CRETE-OFF

Available in 750ml Spray Bottle,
5L Sprayer and 20L Container

The Non-Acid Alternative Concrete dissolver

Crete-Off is a **nontoxic, biodegradable, "environmentally green"** liquid designed to dissolve the portland cement component in concrete, mortar, thin set, grout, and other portland cement based products.

IT CONTAINS NO ACID. Crete-Off will not harm painted surfaces, tools, metal surfaces, plastic surfaces, or any type of plants or vegetation. It is easily neutralized and diluted with water. It is fast-acting but not instantaneous, so correct application of the liquid to the material is the key to success. It is a labor-saving product designed to be operator safe and to eliminate hammering, scraping and acid-washing of tools, equipment, and building surfaces.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1 – CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME	CRETE-OFF CONCRETE DISSOLVER
PRODUCT USE	Used to dissolve built-up cement on tools and equipment associated with the concrete ready-mix industry.

SUPPLIER

Company:	Construction Supply Specialists Pty Ltd	Company:	Construction Supply Specialists Pty Ltd
Address:	6 Broadfield Road Broadmeadows VIC, 3047 Australia	Address:	PO Box 155 Campbellfield VIC, 3061 Australia
Telephone:	+61 3 9357 4228		
Fax:	+61 3 9357 4229		

SECTION 2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

Risk

Risk Codes	Risk Phrases
R36/38	- Irritating to eyes and skin.

Safety

Safety Codes	Safety Phrases
S24	- Avoid contact with skin.
S25	- Avoid contact with eyes.
S37	- Wear suitable gloves.
S39	- Wear eye/face protection.
S40	- To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water.
S26	- In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
S46	- If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (Show this container or label).

SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
Organic acid proprietary		10-30
Ingredients nonhazardous		Balance

SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

Swallowed

- 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.
- Seek medical advice.

Eye	- If this product comes in contact with the eyes: - 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. Wash skin with water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. Seek medical advice (e.g. doctor) if irritation, burning or redness develops.
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, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. - Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Notes to Physician	- Treat symptomatically.

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 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 fire fighting 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 / 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 acrid smoke. Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO2).
Fire Incompatibility	- None Known.
Hazchem	None

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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, labeled container for waste disposal.

Major Spills

- Minor hazard.
- Clear area of personnel.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

Procedure for Handing

- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS.
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.

Suitable Container

- Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.
- Plastic pail.
- Polyliner drum.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Storage Incompatibility

- Segregate from alkalies, oxidising agents and chemicals readily decomposed by acids, i.e. cyanides, sulfides, carbonates.

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.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS.

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Material Data

CRETE-OFF CONCRETE DISSOLVER: None assigned.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Use in a well-ventilated area

Eye

- 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 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], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

Hands / Feet	- Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. - Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber. - The selection of the 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 to be observed when making a final choice. Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: - Frequency and duration of contact, - Chemical resistance of glove material, - Glove thickness and - Dexterity Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent). - When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. - When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. - Contaminated gloves should be replaced. - Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.
Other	- Overalls. - Eyewash unit.
Respirator	The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.
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. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Green, mildly acidic liquid with mild vinegar odour; mixes with water.		
Physical State	Liquid / Mixes with water.		
State	Liquid	**Molecular Weight**	Not Available
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity**	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	102	**Solubility in water (g/L)**	Miscible
Flash Point (°C)	Not Applicable	**pH (1% solution)**	Not Available

Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	**pH (as supplied)**	1.5- 2.0
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	**Vapour Pressure (kPa)**	Not available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	**Specific Gravity (water=1)**	1.07
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	**Relative Vapour Density (air=1)**	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	>85wt%	**Evaporation Rate**	Same as water

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Conditions Contributing to Instability

- 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

PRODUCT MIXTURE INFORMATION

Acute Health Effects

Swallowed

- Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting.

Ingestion of low-molecular organic acid solutions may produce spontaneous haemorrhaging, production of blood clots, gastrointestinal damage and narrowing of the oesophagus and stomach entry.

Eye

- This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Solutions of low-molecular weight organic acids cause pain and injury to the eyes.

Skin

- 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.

Inhaled

- The vapour is discomforting.

Inhalation of vapour may aggravate a pre-existing respiratory condition such as asthma, bronchitis, emphysema.

Chronic Health Effects

- Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and by inhalation of vapours especially at higher temperatures.

As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.

Toxicity And Irritation

CRETE-OFF CONCRETE DISSOLVER:
- unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

Not Available.

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

CRETE-OFF CONCRETE DISSOLVER:

BIODEGRADABLE.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Crete- Off Concrete Dissolver	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available

SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Treat and neutralise at an effluent treatment plant.
- Use soda ash or slaked lime to neutralise.
- Recycle containers, otherwise dispose of in an authorised landfill.

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

HAZCHEM:

None (ADG7)

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: ADG7, IATA, IMDG

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

Indications of Danger:

Xi

POISONS SCHEDULE None

REGULATIONS

No data for Crete-Off Concrete Dissolver (CW: 4691-77)

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. 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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