SECTION 1 – STATEMENT OF CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

SUPPLIER:	Auto Klene Solutions Aust. Pty Ltd		
ADDRESS:	885 Mountain Highway, Bayswater, 3153 VIC		
Trade Name:	**PROKLENE PRESOAK LA**		
TELEPHONE:	03 8761 1900	**FAX:**	03 8761 1955
AH EMERGENCY TELEPHONE:	1300 774 575 in Australia (M-F 7am-7pm)	**Synonym:**	PKPSLA
Substance:	Water-based acidic detergent	**Product Use:**	Low pH presoak
Creation Date:	May 2025	**Revision Date:**	May 2030

SECTION 2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture	
Dangerous Goods	Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the "Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail".
GHS Classification	Eye Damage – Category 1 Skin Corrosion – Category 1B Corrosive to Metals – Category 1
Poisons Schedule	S6 (Sulphuric Acid)
Label elements	
GHS label pictograms	
Signal word	**DANGER**
Hazard statement(s)	
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H290	May be corrosive to metals.
Precautionary statement(s): General	
P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P103	Read carefully and follow all instructions.
Precautionary statement(s): Prevention	
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye and face protection.
P260	Do not breathe mists.
P264	Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling.
P234	Keep only in original packaging.
Precautionary statement(s): Response	
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 or doctor.
P310+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 or shower.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P321	Specific treatment (see first aid section of this SDS).

P390	Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.
Precautionary statement(s): Storage	
P405	Store locked up.
P406	Store in a corrosive resistant container with a resistant inner liner.
Precautionary statement(s): Disposal	
P501	Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local regulations.
Note	
IMPORTANT	This SDS and the Hazard Classifications contained therein, only apply to the product in its concentrated form, as supplied.

SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients:	CAS Number:	Proportion (%w/w):
Phosphoric Acid	7664-38-2	10-30
Sulphuric Acid	7664-93-9	< 10
Non-Hazardous ingredients	NA	balance

SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation	Remove person to fresh air away from exposure. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. Allow patient to assume most comfortable position and keep warm. Keep at rest until fully recovered. Obtain medical attention if symptoms occur.
Skin contact	If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. If swelling, redness, blistering or irritation occurs seek medical assistance. For gross contamination, immediately drench with water and remove clothing. Continue to flush skin and hair with plenty of water (and soap if material is insoluble). For skin burns, cover with a clean, dry dressing until medical help is available. If blistering occurs, do NOT break blisters. If swelling, redness, blistering, or irritation occurs seek medical assistance.
Eye contact	Immediately irrigate with copious quantities of water for 15 minutes. Eyelids to be held open. Remove clothing if contaminated and wash skin. Urgently seek medical assistance. Transport to hospital or medical centre.
Ingestion	Do NOT induce vomiting. Do NOT attempt to give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Give water to drink. If vomiting occurs, give further water to achieve effective dilution. Seek medical advice (e.g. doctor).
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Fire and Explosion Hazards	Non-combustible. Not considered to be a significant fire risk, Acids may react with metals to produce hydrogen, a highly flammable and explosive gas. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of rigid containers. May emit acrid smoke. May emit corrosive and poisonous fumes. Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of sulphur oxides (SOx). May emit corrosive fumes.
Extinguishing Media	Water spray or fog, foam, dry chemical powder, BCF (where regulations permit) and carbon dioxide
Fire Fighting	Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Use firefighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
Flash Point	Does not flash
Hazchem	2X

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES	
Emergency Procedures	Wear PPE in accordance with Section 8 of this SDS. Minor spill: Drains for storage or use areas should have retention basins for pH adjustments and dilution of spills before discharge or disposal of material. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal. Major spill: Prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Increase ventilation. If possible, contain the spill. Place inert absorbent material onto spillage. Collect the material and place into a suitable, labelled container. Dispose of waste according to the applicable local and national regulations. If contamination of sewers or waterways occurs inform the local water and waste management authorities in accordance with local regulations.

SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE	
Handling	DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin. Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. 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.
Storage	Store locked up, in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place and out of direct sunlight. Store away from foodstuffs. Store away from incompatible materials described in Section 10. Store away from sources of heat and/or ignition. Store only in original containers. Keep container standing upright. Keep containers closed when not in use - check regularly for leaks. This material is classified as a Class 8 Corrosive as per the criteria of the "Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail" and/or the "New Zealand NZS5433: Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land" and must be stored in accordance with the relevant regulations.

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION	
Exposure Limits	National Occupational Exposure Limits, as published by Safe Work Australia: **Time-weighted Average (TWA):** None established for product. For ingredients: • Sulphuric Acid: 1 mg/m^3 • Phosphoric Acid: 1 mg/m^3 **Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL):** None established for product. For ingredients: • Sulphuric Acid: 3 mg/m^3 • Phosphoric Acid: 3 mg/m^3 **Peak:** None established for product.
Ventilation	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.
Personal Protective Equipment	Use good occupational work practice. The use of protective clothing and equipment depends upon the degree and nature of exposure. The following protective equipment should be available;

Eye Protection 	Safety glasses, chemical goggles should be used. A face shield can be used, however only for supplementary use. 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 	Wear gloves of impervious material such as PVC. 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.
Body Protection 	Suitable protective workwear, e.g., rubber or plastic apron, sleeves, rubber boots and cotton overalls buttoned at neck and wrist are recommended. A chemical resistant PVC apron is also recommended.
Respirator 	If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure, then an approved respirator with a replaceable 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.

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State	Liquid	**Colour**	Clear, colourless
Odour	Nil	**Specific Gravity**	Not available
Boiling Point	Approximately 100°C	**Freezing Point**	Approximately 0°C
Vapour Pressure	Not available	**Vapour Density**	Not available
Flash Point	Non-flammable	**Viscosity**	Water thin
Water Solubility	Miscible in all proportions	**pH**	1.2

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	Stable at normal temperatures and pressure. Contact with alkaline material liberates heat. Reacts with mild steel, galvanised steel, zinc.
Conditions to Avoid	Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.
Incompatibilities	Avoid strong bases and chlorinated products.
Hazardous Decomposition	Thermal decomposition may result in the release of toxic and/or irritating fumes. Contact with metals may evolve flammable hydrogen gas.

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the product is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:

Inhalation	Corrosive acids can cause irritation of the respiratory tract, with coughing, choking and mucous membrane damage. There may be dizziness, headache, nausea and weakness.
Skin contact	The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin. Skin contact with acidic corrosives may result in pain and burns; these may be deep with distinct edges and may heal slowly with the formation of scar tissue.
Eye contact	The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating. If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage. Direct eye contact with acid corrosives may produce pain, tears, sensitivity to light and burns.
Ingestion	The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion. Ingestion of acidic corrosives may produce burns around and in the mouth, throat and oesophagus. Immediate pain and difficulties in swallowing and speaking may also be evident.

Chronic	Repeated or prolonged exposure to acids may result in the erosion of teeth, swelling and/or ulceration of mouth lining. Irritation of airways to lung, with cough, and inflammation of lung tissue often occurs.
Respiratory Sensitisation	Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer.
Skin Sensitisation	Not expected to be a skin sensitizer.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Not considered to be a mutagenic hazard.
Reproductive Toxicity	Not considered to be toxic to reproduction.
STOT-single exposure	Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.
STOT-repeated exposure	Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.
Aspiration Hazard	Not expected to be an aspiration hazard.

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Eco-toxicity	Harmful to aquatic life due to low pH.
Persistence and degradability	Not available
Bio accumulative potential	Not available
Mobility in soil	Not available
Other adverse effects	Not available
Environmental Protection	Do not discharge this material into waterways.

SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

	Dispose of waste according to applicable local and national regulations. Do not allow into drains or watercourses or dispose of where ground or surface waters may be affected. Wastes including emptied containers are controlled wastes and should be disposed of in accordance with all applicable local and national regulations.

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ADG	Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the "Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail".
Marine Pollutant	No
Land Transport (ADG)	
UN Number	3264
Proper Shipping Name	CORROSIVE LIQUID, ACIDIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S. (CONTAINS SULPHURIC AND PHOSPHORIC ACIDS)
Class/Sub-Class	8
HAZCHEM Code	2X
Packing Group	III
ERG	37
Limited Quantity	1L
Segregation	Not to be loaded with explosives (Class 1), dangerous when wet substances (Class 4.3), oxidising agents (Class 5.1), organic peroxides (Class 5.2), radioactive substances (Class 7) or food and food packaging in any quantity. Note 1: Concentrated strong acids are incompatible with concentrated strong alkalis. Exemptions may apply.

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

GHS Classification	Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia.
SUSMP	S6 (Sulphuric Acid)

ADG Code	Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the "Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail".
AICS	All ingredients present on AICS

SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

Issue Date	MAY 2025
Version Number	V1: first issue
Abbreviations and acronyms	**ADG Code**: Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. **AICS:** Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances. **CAS Number**: Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number. **GHS**: Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals **HAZCHEM:** An emergency action code of numbers and letters which gives information to emergency services. **HCIS**: Hazardous Chemical Information System **SWA**: Safe Work Australia. **SDS**: Safety Data Sheet **STEL**: Short Term Exposure Limit. **SUSMP**: Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons. **TWA**: Time Weighted Average. **UN Number**: United Nations Number.
Literature references	Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals – Code of Practice (Safe Work Australia) GHS Hazardous Chemical Information List (Safe Work Australia) Guidance on the Classification of Hazardous Chemicals under the WHS Regulations. Global Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) “Australian Exposure Standards”. Safe Work Australia Australian Code for The Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons
Disclaimer	This SDS summarizes at the date of issue our best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information of this product, and in particular how to safely handle and use this product in the workplace. Since the supplier cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, review this SDS in the context of how the user intends to handle and use the product in the workplace. If clarification or further information is needed to ensure that an appropriate assessment can be made, the user should contact this supplier.

End of SDS