

## Section 1 - Identification of Chemical Product and Company

**TQ Products Pty Ltd**  
**15 Weedon Road**  
**Forrestdale**  
**WA 6112**  
ACN 149-668-342

**24hr Emergency Phone: 13 1126**  
**Australia Emergency Services: 000**  
**Phone: business hours 1 300 075 678**

**Substance:**

**Trade Name: Liqui Polish Marble/ Granite light, dark**  
**Product Use: Polishing agent**  
**Creation Date: July 2021**  
**Revision Date: July 2021 and valid for five years**

## Section 2 - Hazards Identification

**Statement of Hazardous Nature**

This product is classified as: HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL; NON-DANGEROUS GOOD according to the WHS Regulations and ADG Code.

**Poison Schedule** Not applicable

**Signal Word: WARNING**

**Hazard Classification:**

Skin Sensitisation Category 1  
Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3

**Hazard Statements:**

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction  
H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

**Prevention Statements:**

P261 Avoid breathing mist/ vapour/ spray  
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection and face protection  
P264 Wash all exposed external body parts thoroughly after handling  
P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace  
  
P273 Avoid release to the environment

**Precautionary Statement: Response**

P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth, Do NOT induce vomiting  
P302+P361+P3523 IF ON SKIN: Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.  
Wash with plenty of soap and water  
P333+P313 IF skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice  
P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse  
P035+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.  
Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing  
P304+P340 IF INHALED: remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position  
comfortable for breathing  
P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTRE/ Doctor/ physician/ first aider

**Precautionary Statement: Storage**

**Precautionary Statement: Disposal**

P501

Dispose of contents/ container to an appropriate treatment and disposal facility in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal

## Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Substances	CAS No	Conc. %
Kaolin	1332-58-7	1 – 5 %
2-methyl-4-isothiazoli-3-one	2682-20-4	< 1 %

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

**Mixtures**

See above for composition of substance

## 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 131126 from anywhere in Australia and is available at all times. Have this SDS or product label with you when you call.

**Eye Contact:**

Wash out immediately with fresh running water. Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

**Skin Contact:**

Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

**Inhalation:**

remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.

**Ingestion:**

Immediately give a glass of water. First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

**Note to Physician:**

Treat symptomatically.

As in all cases of suspected poisoning, follow the ABCDEs of emergency medicine (airway, breathing, circulation, disability, exposure), then the ABCDEs of toxicology (antidotes, basics, change absorption, change distribution, change elimination).

## Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

**Extinguishing Media:**

There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used. Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

**Fire Incompatibility:**

None known



**FARNESE**



# Safety Data Sheet

Page 3 of 7

---

## Fire Fighting:

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. Use firefighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

## Fire and Explosion Hazards:

Noncombustible. Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. May emit corrosive fumes.

## Fire Decomposition:

Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

**HAZCHEM** Not applicable

---

## Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Refer Section 8

### Environmental precautions

Refer Section 12

### Minor Spills:

Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. Wipe up. Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

### Major Spills:

If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services. After clean-up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.

---

## Section 7 - Handling and Storage

### Handling:

Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Avoid physical damage to containers. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. Use good occupational work practice. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained. DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.

### Storage:

Store in original containers in an isolated approved flammable materials storage area. Keep containers securely sealed as supplied. Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area. Store away from incompatible materials. Store away from foodstuff containers. Protect containers against physical damage. Check regularly for spills and leaks. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. Keep locked up. Restrictions may apply on quantities and to other materials permitted in the same location.

### Suitable container:

Polyethylene or polypropylene container. Packing as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

## Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Exposure limits	Australia	
	TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
Kaolin	10	

The 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.

### Engineering Controls:

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure. General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

### Eye Protection:



Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical goggles. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

### Skin Protection:



Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. Butyl or Neoprene. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber  
When handling hazardous substances, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots. Overalls. P.V.C. apron.

### Respirator:



Not normally required. If WES is likely to be exceeded, then a particulate filter of sufficient capacity is recommended

## Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties:

<b>Physical Description &amp; colour:</b>	Coloured liquid
<b>Odour:</b>	Odourless
<b>Odour threshold:</b>	no data
<b>pH:</b>	no data
<b>Melting Point:</b>	no data
<b>Boiling Point:</b>	100 °C
<b>Flash point:</b>	not applicable

---

<b>Flammability:</b>	no data
<b>Evaporation Rate:</b>	> 1 butyl acetate = 1
<b>Lower Explosion Limit:</b>	no data
<b>Upper Explosion Limit:</b>	no data
<b>Vapour Pressure:</b>	2.3 kPa
<b>Relative Vapour Density:</b>	> 1
<b>Specific Gravity:</b>	1.6 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
<b>Water Solubility:</b>	miscible
<b>Coeff Octanol/water distribution</b>	no data
<b>Auto ignition temp:</b>	no data
<b>Decomposition temp:</b>	material is stable under normal conditions
<b>SADT:</b>	not applicable
<b>Dynamic viscosity:</b>	1100 mPas
<b>Kinematic viscosity:</b>	no data
<b>Volatiles:</b>	50 %

---

## Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

---

### Reactivity:

Product is considered stable under normal conditions

### Chemical stability:

Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

### Conditions to Avoid:

Refer Section 7

### Incompatibilities:

Refer Section 7

### Polymerisation:

This product will not undergo polymerisation reactions.

### Hazardous Decomposition Products

Refer Section 5

---

## Section 11 - Toxicological Information

---

### Inhaled:

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

### Ingestion:

The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.

### Skin Contact:

Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.

### Eye Contact:

This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

---

## Chronic Health Effects:

Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

### Toxicity *refer ingredients*

	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation
Product			
2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	LD <sub>50</sub> 120 mg/Kg	LD <sub>50</sub> 242 mg/Kg	LC <sub>50</sub> 0.1 mg/L 4h

## Section 12 - Ecological Information

### Toxicity *refer ingredients*

	Fish	Crustacea	Algae
Product			
2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	LC <sub>50 96hr</sub> 0.081 mg/L	EC <sub>50 48hr</sub> 0.189 mg/L	EC <sub>50 96hr</sub> 0.063 mg/L NOEC <sub>96hr</sub> 0.01 mg/L

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters. Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites. DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

	Persistence Water/Soil	Persistence Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	HIGH	HIGH	LOW	LOW

## Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

### Disposal:

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: Reduction Reuse Recycling Disposal (if all else fails) This material 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 reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf-life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate. DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. Recycle wherever possible. Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified. Dispose of by burial in a landfill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material). Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

## Section 14 - Transport Information

### Labels Required

NOT REGULATED

MARINE POLLUTANT Not applicable  
HAZCHEM not applicable

**FARNESE**

# Safety Data Sheet

Page 7 of 7

## Section 15 - Regulatory Information

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

#### International Regulations

Montreal Protocol	Not applicable
Stockholm Convention	Not applicable
Rotterdam Convention	Not applicable
Kyoto Protocol	Not applicable

#### Inventory Status

Australia	AICS	Yes
Canada	DSL	Yes
	NDSL	No
China	IECS	Yes
EU	EINECS	Yes
Japan	ENCS	No
Korea	KECI	Yes
New Zealand	NZIOC	Yes
Philippines	PICCS	Yes
Taiwan	CSNN	Yes
US	TSCA	Yes
Taiwan	TCSI	Yes
Mexico	INSQ	Yes
Vietnam	NCI	Yes
Russia	FBEPH	Yes

## Section 16 - Other Information

#### Revision History

July 2021	origination
-----------	-------------

**This SDS contains only safety-related information. For other data see product literature.**

Please read all labels carefully before using product.

#### Acronyms:

<b>CAS number</b>	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
<b>Hazchem Code</b>	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially fire-fighters.
<b>IARC</b>	International Agency for Research on Cancer
<b>NOS</b>	Not otherwise specified.
<b>UN Number</b>	United Nations Number

*The information provided on this SDS is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered as a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material in combination with any other material or in any process, unless specified in the text.*

This SDS was prepared by Collievale Enterprises Ltd  
<http://www.collievale.com> Phone +64 7 5432428

End of SDS