

Stain Remover

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

Product Identifier:

Product name	Stain Remover
Synonyms	AKN0201
Proper shipping name	n/a
Other means of identification	n/a

Relevant identified uses of the substance/mixture:

Relevant identified use	Concrete cleaning solution
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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. Not regulated for transport of Dangerous Goods.

HSNO Classification	Skin Corrosion/Irritation - Category 1C, Serious Eye Damage/Irritation - Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Oral) - Category 5.
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Label Elements:

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Danger

Hazard statement(s):

H314	Causes sever skin burns and eye damage.
H303	May be harmful if swallowed.

Precautionary Statement(s) Prevention:

P260	Do not breathe dust, fume, gas, mist, vapours or spray.
P264	Wash hands, face and all exposed skin thoroughly after handling.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.

Precautionary Statement(s) Responses:

P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTRE/doctor/physician/first aider.
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).
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.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician for medical advice.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse
P304+P340	IF INHAILED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Precautionary Statement(s) Storage:

P405	Store locked up.
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Precautionary Statement(s) Disposal:

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances:

Name	CAS Number	Proportion
Oxalic acid dihydrate	7647-01-0	1-10%
water	7732-18-5	90-99%

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.
	- Prosthesis 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

Extinguishing Media

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	- None known.
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent 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	- Not combustible.
	- Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Method and material for containment and cleaning up – Minor spills

Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination. Avoid inhalation of vapours or dust. Wipe up with absorbent (clean rag or paper towels). Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal.

Method and material for containment and cleaning up – Major spills

Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Slippery when spilt. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination and the inhalation of vapours. Work up wind or increase ventilation. Contain - prevent run off into drains and waterways. Use absorbent (soil, sand or other inert material). Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal. If contamination of crops, sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services.

7. STORAGE AND HANDLING

Precautions for safe handling.

Safe handling	- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
	- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs
	- Use in well-ventilated area
	- 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.
	- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
	- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
	- Use good occupational practices.
Other information	

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	- Packing as supplied or recommended by manufacturer.
	- Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibilities	- none known.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

National occupational exposure limits

Source	Ingredient	Material Name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	Oxalic Acid dihydrate	Oxalic Acid	1 mg/ml	2 mg/ml	n/a	n/a

Emergency Limits:


Ingredient	Material Names	TEEL 1	TEEL 2	TEEL 3
Oxalic Acid dihydrate	Oxalic Acid dihydrate	2 mg/ml	20 mg/ml	500 mg/ml

<i>Ingredient</i>	<i>Original IDLH</i>	<i>Revised IDLH</i>
Oxalic Acid dihydrate	500 mg/ml	Not available

Biological Limit Values:

As per the WorkSafe New Zealand the ingredients in this material do not have a Biological Limit Allocated.

Exposure Controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>- 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.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. <p>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.</p>
Personal Protection	
Eye and Face Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.
Skin Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - See Hand protection below
Hand/feet Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wear chemical protective gloves. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recommended: PE/EVAL/PE or PVA or Teflon or Viton. - Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots e.g rubber
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The selection of 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.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.
Body Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overalls - PVC Apron - PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
Thermal Hazards	Not Available
Other Protection	Not Available

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Clear liquid	Relative Density to water (water = 1)	1.04
Physical State	Liquid	Auto-Ignition Temperature (°C)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Decomposition Temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH	Not Available	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 Available
Flash Point (°C)	Not Available	Oxidising Properties	Not Available
Evaporation Rate	Not Available	Volatile Component (%)	Not Available
Explosive Properties	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible in water
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Vapour Density in Air (Air = 1)	Not Available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	- See Section 7.
Chemical Stability	- Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.
	- Product is considered stable
	- Hazardous polymerization 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.

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:

Inhaled	- The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract.
Ingestion	- The material is not classified as harmful by ingestion.
Skin Contact	- This material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact.
Eye	- This material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or eye irritation following contact.
Chronic	- Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to health.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

- Avoid contaminating waterways.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Water Treatment methods

Product/Packaging Disposal	- Ensure that the disposal of material is carried out in accordance with Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017.
	- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty
	- Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.
	- If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
	- Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Label Requirements

Label Requirements	No
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land (UN)/Air(ICA0-IATA/DGR)/Sea (IMDG-Code/GGVSee) Transport:

Not Regulated for the Transport of Dangerous Goods.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

This substance can be managed under the controls specified in the Transfer Notice or alternatively, it may be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard.

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR002658	Surface Coatings and Colourants Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020

Refer to Section 8 for any applicable tolerable exposure limits or Section 12 for Environmental Exposure limits.

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.