SAFETY DATA SHEET

TILE & GROUT RESTORE

ACTICHEM PTY LTD

Catalogue number: **AP160.**
Version No: **1.5.1**
Issue date: **28/05/2024.**
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements.

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

Product Identifier

Product name	TILE & GROUT RESTORE
Other names	Cleanmax Tile & Grout Restore
Actichem product code	AP160
Abco product code	170231
Pack sizes	5L

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Advanced Tile and Grout Restoration Compound

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

	Manufacturer	**Distributor**
Registered company name	ACTICHEM PTY LTD	ABCO PRODUCTS
Address	11 Gamma Close, Beresfield 2322 NSW Australia	44 John Street, Bentley, WA, 6102
Telephone	(02) 4966 5516	1800 177 399
Website	www.actichem.com.au	www.abcopro.com.au
Email	info@actichem.com.au	sales@abcopro.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Poisons Information Centre
Emergency telephone numbers	13 1126
Other emergency telephone numbers	02 4966 5516

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

Precautionary statement(s) Response

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	urea hydrochloride
2809-21-4	<10	hydroxyethanediphosphonic acid
Trade secret	1	proprietary acid inhibitor
Trade secret	<10	proprietary surfactant A
Trade secret	<10	proprietary surfactant B

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 comes in contact with 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 non-adherent 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 (CO2), 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 safely and effectively handle.

	Personal protective equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of this SDS

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

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	Polyliner 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)

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
urea hydrochloride	urea hydrochloride	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
hydroxyethanediphosphonic acid	Hydroxyethylidene-1,1-diphosphonic acid, 1-; (Hydroxyethylidine bisphosphonic acid, 1-)	7.2 mg/m3	79 mg/m3	480 mg/m3

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Maintain adequate ventilation at all times. In most circumstances natural ventilation systems are adequate. If 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, 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. 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

urea hydrochloride	Acute toxicity	No available data
	Skin corrosion/irritation	Irritating
	Eye damage/irritation	Irritating
	Respiratory/skin sensitization	No available data
	Germ cell mutagenicity	No available data
	Carcinogenicity	No available data
	Reproductive toxicity	No available data
	STOT (single exposure)	No available data
	STOT (repeated exposure)	No available data
	Aspiration toxicity	No available data
hydroxyethane-diphosphonic acid	Acute toxicity	Oral LD50 (Rats): 1,440 - 3,550 mg/kg - (Mice): 1,100 mg/kg
	Skin corrosion/irritation	Causes severe skin burns
	Eye damage/irritation	Causes serious eye damage
	Respiratory/skin sensitization	No information available
	Germ cell mutagenicity	Not considered to be genotoxic
	Carcinogenicity	No information available
	Reproductive toxicity	Not considered to cause reproductive or developmental toxicity
	STOT (single exposure)	Inhalation may cause burning of the nose and throat, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea
	STOT (repeated exposure)	No information available
	Aspiration toxicity	No information available
proprietary acid inhibitor	Acute toxicity	No available data
	Skin corrosion/irritation	corrosive
	Eye damage/irritation	This product is severely irritating to the eyes and may cause irreversible damage including burns and blindness
	Respiratory/skin sensitization	Skin sensitising
	Germ cell mutagenicity	No available data
	Carcinogenicity	One minor component reasonably anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen
	Reproductive toxicity	No available data
	STOT (single exposure)	No available data
	STOT (repeated exposure)	No available data
	Aspiration toxicity	No available data
proprietary surfactant A	Acute toxicity	Oral LD50 (rat) 2546 mg/kg Dermal LD50 (rat) 1844 mg/kg
	Skin corrosion/irritation	Causes skin irritation
	Eye damage/irritation	Causes serious eye irritation
	Respiratory/skin sensitization	Not a skin sensitizer based on components
	Germ cell mutagenicity	There is no data available
	Carcinogenicity	No components are listed as carcinogens by IARC, ACGIH, OSHA or NTP above the threshold of 0.1%
	Reproductive toxicity	There is no data available
	STOT (single exposure)	There is no data available
	STOT (repeated exposure)	There is no data available
	Aspiration toxicity	There is no data available

proprietary surfactant B	Acute toxicity	No data available
	Skin corrosion/irritation	No irritation
	Eye damage/irritation	Irritating to eyes
	Respiratory/skin sensitization	No data available
	Germ cell mutagenicity	No data available
	Carcinogenicity	No data available
	Reproductive toxicity	No data available
	STOT (single exposure)	No data available
	STOT (repeated exposure)	No data available
	Aspiration toxicity	No data available

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	Duration (Hr.)	Species	Value
hydroxyethanediphosphonic	LC50	96	Fish	195mg/L
acid	EC50	48	Crustacea	409mg/L
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	3mg/L
	EC0	24	Crustacea	=39.6mg/L
	NOEC	504	Crustacea	0.1mg/L
proprietary surfactant A	LC50	96	Rainbow trout	32.15 mg/L
proprietary surfactant B	LC50	96	Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)	4.2 mg/l
	EC50	48	Daphnia magna (Water flea)	3.3 mg/l

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)

HYDROXYETHANEDIPHOSPHONIC ACID IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4
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	28/05/2024
Initial Date	04/04/2021

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
1.4	04/04/2021	
1.5	11/10/2022	Sections 2, 3, 8, 11, 12, 15, 16
1.5.1	28/05/2024	Section 1

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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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 Government Industrial Hygienists
STEL:	Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL:	Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit
IDLH:	Immediate Danger to Life or Health Concentrations
OSF:	Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL:	No Observed Effects Level
TLV:	Threshold Limit Value
LOD:	Limit Of Detection
OTV:	Odour Threshold Value
BCF:	Bio Concentration Factors
BEI:	Biological Exposure Index

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End of SDS