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SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF PRODUCT AND COMPANY

Trade Name:	Dry Dock
Synonyms:	NA
Chemical Formula:	NA
CAS Number:	NA
Product Uses:	Cleaning fibreglass hulls.
Supplier/Manufacturer:	Mountain Cleaning Products
Address:	7/7/ Snow St, South Lismore, NSW 2480
Telephone:	02 6622 8733
Fax:	02 6622 8744
Email:	support@mountaincleaning.com.au
Website:	www.mountaincleaning.com.au
Emergency Telephone:	13 11 26 (Poisons Information Centre)

SECTION 2: HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification:	Eye damage (Category 1).
	Acute toxicity (Category 4).

LABELLING ELEMENTS:

Signal Word:	Danger
Pictogram(s):	
Hazard Statements(s):	H302 Harmful if swallowed. H312 Harmful in contact with skin. H318 Causes serious eye damage.
Precautionary	Prevention
Statement(s):	P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling. P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using product. P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing and eye protection/face protection.
	Response

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	 P301 + P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTRE (13 11 26) or doctor if you feel unwell. P330 Rinse mouth. P303 + P352 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Wash with plenty of soap and water. P312 Call a poison centre or doctor if you feel unwell. P321 Specific treatment, see First Aid measures on this Safety Data Sheet. P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. 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 CENTRE (13 11 26) or doctor.
Storage:	
Disposal:	P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients	CAS No.s	Percentage (w/w)	Classification
Water	7732-18-5	> 60%	
Oxalic acid dihydrate	144-62-7	< 10%	H302 + H312 + H318
Other ingredients determined to be non		< 10%	
hazardous, non contributing or below			
concentration cut offs			

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

First Aid Facilities:	Normal washroom facilities. Emergency eye-wash.
Eye Contact:	Immediately irrigate with copious quantities of water for at least 20 minutes. Eyelids to be held open. Avoid rinse water entering uncontaminated eye. Seek medical advice.
Skin Contact:	Remove contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated skin with plenty of soap and water. Seek medical advice if patient feels unwell.

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Inhalation:	Remove victim to fresh air away from exposure - avoid becoming a casualty. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. Allow patient to assume most comfortable position, keep warm and at rest. Seek medical advice if required.
Ingestion:	Do NOT induce vomiting. Do NOT attempt to give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If conscious, rinse mouth thoroughly with water and give water to drink. If vomiting occurs, give further water to achieve effective dilution. Seek medical advice.
Advice to Doctor:	No specific antidote. Treat symptomatically. All treatments should be based on observed signs and symptoms of distress of the patient. Poisons Information Centre in each Australian State capital city or in Christchurch, New Zealand can provide additional assistance for scheduled poisons.
Scheduled Poisons:	Poisons Information Centre in each Australian State capital city can provide additional assistance for scheduled poisons. Phone Australia 13 11 26.

SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Fire and Explosion Hazard:	Not combustible. However if involved in a fire, will emit toxic fumes.
Extinguishing Media:	Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding materials and fires.
Fire Fighting:	Keep containers exposed to extreme heat cool with fine water spray. Fire fighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus if risk of exposure to products of combustion or decomposition. Evacuate area and move upwind of fire.
Flash Point:	None.
Hazchem Code:	None.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

	Do not normally require special clean-up measures. Sweep up residues and rinse area with water.	
Major Spills:	For example transport accident or bulk spill. Clear area of	

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	unprotected personnel. Work up wind or increase ventilation. Prevent spillage from entering drains or watercourses. Wear appropriate protective equipment (see section 8) to prevent skin and eye contamination. Spilt material may result in a slip hazard. Contain spillage, then cover/absorb spill into dry, inert material (e.g. sand, earth or vermiculite), collect and place into suitable containers, appropriately labeled, for disposal by an approved agent according to local conditions. Spillage area may remain slippery. Flush spill area with water and neutralize with soda ash if required. If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise the local emergency services. In the event of a large spillage notify the local environment protection authority or emergency services.
PPE:	Personal protective equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of this document.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling:	Avoid skin and eye contact. Do not eat, drink or smoke when handling and always wash hands with water after handling.
Storage:	Store in a cool, dry, place with good ventilation. Avoid storing in aluminium and alloy containers. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). Keep containers closed at all times when not in use.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: None established for this product.

Ingredient	TWA	STEL	Notes
Oxalic acid	1mg/m3	2mg/m3 Peak	

clo of ac an	e good occupational work practice. The use of protective othing and equipment depends upon the degree and nature exposure. Final choice of appropriate protection will vary cording to individual circumstances i.e. methods of handling d engineering controls and according to risk assessments dertaken. Protective equipment outlined below should be
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	available.
Engineering Controls:	Ensure ventilation is adequate. Avoid generating mists of product. If mists are produced, local exhaust ventilation is recommended to maintain vapour levels below recommended exposure standard.
Eye and Face Protection:	Chemical goggles, safety glasses or face shield.
Hand and Skin Protection:	Wear impervious PVC or rubber gloves (long) to handle concentrated product. When using large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely, wear coveralls and footwear that provides protection against acids/alkalis and a PVC apron.
Inhalation Protection:	Not normally required under normal use conditions. Where an inhalation risk exists wear a respirator that meets AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Transparent straw liquid

Odour:	Faint	Vapour Pressure:	Not available
Odour Threshold:	Not available	Vapour Density:	Not available
pH:	< 2.0 neat	Relative Density (Water=1):	1.1 – 1.2 @ 25 °C
Melting/Freezing Point:	0 °C approx.	Water Solubility:	Soluble
Boiling Point:	120 °C approx.	Partition Coefficient n-Octanol/Water	Not available
Flash Point:	Not relevant	Auto-ignition Temperature	Not available
Evaporation Rate:	Not available	Decomposition Temperature	Not available
Flammability:	Not flammable	Viscosity	Non viscous
Upper/Lower Flammability:	Not relevant		

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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Reactivity:	Low.
Chemical Stability:	Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.
Possibility of Hazardous	Product can decompose on combustion to form carbon
Reactions:	monoxide, carbon dioxide and other, possibly toxic, gases and
	vapours.
Conditions to Avoid:	Avoid extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.
Incompatible Materials:	Reducing and oxidising agents.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Inhaled:	Breathing in mists or aerosols may produce mucous membrane and respiratory irritation. Exposure to high amounts of the acid as a mist may lead to pulmonary oedema.
Skin Contact:	Harmful in contact with skin. Risk of skin absorption. Prolonged exposure may cause corrosive injury.
Eye Contact:	Severe eye irritant. Can cause irritation, redness, pain and corneal damage and can possibly result in permanent injury.
Ingestion:	Swallowing can result in irritation of the mouth, throat and gastrointestinal tract. Risk of absorption, which can lead to nausea, vomiting, disturbed electrolyte balance, agitation, spasms, cardiovascular failure and collapse.
Acute Toxicity:	No LD50 data available for this product. For main active constituent, oxalic acid (at 100%): Oral LD50 (rat) >375mg/kg
Chronic:	No information available.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity: Persistence and	Not toxic by calculation. The product is an acid. If large spills occur and are not neutralised, a fall in pH could be responsible for a localised environmental effect on aquatic organisms (pH< 2 can have an effect on fish, with possible fish death). Avoid contaminating waterways. No LC50 data available for this product. Individual components stated to be biodegradable.
Degradability:	
Bioaccumulative Potential:	Highly water soluble and unlikely to bioconcentrate in organisms.

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Mobility in Soil:	Highly water soluble.
Other Adverse Affects:	None known.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Methods:	Refer to Waste Management Authority. Dispose of material
	through a licensed waste contractor. Decontamination and
	destruction of containers should be considered.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ADG Code Classification:	Not a dangerous good.
UN No.:	NA
Proper Shipping Name:	NA
Transport Hazard Class:	NA
Packing Group:	NA
Hazchem Code:	NA
Environmental Hazards	NA
for Transport:	

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

SUSMP (Poison Schedule):	S6 Poison
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SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Acronyms:	 ADG – Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. AICS – Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances. CAS No. – Chemical Abstract Service Number used to uniquely identify chemical compounds. GHS – Globally Harmonised System. HAZCHEM – An emergency action code that gives information to emergency services during transport emergencies.
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	IARC – International Agency for Research on Cancer.
	LD50 – Lethal Dose, 50%/median Lethal Dose.
	Mg/m3 – Milligrams per cubic metre.
	PPM – Parts per million.
	STEL – Short Term Exposure Limit.
	STOT – SE/RE – Specific Target Organ Toxicity (single/repeated exposure).
	SUSMP – Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons.
	TWA/OEL – Time Weighted Average or Occupational Exposure limit.
Literature References:	Australian Code For The Transport Of Dangerous Goods By Road And Rail – 7th sedition.
	Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals –
	Code of Practice. December 2011 – Safe Work Australia. 🔛
	GHS Hazardous Chemical Information List - September 2014 –
	Safe Work Australia
	Guidance on the Classification of Hazardous Chemicals under
	the WHS Regulations. April 2012 - Safe Work Australia.
	Global Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of
	Chemicals (GHS). Fifth servised edition.
	List of Designated Hazardous Substances [NOHSC: 10005(1999)]
	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons.
	June 2016. 📰
	Material Safety Data Sheets for individual raw materials – all
	suppliers.
	Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances
	[NOHSC: 1008(1999)].
Revision History:	Rev 1.0 Initial SDS for GHS compliance.
	Rev 1.1 Extension for GHS7 transition.
Prepared By:	Mountain Cleaning Products Regulatory Service.

END OF SDS