Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 21-Mar-2011

C9317EC

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

CLEAN N EASY TR50 BRICK AND TILE CLEANER

SYNONYMS

"Product Code: TR50"

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains hydrochloric acid)

PRODUCT USE

Brick and tile cleaner.

SUPPLIER

Company: ITW AAMTech

Address:

100 Hassall Street

Wetherill Park NSW, 2164

Australia

Telephone: +61 2 9828 0900

Emergency Tel:1800 039 008 (24 hours)

Emergency Tel:+61 3 9573 3112 (24 hours)

Fax: +61 2 9725 4698

Company: Wynn' s New Zealand

Address:

Unit 2, 38 Trugood Drive

East Tamaki Auckland, 2013

New Zealand

Telephone: +64 9272 1940

Emergency Tel:+800 2436 2255 (24hours)

Emergency Tel:+613 9573 3112 (24hours)

Fax: +64 9272 1949

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.

RISK

Risk Codes Risk Phrases

R36/37/38 • Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

SAFETY

S60

Safety Codes Safety Phrases

\$23 • Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.

\$24Avoid contact with skin.\$39Wear eye/face protection.

• To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this

material, use water.

• In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water

and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

• If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons

 If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).

This material and its container must be disposed of as

hazardous waste.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| NAME | CAS RN | % | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-------|--|
| surfactants, proprietary | | 0-10 | |
| sulfamic acid | 5329-14-6 | 0-10 | |
| hydrochloric acid | 7647-01-0 | <5 | |
| corrosion inhibitor, proprietary | | <1 | |
| dye | | trace | |
| water | 7732-18-5 | >60 | |

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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.
- Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

SKIN

- If skin contact occurs:
- 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.

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

■ Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).

FIRE FIGHTING

- 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.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 800 metres in all directions.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Non combustible.
- Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
- Acids may react with metals to produce hydrogen, a highly flammable and explosive gas.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.

Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: chlorides, sulfur oxides (SOx).

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

■ None known.

HAZCHEM

2X

Personal Protective Equipment

Breathing apparatus.

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins.

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- · Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- · Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.

MAJOR SPILLS

- 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.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- · Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- · Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers.
- Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.
- Plastic pail.
- · Polyliner drum.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Segregate from alkalies, oxidising agents and chemicals readily decomposed by acids, i.e. cyanides, sulfides, carbonates.
- Reacts with mild steel, galvanised steel / zinc producing hydrogen gas which may form an explosive mixture with air.
- · Avoid strong bases.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- · Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS
Source

Material
Peak ppm
Peak mg/m³

Australia Exposure Standards
hydrochloric acid (Hydrogen 5 7.5

The following materials had no OELs on our records

sulfamic acid:
 water:
 CAS:5329- 14- 6
 CAS:7732- 18- 5

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

Type B-P Filter of sufficient capacity

EYE

- · Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

• Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens 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].

HANDS/FEET

- Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:
- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity.
- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

OTHER

- · Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- · Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Opaque pink, acidic liquid with a mild odour; mixes with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Mixes with water.

Corrosive.

| Liquid | Molecular Weight | Not Applicable |
|----------------|---|--|
| Not Available | Viscosity | Not Available |
| Not Available | Solubility in water (g/L) | M iscible |
| Not Applicable | pH (1% solution) | 2.0 approx. |
| Not Available | pH (as supplied) | 1.5 a pprox. |
| Not Applicable | Vapour Pressure (kPa) | Not Available |
| Not Applicable | Specific Gravity (water=1) | 1.11- 1.12 @ 20 |
| | Not Available Not Available Not Applicable Not Available Not Applicable | Not Available Not Available Not Applicable Not Applicable Not Available Not Applicable Not Applicable Viscosity Solubility in water (g/L) pH (1% solution) pH (as supplied) Vapour Pressure (kPa) |

degC Not Available

Lower Explosive Limit (%) Not Applicable Relative Vapour Density

(air=1)

Volatile Component (%vol) Not Available **Evaporation Rate** Not Available

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- · Contact with alkaline material liberates heat.
- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

· Generally not applicable.

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TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

- unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.
- Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.

CLEAN N EASY TR50 BRICK AND TILE CLEANER:

■ Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

SULFAMIC ACID:

TOXICITY IRRITATION

Oral (rat) LD50: 3160 mg/kg Skin (human): 4 %/5 days (I)- Mild

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24 h - SEVERE Eye (rabbit): 250 ug/24 h - SEVERE Eye (rabbit): 20 mg - Moderate

■ The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

The material may produce severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure, and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) thickening of the epidermis.<</>>.

HYDROCHLORIC ACID:

TOXICITY IRRITATION

Unreported (man) LDLo: 81 mg/kg Eye (rabbit): 5mg/30s - Mild

Inhalation (human) LCLo: 1300 ppm/30 min Inhalation (human) LCLo: 3000 ppm/5 min Inhalation (rat) LC50: 3124 ppm/1h Oral (rat) LD50: 900 mg/kg

■ The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:

NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

WATER:

■ No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient Persistence: Persistence: Air Bioaccumulation Mobility Water/Soil sulfamic acid HIGH LOW LOW HIGH

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 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.
- Treat and neutralise at an approved treatment plant. Treatment should involve: Neutralisation with soda-ash or soda-lime followed by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
- Decontaminate empty containers with 5% aqueous sodium hydroxide or soda ash, followed by water. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: CORROSIVE

HAZCHEM: 2X (ADG7)

ADG7:

Class or Division: Subsidiary Risk: None 1760 Packing Group: Ш UN No.: Limited Quantity: Special Provision: 223, 274 5 L

Portable Tanks & Bulk TP1, TP28 Portable Tanks & Bulk **T7**

Containers -Containers - Special Instruction:

Provision:

Packagings & IBCs -Packagings & IBCs -P001, IBC03, LP01 None

Special Packing Packing Instruction:

Provision:

Name and Description: CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains hydrochloric

Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division: Subsidiary risk: None UN No.: 1760 UN packing group: Ш

Shipping Name: CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains hydrochloric acid)

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class: 8 ICAO/IATA Subrisk: None UN/ID Number: 1760 Packing Group:

Special provisions: A3

CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. *(CONTAINS Shipping Name:

HYDROCHLORIC ACID)

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class: IMDG Subrisk: 8 None **UN Number:** 1760 Packing Group: Ш EMS Number: Special provisions: 223 274 F- A , S- B

Limited Quantities: 5 I

CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. Shipping Name:

(contains hydrochloric acid)

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE S5

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

sulfamic acid (CAS: 5329-14-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) -Schedule 5","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals'

hydrochloric acid (CAS: 7647-01-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia - Queensland Hazardous Materials and Prescribed Quantities for Major Hazard Facilities", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Illicit Drug Reagents/Essential Chemicals - Category III", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International

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Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Goods Forbidden for Transport", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances - Table II", "United Nations List of Precursors and Chemicals Frequently used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Under International Control - Table II"

water (CAS: 7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply",
"International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List","OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV)
Chemicals"

No data for Clean N Easy TR50 Brick And Tile Cleaner (CW: 7156-17)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

- Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

 A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

 www.chemwatch.net/references.
- The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

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This is the end of the MSDS.