RED FLASH DEGREASER
Safety Data Sheet

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

1.1 *Product identifier*

Product name RED FLASH DEGREASER

Synonym(s): Multipurpose degreaser PRODUCT CODE - 390

1.2 *Uses and uses advised against*

Use(s) DEGREASER • MECHANICAL DEGREASER

1.3 *Details of the supplier of the product*

Supplier Name	**CLEAN PLUS CHEMICALS PTY LTD**
Address	16 George Young Street AUBURN NSW 2144
Telephone	02 9738 7444
Fax	02 9644 1777
Emergency	1800 201 700
Email	customerservice@cleanplus.com.au
Web Site	www.cleanplus.com.au
SDS Date	22 September 2016 Version 1.1

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 *Classification of the substance or mixture*

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO AUSTRALIAN WHS REGULATIONS

GHS classification(s) Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 1A

2.2 *Label elements*

Signal word

ER Pictogram(s)

Hazard statement(s)
H314

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Prevention statement(s)

P2 60 P2 64

P280

Response statement(s) P301 + P330 + P331 P303 + P361 + P353 P304 + P340

P305 + P351 + P338				Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. Wash thoroughly after handling.
P3 10				Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P3 21				IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P3 63				IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
				IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
				Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
				Specific treatment is advised - see first aid instructions. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Storage statement(s) Store locked up.
P405

Disposal statement(s) Dispose of contents/container in accordance with relevant regulations.
P501

2.3 *Other hazards*

No information provided.

3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 *Substances / Mixtures*

Ingredient	CAS Number	EC Number	Content
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	111-76-2	203-905-0	<15%
SODIUM HYDROXIDE	1310-73-2	215-185-5	1 to 10%
SODIUM METASILICATE ANHYDROUS	6834-92-0	229-912-9	<5%
NON HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS	Not Available	Not Available	Remainder

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Eye If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre, a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.

Inhalation If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. To protect rescuer, use an Air-line respirator where an inhalation risk exists. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing.

Skin If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water.
Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Ingestion For advice, contact a Poison Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor (at once). If swallowed, do not induce vomiting.

First aid facilities Eye wash facilities and safety shower should be available.

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

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

4.3 *Immediate medical attention and special treatment needed*

CORROSIVE POISONING TREATMENT: Immediate treatment preferably in a hospital is mandatory. In treating corrosive poisoning, DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING; DO NOT ATTEMPT GASTRIC LAVAGE; and DO NOT ATTEMPT TO NEUTRALISE THE CORROSIVE
SUBSTANCE. Vomiting will increase the severity of damage to the oesophagus as the corrosive substance will again come in contact with it. Attempting gastric lavage may result in perforating either the oesophagus or stomach. Immediately dilute the corrosive substance by having the patient drink milk or water. If the trachea has been damaged tracheostamy may be required. For oesophageal burns begin broad-spectrum antibiotics and corticosteroid therapy. Intravenous fluids will be required if oesophageal or gastric damage prevents ingestion of liquids. Long-range therapy will be directed toward preventing or treating oesophageal scars and strictures. Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Non flammable. May evolve toxic gases if strongly heated.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Evacuate area and contact emergency services. Toxic gases may be evolved in a fire situation. Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) when combating fire. Use waterfog to cool intact containers and nearby storage areas.

5.4 Hazchem code

2R Fine Water Spray.

R Wear liquid-tight chemical protective clothing and breathing apparatus. Dilute spill and run-off.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 *Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures*

Wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as detailed in section 8 of the SDS. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Ventilate area where possible. Contact emergency services where appropriate.

6.2 *Environmental precautions*

Prevent product from entering drains and waterways.

6.3 *Methods of cleaning up*

Contain spillage, then cover / absorb spill with non-combustible absorbent material (vermiculite, sand, or similar), collect and place in suitable containers for reuse, treatment and/or disposal.

6.4 *Reference to other sections*

See Sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 *Precautions for safe handling*

Before use carefully read the product label. Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas.

7.2 *Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities*

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, removed from incompatible substances, heat or ignition sources and foodstuffs. Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use. Large storage areas should be bunded and have appropriate ventilation systems.

7.3 *Specific end use(s)*

No information provided.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 *Control parameters*

Exposure standards

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
		ppm	mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³
2-Butoxyethanol (EGBE)	SWA (AUS)	20	96.9	50	242
Sodium hydroxide (peak limitation)	SWA (AUS)	--	2 (Peak)	--	--

Biological limits

Ingredient	Determinant	Sampling Time	BEI

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	Butoxyacetic acid (BAA) in urine (with hydrolysis)	End of shift	200 mg/g creatinine

Reference: ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices

8.2 *Exposure controls*

Engineering controls Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical extraction ventilation is recommended. Maintain vapour levels below the recommended exposure standard.

PPE

Eye / Face Wear splash-proof goggles. When using large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely, wear a faceshield.

Hands Wear PVC or rubber gloves.

Body Wear coveralls. When using large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely, wear rubber boots and a PVC apron. In a laboratory situation, wear a laboratory coat.

Respiratory Where an inhalation risk exists, wear a Type B (Inorganic gases and vapours) respirator.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	CLEAR PINK LIQUID	**Solubility (Water)**	SOLUBLE
Odour	SLIGHT ODOUR	**Specific Gravity**	1.04 – 1.06
Ph	13.0 – 14.0	**Volatiles**	> 60 % (Water)
Vapour Pressure	NOT RELEVANT	**Flammability**	NON FLAMMABLE
Vapour Density	NOT AVAILABLE	**Flash Point**	NOT RELEVANT
Boiling Point	100°C (Approximately)	**Upper Explosion Limit**	NOT RELEVANT
Melting Point	< 0°C	**Lower Explosion Limit**	NOT RELEVANT
Evaporation Rate	AS FOR WATER		

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

Carefully review all information provided in sections 10.2 to 10.6.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Polymerization is not expected to occur.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Incompatible with oxidising agents (e.g. hypochlorites), acids (e.g. nitric acid), metals, heat and ignition sources. Reacts with ammonium salts to evolve ammonium gas.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

May evolve toxic gases if heated to decomposition.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity **Information available for the product:**
Ingestion may result in severe burns of the mouth and throat, as well as a danger of perforation of the oesophagus and the stomach.

Information available for the ingredient(s):

Ingredient	Oral Toxicity (LD50)	Dermal Toxicity (LD50)	Inhalation Toxicity (LC50)
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	300 mg/kg (rabbit)	230 mg/kg (guinea pig)	700 ppm (mouse)
SODIUM METASILICATE ANHYDROUS	770 mg/kg (mouse)	--	--

Skin Causes severe burns. Contact may result in irritation, redness, pain, rash, dermatitis and possible burns.
Effects may be delayed.

Eye Causes severe burns. Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain, redness and corneal burns with possible permanent eye damage.

Sensitization Not classified as causing skin or respiratory sensitisation.

Mutagenicity Not classified as a mutagen. **Carcinogenicity** Not classified as a carcinogen. **Reproductive** Not classified as a reproductive toxin.

STOT – single exposure

STOT – repeated exposure
Over exposure may result in irritation of the nose and throat, coughing and bronchitis. High level exposure may result in ulceration of the respiratory tract, lung tissue damage, chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema. Effects may be delayed.
Not classified as causing organ damage from repeated exposure. Adverse effects are generally associated with single exposure.

Aspiration Not classified as causing aspiration.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity
No information provided.

Persistence and degradability
No information provided.

Bioaccumulative potential
No information provided.

Mobility in soil
No information provided.

Other adverse effects

No information provided.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 *Waste treatment methods*

Waste disposal Neutralise with dilute acid (e.g. 3 mol/L hydrochloric acid) or similar. For small amounts, absorb with sand or similar and dispose of to an approved landfill site. Contact the manufacturer/supplier for additional information (if required).

Legislation Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE

	LAND TRANSPORT (ADG)	SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO)	AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO)
14.1 UN Number	1719	1719	1719
14.2 Proper Shipping Name	CAUSTIC ALKALI LIQUID, N.O.S.	CAUSTIC ALKALI LIQUID, N.O.S.	CAUSTIC ALKALI LIQUID, N.O.S.
14.3 Transport hazard class	8	8	8
14.4 Packing Group	II	II	II

14.5 **Environmental hazards** Not a Marine Pollutant

14.6 Special precautions for user

Hazchem code 2R

GTEPG 8A1

EMS F-A, S-B

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Poison schedule Classified as a Schedule 5 (S5) Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

Classifications **Hazard codes Risk phrases Safety phrases**

Inventory listing(s)

Safework Australia criteria is based on the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.

The classifications and phrases listed below are based on the Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC: 1008(2004)].

C Corrosive

R35 Causes severe burns.

S1/2 Keep locked up and out of reach of children.

S26 In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice S37/39 Wear suitable gloves and eye/face protection.

S45 In case of accident or if you feel unwell seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).

AUSTRALIA: AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances)
All components are listed on AICS, or are exempt.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional information

RESPIRATORS: In general the use of respirators should be limited and engineering controls employed to avoid exposure. If respiratory equipment must be worn ensure correct respirator selection and training is undertaken. Remember that some respirators may be extremely uncomfortable when used for long periods. The use of air powered or air supplied respirators should be considered where prolonged or repeated use is necessary.

EXPOSURE STANDARDS - TIME WEIGHTED AVERAGE (TWA) or WES (WORKPLACE
EXPOSURE STANDARD) (NZ): Exposure standards are established on the premise of an 8 hour work period of normal intensity, under normal climatic conditions and where a 16 hour break between shifts exists to enable the body to eliminate absorbed contaminants. In the following circumstances, exposure standards must be reduced: Strenuous work conditions; hot, humid climates; high altitude conditions; extended shifts (which increase the exposure period and shorten the period of recuperation).

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:
The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment is made.

HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE:
It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control measures; protective equipment used and method of application. Given that it is impractical to prepare a ChemAlert report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

Abbreviations

ACGIH American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
CAS # Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds CNS Central Nervous System
EC No. EC No - European Community Number
EMS Emergency Schedules (Emergency Procedures for Ships Carrying Dangerous Goods)
GHS Globally Harmonized System
GTEPG Group Text Emergency Procedure Guide IARC International Agency for Research on Cancer
LC50 Lethal Concentration, 50% / Median Lethal Concentration LD50 Lethal Dose, 50% / Median Lethal Dose
mg/m³ Milligrams per Cubic Metre OEL Occupational Exposure Limit
pH relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).
ppm Parts Per Million
STEL Short-Term Exposure Limit
STOT-RE Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) STOT-SE Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)
SUSMP Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons SWA Safe Work Australia
TLV Threshold Limit Value
TWA Time Weighted Average

Report status

This document has been compiled by RMT on behalf of the manufacturer, importer or supplier of the product and serves as their Safety Data Sheet ('SDS').

It is based on information concerning the product which has been provided to RMT by the manufacturer, importer or supplier or obtained from third party sources and is believed to represent the current state of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the product at the time of issue. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained directly from the manufacturer, importer or supplier.

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