SAFETY DATA SHEET

CLEAN N EASY CONCRETE AND DRIVEWAY CLEANER

Infosafe No.: MTFCC
ISSUED Date : 05/03/2018
ISSUED by: ITW AAMTECH

1. IDENTIFICATION

GHS Product Identifier
CLEAN N EASY CONCRETE AND DRIVEWAY CLEANER

Company Name
ITW AAMTECH (ABN 63 004 235 063)

Address
1-9 NINA LINK DANDENONG SOUTH
VIC 3175 AUSTRALIA

Telephone/Fax Number
Tel: 1800 177 989
Fax: +61 2 9725 4698; 1800 308 556

Emergency phone number
1800 638 556; 1800 039 008; 0800 2436 2255

E-mail Address
info@aamtech.com.au

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use
Heavy duty degreaser for removing oil, grease and grime from concrete paths, driveways and workshop floors.

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification of the substance/mixture
Corrosive to Metals: Category 1
Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 1
Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 1A

Signal Word (s)
DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)
H290 May be corrosive to metals.
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Precautionary Statement (s)
P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102 Keep out of reach of children.
P103 Read label before use.

Pictogram (s)
Corrosion

Precautionary statement – Prevention
P234 Keep only in original container.
P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement – Response
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.
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.

Precautionary statement – Storage
P405 Store locked up.

Precautionary statement – Disposal
P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

Other Information
Classification [1]: Metal Corrosion Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1A, Serious Eye Damage Category 1

Legend:
1. Classified by ; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Information on Composition
Substances
See section below for composition of Mixtures

NOTE: Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient information to allow assessment.
The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Sodium Metasilicate, Anhydrous	6834-92-0	<10 %
Sodium Hydroxide	1310-73-2	<10 %
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous		Balance

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation
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.
Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.

Ingestion
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.
Observe the patient carefully.
Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
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.

Eye contact
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.
Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed if necessary
For acute or short-term repeated exposures to highly alkaline materials:
Respiratory stress is uncommon but present occasionally because of soft tissue edema.
Unless endotracheal intubation can be accomplished under direct vision, cricothyroidotomy or tracheotomy may be necessary.
Oxygen is given as indicated.
The presence of shock suggests perforation and mandates an intravenous line and fluid administration.
Damage due to alkaline corrosives 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:
Milk and water are the preferred diluents
No more than 2 glasses of water should be given to an adult.
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:
Withhold oral feedings initially.
If endoscopy confirms transmucosal injury start steroids only within the first 48 hours.
Carefully evaluate the amount of tissue necrosis before assessing the need for surgical intervention.
Patients should be instructed to seek medical attention whenever they develop difficulty in swallowing (dysphagia).
SKIN AND EYE:
Injury should be irrigated for 20-30 minutes.
Eye injuries require saline. [Ellenhorn & Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media
Water spray or fog.
Foam.
Dry chemical powder.
BCF (where regulations permit).

Specific Methods
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.

Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical
Fire Incompatibility
Reacts with aluminium / zinc producing flammable, explosive hydrogen gas

Fire/Explosion Hazard
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 corrosive fumes.

Hazchem Code
2X

Decomposition Temperature
Not Available

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages
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.

Clean-up Methods - Large Spillages
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.

Other Information
Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 (EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION) of the SDS.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling
Safe handling
Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
Use in a well-ventilated area.
WARNING: To avoid violent reaction, ALWAYS add material to water and NEVER water to material.
DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin

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

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
Suitable container
Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.
Plastic pail.
Polyliner drum.
Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

Storage incompatibility
Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational exposure limit values
Control parameters
OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)
INGREDIENT DATA
Source: Australia Exposure Standards
Ingredient: sodium hydroxide
Material name: Sodium hydroxide
TWA: Not Available

STEL: Not Available
Peak: 2 mg/m³
Notes: Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS
Ingredient: sodium metasilicate, anhydrous
Material name: Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate
TEEL-1: 6.6 mg/m³
TEEL-2: 73 mg/m³
TEEL-3: 440 mg/m³

Ingredient: sodium metasilicate, anhydrous
Material name: Sodium silicate; (Sodium metasilicate)
TEEL-1: 3.8 mg/m³
TEEL-2: 42 mg/m³
TEEL-3: 250 mg/m³

Ingredient: sodium hydroxide
Material name: sodium hydroxide
TEEL-1: Not Available
TEEL-2: Not Available
TEEL-3: Not Available

Ingredient: sodium metasilicate, anhydrous
Original IDLH: Not Available
Revised IDLH: Not Available

Ingredient: sodium hydroxide
Original IDLH: 10 mg/m³
Revised IDLH: Not Available

Appropriate 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.

Respiratory Protection
Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:000 & 149:001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Eye Protection
Safety glasses with unperforated side shields may be used where continuous eye protection is desirable, as in laboratories; spectacles are not sufficient where complete eye protection is needed such as when handling bulk-quantities, where there is a danger of splashing, or if the material may be under pressure.
Chemical goggles.whenever there is a danger of the material coming in contact with the eyes; goggles must be properly fitted.
Full face shield (20 cm, 8 in minimum) may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes; these afford face protection.
Alternatively a gas mask may replace splash goggles and face shields.

Hand Protection
Elbow length PVC gloves
When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.

Personal Protective Equipment
Other protection
Overalls.
PVC Apron.
PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
Eyewash unit.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form
Liquid

Appearance
Pink slightly viscous alkaline and corrosive liquid with a characteristic solvent odour; mixes with water.

Odour
Not Available

Decomposition Temperature
Not Available

Boiling Point
116°C

Solubility in Water
Miscible

pH
13.5 (as supplied)
12.5 as a solution (1%)

Vapour Pressure
Not Available

Vapour Density (Air=1)
Not Available

Evaporation Rate
Not Available

Odour Threshold
Not Available

Viscosity
Not Available

Volatile Component
Not Available

Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water
Not Available

Surface tension
Not Available

Flash Point
Not Applicable

Flammability
Not Applicable

Auto-Ignition Temperature
Not Available

Explosion Limit - Upper
Not Applicable

Explosion Limit - Lower
Not Applicable

Explosion Properties
Not Available

Molecular Weight
Not Applicable

Oxidising Properties
Not Available

Relative density
1.06

Melting/Freezing Point
Not Available

Other Information
Taste: Not Available

Gas group: Not Available

VOC g/L: Not Applicable

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity
See section 7 (HANDLING AND STORAGE)

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

Conditions to Avoid
See section 7 (HANDLING AND STORAGE)

Incompatible materials
See section 7 (HANDLING AND STORAGE)

Hazardous Decomposition Products
See section 5 (FIREFIGHTING MEASURES)

Possibility of hazardous reactions
See section 7 (HANDLING AND STORAGE)

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicology Information
CLEAN N EASY CONCRETE AND DRIVEWAY CLEANER
TOXICITY
Not Available
IRRITATION
Not Available

sodium metasilicate, anhydrous
TOXICITY
dermal (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[1]
Oral (rat) LD50: >1000 mg/kg[2]
IRRITATION
Skin (human): 250 mg/24h SEVERE
Skin (rabbit): 250 mg/24h SEVERE

sodium hydroxide
TOXICITY
Not Available
IRRITATION
Eye (rabbit): 0.05 mg/24h SEVERE
Eye (rabbit):1 mg/24h SEVERE
Eye (rabbit):1 mg/30s rinsed-SEVERE
Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h SEVERE

Legend: 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

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

SODIUM METASILICATE, ANHYDROUS & SODIUM HYDROXIDE
The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.

SODIUM METASILICATE, ANHYDROUS & SODIUM HYDROXIDE
Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia.

Acute Toxicity: Data Not Available to make classification

Ingestion
Ingestion of alkaline corrosives may produce burns around the mouth, ulcerations and swellings of the mucous membranes, profuse saliva production, with an inability to speak or swallow. Both the oesophagus and stomach may experience burning pain; vomiting and diarrhoea may follow.

Inhalation
The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.

Inhaling corrosive bases may irritate the respiratory tract. Symptoms include cough, choking, pain and damage to the mucous membrane.

Skin
The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin.
Skin contact with alkaline corrosives may produce severe pain and burns; brownish stains may develop. The corroded area may be soft, gelatinous and necrotic; tissue destruction may be deep.
Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

Eye
Direct eye contact with corrosive bases can cause pain and burns. There may be swelling, epithelium destruction, clouding of the cornea and inflammation of the iris. Mild cases often resolve; severe cases can be prolonged with complications such as persistent swelling, scarring, permanent cloudiness, bulging of the eye, cataracts, eyelids glued to the eyeball and blindness.

Skin corrosion/irritation
Data available to make classification

Serious eye damage/irritation
Data available to make classification

Mutagenicity
Data Not Available to make classification

Respiratory sensitisation
Data Not Available to make classification

Skin Sensitisation
Data Not Available to make classification

Carcinogenicity
Data Not Available to make classification

Reproductive Toxicity
Data Not Available to make classification

STOT-single exposure
Data Not Available to make classification

STOT-repeated exposure
Data Not Available to make classification

Aspiration Hazard
Data Not Available to make classification

Chronic Effects
Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecological information
Toxicity
CLEAN N EASY CONCRETE AND DRIVEWAY CLEANER
Endpoint: Not Available
Test Duration (hr): Not Available
Species: Not Available
Value: Not Available
Source: Not Available

sodium metasilicate, anhydrous
Endpoint: LC50
Test Duration (hr): 96
Species: Fish
Value: 180mg/L
Source: 1

sodium hydroxide
Endpoint: LC50
Test Duration (hr): 96
Species: Fish
Value: 125mg/L
Source: 4

Endpoint: NOEC
Test Duration (hr): 96
Species: Fish
Value: 56mg/L
Source: 4

Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability
Ingredient: sodium hydroxide
Persistence: Water/Soil: LOW
Persistence: Air: LOW

Mobility
Ingredient: sodium hydroxide
Mobility: LOW (KOC = 14.3)

Bioaccumulative Potential
Ingredient: sodium hydroxide
Bioaccumulation: LOW (LogKOW = -3.8796)

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal considerations
Product / Packaging disposal
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 suitable dilute acid followed by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.N. Number
1760

UN proper shipping name
CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains sodium hydroxide)

Transport hazard class(es)
8

Packing Group
III

Hazchem Code
2X

IERG Number
37

Other Information
Labels Required
Marine Pollutant: NO
HAZCHEM: 2X

Land transport (ADG)
UN number: 1760
UN proper shipping name: CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains sodium hydroxide)
Transport hazard class(es):
Class: 8
Subrisk: Not Applicable
Packing group: III
Environmental hazard: Not Applicable
Special precautions for user:
Special provisions: 223 274
Limited quantity: 5 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)
UN number: 1760
UN proper shipping name: Corrosive liquid, n.o.s. * (contains sodium hydroxide)
Transport hazard class(es):
ICAO/IATA Class: 8
ICAO / IATA Subrisk: Not Applicable
ERG Code: 8L
Packing group: III
Environmental hazard: Not Applicable
Special precautions for user:
Special provisions: A3A803
Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 856
Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 60 L
Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 852
Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 5 L
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y841

Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: 1 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)
UN number: 1760
UN proper shipping name: CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains sodium hydroxide)
Transport hazard class(es):
IMDG Class: 8
IMDG Subrisk: Not Applicable
Packing group: III
Environmental hazard: Not Applicable
Special precautions for user:
EMS Number: F-A, S-B
Special provisions: 223 274
Limited Quantities: 5 L

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code
Not Applicable

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

SODIUM METASILICATE, ANHYDROUS(6834-92-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
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

SODIUM HYDROXIDE(1310-73-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS
Australia Exposure Standards
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
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

National Inventory: Canada - NDSL
Status: Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets) (sodium metasilicate, anhydrous; sodium hydroxide)

National Inventory: China - IECSC
Status: All ingredients are on the inventory

National Inventory: Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP
Status: All ingredients are on the inventory

National Inventory: Japan - ENCS
Status: All ingredients are on the inventory

National Inventory: Korea - KECI
Status: All ingredients are on the inventory

National Inventory: New Zealand - NZIoC
Status: All ingredients are on the inventory

Poisons Schedule
S5

Australia (AICS)
All ingredients are on the inventory

Philippines (PICCS)
All ingredients are on the inventory

USA (TSCA)
All ingredients are on the inventory

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Other Information
Version No: 6.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Hazard Alert Code: 3

S.GHS.AUS.EN

Initial Date: Not Available

Other means of identification: Not Available

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers
Name : sodium hydroxide
CAS No : 1310-73-2, 12200-64-5

The 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. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

This SDS has been transcribed into Infosafe GHS format from an original, issued by the manufacturer on the date shown. Any disclaimer by the manufacturer may not be included in the transcription.

END OF SDS