

# CRETE-OFF CONCRETE DISSOLVER

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 28-Jun-2013  
A317LP

CHEMWATCH 4691-77  
Version No:3.1.1.1  
CD 2013/2 Page 1 of 7

---

## 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  
Address:  
6 Broadfield Road  
Broadmeadows  
VIC, 3047  
Australia  
Telephone: +61 3 9357 4228  
Fax: +61 3 9357 4229

Company: Construction Supply Specialists Pty Ltd  
Address:  
PO Box 155  
Campbellfield  
VIC, 3061  
Australia

---

## 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  
R36/38

Risk Phrases  
• Irritating to eyes and skin.

### SAFETY

Safety Codes  
S24  
S25  
S37  
S39  
S40  
S26

Safety Phrases  
• Avoid contact with skin.  
• Avoid contact with eyes.  
• Wear suitable gloves.  
• Wear eye/face protection.  
• To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water.  
• In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.  
• If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).

---

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

---

NAME	CAS RN	%
organic acid proprietary		10-30
ingredients nonhazardous		balance

continued...

# CRETE-OFF CONCRETE DISSOLVER

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 28-Jun-2013

A317LP

CHEMWATCH 4691-77

Version No:3.1.1.1

CD 2013/2 Page 2 of 7

---

## 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.

### 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 (CO<sub>2</sub>).

continued...

# CRETE-OFF CONCRETE DISSOLVER

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 28-Jun-2013

A317LP

CHEMWATCH 4691-77

Version No:3.1.1.1

CD 2013/2 Page 3 of 7

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

---

## 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, labelled 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 HANDLING

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

continued...

# CRETE-OFF CONCRETE DISSOLVER

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 28-Jun-2013

A317LP

CHEMWATCH 4691-77

Version No:3.1.1.1

CD 2013/2 Page 4 of 7

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

---

## 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 / PERSONAL PROTECTION

---

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

#### MATERIAL DATA

CRETE-OFF CONCRETE DISSOLVER:

None assigned.

#### PERSONAL PROTECTION

##### 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.

continued...

# CRETE-OFF CONCRETE DISSOLVER

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 28-Jun-2013

A317LP

CHEMWATCH 4691-77

Version No:3.1.1.1

CD 2013/2 Page 5 of 7

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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 PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Mixes with water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
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.

continued...

# CRETE-OFF CONCRETE DISSOLVER

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 28-Jun-2013  
A317LP

CHEMWATCH 4691-77  
Version No:3.1.1.1  
CD 2013/2 Page 6 of 7

## Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

*For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.*

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### 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

continued...

# CRETE-OFF CONCRETE DISSOLVER

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 28-Jun-2013

A317LP

CHEMWATCH 4691-77

Version No:3.1.1.1

CD 2013/2 Page 7 of 7

---

## 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 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

---

### HAZCHEM:

None (ADG7)

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

---

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

---

### Indications of Danger:

Xi

Irritant

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](http://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.

*This document is copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, review or criticism, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from CHEMWATCH. TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.*

Issue Date: 28-Jun-2013

Print Date: 28-Jun-2013

*This is the end of the MSDS.*