
1. Identification of Substance & Company

Product

Product name	Crete-off
HSNO approval	HSR002526
Approval description	Cleaning Products (Corrosive) Group Standard 2006
UN number	1760
Proper Shipping Name	CORROSIVE LIQUID, n.o.s. (contains Glycolic acid)
DG class	8
Packaging group	II
Hazchem code	2X
Uses	cement cleaner

Company Details

Company	Drymix NZ Ltd
Address	PO Box 109, Greenhithe, Auckland 0756, New Zealand
Telephone	0800-379-746
Fax number	0800-379-649
Website	www.drymix.co.nz

Emergency Telephone Number: 0800 764 766

2. Hazard Identification

Approval and

This product has been approved under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act (HSNO, Approval HSR002526, Cleaning Products (Corrosive) Group Standard 2006), and is classified as follows:

Classes	Hazard Statements
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6.1E (oral)	May be harmful if swallowed
6.1E (dermal)	May be harmful in contact with skin.
6.1E (inhalation)	May be harmful if inhaled.
8.1A	May be corrosive to metals.
8.2B	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
8.3A	Causes serious eye damage.
6.9B	May cause damage to organs
9.1D	Harmful to aquatic life.

SYMBOLS

DANGER



Other Classifications

There are no other Classifications that are known to apply.

Precautionary Statements

Keep out of reach of children.
 Read label before use.
 Keep only in original container.
 Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.
 Store in corrosive resistant container with a resistant inner liner.
 Do not breathe vapours.
 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
 Avoid release to the environment.
 Store locked up

Further precautionary statements can be found in Section 4 – First Aid.

3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

Component	CAS/ Identification	Class for ingredient(s)	Conc (%)
Acetic acid	64-19-7	3.1C, 6.1D (oral, dermal, inhalation), 6.9B, 8.1A, 8.2B, 8.3A, 9.1D, 9.3C	10-30%
Glycolic Acid	79-14-1	6.1D (oral, inhalation), 8.2B, 8.3A, 9.1D (fish)	
Ingredients not contributing to HSNO classes	proprietary	NA	balance

This is a commercial product whose exact ratio of components may vary. Trace quantities of impurities are also likely.

4. First Aid

General Information

If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. You should call the National Poisons Centre if you feel that you may have been harmed, burned or irritated by this product. The number is 0800 764 766 (0800 POISON) (24 hr emergency service). IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.

Recommended first aid facilities Ready access to running water is required. Accessible eyewash is required.

Exposure

Swallowed	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Contact the National Poisons Centre or a Doctor immediately. If vomiting occurs, place victim face downwards, with the head turned to the side and lower than the hips to prevent vomit entering the lungs.
Eye contact	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
Skin contact	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
Inhaled	IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.

Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically

5. Firefighting Measures

Fire and explosion hazards:	There are no specific risks for fire/explosion for this chemical. It is not readily combustible, but may break down at under fire conditions and the organic component may burn. Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers.
Suitable extinguishing substances:	Carbon dioxide, extinguishing powder or water jet. Fight larger fires with water jet or alcohol resistant foam.
Unsuitable extinguishing substances:	Unknown.
Products of combustion:	Carbon dioxide, and if combustion is incomplete, carbon monoxide and smoke. Water. May form toxic mixtures in air and may accumulate in sumps, pits and other low-lying spaces, forming potentially explosive mixtures.
Protective equipment:	Self-contained breathing apparatus. Safety boots, non-flammable overalls, gloves, hat and eye protection.
Hazchem code:	2X

6. Accidental Release Measures

Containment	If greater than 1000L is stored, secondary containment and emergency plans to manage any potential spills must be in place. In all cases design storage to prevent discharge to stormwater.
Emergency procedures	In the event of spillage alert the fire brigade to location and give brief description of hazard. Stop the source of the leak, if safe to do so. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin, eye and respiratory exposure. Clear area of any unprotected personnel. Contain using sand, earth or vermiculite. Prevent by whatever means possible any spillage from entering drains, sewers, or water courses. (If this occurs contact your regional council immediately). Use absorbent (soil, sand or other inert material). Rags are not recommended for the clean-up of spills, as they may create fire or environmental hazard. Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal. If contamination of crops, sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services.
Clean-up method	Mop up and collect recoverable material into labelled containers for recycling or salvage. Recycle containers wherever possible. This material may be suitable for approved landfill. Dispose of only in accord with all regulations.
Disposal	
Precautions	Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination and the inhalation of vapours. Work up wind or increase ventilation.

7. Storage & Handling

Storage	Store in original containers only. Keep containers securely sealed. Keep from extreme heat and open flames. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. Store out of reach of children. Avoid contact with incompatible substances as listed in Section 10. Containers (and outer packaging) must bear the prescribed labelling.
Handling	Keep exposure to a minimum, and minimise the quantities kept in work areas. See section 8 with regard to personal protective equipment requirements. Avoid skin and eye contact and inhalation of vapour, mist or aerosols.

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protective Equipment

Workplace Exposure Standards

A workplace exposure standard (WES) has not been established by WorkSafe NZ for this product. There is a general limit of 10mg/m³ for dusts and mists when limits have not otherwise been established.

NZ Workplace Exposure Stds (2013)	Ingredient	WES-TWA	WES-STEL
	acetic acid	25 mg/m ³	37 mg/m ³

Engineering Controls

In industrial situations, it is expected that employee exposure to hazardous substances will be controlled to a level as far below the WES as practicable by applying the hierarchy of control required by the Health and Safety in Employment Act 1992 (HSE). Exposure can be reduced by process modification, use of local exhaust ventilation, capturing substances at the source, or other methods. If you believe air borne concentrations of mists, dusts or vapours are high, you are advised to modify processes or increase ventilation.

Personal Protective Equipment

Eyes



Protect eyes with goggles, safety glasses with side shields or full face mask. Avoid wearing contact lenses.

Skin



Avoid repeated or prolonged skin contact. Wear overalls, rubber boots and impervious gloves such as Nitrile or rubber gloves. Remove protective clothing and wash exposed areas with soap and water prior to eating, drinking or smoking.

Respiratory



A respirator when airborne concentrations approach the WES (section 8). Use a full face respirator with an organic vapor cartridge. If using a respirator, ensure that the cartridges are correct for the potential air contamination and are in good working order.

WES Additional Information

Not applicable

9. Physical & Chemical Properties

Appearance	green, mildly acidic liquid
Odour	mild vinegar odour
pH	<4
Vapour pressure	NA
Viscosity	NA
Boiling point	93°C
Volatile materials	NA
Freezing / melting point	10°C
Solubility	partially soluble in water
Specific gravity / density	1.25-1.29
Flash point	NA
Danger of explosion	NA
Auto-ignition temperature	NA
Upper & lower flammable limits	NA
Corrosiveness	corrosive

10. Stability & Reactivity

Stability	Stable.
Conditions to be avoided	Avoid extreme heat and open flames.
Incompatible groups	Avoid strong bases. Avoid reaction with oxidising agents and reducing agents.
Substance Specific Incompatibility	None known.
Hazardous decomposition products	Does not occur
Hazardous reactions	Stable.

11. Toxicological Information

Summary

Contact with skin and eyes may result in burns. Mists can cause damage to the nasal and respiratory passages. Ingestion of this mixture can result in damage to throat and oesophagus. Ingestion may also result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting.

Chronic effects: erosion of bronchitis, erosion of exposed teeth, conjunctivitis.

Supporting Data

Acute	Oral	Using LD ₅₀ 's for ingredients, the calculated LD ₅₀ (oral, rat) for the mixture is between 2000 and 5,000 mg/kg. Data considered includes: acetic acid 600 mg/kg (rabbit), Glycolic Acid 1,357 mg/kg bw (rat).
	Dermal	Using LD ₅₀ 's for ingredients, the calculated LD ₅₀ (dermal, rat) for the mixture is between 2000 and 5000 mg/kg. Data considered includes: acetic acid 1060 mg/kg (rabbit).
	Inhaled	Using LC ₅₀ 's for ingredients, the calculated LC ₅₀ (inhalation, rat) for the mixture is >5mg/L (dust/mist). Data considered includes: Glycolic Acid 2.52 mg/L (dust/mist, rat)
	Eye	The mixture is considered to be corrosive to the eye, because the organic acids present are considered eye corrosives.
	Skin	The mixture is considered to be corrosive to the skin, because the organic acids present are considered skin corrosives. The pH of the mixture is 1.5-2.
Chronic	Sensitisation	No ingredient present at concentrations > 0.1% is considered a sensitizer.
	Mutagenicity	No ingredient present at concentrations > 0.1% is considered a mutagen.
	Carcinogenicity	No ingredient present at concentrations > 0.1% is considered a carcinogen.
	Reproductive / Developmental	No ingredient present at concentrations > 0.1% is considered a reproductive or developmental toxicant or have any effects on or via lactation.
	Systemic	Acetic acid is classed 6.9B (inhalation) by EPA. This mixture will trigger 6.9B classification. Acetic acid may cause effects to the digestive, respiratory and skin systems. Specific effects recorded include erosion of bronchitis, erosion of exposed teeth, conjunctivitis.
	Aggravation of existing conditions	None known.

12. Ecological Data

Summary

This mixture may be harmful to the environment.

Supporting Data

Aquatic	Using EC ₅₀ 's for ingredients, the calculated EC ₅₀ for the mixture is between 1 and 100 mg/L and none of the components are considered bioaccumulative or persistent in the aquatic environment. Data considered includes: acetic acid 32 mg/l (48 hr) <i>Artemia salina</i> (Crustacea), 100ppm Goldfish, Glycolic Acid 93 mg/L (48hr, fish).
Bioaccumulation	Not bioaccumulative.
Degradability	Readily biodegradable.
Soil	No evidence of soil toxicity.
Terrestrial vertebrate	EPA does not classify mixtures of acetic acid 10-30% as harmful to terrestrial vertebrates.
Terrestrial invertebrate	No evidence of toxicity towards terrestrial invertebrates.
Biocidal	no data
Environmental effect levels	No EELs are available for this mixture or ingredients

13. Disposal Considerations

Restrictions

This mixture is considered a hazardous substance and must be disposed of in accordance with the HSNO legislation.

Disposal method

Disposal of this product must also comply with the requirements of the Resource Management Act. The substance must be treated and therefore rendered non-hazardous before discharge to the environment.

Contaminated packaging

Rinse containers with water before disposal. Preferably re-cycle container, otherwise send to landfill or similar.

14. Transport Information

Transport according to NZS 5433 (Transport of Hazardous Substances on Land). Considered a hazardous substance for transport.

UN number:	1760	Proper shipping name:	CORROSIVE LIQUID, n.o.s. (contains Glycolic acid)
Class(es) Precautions:	8 Corrosive liquid	Packing group: Hazchem code:	II 2X

15. Regulatory Information

This product is an approved substance under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act (HSNO). Approval code: HSR002526, Cleaning Products (Corrosive) Group Standard 2006.

Specific Workplace Controls (as per HSNO approval referenced to Controls Matrix)

Key workplace requirements are:

SDS	To be available within 10 minutes in workplaces storing > any quantity.
Labelling	No removal of labels and/or decanting of product into other containers can occur.
Emergency plan	Required if > 1000L is stored.
Approved handler	Not required.
Tracking	Not required.
Bunding & secondary containment	Required if > 1000L is stored.
Signage	Required if > 250L is stored.
Location test certificate	Not required.
Flammable zone	Not required.
Fire extinguisher	Not required.

Note: The above workplace requirements apply if only this particular substance is present. The complete set of controls for a location will depend on the classification and total quantities of other substances present in that location.

Other Legislation

In New Zealand, the use of this product may come under the Resource Management Act and Regulations, the Health, Safety in Employment Act and Regulations, local Council Rules and Regional Council Plans.

All ingredients are listed in the New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals.

16. Other Information

Abbreviations

Approval Code	Approval HSR002526, Cleaning Products (Corrosive) Group Standard 2006, Controls, EPA. www.epa.govt.nz
CAS Number	Unique Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
Ceiling	Ceiling Exposure Value: The maximum airborne concentration of a biological or chemical agent to which a worker may be exposed at any time.
Controls Matrix	List of default controls linking regulation numbers to Matrix code (e.g. T1, I16).
EC₅₀	Ecotoxic Concentration 50% – concentration in water which is fatal to 50% of a test population (e.g. daphnia, fish species)
ERMA	Environmental Risk Management Authority (now EPA)
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency (previously known as ERMA)
HAZCHEM Code	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services, especially fire fighters
HSNO	Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (Act and Regulations)
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
LEL	Lower Explosive Limit
LD₅₀	Lethal Dose 50% – dose which is fatal to 50% of a test population (usually rats).
LC₅₀	Lethal Concentration 50% – concentration in air which is fatal to 50% of a test population (usually rats)
MSDS (SDS)	Material Safety Data Sheet (or Safety Data Sheet)
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit - The maximum airborne concentration of a chemical or biological agent to which a worker may be exposed in any 15 minute period, provided the TWA is not exceeded
TWA	Time Weighted Average – generally referred to WES averaged over typical work day (usually 8 hours)
UEL	Upper Explosive Limit
UN Number	United Nations Number
WES	Workplace Exposure Standard - The airborne concentration of a biological or chemical agent to which a worker may be exposed.

References

Data	Unless otherwise stated comes from the EPA HSNO chemical classification information database (CCID) http://www.epa.govt.nz/hs/compliance/chemicals.html , for specific chemicals.
EPA Transfer Gazettes	Classifications and controls assigned for specific ingredients (consolidated gazette, 2004)
Controls Matrix	Part of the EPA New Zealand User Guide to the HSNO Control Regulations
WES 2013	The NZ Workplace Exposure Standards Effective from 2013, published by WorkSafe NZ and available on their web site – www.worksafe.govt.nz .
Other References:	Suppliers SDS

Review

Date	Reason for review
April 2015	Not applicable – new SDS

Disclaimer

This SDS was prepared by Datachem LTD and is based on our current state of knowledge, including information obtained from suppliers. The SDS is given in good faith and constitutes a guideline (not a guarantee of safety). The level of risk each substance poses is relevant to its properties (as summarised in the SDS) AND HOW THE SUBSTANCE IS USED. While guidelines are given for personal protective equipment, such precautions must be relevant to the use. The likely HSNO classifications for this SDS have been estimated based on general information from the supplier (e.g., hazard, toxicological). This SDS is copyright Datachem and must not be copied, edited or used for other than intended purpose. To contact the SDS author, email info@datachem.co.nz or phone: +64 9 940 30 80.

