Section 1 - Identification of Chemical Product and Company

i-chem Australia **Phone: 02 609 2281**
Suite 11/1345 The Horsley Drive
Wetherill Park, NSW 2164

Product Name: GTPRO Cement N Concrete Remover
Other Name: CNC Remover
Product Use: Cleaning off Mortar from Windows and Frames.

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

Statement of Hazardous Nature

This product is hazardous according to criteria of NOHSC

This product is not classified as dangerous goods according to ADG Code for transport by Road and Rail.

Proper Shipping Name: **GTPRO Cement N Concrete Remover**

Risk Phrases: R36/38: Irritating to eyes and skin.

Safety Phrases: S1/2: Keep locked up, and out of reach of children.
S24/25: Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
S26: In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.
S27 Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
S28: After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of soap suds.
S36/37/39 wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.
S45: In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label whenever possible).
S46: If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).

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Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredients	CAS No	Proportion
Non Ionic Surfactants		<10
Ionic Surfactant		<10
Organic	Proprietory	10 - 30
Water	7732-18-5	to 100

This is a commercial product whose exact ratio of components may vary slightly. Minor quantities of other non hazardous ingredients are also possible.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

General Information:

Ingestion: For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 131126, New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting.

Eye Contact: If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.

Skin Contact: If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Inhalation: Remove from source of exposure to fresh air.

First Aid Facilities: Potable water should be available to rinse eyes or skin. Provide eye baths and safety showers.

Notes to Physician: Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Water spray, foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical powder.

Hazards From Combustion: The product is non-combustible; however, the packaging material may burn to emit noxious fumes. Contact with metals may liberate hydrogen gas which is extremely flammable.

Precautions For Fire Fighters And Special Protective Equipment Fire fighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus to minimise risk of exposure to vapour or products of combustion.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Emergency Procedures: Spillages are slippery. Ensure adequate ventilation. Keep spectators away – rope off the area. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination.

Methods And Materials For Containment And Clean Up: Contain the spill and prevent run off into confined areas, drains and waterways. Large spills: absorb with dry earth, sand or other similar material. Collect and seal in properly labelled drums for disposal in an area approved by local authority by-laws. Wash area down with excess water to remove residual material. Small spills: may be safely mopped up and area washed with excess water. Incineration of disposed material is not recommended, as it is unlikely to adequately burn.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Precautions For Safe Handling: Keep containers closed at all times - check regularly for leaks or spills. Transport and store upright. Avoid eye contact and repeated or prolonged skin contact. Do not eat, drink or smoke in contaminated areas. Always remove contaminated clothing and wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storage or re-use.

Conditions For Safe Storage: Store in the original container, in a cool dry well-ventilated area out of sunlight and away from incompatible materials and foodstuffs. Keep containers closed when not in use to ensure contamination does not occur. Do not combine part drums of the same product, as this may be a source of contamination. Do not mix with other chemicals. Do not store in galvanised containers or use die-cast zinc or bungs; plastic bungs should be used. At temperatures greater than 40°C, tanks must be stress relieved. Keep containers closed when not in use - check regularly for leaks. This material is a Scheduled Poison S6 and must be stored, maintained and used in accordance with the relevant regulations.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Biological Limit Values: No biological limit allocated.

Engineering Controls: Ensure ventilation is adequate to maintain air concentrations below Exposure Standards.

Personal Protective Equipment:

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 cannot 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 (break through 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:	Slightly orange liquid with a mild acid odour.
Odour:	Slight acid odour.
PH (Neat):	1.5 - 2
Specific Gravity Or Density:	S.G. 1.07
Vapour Pressure:	No information available.
Percent Volatiles:	> 85%
Boiling Point / Range:	Approx 100 C.
Freezing / Melting Point:	No information available.
Solubility:	The product is water based and is fully soluble in water.
Flash Point:	No known fire hazard.
Flamability Limits:	No information available.
Ignition Temperature:	No information available.
Shelf Life:	12 months from manufacturing date (when stored as directed).
Other:	None.

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability:	Stable under normal conditions of use.
Conditions To Avoid:	Do not combine part drums of the same product, as this may be a source of contamination.
Incompatable Materials:	Ammonium salts, tin or zinc coated metals.
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	The packaging material may burn to emit noxious fumes.
Hazardous Reactions:	No Hazardous reactions expected.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the product is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:

Acute Effects

Ingestion:	Swallowing can result in nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, ingestion of this product my cause spontaneous haemorrhaging and production of blood.
Eye Contact:	This product can cause eye irritation, and damage in some persons.
Skin Contact:	May cause inflammation to sensitive skin - may accentuate pre existing dermatitis.
Inhalation:	Breathing in mists or aerosols may produce respiratory irritation.

Long Term Effects: No information available.

Acute Toxicity / Chronic Toxicity: Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

Not available

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: As with all chemicals, avoid contaminating waterways.

Persistence And Degradability: Surfactants are considered to be biodegradable.

Mobility: No information available.

Other: None.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal Methods: Empty containers should be forwarded to an approved agent for recycling. Avoid unauthorised discharge to sewer.

Special Precautions For Landfill Or Incineration: The product is suitable for disposal by landfill through an approved agent. Incineration of the product is not recommended, as it is unlikely to adequately burn.

Section 14 - Transport Information

Road And Rail Transport: Not Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for transport by Road and Rail.

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

Poisons Schedule (AUST.): None

TGA Status: Not relevant.

AICS Status: All the constituents of this product are listed.

AQIS Status: Not relevant.

NZFSA Status: None.

Section 16 - Other Information

MSDS ISSUE DATE: 7 November 2014

In any event, the review and, if necessary, the re-issue of a MSDS shall be no longer than 5 years after the last date of issue.

THIS ISSUE NUMBER REPLACES ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES.

Literary Reference:

Sources For Data:

Legend:

AICS Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances

APVMA	Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority
AQIS	Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service
AS	Australian Standard (as issued by Standards Australia)
ASCC	Australian Safety and Compensation Council (formerly NOHSC)
ERP Code	Emergency Response Drill Code as found in the ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organisation) Doc 9481
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
NOHSC	National Occupational Health and Safety Commission
SWA	Safe Work Australia (formerly ASCC)
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit - A 15 minute TWA exposure which should not be exceeded at any time during a working day even if the eight-hour TWA average is within the TWA exposure standard. Exposures at the STEL should not be longer than 15 minutes and should not be repeated more than four times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL.
TGA	Therapeutic Goods Administration
TLV	Threshold Limit Value - TLV is a proprietary name registered by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) and refers to airborne concentrations of substances or levels of physical agents to which it is believed that nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed day after day without adverse effect.
TWA	Time Weighted Average - The average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week.

This MSDS has been prepared from current technical data and summarises at the date of issue our best knowledge of the health and safety information of the product, and in particular how to safely handle and use the product in the workplace. If clarification or further information is needed to ensure that an appropriate assessment can be made, the user should contact this company. Our responsibility for products sold is subject to our standard terms and conditions, a copy of which is sent to our customers and is also available upon request. This MSDS may only be reproduced in full. Summaries or excerpts from this MSDS may not contain all the relevant information and thus are not permitted

Please read all labels carefully before using product.

This MSDS is prepared in accord with the ASCC document “National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets” 2nd Edition [NOHSC:2011(2003)]