Section 1 - Identification of The Material and Supplier

Sealers Plus **Phone: +61 2 9521-4000**
Unit 5, 5 Clerke Place **support@sealersplus.com.au**
Kurnell NSW 2231 Australia **http://www.sealersplus.com.au**

Chemical nature: Cleaning product
Trade Name: **XTREMECLEAN+**
Product Use: Heavy duty cleaner and degreaser, disinfectant and sanitiser for stone, tile and grout
Creation Date: July, 2020
This version issued: **October 2026** and is valid for 5 years from this date.

Poisons Information Centre: Phone 13 11 26 from anywhere in Australia

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

This material is hazardous according to the criteria of Safe Work Australia GHS 7.

Dangerous according to Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code, IATA and IMDG/IMSBC criteria.

SUSMP Classification: S6

GHS Signal word: DANGER

Hazard Classifications
Skin Corrosion/Irritation - Category 1
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation - Category 1
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) - Category 3 (Respiratory irritation)

HAZARD STATEMENT:

H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H335: May cause respiratory irritation.

PREVENTION

P260: Do not breathe fumes, mists, vapours or spray.
P262: Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.
P264: Wash contacted areas thoroughly after handling.
P271: Use only outdoors or in a well ventilated area.
P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection.

RESPONSE

P310: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician.
P363: Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P301+P330+P331: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P361+P353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.
P304+P340: IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
Not combustible. Use extinguishing media suited to burning materials. Water fog or fine spray is the preferred medium for large fires.

STORAGE

P405: Store locked up.

P410: Protect from sunlight.
P402+P404: Store in a dry place. Store in a closed container.
P403+P235: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

DISPOSAL

P501: If they cannot be recycled, dispose of contents to an approved waste disposal plant and containers to landfill (see Section 13 of this SDS).

Emergency Overview

Physical Description & Colour: Green liquid

Odour: Lime fragrance

Major Health Hazards: Causes burns, respiratory tract irritant.

Section 3 – Composition and Information on Ingredients

Ingredients	CAS No	Conc, %	TWA (mg/m³)	STEL (mg/m³)
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	3-5%	2 mg/m3	Peak
Triethanolamine	102-71-6	3-5%	5 mg/m3	not set
Other non-hazardous ingredients including water	Not assigned	to 100%	not set	not set

This is a commercial product whose exact ratio of components may vary slightly. Minor quantities of other non-hazardous ingredients are also possible.

The SWA TWA exposure value is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week. The STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that may be equalled (but should not be exceeded) for no longer than 15 minutes and should not be repeated more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. The term "peak" is used when the TWA limit, because of the rapid action of the substance, should never be exceeded, even briefly.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

General Information:

You should call The Poisons Information Centre if you feel that you may have been poisoned, burned or irritated by this product. The number is 13 11 26 from anywhere in Australia (0800 764 766 in New Zealand) and is available at all times. Have this SDS with you when you call.

Inhalation: If irritation occurs, contact a Poisons Information Centre, or call a doctor. Remove source of contamination or move victim to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, oxygen may be beneficial if administered by trained personnel, preferably on a doctor's advice. In severe cases, symptoms of pulmonary oedema can be delayed up to 48 hours after exposure.

Skin Contact: Flush contaminated area with lukewarm, gently flowing water for at least 40 minutes, by the clock. Do not interrupt flushing. If necessary, keep emergency vehicle waiting (show paramedics this SDS and take their advice). Under running water, remove contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods. Strongly basic ingredients tend to penetrate the skin and need longer rinsing than other substances. If irritation persists, repeat flushing. Seek medical attention.

Eye Contact: Immediately flush the contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for at least 20-30 minutes, by the clock, while holding the eyelid(s) open. Neutral saline solution may be used as soon as available. Do not interrupt flushing. If necessary, keep emergency vehicle waiting (show paramedics this SDS and take their advice). Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto face. If irritation persists, repeat flushing. Call a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor urgently. Take special care if exposed person is wearing contact lenses.

Ingestion: If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting; rinse mouth thoroughly with water and contact a Poisons Information Centre. Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. Give activated charcoal if instructed.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

Fire and Explosion Hazards: The major hazard in fires is usually inhalation of heated and toxic or oxygen-deficient (or both) fire gases. There is little risk of an explosion from this product if commercial quantities are involved in a fire. This product is likely to decompose only after heating to dryness, followed by further strong heating. Fire decomposition products from this product may be toxic if inhaled. Take appropriate protective measures.

Extinguishing Media: Not combustible. Use extinguishing media suited to burning materials. Water fog or fine spray is the preferred medium for large fires. Try to contain spills, minimise spillage entering drains or water courses.

Fire Fighting: If a significant quantity of this product is involved in a fire, call the fire brigade. There is little danger of a violent reaction or explosion if significant quantities of this product are involved in a fire. Recommended personal protective equipment is liquid-tight chemical protective clothing and breathing apparatus.

Flash point: Will not burn until water component is driven off.

Upper Flammability Limit: Does not burn.

Lower Flammability Limit: Does not burn.

Autoignition temperature: Does not burn.

Flammability Class: Does not burn.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Accidental Release: In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses. Evacuate the spill area and deny entry to unnecessary and unprotected personnel. Wear full protective chemically resistant clothing including eye/face protection, gauntlets and self-contained breathing apparatus. See Section 8 regarding Australian Standards relating to personal protective equipment. Suitable materials for protective clothing include rubber, Viton, Nitrile, butyl rubber, Barricade, neoprene, Teflon, polyethylene, PE/EVAL, Saranex and Responder. Eye/face protective equipment should comprise as a minimum protective goggles. If there is a significant chance that vapours or mists are likely to build up in the cleanup area, use a respirator. Usually no respirator is necessary when using this product; if in doubt consult the Australian Standard mentioned in Section 8. Stop leak if safe to do so, and contain spill. Absorb onto sand, vermiculite or other suitable absorbent material. If spill is too large or absorbent material is not available, create a dike to stop material spreading or entering drains or waterways. Because of the corrosiveness of this product, special personal care should be taken in any cleanup operation. Sweep up and shovel or collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling or salvage, and dispose of promptly. Recycle containers wherever possible after careful cleaning. After spills, wash area preventing runoff from entering drains. If a significant quantity enters drains, advise emergency services. Contaminated area may be neutralised by washing with weak or dilute acid (vinegar, citrus juice and most soft drinks may be suitable). This material may be suitable for approved landfill. Ensure legality of disposal by consulting regulations prior to disposal. Thoroughly launder protective clothing before storage or re-use. Advise laundry of nature of contamination when sending contaminated clothing to laundry.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Handling: Keep exposure to this product to a minimum, and minimise the quantities kept in work areas. Check Section 8 for details of personal protective measures, and make sure those measures are followed. The measures detailed under Storage should be followed during handling to minimise risks to persons using the product in the workplace. Also avoid contact or contamination of product with incompatible materials listed in Section 10.

Storage: This product is a Scheduled Poison. Observe all relevant regulations regarding sale, transport and storage of this schedule of poison. Store in a cool, well ventilated area. Check containers periodically for corrosion and leaks. Containers should be kept closed to minimise contamination. Make sure the product does not come into contact with substances listed under Incompatibilities in Section 10. If you keep more than 2500 kg or L of Dangerous Goods of Packaging Group II, you may be required to license the premises or notify your

Dangerous Goods authority. If in doubt, contact your Dangerous Goods authority to clarify your obligations. Check packaging - there may be further storage instructions on the label.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

The following Australian Standards will provide general advice regarding safety clothing and equipment: Respiratory equipment: AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716, Protective Gloves: AS 2161, Occupational Protective Clothing: AS/NZS 4501, Industrial Eye Protection: AS 1336 and AS/NZS 1337, Occupational Protective Footwear: AS/NZS 2210.

SWA Exposure Limits	CAS No	TWA (ppm)	TWA (mg/m³)	STEL (mg/m³)
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2		2 mg/m3	Peak
Triethanolamine	102-71-6		5 mg/m3	not set

No special equipment is usually needed when occasionally handling small quantities. The following instructions are for bulk handling or where regular exposure in an occupational setting occurs without proper containment systems.

Ventilation: This product should only be used in a well ventilated area. If natural ventilation is inadequate, use a fan.

Eye Protection: Eyes must be completely protected from this product by splash-resistant goggles with face shield. All surrounding skin areas must be covered. Emergency eye wash facilities must also be available close to where this product is being used.

Skin Protection: Because of the dangerous nature of this product, make sure that all skin areas are completely covered by impermeable gloves, overalls, hair covering, apron and face shield. See below for suitable material types.

Protective Material Types: Suggested protective clothing materials: rubber, Viton, nitrile, butyl rubber, Barricade, neoprene, Teflon, polyethylene, PE/EVAL, Saranex, Responder.

Respirator: Usually no respirator is necessary when using this product. If in doubt consult the Australian Standard mentioned above.

Safety deluge showers should, if practical, be provided near where this product is being handled commercially.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties:

Physical Description & colour:	Green liquid
Odour:	Lime fragrance
Boiling Point:	Approximately 100°C at 100 kPa
Freezing/Melting Point:	Approximately 0°C
Volatiles:	Water component
Vapour Pressure:	2.37 kPa at 20°C (water vapour pressure)
Vapour Density:	As for water
Relative Density:	1.03-1.05
Water Solubility:	Completely soluble in water
pH:	14 (as supplied)
Volatility:	No data.
Odour Threshold:	No data.
Evaporation Rate:	As for water
Coefficient Oil/Water Distribution:	No data.
Flash point:	Will not burn until water component is driven off.
Autoignition temperature:	Does not burn.

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity: Most strong alkalis and bases react with inorganic and organic acids to form salts. They can also react with some metals liberating hydrogen gas. These reactions may be rapid and sometimes liberate much heat. They can also decompose many organic materials such as esters, in a reaction called hydrolysis.

Conditions to Avoid: This product should be kept in a cool place, preferably below 30°C. Keep isolated from combustible materials.

Incompatibilities: Acids, zinc, tin, aluminium and their alloys.

Fire Decomposition: This product is likely to decompose only after heating to dryness, followed by further strong heating. Combustion forms carbon dioxide and, if incomplete, carbon monoxide and possibly smoke. Water is also formed. May form nitrogen and its compounds, and under some circumstances oxides of nitrogen. Occasionally hydrogen cyanide gas in reducing atmospheres. Sodium compounds. Carbon monoxide poisoning produces headache, weakness, nausea, dizziness, confusion, dimness of vision, disturbance of judgment, and unconsciousness followed by coma and death.

Polymerisation: This product will not undergo polymerisation reactions.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Target Organs: There is no data to hand indicating any particular target organs.

Classification of Hazardous Ingredients

Sodium Hydroxide: Skin corrosion - Category 1A; Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) - Category 3.

Triethanolamine: Eye irritation - Category 2A; Skin irritation - Category 2; Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) - Category 3.

Inhalation - Short Term Exposure: This product is an inhalation irritant. Symptoms may include headache, irritation of nose and throat and increased secretion of mucous in the nose and throat. Other symptoms may also become evident but should disappear after exposure has ceased if treatment is prompt. If liquid enters nasal passages, it will cause pain and burn nasal membranes. Patients with inhalation burns may develop acute pulmonary oedema.

Inhalation - Long Term Exposure: No data for health effects associated with long term inhalation.

Skin Contact - Short Term Exposure: This product is corrosive to the skin, capable of causing moderate to severe burns with ulceration. Can penetrate to deeper layers of skin, resulting in third degree burns. Corrosion will continue until product is removed or neutralised. Severity depends on concentration and duration of exposure. Burns may not be immediately painful; onset of pain may be minutes to hours.

Skin Contact - Long Term Exposure: No data for health effects associated with long term skin exposure.

Eye Contact - Short Term Exposure: This product is corrosive to eyes. It will cause severe pain, and corrosion of the eye and surrounding facial tissues. Unless exposure is quickly treated, permanent blindness and facial scarring is likely.

Eye Contact - Long Term Exposure: No data for health effects associated with long term eye exposure.

Ingestion - Short Term Exposure: Significant oral exposure is considered unlikely. This product is corrosive to the gastrointestinal tract, capable of causing moderate to severe burns with ulceration. Can penetrate to deeper layers of tissue, resulting in third degree burns. Corrosion will continue until product is removed or neutralised. Severity depends on concentration and duration of exposure.

Ingestion - Long Term Exposure: No data for health effects associated with long term ingestion.

Carcinogen Status: SWA: No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by SWA. NTP: No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by NTP. IARC: Triethanolamine is Class 3 - unclassifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: Insufficient data to be sure of status. However, until diluted or neutralised it will kill all aquatic organisms it contacts due to extreme pH.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal: This product may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to separate the contamination in some way. Only if neither of these options is suitable, contact a specialist disposal company to arrange disposal; it is recommended that it be neutralised in a controlled manner before disposal.

Section 14 - Transport Information

UN Number:	1903
Proper Shipping Name:	DISINFECTANT, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.
DG Class:	8
Subsidiary Risk:	None allocated
Packing Group:	II
Hazchem Code:	2X

ROAD AND RAIL TRANSPORT
Dangerous according to Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code criteria. Classified as Class 8 Corrosive Substances, Packing Group II.

MARINE TRANSPORT
Dangerous according to IMDG/IMSBC criteria. Classified as Class 8 Corrosive Substances, Packing Group II.

AIR TRANSPORT
Dangerous according to IATA criteria. Classified as Class 8 Corrosive Substances, Packing Group II.

Special Provisions: 274

Limited Quantities: ADG 7 specifies a Limited Quantity value of 1 L for this class of product.

Packing Instruction: P001, IBC02

Segregation: Class 8 Corrosive Substances shall not be loaded in the same vehicle or packed in the same freight container with Classes 1 (Explosives), 4.3 (Dangerous When Wet Substances), 5.1 (Oxidising Agents), 5.2 (Organic Peroxides), 6 (Toxic Substances where the Toxic Substances are cyanides and the Corrosives are acids), 7 (Radioactive Substances), Foodstuffs and foodstuff empties. They may however be loaded in the same vehicle or packed in the same freight container with Classes 2.1 (Flammable Gases), 2.2 (Non-Flammable, Non-Toxic Gases), 2.3 (Poisonous Gases), 3 (Flammable liquids), 4.1 (Flammable Solids), 4.2 (Spontaneously Combustible Substances), 6 (Toxic Substances except where the Toxic Substances are cyanides and the Corrosives are acids) and 9 (Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods).

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

AICIS: All of the significant ingredients in this formulation are listed on the Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AICIS).

SUSMP: The following ingredients: Sodium hydroxide, Triethanolamine, are mentioned in the SUSMP. Poisons Schedule: S6.

Section 16 - Other Information

This SDS contains only safety-related information. For other data see product literature (XtremeClean+ Technical Bulletin and label).

This revision supersedes the August, 2021 SDS.

Changes in this revision: new Sealers Plus SDS format; supplier address and contact details updated to Kurnell NSW; hazard communication aligned with GHS Revision 7.

Acronyms:

ADG Code	Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail
AICS/AIIC	Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals

AICIS	Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme
SWA	Safe Work Australia, formerly ASCC and NOHSC
CAS number	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
Hazchem Code	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially firefighters
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines & Poisons
TWA / STEL	Time Weighted Average / Short Term Exposure Limit
UN Number	United Nations Number

THIS SDS SUMMARISES OUR BEST KNOWLEDGE OF THE HEALTH AND SAFETY HAZARD INFORMATION OF THE PRODUCT AND HOW TO SAFELY HANDLE AND USE THE PRODUCT IN THE WORKPLACE. EACH USER MUST REVIEW THIS SDS IN THE CONTEXT OF HOW THE PRODUCT WILL BE HANDLED AND USED IN THE WORKPLACE.
IF CLARIFICATION OR FURTHER INFORMATION IS NEEDED TO ENSURE THAT AN APPROPRIATE RISK ASSESSMENT CAN BE MADE, THE USER SHOULD CONTACT THIS COMPANY SO WE CAN ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FROM OUR SUPPLIERS.
OUR RESPONSIBILITY FOR PRODUCTS SOLD IS SUBJECT TO OUR STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS, A COPY OF WHICH IS SENT TO OUR CUSTOMERS AND IS ALSO AVAILABLE ON REQUEST.

Please read all labels carefully before using product.

This SDS is prepared in accord with the SWA document "Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals - Code of Practice" (July 2020) and GHS Revision 7.