1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

TRADE NAME (as labelled): LATICRETE TC50

USE: Tile and cement haze cleaner

MANUFACTURER'S NAME: LATICRETE PTY LTD
29 Telford Street
Virginia. QLD. 4014

For additional information: 1800331012 07 38651599
Web address: www.laticrete.com.au
Poisons Information Number: 131126
Date prepared or revised: 26/07/12

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification: Hazardous according to the criteria of the NOHSC/ASCC. Not Classified as a Dangerous Goods by the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods.

Xi Irritant Chemicals that may cause inflammation to the skin or other mucous membranes.

Risk Phrases: R36/37/38 – Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin

Safety Phrases: S2 Keep out of reach of children. S26 In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice. S36/37/39 – wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAMES	CAS NUMBERS	PERCENT
Phosphoric acid	7664-38-2	<5
Hydrochloric acid	7647-01-0	<2
Surfactant (proprietary)		<5
Water	7732-18-5	Balance

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

FIRST AID or EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Eye Contact: Do Not Delay, If this product or its vapours come in contact with the eyes; 1. Do Not Delay, immediately irrigate continuously by holding the eyes open and washing with fresh lukewarm running water, 2. 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, 3. Irrigate for at least 15 minutes, 4. Transport to hospital or eye clinic or eye specialist, ophthalmologist without delay. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Skin Contact: Do Not Delay. If there is evidence of severe skin irritation or skin burns; 1. Avoid further contact, remove contaminated clothing, including footwear; 2. Wash affected parts continuously with copious amounts of running water for at least ten minutes. Seek immediate medical attention if irritation occurs.

Inhaled: If fumes or combustion products are inhaled, remove to fresh air. Lay patient down and keep warm and rested. If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Seek medical attention.

Swallowed: Contact a doctor or seek immediate medical attention. If swallowed, immediately rinse mouth with water. Give water to drink. do not induce vomiting.

FIRST AID FACILITIES.
Provide eye wash station and safety showers as appropriate.

Possible aggravated pre-existing conditions – none reported.

Suggested treatment for acute symptoms, known antidotes – Provide care and treatment based on the patients reaction to the exposure. For further information contact the; Poisons Information Centre 131126 in all states.

HEALTH EFFECTS OR RISKS FROM EXPOSURE.

Acute: N/A
Chronic: 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.

---------- 5. FIRE AND EXPLOSION ----------

Flash Point, ºC (give method): Not flammable or combustible
Auto ignition temperature, ºC: N/A

Flammable limits in air, volume %: N/A Lower (LEL)_____ Upper (UEL)_____

Fire extinguishing materials: N/A

x water spray	x carbon dioxide	____ other:
x foam	x dry chemical	

Hazchem Code: N/A

Material is not combustible. Product is non-flammable liquid. However, flammable hydrogen gas may be formed in contact with metals.
Special fire fighting procedures: Fire fighters should wear a self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing along with protective equipment.
Unusual fire and explosion hazards: Non-combustible liquid. Incompatible with oxidizing agents, alkalis, metals, organic halogen compounds, nitro and chloro organic compounds and sources of ignition. Corrosive to steel, aluminium, tin, zinc and most metals generating flammable/explosive hydrogen gas. Will emit toxic fumes in a fire including hydrogen chloride.

---------- 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES----------

Emergency Procedures – Spills and Leaks - Include employee protection measures: Wear appropriate equipment to prevent skin and eye contact. Avoid breathing fumes and making contact with skin.

Prevent from entering drains and waterways. Avoid walking through spill, it is corrosive and may be slippery. Stop leak if is safe to do so. Eliminate sources of ignition. Use corrosion-resistant and spark proof equipment.

Solutions can be recovered or carefully diluted with water and cautiously neutralized with alkalis such as lime or soda ash, adjusting pH to 6-10.

Minor Spills: Slippery when wet. Soak up and absorb with sand or soil, avoid sawdust or cellulose. Store in pails or drums. Bury in approved landfill.

Major Spills: Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Increase ventilation. Alert fire brigade of spill nature and location. Wear full body protective clothing with SCBA apparatus. Stop spill from entering waterways and stop leak if safe to do so. Contain spill with earth, sand or vermiculite and collect recoverable product into labelled contains for recycling. Neutralize/decontaminate residue. Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. Advise emergency services of any contamination of drains or waterways.

Disposal: Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. Consult state land waste management authority for disposal. Treat and neutralize with slaked lime at an effluent treatment plant. Recycle containers; otherwise dispose of in an authorized landfill.

Report spills as required to appropriate authorities such as Local Environmental Health Officer, EPA or Fire Brigade. If spills are likely to enter any drain, waterway or groundwater, contact the Area Water Authority. In case of accident or road spill, contact the Police and Fire Brigade and if appropriate EPA or Area Water Authority.

---------- 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE ----------

Handle with suitable protective clothing. Avoid skin or eye contact.

Suitable Containers
Polyethylene or Polypropylene containers. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Storage Incompatibility
Do not use aluminium, galvanized or tin-plated containers.

Storage Requirement
Store in original containers, keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Store in a cool, dry ventilated place. Store away from incompatible materials such as oxidizing agents, acids, alkalis, metals, organic halogen compounds, nitro and chloro organic compounds and sources of ignition and foodstuff containers. Protect from direct sunlight. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. Observe manufacturers storing and handling recommendations.

Packaging must comply with requirements of Hazardous Substances (Packaging) Regulations 2001. Store in original packaging as approved by manufacturer. Containers made of nickel alloys are recommended.

---------- 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS & PERSONAL PROTECTION----------

National Exposure Standards
The following exposure standard has been established for this product by The Australian Safety and Compensation Council (ASCC) formerly known as NOHSC:

Hydrochloric Acid	CAS 7647-01-0	TWA = 5ppm 7.5/m3 Peak limitation

Ventilation and engineering controls: Use in a well-ventilated area. General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

Respiratory protection (type): Selection of the class and type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important. The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information, consult you occupational health and safety advisor. For most normal low level conditions use a P2 mask.

Eye protection (type): Use a chemical goggle or safety glasses with side shields or safety glass to AS1337. Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

Footwear: Safety footwear to AS3765/2210

Gloves (specify material): Use impervious elbow length glove, nitrile, neoprene or rubber to AS2161

Other clothing and equipment: Wear clean, long-sleeved, body covering chemical resistant coverall clothing and have eye wash on hand.

Work practices, hygienic practices: Familiarize the employees with the special handling procedures in this section; also encourage prompt removal of contaminated clothing and clearing of contaminated areas.

---------- 9. PHYSICAL PROPERTIES----------

Vapour density (air=1): as for water

Melting point or range, ºC: 0

Specific gravity: 1.02

Boiling point or range, ºC: 100

Solubility in water: 100%

Evaporation rate (butyl acetate = 1): as for water

Vapour pressure, mmHg at 20 º C: Not determined

pH; 1-2 neat

Appearance and odour: Clear to slightly yellow liquid with slight odour

---------- 10. REACTIVITY DATA ----------

Stability: ___X___ Stable _____ Unstable

Conditions to avoid: Excessive heat, direct sunlight, moisture, static discharges, freezing and high temperatures.

Incompatibility (materials to avoid): oxidizing agents, acids, alkalis, metals, organic halogen compounds, nitro and chloro organic compounds and sources of ignition.

Hazardous decomposition products (including combustion products): (from burning, heating or reaction with other material): Will emit toxic fumes in a fire including hydrogen chloride. Contact with oxidizing agents liberates toxic chlorine gas. Corrosive to metals generating flammable/explosive hydrogen gas.

Hazardous polymerization: _____ May occur ___X___ Will not occur

---------- 11 . TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION ----------

Toxicity Data
Oral LD50 Rat: >900mg/kg Inhale LC50 Rat: 300ppm/1hr

Health effects – Acute
Swallowed – May cause irritation or burning sensations of the mouth, throat and oesophagus, vomiting, diarrhoea.

Eye – Can penetrate deeply causing irritation or burns depending on the concentration and duration of exposure. In severe cases, ulceration and permanent damage may occur.

Skin – Can penetrate to deeper layers of skin. Product is unlikely to cause permanent damage due to low acidity reserve. Severity depends on concentration and duration of exposure. Repeated/prolonged contact with dilute solutions may lead to irritant contact dermatitis.

Inhaled – Effects of inhaling vapour and mists have not been clearly established. Most references indicate that irritation of the nose, throat and lungs would occur due to the acidic nature of the product.

---------- 12. ECOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS----------

Ecological fate of mixture has not been determined.
No information available on persistence/degradability for this product.
No information available on mobility for this product.
Do not allow this product to enter drains, waterways or sewers.
No information available on bioaccumulation for this product.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Dispose of all wastes in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

Disposal of larger amounts may require that the product be passed on to a competent chemical waste disposal authority or contractor.

Product should never be disposed of into natural watercourses or storm water systems or directly to the environment without appropriate treatment.

14. TRANSPORT CONSIDERATIONS

Product is not classed as a Dangerous Good within the definition of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code.

DG Class N/A Packaging Group III HAZCHEM N/A Poison Schedule 5 (SUSDP)

Class 8	Corrosives shall not be loaded in the same vehicle or packed in the same freight container with;
Class 1	Explosives
Class 4.3	Dangerous when wet substances
Class 5.1	Oxidizing agents
Class 5.2	Organic Peroxides
Class 7	Radioactive substances
Class 8	Acids only

Food and food packaging in any quantity.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Classified as hazardous in accordance with Annex I European Directive 67/548/EEC and the ASCC.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

This information is furnished without warranty, representation, inducement or license of any kind; except that it is accurate to the best of our knowledge, or obtained from sources believed by us to be accurate. Persons dealing with the products referred to in this MSDS do so at their own risk since their actions are beyond our control. Laticrete Pty Ltd accepts no liability whatsoever for damage or injury arising from the use of the information contained in this document. This document should be made available to all operators who may come into contact with this product. Each user should read the MSDS and consider the information in the context of how the selected substance will be handled and used in the workplace including its use in conjunction with other substances.