

Clean N Easy TR50 Brick And Tile Cleaner

ITW AAMTech Australia

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Issue Date: 22/03/2016
Print Date: 15/01/2018
S.GHS.AUS.EN

Chemwatch: **7156-17**Version No: **7.1.1.1**

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	Clean N Easy TR50 Brick And Tile Cleaner	
Synonyms	t Available	
Proper shipping name	CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains hydrochloric acid)	
Other means of identification	Not Available	

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses Brick and tile cleaner.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ITW AAMTech Australia
Address	1-9 Nina Link, Dandenong South VIC 3175 Australia
Telephone	1800 177 989
Fax	1800 308 556
Website	www.aamtech.com.au
Email	info@aamtech.com.au

Emergency telephone number

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Association / Organisation	Not Available	
Emergency telephone numbers	1800 039 008	
Other emergency telephone numbers	0800 2436 2255	

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Poisons Schedule	S5	
Classification ^[1]	Metal Corrosion Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1A, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation)	
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI	

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)





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SIGNAL WORD DANGER

Hazard statement(s)

H290	May be corrosive to metals.	
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.	
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.	

Precautionary statement(s) General

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

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P234	Keep only in original container.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.	
P303+P361+P353	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(s) Storage

P405	re locked up.	
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.	

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

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

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available	0-10	surfactants, proprietary
5329-14-6	0-10	sulfamic acid
7647-01-0	<5	hydrochloric acid
Not Available	<1	corrosion inhibitor, proprietary
	trace	dye
7732-18-5	>60	water

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

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.

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Skin Contact	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.			
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. 			
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. 			

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

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

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.		
Advice for firefighters			
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. 		
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) 		
HAZCHEM	2X		

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

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.

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▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. • Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. **Major Spills** 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 SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

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Safe 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 	
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	 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.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	hydrochloric acid	Hydrogen chloride	Not Available	Not Available	7.5 mg/m3 / 5 ppm	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
sulfamic acid	Sulfamic acid	9.5 mg/m3	100 mg/m3	630 mg/m3
hydrochloric acid	Hydrogen chloride; (Hydrochloric acid)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
hydrochloric acid	Deuterochloric acid; (Deuterium chloride)	1.8 ppm	22 ppm	100 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
surfactants, proprietary	Not Available	Not Available
sulfamic acid	Not Available	Not Available
hydrochloric acid	50 ppm	Not Available
corrosion inhibitor, proprietary	Not Available	Not Available
water	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

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.

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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. Personal protection Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical goggles. Eye and face protection ► 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. See Hand protection below Skin protection The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has Hands/feet protection to be observed when making a final choice. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber See Other protection below **Body protection** ▶ Overalls. Other protection ▶ P.V.C. apron. Barrier cream. Thermal hazards Not Available

Respiratory protection

Type B-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Opaque pink, acidic liquid with a mild odour; mixes with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.11-1.12 @ 20 degC
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	1.5 approx.	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	2.0 approx.
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Applicable

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	 Contact with alkaline material liberates heat Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

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SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information	On tovice	Nouncal	Attacte
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	Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.
Inhaled	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhalation of quantities of liquid mist may be extremely hazardous, even lethal due to spasm, extreme irritation of larynx and bronchi, chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting
Skin Contact	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition 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	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic	Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems.

lean N Easy TR50 Brick	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
And Tile Cleaner	Not Available	Not Available
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 20 mg - moderate
sulfamic acid	Oral (rat) LD50: ~1450 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 250 ug/24 h - SEVERE
		Skin (human): 4 %/5 days (I)- mild
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24 h-SEVERE
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
hydrochloric acid	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 780.108879 mg/l/1h ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 5mg/30s - mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 900 mg/kg ^[2]	
water	тохісіту	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
Legend:	1 Value obtained from Europe ECHA Posistered Subs	tances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS

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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

SULFAMIC ACID	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. 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.
	The meterial way he imitative to the annumber and contest as yield inflormation. Deposited as unclassed as many to

HYDROCHLORIC ACID

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.

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For acid mists, aerosols, vapours **SULFAMIC ACID &** Test results suggest that eukaryotic cells are susceptible to genetic damage when the pH falls to about 6.5. Cells from the HYDROCHLORIC ACID respiratory tract have not been examined in this respect. Mucous secretion may protect the cells of the airway from direct exposure to inhaled acidic mists (which also protects the stomach lining from the hydrochloric acid secreted there). 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 **SULFAMIC ACID &** a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented HYDROCHLORIC ACID 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. **HYDROCHLORIC ACID &** No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. WATER 0 Carcinogenicity 0 **Acute Toxicity** 0 Skin Irritation/Corrosion Reproductivity Serious Eye STOT - Single Exposure Damage/Irritation Respiratory or Skin STOT - Repeated 0 0 sensitisation Exposure

Legend:

Aspiration Hazard

- 🗶 Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
- ✓ Data available to make classification

0

Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Mutagenicity

0

Toxicity

Clean N Feet TDF0 Driek	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
Clean N Easy TR50 Brick And Tile Cleaner	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
sulfamic acid	LC50	96	Fish	14.2mg/L	4
	NOEC	840	Crustacea	0.15mg/L	2
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
hydrochloric acid	LC50	96	Fish	282mg/L	4
	NOEC	0.08	Fish	10mg/L	4
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
water	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Legend:	Toxicity 3. EP Data 5. ECET	IWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aqua	pe ECHA Registered Substances - Eco ntic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration	, Ecotox database - Aqua	

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
sulfamic acid	HIGH	HIGH
hydrochloric acid	LOW	LOW
water	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation	
iligieulelit	Dioaccumulation	

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sulfamic acid	LOW (LogKOW = -4.3438)
hydrochloric acid	LOW (LogKOW = 0.5392)
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
sulfamic acid	LOW (KOC = 6.124)
hydrochloric acid	LOW (KOC = 14.3)
water	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

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 soda-ash or soda-lime 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).

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required



Marine Pollutant NO
HAZCHEM 2X

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	1760
UN proper shipping name	CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains hydrochloric acid)
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 hydrochloric acid)
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class ICAO / IATA Subrisk ERG Code	8 Not Applicable 8L
Packing group	III	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A3 A803

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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 hydrochloric acid)
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

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

SULFAMIC ACID(5329-14-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

HYDROCHLORIC ACID(7647-01-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

WATER(7732-18-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Υ
Canada - DSL	Υ
Canada - NDSL	N (sulfamic acid; hydrochloric acid; water)
China - IECSC	Υ
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	Υ
Korea - KECI	Υ
New Zealand - NZIoC	Υ
Philippines - PICCS	Υ
USA - TSCA	Υ
Legend:	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

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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.

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.

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