Concrete Cleaner

PeterFell
SPECIALISTS IN COLOURED CONCRETE

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

Product Identifier:

Product name	Concrete Cleaner
Synonyms	NTRL&CLN
Proper shipping name	Corrosive Liquid, Acidic, N.O.S
Other means of identification	Not applicable.

Relevant identified uses of the substance/mixture:

Relevant identified use	Concrete cleaner.

Details of manufacturer/supplier:

Company name	Peter Fell Ltd
Address	81 Patiki Rd, Avondale, Auckland 1026, New Zealand
Telephone	+64 9 828 6460
Website	www.peterfell.co.nz
e-mail	info@peterfell.co.nz

Emergency telephone number:

Association/Organisation	National Poison Centre
Telephone	0800 764 766
Website	www.poisons.co.nz

SECTION 2: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance/mixture:

Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation. Classified as Dangerous Goods for transport purposes.

HSNO Classification	3.1D, 6.1E, 8.2C, 8.3A,
HSNO Approval	HSR002527

Label Elements:

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal Word	n/a

Hazard statement(s):

H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long-lasting effects.

Precautionary Statement(s) Prevention:

P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P103	Read label before use.
P260	Do not breathe fumes, mist or vapours.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P273	Avoid release into the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.

Precautionary Statement(s) Responses:

P312	Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor if you feel unwell.
P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTRE/doctor/physician/first aider.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse
P301+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rince mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water (or shower).
P304+P340	IF INHAILED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable breathing.
P305+P351+PP338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses., if present and easy to do so. Continue rinsing.

Precautionary Statement(s) Storage:

P405	Store locked up.

Precautionary Statement(s) Disposal:

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Mixtures:

Name	*CAS Number*	*Proportion*
2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	1-5%
Sodium Metasilicate	10213-79-3	3-8%
Non-ionic Surfactant	9016-45-9	5-10%
water	7732-18-5	balance

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

SECTION 4: FIRST AID

NZ Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766) | NZ Emergency Services: 111

Description of first aid measures:

Eye Contact	- 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 Contact	- 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.
Inhalation	- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
	- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
	- 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.
	- Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
Ingestion	- If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.
	- 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.

SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Type of Hazard	Non flammable
Fire Hazard Properties	Burning can produce carbon monoxide and/or carbon dioxide.
Extinguishing Media & Method	Dry powder, Carbon dioxide, extinguishing powder, foam.
Products of Combustion	Burning can produce carbon monoxide and/or carbon dioxide.
Recommended Protective Clothing	Wear full protective gear. Non-flammable overalls, gloves, safety boots.
Fire Fighting Advice	Not applicable.
Hazchem code	2X

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spillages will be slippery. If local regulations permit, mop up with plenty of water and run to waste, diluting with copious amounts of running water. Otherwise, absorb on inert medium, transfer to salvage containers and arrange removal by licensed disposal company. Wash site of spillage thoroughly with water. Ventilate area to dispel any residual vapour or odours.

7. STORAGE AND HANDLING

Handling	Read Carefully and follow all instructions.
	Do not breathe fumes, vapours, or spray.
	Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
	Wear appropriate protection (see Section 8).
	Avoid release to the environment.
Storage	Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area out of reach of children.
	Store in original container tightly closed.
	Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage and leaks.
	Large quantities should be stored in a bunded area.
	Keep away from acids and oxidising agents.
	Prevent vapours from collecting in low-lying or enclosed spaces.
	Protect from physical damage.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Workplace Exposure Standards:

No exposure standards have been established for this material. However, exposure standards for ingredients stated below:

Ingredient	*STEL (mg/m3)*	*STEL (ppm)*	*TWA (mg/m3)*	*TWA (ppm)*
2-Butoxyethanol (skin)	Data unavailable	Data unavailable	121	25

TWA (Time-weighted Average) – Average airborne concentration over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week over an entire working life.
STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) – The average airborne concentration over a 15-minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight-hour workday.

Application in the workplace - According to current knowledge these concentrations should neither impair health hazards. These exposure standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be to, as low as level as is workable. Exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

Engineering Controls:

Local ventilation.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

Clothing		Suitable workwear should be worn to protect personal clothing i.e. cotton overalls buttoned at the neck and wrists. When large quantities are handled PVC plastic or rubber aprons and boots are recommended.
Hand Protection		Protective gloves are recommended. PVA or Viton/Butyl gloves are recommended. Replace frequently. Check for wear and tear before use. Open cuts or irritated skin should bot be exposed to this material.
Eye Protection		Avoid contact with eyes. Use safety glasses and/or chemical splash goggles if splashes are possible.

Foot Protection		Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots e.g rubber
Respiratory Protection		If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then respiratory protective equipment should be used suitable for protecting against airborne contaminants. Use a respirator with an organic vapour cartridge and a dust/mist filter. If using a respirator, ensure that the cartridges are correct for the potential air contamination and are in good working order.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Clear red liquid	Specific gravity (g/ml)	1.04
Physical State	Liquid	Auto-Ignition Temperature (°C)	Not applicable
Odour	Faint odour	Decomposition Temperature (°C)	Not applicable
pH	12 - 13	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Melting Point (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Freezing Point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Boiling Point (°C)	Not Available	Explosive Properties	Not applicable
Flash Point (°C)	Not applicable	Oxidising Properties	Not applicable
Evaporation Rate	Not Available	Volatile Component (%)	Not applicable
Explosive Properties	Not applicable	VOC g/L	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not applicable	Solubility in water (g/L)	Complete
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not applicable	Vapour Density in Air (Air = 1)	Not Available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability of the substance	Stable under normal conditions.
Conditions to avoid	Prevent vapour accumulation.
Materials to avoid	Oxidising agents and acids.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	No data available.
Hazardous reactions	None known.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Effects

Swallowed	Not applicable. REMARK: Ingestion of this chemical is the most common route of entry with subsequent corrosive injury of the gastrointestinal tract being the major concern rather than systemic absorption as for other toxins. Acute oral toxicity LD50 to rats is 1280 mg/kg as a 10% aqueous solution. (. Acute oral toxicity LD50 to mice is 2400 mg/kg as a 10% aqueous solution.
Dermal	Not applicable. LD50 = 1350mg/kg (rabbit)
Inhalation	Not applicable. LC50 = 2.21 mg/l (rat)
Eye	Causes serious eye damage.
Skin	Causes skin burns.

Chronic Effects

Carcinogenicity	Not applicable.
Reproductive toxicity	Not applicable.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Not applicable.
Aspiration	Not applicable.
STOT/SE	Not applicable..
STOT/RE	Not applicable..

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Summary

This mixture is toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. Prevent this material entering waterways, drains, and sewers.

Supporting Data

Persistence and degradability	No data available.
Bioaccumulation	No.
Mobility in soil	No data available.
Other adverse effects	No data available.

Ecological toxicity

Species	Oncorhynchus mykiss (fish, fresh water).
Type of exposure	Static
Duration	96 hours
Endpoint	LC50
Value	45.4 mg/L

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal method	Triple rinse and dispose of according to local and national regulations.
Precautions	Doo not allow to enter waterways.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Transport according to NZS 5433 (Transport of Hazardous Substances on Land). Considered a dangerous good for transport.

UN Number	3226
Packing Group	III
Transport Hazard Class(es)	8
UN Proper Shipping Name	CORROSIVE LIQUID, BASIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S.
Label Requirements	
Marine Pollutant	No
Special Precautions for users	No

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

This product is approved substance under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act (HSNO).

HSR Number	*Group Standard*
HSR002526	Cleaning Products (corrosive)

Specific Workplace Controls

SDS	To be available within 10 minutes where product is stored.
Labelling	No removal of labels. Original label must be retained.
Approved handler	Not required.
Tracking	Not required.
Bunding and Secondary Containment	Required if >1,000L is stored.
Signage	Required if 250 L is stored.
Location Test Certificate	250 L
Emergency Plan	1,000L
Restriction of use	None known.

Note: The above workplace requirements apply if only this particular substance is present. The complete set of controls for a location will depend on the classification and total quantities of other substances present in that location.

Specific Workplace Controls

In New Zealand the use of this product may come under the Resouce Management Act and Regulations, the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 and the Safety at Work (General Risk and Workplace Management) Regulations 2016 and local Council Rules and Regional Council plans,

16. OTHER INFORMATION

SDS Created	April 2025
SDS Updated	April 2025

The 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.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit。
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
ES: Exposure Standard
OSF: Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL : No Observed Adverse Effect Level

LOAEL:	Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV:	Threshold Limit Value
LOD:	Limit Of Detection
OTV:	Odour Threshold Value
BCF:	Bioconcentration Factors
BEI:	Biological Exposure Index
AIIC:	Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
DSL:	Domestic Substances List
NDSL:	Non-Domestic Substances List
IECSC:	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
EINECS:	European Inventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
ELINCS:	European List of Notified Chemical Substances
NLP:	No-Longer Polymers
ENCS:	Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
KECI:	Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
NZIoC:	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
PICCS:	Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
TSCA:	Toxic Substances Control Act
TCSI:	Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
INSQ:	Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
NCI:	National Chemical Inventory
FBEPH:	Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances.