


SAFETY DATA SHEET (SDS)

SECTION 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name/ Commercial Name:	Non-Foaming Acidic Cleaner / QT 361
Product Code:	QT9760-xx
Product Configuration:	Plastic Containers – 3.8L, 20L and 208L
Manufacturer Name:	QUANTUMTEC (A Life Science Solutions Division of PMA Manufacturing Sdn. Bhd.)
Product Use:	Industrial, Manufacturing and/or Laboratory Use
Address:	11, Lintang Beringin 3, Diamond Valley, 11960 Bayan Lepas, Penang, Malaysia.
General Phone No.:	+604-626 5518
Emergency Contact No.:	+604-626 5518
Email Address:	davin@pma-asia.com ; aidakhaw@pma-asia.com

SECTION 2: HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

OSHA Hazards:	Corrosive, Danger
GHS Pictograms:	
Signal Word:	DANGER!
GHS Classifications:	Corrosive to Metals: Category 1
	Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation: Category 1
	Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 1B
GHS Label Elements, Including Precautionary Elements (The code refers to GHS Standard)	
Hazard Statement:	H314 – Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
	H290 – May be corrosive to metals
	H319 – Cause serious eye irritation
Precautionary Statements:	P260 – Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray

	P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection
	P264 – Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling
	P234 – Keep only in original container
	P305+351+338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do – continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention.
	P303+361+353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
	P301+P330+P331 – IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. DO NOT induce vomiting.
	P304+340 - IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
	P310 - Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
	P363 - Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
	P390 - Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.
Emergency Overview:	DANGER!
Route of Exposure:	Eyes, Skin, Inhalation, Ingestion.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	CAS Number	w/v (Weight)
Alcohols, C12-15-branched and linear, ethoxylated propoxylated	120313-48-6	1-3%
Alcohols, C9-11-branched and linear, butoxylated ethoxylated	111905-52-3	1-3%
Phosphoric acid	7664-38-2	10-30%

SECTION 4: FIRST-AID MEASURES

Eye Contact:	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. • Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. • Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. • Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. • Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact:	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available. • Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre. Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Inhalation:	<p>If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay. Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema. Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung oedema, fluid in the lungs). As this reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in semi-recumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested. Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or beclomethasone derivative may be considered. <p>This must definitely be left to a doctor or person authorised by him/her.</p>
Ingestion:	<p>IF SWALLOWED, SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the SDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist. If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the SDS. <p>Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise: INDUCE vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, ONLY IF CONSCIOUS. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</p> <p>NOTE: Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.</p>

SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media:	Product is not flammable. Use appropriate media for adjacent fire
Protective Equipment:	Wear self-contained, approved breathing apparatus and full protective clothing, including eye protection and boots.
Hazardous Combustion By-products:	May emits toxic fumes under fire conditions.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Protection:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. See Section 8 for recommendations on the use of personal protective equipment. Evacuate personnel to safe areas.
Methods for Containment:	Neutralize spill with sodium bicarbonate or lime. Absorb spill with non-combustible absorbent material, then place in a suitable container for disposal. Clean surfaces thoroughly with water to remove residual contamination. Dispose of all waste and cleanup materials in accordance with regulations.
Environmental precautions	Prevent spillage from entering drains. Any release to the environment may be subject to federal/national or local reporting requirements.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See section 8 for recommendations on the use of personal protective equipment. • Wash thoroughly after using. Keep container closed when not in use. • Avoid formation of aerosols. • Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. • Use in a well-ventilated area. • Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. • Avoid contact with incompatible materials. • When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. • Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. <p>WARNING: To avoid violent reaction, ALWAYS add material to water and NEVER water to material.</p>
Storage:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Store in original containers. • Keep containers securely sealed. • Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. • Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. • Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. • DO NOT store near bases or oxidising agents.
Storage Incompatibility:	<p>Phosphoric acid:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is a medium-strong acid which produces violent reaction with bases • may produce violent reaction when water is added to the concentrated form. The resulting "bumping" can spatter the acid and generate significant heat. • reacts violently with solutions containing ammonia or bleach, azo compounds, epoxides and other polymerisable compounds • reacts, possibly violently with amines, aldehydes, alkanolamines, alcohols, alkylene oxides, amides, ammonia, ammonia hydroxide, calcium oxide, cyanides, epichlorohydrin, esters, halogenated organics, isocyanates, ketones, oleum, organic anhydrides, sodium tetraborate, sulfides, sulfuric acid, strong oxidisers, vinyl acetate forms explosive mixtures with nitromethane at elevated temperatures attacks many metals producing hydrogen gas at room temperature does not attack stainless steel, copper or its alloys attacks glass, ceramics, and some plastics, rubber and coatings. • Inorganic acids react with active metals, including such structural metals as aluminium, iron, mild steel or galvanised steel/zinc, to release hydrogen, a flammable gas. • Inorganic acids can initiate the polymerisation of certain classes of organic compounds. • Inorganic acids react with cyanide compounds to release gaseous hydrogen cyanide. • May generate flammable and/or toxic gases in contact with dithiocarbamates, isocyanates, mercaptans, nitriles, sulfides, and strong reducing agents. Additional gas-generating reactions occur with sulfites, nitrites, thiosulfates, dithionites and even carbonates. • Incompatible with oxidising and reducing agents and may lead to the formation of highly toxic and flammable gas.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Eye/Face Protection:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use safety goggle with side protection. Wear face protection. • Alternatively, a gas mask may replace splash goggles and face shields. <p>Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants.</p>
Hand Protection Description:	<p>Wear suitable gloves. Chemical protection gloves are suitable, which are tested according to EN 374. Check leak-tightness/impermeability prior to use. For special purposes, it is recommended to check the resistance to chemicals of the protective gloves mentioned above together with the supplier of these gloves.</p>
Skin Protection:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wear PVC Apron or PVC protective suit if exposure is severe. • When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.

Respiratory Protection:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.
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SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State Appearance:	Colourless liquid
Odor:	No data available
Odor Threshold:	No data available
Boiling Point:	No data available
Melting Point:	No data available
Specific Gravity:	No data available
Solubility:	Miscible
pH:	1
Flash Point:	No data available
Viscosity:	No data available

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contact with alkaline material liberates heat Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Incompatible Material:	See Section 7
Hazardous Combustion By-products:	May emits toxic fumes under fire conditions.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Route of Exposure:	Eyes, Skin, Inhalation, Ingestion.
Potential Health Effects:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repeated or prolonged exposure to acids may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue. Gastrointestinal disturbances may also occur. Chronic exposures may result in dermatitis and/or conjunctivitis. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

Toxicity:	No data available
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SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity:	Alcohols, C12-15-branched and linear, ethoxylated propoxylated										
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Phosphoric acid: Low (LogKOW = -0.7699)											
Biodegradability:	Phosphoric acid: High persistence in water, soil and air										

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal:	Contact local or regional waste management authority for disposal.
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SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT UN Number:	UN3264
DOT Shipping Name:	CORROSIVE LIQUID, ACIDIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S.
DOT Hazard Class:	8
DOT Packing Group:	III
IATA UN Number:	UN3264
IATA Shipping Name:	CORROSIVE LIQUID, ACIDIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S.
IATA Hazard Class:	8
IATA Packing Group:	III
IMDG UN Number:	UN3264
IMDG Shipping Name:	CORROSIVE LIQUID, ACIDIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S.
IMDG Hazard Class:	8
IMDG Packing Group:	III

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

alcohols C12-15-branched and linear, ethoxylated propoxylated is found on the following regulatory lists

Not Applicable

alcohols, C9-11-branched and linear, butoxylated ethoxylated is found on the following regulatory lists

Not Applicable

phosphoric acid is found on the following regulatory lists

Malaysia Industry Code of Practice On Chemicals Classification And Hazard Communication - List of Classified Chemicals

Malaysia Permissible Exposure Limits

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the Occupational Safety and Health (Classification, Labelling and Safety Data Sheet of Hazardous Chemicals) Regulations 2013 (CLASS).

SECTION 16: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

M/SDS Creation Date:	31 Oct 2023
M/SDS Revision Date:	31 Oct 2023
Revision Number:	00

Disclaimer:

The contents in this Safety Data Sheet are correct to our knowledge at the date of its creation. However, neither the above-named supplier assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained. Data herein relates to the specific material designated herein and does not relate to the use in combination with other material or in any process. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user.