

SECTION 1 – STATEMENT OF CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION				
SUPPLIER:	Solutions – Sealers for Stone & T	Solutions – Sealers for Stone & Tile.		
ADDRESS:	2/27 Central Park Drive, Yandina	2/27 Central Park Drive, Yandina QLD 4561, Australia.		
Trade Name:	D-GREASE			
TELEPHONE:	1300 4 STONE (78663)	FAX:	+ 61 7 5446 7381	
AH EMERGENCY	13 1126 in Australia			
TELEPHONE:	0800 764 766 in New Zealand	Email:	info@solutionssealers.com.au	
Substance:	Water based cleaner	Product Use:	Degreaser Alkaline Cleaner for stone	
Creation Date:	December 2021	Revision Date:	December 2026	
Product Code:				

SECTION 2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFIC	ATION		
Classification of the substance or			
Poisons Schedule	S6 (ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER & POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE)		
Dangerous Goods	Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the "Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail". CLASS 8 CORROSIVE		
GHS Classification	Based on available information, this material is classified as Hazardous according to the		
	Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS7) including		
	Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia.		
	Skin Corrosion/Irritation category 1B		
	Serious Eye Damage/Irritation Category 1		
	Acute Toxicity Category 4 (Ingestion)		
	Acute Toxicity Category 4 (inhalation)		
	Acute Toxicity Category 4 (skin)		
	Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 3		
	<ul> <li>Corrosive to Metals Category 1</li> <li>Acute Aquatic Toxicity - Category 3</li> </ul>		
Label elements			
GHS label pictograms	GHS05 GHS07		
Signal word	DANGER		
Hazard statement(s)			
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.		
H318	Causes serious eye damage.		
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.		
H302	2 Harmful if swallowed.		



H332	Harmful if inhaled.	
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.	
H290	May be corrosive to metals.	
H402	Harmful to aquatic life.	
Precautionary statement(s): Gen	eral	
P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.	
P102	Keep out of reach of children.	
P103	Read label before use.	
Precautionary statement(s): Prev	ention	
P260	Do not breathe dusts or mists.	
P264	Wash hands and skin thoroughly after handling	
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.	
P234	Keep only in original packaging.	
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.	
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.	
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.	
P273	Avoid release to the environment.	
Precautionary statement(s): Resp	ponse	
P301 + P330 + P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.	
P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.	
P330	Rinse mouth.	
P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin v		
	[or shower].	
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.	
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/if you feel unwell.	
P321	Specific measures (see First Aid Measures on this label).	
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.	
P304 + P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.	
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/	
P321	Specific treatment (see on this label)	
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		
P390	Absorb spillage to prevent material-damage.	
Precautionary statement(s): Stor		
P405	Store locked up.	
P406	Store in corrosion resistant/container with a resistant inner liner.	
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.	
Precautionary statement(s): Disp	osal	
P501	Dispose of contents/ 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. When diluted to 1:40 or greater with water they no longer
	apply. However, good hygiene and housekeeping practices should be adhered to.

SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS			
Ingredients:	CAS Number:	Proportion:	
Potassium hydroxide	1310-58-3	<10%	
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	111-76-2	10 – 30 % w/w	
2-Aminoethanol	141-43-5	<10%	
Ingredients determined to be non- hazardous at concentrations present.	various	To 100 % w/w	

NOTE: Ingredients determined not to be hazardous are present in concentrations that do not exceed the relevant cut-off concentrations as found from NOHSC publication "List of Designated Hazardous Substances" or have been found NOT to meet the criteria of a hazardous substance as defined in the NOHSC publication "Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances", or have been found NOT to meet the criteria of a dangerous substance as defined in the GLOBALLY HARMONIZED SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING OF CHEMICALS (GHS7). Listed ingredients may be below the cut-off concentrations for classification as hazardous, but are listed for information purposes and for additive effects.

SECTION 4 – FIRST AID M	EASURES		
Inhalation	Remove victim to fresh air away from exposure. Obtain medical attention if symptoms occur.		
Skin contact	Immediately wash contaminated skin with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated		
	clothing and wash before re-use. Seek medical advice (e.g. doctor) if irritation, burning or redness persists.		
Eye contact	If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eyes continuously with running water. Remove contact lenses. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Seek immediate medical attention.		
Ingestion	Do NOT induce vomiting. Do NOT attempt to give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately. Give water to drink. If vomiting occurs, give further water to achieve effective dilution. Seek immediate medical advice (e.g. doctor).		
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically.		
Scheduled Poisons	Poisons Information Centre in each Australian State capital city or in Christchurch, New Zealand can provide additional assistance for scheduled poisons. (Phone Australia 131126 or New Zealand 0800 764 766).		
First Aid Facilities	Eyewash, safety shower and normal washroom facilities.		

SECTION 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES			
Fire and Explosion	Non-flammable liquid. However, on evaporation of the aqueous component, the residual		
Hazards	material may burn.		
Extinguishing Media	Use an extinguishing media suitable for surrounding fires.		
Fire Fighting	Keep containers exposed to extreme heat cool with water spray. Fire fighters to wear self-		
	contained breathing apparatus if risk of exposure to products of combustion or decomposition.		
Flash Point	None		



SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES				
Emergency Procedures	Minor spills do not normally need any special clean-up measures. Rinse with water.			
	In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water-courses. Wear			
	appropriate protective equipment as in section 8 below to prevent skin and eye contamination.			
	Spilt material may result in a slip hazard and should be absorbed into dry, inert material (e.g.			
	sand, earth or vermiculite), which then can be put into appropriately labelled drums for disposal			
	by an approved agent according to local conditions. Residual deposits will remain slippery. Wash			
	area down with excess water. If required, neutralize with weak acid (citric). 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.			

SECTION 7 – HANDLING AN	D STORAGE
Handling	Corrosive liquid. Attacks skin and eyes. Causes burns. Avoid skin or eye contact with concentrate. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Keep containers closed at all times. Avoid physical damage to containers. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Work clothes should be laundered. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
Storage	Corrosive liquid. Store in a cool dry well-ventilated area. Store away from oxidising agents and alkalis. Keep containers closed when not in use, securely sealed and protected against physical damage. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage or leaks. Provide a catch-tank in a bunded area. Store in original packages as approved by manufacturer. Ensure that storage conditions comply with applicable local and national regulations. Protect from freezing. For information on the design of the storeroom, reference should be made to Australian Standard AS 3780 The storage and handling of corrosive substances. Ensure that storage conditions comply with applicable local and national regulations.

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE	CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION
Exposure Limits	<ul> <li>National Occupational Exposure Limits, as published by National Occupational Health &amp; Safety Commission:</li> <li>Time-weighted Average (TWA):</li> <li>None established for product.</li> <li>Potassium hydroxide: PEAK LIMITATION 2 mg/m3</li> <li>Ethanolamine: 3 ppm, 7.5 mg/m3</li> <li>Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether: 20ppm, (96.9 mg/m3)</li> <li>Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL):</li> <li>None established for product.</li> <li>Ethanolamine: 6 ppm, 15 mg/m3</li> <li>Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether: 50 ppm, (242 mg/m3)</li> </ul>
Ventilation	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 vapours/mists below the exposure standards, suitable respiratory protection must be worn.
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 with full face shield should be used for handling concentrate in quantity, cleaning up spills, decanting, etc. 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 butyl rubber, natural latex, neoprene, PVC and nitrile – to handle in quantity, clean up spills, decanting, etc. 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, boots and cotton overalls buttoned at neck and wrist are recommended. Chemical resistant apron is recommended where large quantities are handled.	
Respirator	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.	

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES			
Physical State	Non- viscous liquid	Colour	straw
Odour	characteristic odour	Specific Gravity	1.06 – 1.10 @ 25 °C
Boiling Point	Approximately 100 °C	Freezing Point	Approximately 0 °C
Vapour Pressure	Not available	Vapour Density	Not available
Flash Point	Not flammable	Flammable Limits	none
Water Solubility	Miscible in all proportions	рН	13 - 14 neat
Volatile Organic	~23 % v/v		
Compounds (VOC)	23 % V/V	Per Cent Volatile	~77 % v/v
Viscosity	Not available	Odour Threshold	Not available

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY	
Reactivity	Stable at normal temperatures and pressure. May be corrosive to metals.
Conditions to Avoid	Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight. Reacts vigorously with acidic materials.
Incompatibilities	ACIDS: violent reaction can occur, yielding heat and pressure, which can burst an enclosed container. Attacks many reactive metals (aluminium/magnesium/zinc alloys) releasing highly flammable gas (hydrogen), which generates fire or explosion hazards. Reacts with chlorine products and a toxic chlorine gas may be liberated.
Hazardous	Thermal decomposition may result in the release of toxic and/or irritating fumes. Noxious fumes
Decomposition	of nitric oxides and violent exothermic reaction if mixed with organic components or combustible materials. The packaging material may burn to emit noxious fumes.



## 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:

symptoms or effects that m	ay arise if the product is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:
Inhalation	Inhalation of mists or aerosols can produce mucous membrane and respiratory irritation.
	Exposure to high concentrations of the product in liquid form or as a mist may lead to possible
	harmful corrosive effects including lesions of the nasal septum, pulmonary oedema,
	pneumonitis and emphysema. Aerosols of this product containing ingredient ethylene glycol
	monobutyl ether may cause central nervous system effects if inhaled.
Skin contact	Corrosive to skin - may cause skin burns, severe irritation. Corrosion will continue until removed.
	Severity depends on the concentration and duration of exposure. Burns are not immediately
	painful; onset of pain may be minutes to hours. Skin contact with this product containing
	ingredient ethylene glycol monobutyl ether may cause central nervous system effects.
Eye contact	Corrosive to eyes; contact can cause corneal burns. Permanent eye damage, including loss of
	sight, may occur. High concentrations of vapours will cause irritation.
Ingestion	Swallowing can result in nausea, vomiting of blood and eroded tissue; chemical burns of the
	mouth, throat & abdomen; perforation of the gastrointestinal tract. This product containing
	ethylene glycol mono butyl ether may cause headache, dizziness, light-headedness, confusion,
	and passing out, and may damage the liver and kidneys on ingestion.
Other	Material is extremely destructive to tissue of the mucous membranes and upper respiratory
	tract, eyes, and skin., spasm, inflammation and edema of the larynx, spasm, inflammation and
	edema of the bronchi, pneumonitis, pulmonary edema, burning sensation, Cough, wheezing,
	laryngitis, Shortness of breath, Headache, Nausea.
Chronic exposure	Possible red blood cell changes (moderate exposure), kidney or liver damage (high exposure).
Toxicology Information	Calculated Oral Toxicity: LD50 Oral: 1160 - 2700 mg/kg (body weight)
Carcinogen Status	
NOHSC	No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by NOHSC.
NTP	No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by NTP.
IARC	No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by IARC.
<b>Respiratory sensitisation</b>	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	Classified as STOT Category 3 – respiratory irritation.
STOT-repeated exposure	Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.
erer repeated exposure	Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION	
Acute Aquatic Toxicity	Harmful to aquatic life. LC50 >10mg/L, but < 100mg/L.
Product (as sold)	Acute Aquatic Toxicity (ATE Calculated) LC50: 71 - 177 mg/L.
	Acute Aquatic Toxicity Category 3.
Acute Aquatic Toxicity	Not harmful to aquatic life. LC50 > 100mg/L.
Product (at use dilution	Acute Aquatic Toxicity (ATE Calculated) LC50: 7,100 – 17,700 mg/L.
1:100 rinse)	Acute Aquatic Toxicity NOT HAZARDOUS
Persistence and	Readily biodegradable, based on ingredients.
degradability	הבמנווץ אוטעבצומנמאוב, אמצבע טון וווצובעובוונג.



Bio accumulative potential	No bioaccumulation is expected.
Mobility in soil	Due to its physico-chemical characteristics, highly mobile in the environment and will partition to the aquatic compartment.
Other adverse effects	Not available
<b>Environmental Protection</b>	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.

Labels Required	
ADG	
IMDG Marine Pollutant	UN 1760 CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.
HAZCHEM	
Land Transport (ADG)	
	4760
UN Number	1760
ADG Proper Shipping Name	CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE & MONOETHANOLAMINE)
ADG Code Hazard Class	8
HAZCHEM Code	2XE
Special Provisions	None allocated.
Packing Group	11
Packaging Method	None allocated.
IERG Number	37
Segregation	<ul> <li>This material is classified as a Class 8 Corrosive Substances Dangerous Goods</li> <li>Class 8 Dangerous Goods are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following:</li> <li>Class 1: Explosives</li> <li>Division 4.3: Dangerous when wet Substances</li> <li>Division 5.1: Oxidising substances</li> <li>Division 5.2: Organic peroxides</li> <li>Class 6, Toxic or Infectious Substances, if the Class 6 dangerous goods are cyanides and the Class 8 dangerous goods are acids</li> <li>Class 7: Radioactive materials unless specifically exempted and are incompatible with food and food packaging in any quantity.</li> <li>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 as strong.</li> </ul>



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 (POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE & ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER)
ADG Code	Class 8
AICS	All ingredients present on AICS.

Issue Date	21 <sup>st</sup> December 2021
Version Number	V 3.0 GHS7 classification.
Abbreviations and	ADG Code: Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.
acronyms	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.
	HSIS: Hazardous Substances Information System
	IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer.
	NOHSC: National Occupational Health and Safety Commission.
	NTP: National Toxicology Program (USA).
	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". Safework Australia
	Australian Code For The Transport Of Dangerous Goods By Road And Rail
	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons
	Material Safety Data Sheets – individual raw materials – Suppliers
	HSIS – Hazardous Substance Information System – National Safe Work Australia Data Base.
	HCIS – Hazardous Chemical Information System – National Safe Work Australia Data Base.
Disclaimer	This MSDS summarizes at the date of issue our best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information of thi product, and in particular how to safely handle and use this product in the workplace. Since the supplier canno anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, review thi MSDS in the context of how the user intends to handle and use the product in the workplace. If clarification or furthe information is needed to ensure that an appropriate assessment can be made, the user should contact this supplier.