS