Dissolv-Away ConEtch SDS

Prime-Sol Products Pty Ltd

Issue date: 6/0/62024

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

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

Product Dissolv-Away ConEtch
Product name Dissolv-Away ConEtch
Product code PSCE

Pack sizes Lt, 5Lt, 20L, 200Lt, 1000Lt
Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against
Relevant identified uses Proprietary cement residue removal compound

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name Prime-Sol Products Pty Ltd
Address 52 Baldwin Avenue
Sunshine North
Telephone 0467 602 632
Email primesolproducts@gmail.com

Emergency telephone No: Association / Organisation Poisons Information Centre
Emergency telephone numbers 13 1126
Other emergency telephone numbers

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture
HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Model WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.
Poisons Schedule 5
GHS Classification Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage Category 1 , Skin Sensitizer Category 1B
Classification drawn from HCIS and ECHA C&L Inventory.
Label elements
Hazard pictograms



SIGNAL WORD DANGER

Hazard statement(s)
H315 Causes skin irritation
H318 Causes serious eye damage
H317 May cause allergic skin reaction

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention
P260 Do not breathe mist / vapours / spray.
P280 Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.
P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace
P302+P352+P333+P313 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. If irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P305+P310+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage Not applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal
P501 Dispose of content / 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
506-89-8	>60	proprietary blend not regulated
n/a	<10	proprietary compound
n/a	1	proprietary acid inhibitor

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact If this product encounters the eyes: Seek medical advice / attention without delay. 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. If necessary, transport to hospital or doctor without delay. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Skin Contact If skin or hair contact occurs: Seek medical advice / attention without delay. Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available. Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre. If necessary, transport to hospital, or doctor.

Inhalation If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. Seek medical advice / attention without delay. 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. 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. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

INGESTION: Immediate dilution (milk or water) within 30 minutes post ingestion is recommended. DO NOT attempt to neutralise the acid since exothermic reaction may extend the corrosive injury. Be careful to avoid further vomit since re-exposure of the mucosa to the acid is harmful. Limit fluids to one or two glasses in an adult. Charcoal has no place in acid management. Some authors suggest the use of lavage within 1 hour of ingestion.

SKIN: Skin lesions require copious saline irrigation. Treat chemical burns as thermal burns with nonadherent gauze and wrapping. Deep second-degree burns may benefit from topical silver sulfadiazine.

EYE: Eye injuries require retraction of the eyelids to ensure thorough irrigation of the conjunctival cul-de-sacs. Irrigation should last at least 20-30 minutes. DO NOT use neutralising agents or any other additives. Several litres of saline are required.

Cycloplegic drops, (1% cyclopentolate for short-term use or 5% homatropine for longer term use) antibiotic drops, vasoconstrictive agents or artificial tears may be indicated dependent on the severity of the injury.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media Extinguishing media There is no restriction on the type of media that may be used. Use media suitable for the surrounding environment Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture Fire incompatibilities Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleach, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
Advice for firefighters

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 firefighting 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 Combustion may release toxic fumes of carbon dioxide (CO_2), hydrogen chloride, phosgene, nitrogen oxides (NOx), and other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material may emit corrosive fumes.

HAZCHEM Not Applicable

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment, and emergency procedures

Minor Spills Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours/ aerosols/ or dusts and avoid 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. Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

Major Spills Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Stop leak if safe to do so. Absorb on sand, dirt, vermiculite, or similar absorbent material. Place into labelled drums and dispose of according to local government regulations. Immediately notify emergency services (Police or Fire Brigade) if the spill is too large for you to handle safely and effectively. Personal protective equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of this SDS

SECTION 7 HANDLING ANDSTORAGE

Precautions for safe handling
Safe handling DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Avoid all personal contact.
Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
When handling, DO NOT eat, drink, or smoke.
Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
Avoid physical damage to containers.

Other
information
Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities Suitable containers

Polylinear drum.
Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers Plastic pail.

Storage incompatibility
Reacts with mild steel, galvanised steel / zinc producing hydrogen gas which may form an explosive mixture with air.
Avoid strong bases.
Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters
OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)
INGREDIENT DATA
EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient Material name TEEL-1 TEEL-2 TEEL-3 urea hydrochloride urea hydrochloride Not Available Not Available Not Available

Ingredient Original IDLH Revised IDLH urea hydrochloride Not Available Not Available

Exposure controls
Appropriate engineering controls
Always maintain adequate ventilation. In most circumstances natural ventilation systems are adequate. f ventilation is poor, then the use of a local exhaust ventilation system is recommended.

Personal protection
Eye and face protection
Chemical goggles. Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes.
Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. 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.

Skin protection See Hand protection below Hands/feet protection Elbow length chemical gloves. Butyl, PE/EVAL/PE or Saranex 23 are recommended for this application.

Body protection Overalls When handling corrosive liquids, it is good practice to wear overall legs outside of boots to prevent liquids entering boots.
Other protection P.V.C. apron. Barrier cream. Skin cleansing cream. Eye wash unit.
Thermal hazards Not Available

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties
Appearance Clear green liquid
Physical state Liquid Relative density (Water = 1) 1.2
Odour Not Available Molecular weight (g/mol) Not Available
Odour threshold Not Available Auto-ignition
temperature(°C) Not Applicable
pH (as supplied) <1 Decomposition temperature Not Available
Melting point / freezing
point (°C) Not Available
Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range °C) Not Available
Partition coefficient n octanol /water Not Available
Flash point (°C) Not Applicable Taste Not Available
Evaporation rate Not Available Explosive properties Not Available
Flammability Not Flammable Oxidising properties Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%) Not Applicable Viscosity (cSt) 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%) Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1) Not Available VOC g/L Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity See section 7
Chemical stability Product is considered stable and 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

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects
Inhaled The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.
Ingestion Ingestion of acidic corrosives may produce burns around and, in the mouth, the throat and oesophagus. Immediate pain and difficulties in swallowing and speaking may also be evident.

Skin Contact
Open cuts abraded, or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, though, 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. This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.

Eye The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating. If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage. Chronic Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems.

Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.
Toxicological effects of ingredients

Acute toxicity
Urea hydrochloride No data
Proprietary compound Oral (calculated) 556 mg/kg Dermal (rabbit) >2000mg/kg
Proprietary acid inhibitor No data

Skin corrosion/irritation Urea hydrochloride Irritating Proprietary compound May be irritating
Proprietary acid inhibitor May cause severe irritation

Eye damage/irritation Urea hydrochloride Irritating
Proprietary compound Causes serious eye damage
Proprietary acid inhibitor Severely irritating to the eyes and may cause permanent damage including burns and blindness
Respiratory/skin sensitization Urea hydrochloride No data
Proprietary compound Not expected to be sensitizer
Proprietary acid inhibitor May cause allergic skin reactions
Germ cell mutagenicity Urea hydrochloride No data
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Proprietary acid inhibitor No data
Carcinogenicity Urea hydrochloride No data
Proprietary compound Not carcinogenic
Proprietary acid inhibitor Not carcinogenic
Reproductive toxicity Urea hydrochloride No data
Proprietary compound Not considered to be toxic to reproduction
Proprietary acid inhibitor No data
STOT (single exposure)
Urea hydrochloride No data
Proprietary compound Not expected to be toxic to a specific organ
Proprietary acid inhibitor No data
STOT (repeated exposure) Urea hydrochloride No data

Proprietary compound Not expected to be toxic to a specific organ
Proprietary acid inhibitor No data
Aspiration toxicity Urea hydrochloride No data
Proprietary compound Not expected to be an aspiration hazard Proprietary acid inhibitor No data

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity Ecotoxicity: Because of the low pH of this product, it would be expected to produce significant ecotoxicity upon exposure to aquatic organisms and aquatic systems. Endpoint Test duration (hr.) Species Value
Urea Hydrochloride No available data
No available data
No available data
No available data

Proprietary compound LC50 96 Fish 1-10 mg/l
EC50 48 Daphnia 1-10 mg/l
EC50 72 Algae 1-10 mg/l
Proprietary acid inhibitor
No available data
No available data
No available data
Persistence and degradability
Ingredient Persistence: Water/Soil Persistence: Air
No data available for any of the ingredients
Bio accumulative potential Ingredient Bioaccumulation
No data available for any of the ingredients
Mobility in soil Ingredient Mobility No data available for any of the ingredients

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods
Product / packaging disposal Recycle containers whenever possible.
Product residues and containers should be disposed of in accordance with local government regulations

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required
Marine Pollutant NO
HAZCHEM Not Applicable
Land transport (ADG) :NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health, and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture
UREA HYDROCHLORIDE (506-89-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Schedule
Revision Date 6/06/2027
Initial Date 6/6/2022

SDS Version Summary
Other Information Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources such as the ECHA C&L Chemical Inventory, HSNO (CCID) New Zealand, AICIS and HCIS Australia

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