

# YAAMA HEAVY DUTY CLEANER

## Safety Data Sheet



### 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

**Supplier Name** CLEAN PLUS CHEMICALS PTY LTD  
**Address** 16 George Young Street AUBURN NSW 2144  
**Telephone** 02 9738 7444  
**Emergency** 1800 201 700  
**Email** customerservice@cleanplus.com.au  
**Web Site** www.cleanplus.com.au  
**Synonym(s)** YAAMA HEAVY DUTY CLEANER  
**Product Code(s)** 141435  
**Use(s)** Multipurpose degreaser and cleaner for use on floors, stoves and tiles.  
**SDS Date** 24 October 2025, Version 1.0

### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA REGULATIONS

**GHS classification(s)** Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 1A  
Eye damage/Irritation – Category 1

#### 2.2 Label elements

**Signal word** DANGER

**Pictogram(s)**



#### Hazard statement(s)

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

#### Prevention statement(s)

P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.  
P264 Wash thoroughly after handling.  
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

#### Response statement(s)

P301 + P330 + P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.  
P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.  
P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove 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.  
P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.  
P321 Specific treatment is advised - see first aid instructions.  
P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

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### Storage statement(s)

P405 Store locked up.

### Disposal statement(s)

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with relevant regulations.

**Poison Schedule:** S6. Poison

## DANGEROUS GOOD CLASSIFICATION

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the "Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail" and the "New Zealand NZS5433: Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land".

**Dangerous Goods Class:** 8

## 3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### 3.1 Substances / Mixtures

Ingredient	CAS Number	Content
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	111-76-2	1 – 10%
SODIUM HYDROXIDE	1310-73-2	1 - 10%
SODIUM METASILICATE PENTA	10213-79-3	1 – 10%
NON HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS	Not Available	Remainder

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

<b>Eye</b>	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.
<b>Inhalation</b>	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.
<b>Skin</b>	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.
<b>Ingestion</b>	For advice, contact a Poison Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor (at once). If swallowed, do not induce vomiting.
<b>First aid facilities</b>	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 tracheostomy 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.

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### 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

### 1.1 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/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>
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.

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### 8.3 Hazchem code

2R Fine Water Spray.

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

## 9. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### 9.1 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.

### 9.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent product from entering drains and waterways.

### 9.3 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.

### 9.4 Reference to other sections

See Sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

## 10. HANDLING AND STORAGE

### 10.1 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.

### 10.2 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.

### 10.3 Specific end use(s)

No information provided.

## 11. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 11.1 Control parameters

#### Exposure standards

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
		ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>
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

### 11.2 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.

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### 11.3 Hazchem code

2R Fine Water Spray.

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

## 12. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### 12.1 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.

### 12.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent product from entering drains and waterways.

### 12.3 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.

### 12.4 Reference to other sections

See Sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

## 13. HANDLING AND STORAGE

### 13.1 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.

### 13.2 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.

### 13.3 Specific end use(s)

No information provided.

## 14. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 14.1 Control parameters

#### Exposure standards

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
		ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>
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

### 14.2 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.

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### PPE

<b>Eye / Face</b>	Wear splash-proof goggles. When using large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely, wear a faceshield.
<b>Hands</b>	Wear PVC or rubber gloves.
<b>Body</b>	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.
<b>Respiratory</b>	Where an inhalation risk exists, wear a Type B (Inorganic gases and vapours) respirator.



## 15. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### 15.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	CLEAR RED LIQUID	<b>Solubility (Water)</b>	SOLUBLE
<b>Odour</b>	SLIGHT ODOUR	<b>Specific Gravity</b>	1.05 – 1.08
<b>Ph</b>	13.0 – 14.0	<b>Volatiles</b>	> 60 % (Water)
<b>Vapour Pressure</b>	NOT RELEVANT	<b>Flammability</b>	NON FLAMMABLE
<b>Vapour Density</b>	NOT AVAILABLE	<b>Flash Point</b>	NOT RELEVANT
<b>Boiling Point</b>	100°C (Approximately)	<b>Upper Explosion Limit</b>	NOT RELEVANT
<b>Melting Point</b>	< 0°C	<b>Lower Explosion Limit</b>	NOT RELEVANT
<b>Evaporation Rate</b>	AS FOR WATER		

## 16. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### 16.1 Reactivity

Carefully review all information provided in sections 10.2 to 10.6.

### 16.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

### 16.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Polymerization is not expected to occur.

### 16.4 Conditions to avoid

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

### 16.5 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.

### 16.6 Hazardous decomposition products

May evolve toxic gases if heated to decomposition.

## 17. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 17.1 Information on toxicological effects

<b>Acute toxicity</b>	<b>Information available for the product:</b> Ingestion may result in severe burns of the mouth and throat, as well as a danger of perforation of the
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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)	--	--

<b>Skin</b>	Causes severe burns. Contact may result in irritation, redness, pain, rash, dermatitis and possible burns. Effects may be delayed.
<b>Eye</b>	Causes severe burns. Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain, redness and corneal burns with possible permanent eye damage.
<b>Sensitization</b>	Not classified as causing skin or respiratory sensitisation.
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	Not classified as a mutagen.
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	Not classified as a carcinogen.
<b>Reproductive</b>	Not classified as a reproductive toxin.
<b>STOT – single exposure</b>	

### 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.

<b>Aspiration</b>	Not classified as causing aspiration.
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## 18. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Toxicity

LC50, Fish (35 – 189mg/L)

EC50, Crustacea (40.4mg/L) 48h.

**Persistence and degradability** No information provided.

**Bioaccumulative potential** No information provided.

### Mobility in soil

No information provided.

### Other adverse effects

No information provided.

## 19. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### 19.1 Waste treatment methods

<b>Waste disposal</b>	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).
<b>Legislation</b>	Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

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### 20. 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

### 21. REGULATORY INFORMATION

21.1 **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.

### 22. 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

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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/m <sup>3</sup>	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

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