



## Ingredients

Name	CAS RN	Percentage
Alkaline salts	Not avail.	6%
Ethylene glycol mono alkyl ether, typically		
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	111-76-2	2%
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	2%
Water	7732-18-5	>60%

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## HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

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### Acute Health Effects

<b>Swallowed</b>	The liquid is corrosive and harmful if swallowed. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. Ingestion may result in burns to the mouth, throat and stomach, pain, nausea and vomiting, swelling of the larynx and subsequent suffocation, perforation of the gastro-intestinal tract.
<b>Eye</b>	The liquid is corrosive to the eyes and is capable of causing severe burns.
<b>Skin</b>	The liquid is corrosive to the skin and is capable of causing burns. Toxic effects may result from skin absorption. Burns are not immediately painful; onset of pain may be delayed minutes or hours; thus care should be taken to avoid contamination of gloves and boots.
<b>Inhaled</b>	Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product. The mist is highly discomforting to the upper respiratory tract.
<b>Chronic</b>	Principal route of exposure is usually by skin contact. Repeated or prolonged skin contact can cause chronic dermatitis. Reaction to contact with broken skin is prompt and intense. Contact with the eye may result in destruction of eye tissue or corneal ulcers with impairment or loss of vision.

### First Aid

<b>Advice</b>	For advise, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone eg. Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 03 4747 000 [Not after May 2005] or 0800 764 766 or a doctor at once).
<b>Swallowed</b>	If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting.
<b>Eyes</b>	If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
<b>Skin</b>	If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water.

### Safety Points

Wear eye protection when mixing or using.  
Wear protective gloves when mixing or using  
Do not mix with hot water

## Advice To Doctor

### Advice to Doctor

For acute or short-term repeated exposures to highly alkaline materials:

1. Respiratory stress is uncommon but presents occasionally because of soft tissue edema.
2. Unless endotracheal intubation can be accomplished under direct vision, cricothyroidotomy or tracheotomy may be necessary.
3. Oxygen is given as indicated.
4. The presence of shock suggests perforation and mandates an intravenous line and fluid administration.
5. Alkali corrosives damage occurs by liquefaction necrosis whereby the saponification of fats and solubilisation of proteins allow deep penetration into the tissue. Alkalis continue to cause damage after exposure.

### Ingestion:

1. Milk and water are the preferred diluents. No more than 2 glasses of water should be given to an adult.
2. Neutralising agents should never be given since exothermic heat reaction may compound injury.
  - \* Catharsis and emesis are absolutely contra-indicated.
  - \* Activated charcoal does not absorb alkali.
  - \* Gastric lavage should not be used.

Supportive care involves the following.

1. Withhold oral feedings initially.
2. If endoscopy confirms transmucosal injury start steroids only within the first 48 hours.
3. Carefully evaluate the amount of tissue necrosis before assessing the need for surgical intervention.
4. Patients should be instructed to seek medical attention whenever they develop difficulty in swallowing (dysphagia).

### Skin And Eye

1. Injury should be irrigated for 20-30 minutes. Eye injuries require saline. [Ellenhorn & Barceloux: Medical Toxicology].

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## PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

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### Exposure Standards

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

### Engineering Controls

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.  
If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator.  
Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection.  
Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

## Personal Protection

### Eye

Full face shield.  
Chemical goggles.  
Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

### Hands/Feet

Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.  
Wear safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

### Other

Overalls. Barrier cream. Eyewash unit. The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information, consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

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## SAFE HANDLING INFORMATION

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### Storage And Transport

<b>Suitable Container</b>	DO NOT use aluminium, galvanised or tin-plated containers. Plastic carboy. Plastic container. Plastic drum. Mild steel can. Check that containers are clearly labelled. Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
<b>Storage Incompatibility</b>	Avoid storage with acids, ammonium salts, strong oxidisers and organic compounds.
<b>Storage Requirement</b>	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. Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
<b>Transportation</b>	Class 8 - Corrosives shall not be loaded in the same vehicle or packed in the same freight container with: Class 1 - Explosives; Class 4.3 - Dangerous when wet substances; Class 5.1 - Oxidising agents; Class 5.2 - Organic peroxides; Class 7 - Radioactive substances; Class 8 - Acids only; Foodstuff and empty foodstuff containers.

### Spills And Disposal

<b>Minor Spills</b>	Slippery when spilt. Clean up all spills immediately. Control personal contact by using protective equipment. Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealable, labelled container.
<b>Major Spills</b>	Slippery when spilt. Clear area of personnel and move upwind. 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. Stop leak if safe to do so. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Neutralise/decontaminate residue. Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.
<b>Disposal</b>	Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. Treat and neutralise with dilute acid at an effluent treatment plant. Recycle containers, otherwise dispose of in an authorised landfill.

## Fire/Explosion Hazard

<b>Fire/Explos.</b>	Non combustible. Not considered to be a significant fire risk. Expansion or decomposition on heating may lead to violent rupture of containers. Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). May emit acrid smoke. Reacts with aluminium / zinc producing flammable, explosive hydrogen gas.
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### OTHER INFORMATION

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<b>Flammability</b>	0
<b>Toxicity</b>	0
<b>Body Contact</b>	0
<b>Reactivity</b>	0
SCALE: Min/Nil=0 Low=1 Moderate=2 High=3 Extreme=4	
<b>CAS RN No(s)</b>	None
<b>Subsidiary Risk</b>	None

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### CONTACT POINT

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<b>ORGANISATION</b>	<b>TELEPHONE</b>	<b>ASK FOR</b>
Poisons Information Centre – Australia Wide	131126	
Eazygleam Products Pty Ltd	+61-(0)7-3274 2593	Andrew Gilbert
Fire Brigade	000	Fire Brigade
Police	000	Police

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