

# LET'S CLEAN HERITAGE NO.1

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 6-Dec-2007  
NC317ECP

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Version No:2.0  
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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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### PRODUCT NAME

LET'S CLEAN HERITAGE NO.1

### SYNONYMS

### PRODUCT USE

Paint removing poultice. Applied by hand with a spreader and left on surface for up to 24 hours or longer before removing. May be diluted with sufficient amount of water to allow application by spraying.

### SUPPLIER

Company: Let's Clean Pty Ltd  
Address:  
3/93 Greenwich Road  
Greenwich  
NSW, 2065  
AUS  
Telephone: +61 2 9438 2047  
Fax: +61 2 9906 3328

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## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

**HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.** According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

### POISONS SCHEDULE

S5

### RISK

None under normal operating conditions.

### SAFETY

Avoid contact with skin.

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## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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NAME	CAS RN	%
alkaline salts	Not avail.	1-15
calcium hydroxide	1305-62-0	1-10
gelling agent		1-10
inert carrier		10-30
water	7732-18-5	30-60

NOTE: Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient information to allow CHEMWATCH assessment.

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## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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### SWALLOWED

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

- 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.
- 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 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.

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.

### FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
- 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.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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- 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.

Other decomposition products include: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>).

## FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

HAZCHEM: None

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

#### MINOR SPILLS

Slippery when spilt.

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact 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

Slippery when spilt.

Minor hazard.

- Clear area of personnel.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact 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.**

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## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### 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 storing and handling recommendations.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.
- Plastic pail.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Polyliner drum.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

## STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid storage with acids.

## 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 storing and handling recommendations.

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Australia Exposure Standards	alkaline salts (Inspirable dust (not otherwise classified))	10
Australia Exposure Standards	calcium hydroxide (Calcium hydroxide)	5

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- water: CAS:7732- 18- 5

### MATERIAL DATA

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

### INGREDIENT DATA

#### CALCIUM HYDROXIDE:

In the absence of reports of adverse effects from exposure and the recognised lesser alkalinity of the alkaline earths compared with the alkali hydroxides the relatively high value of TLV-TWA is recommended. This value corresponds in total alkalinity to 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> of sodium hydroxide or 2.5 times the TLV-TWA of sodium hydroxide.

#### WATER:

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### EYE

- 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. 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

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

### HANDS/FEET

- Barrier cream. and • Rubber Gloves or • PVC gloves.

### OTHER

- Overalls.
- Eyewash unit.

### RESPIRATOR

Protection Factor	Half- Face Respirator	Full- Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
10 x ES	P1 Air- line*	- -	PAPR- P1 -
50 x ES	Air- line**	P2	PAPR- P2
100 x ES	-	P3	-
		Air- line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air- line**	PAPR- P3

\* - Negative pressure demand \*\* - Continuous flow.

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

Use in a well-ventilated area.

- If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

Brown alkaline paste; mixes with water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable  
Melting Range (°C): Not available  
Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible  
pH (1% solution): Not available  
Volatile Component (%vol): Not available  
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not available  
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable  
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not applicable  
State: Non slump paste

Boiling Range (°C): Not available  
Specific Gravity (water= 1): Not available  
pH (as supplied): >11.5  
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not available  
Evaporation Rate: Not available  
Flash Point (°C): Not applicable

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable  
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available

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## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

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### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

The material is. discomforting to the gastro-intestinal tract and may be harmful if swallowed. Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

##### EYE

The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

##### SKIN

The material is. discomforting to the skin if exposure is prolonged and is capable of causing skin reactions which may lead to dermatitis from repeated exposures over long periods.

##### INHALED

Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are usually by eye contact, skin contact with the material. 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

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

##### ALKALINE SALTS:

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

##### TOXICITY

for sodium carbonate:

Oral (rat) LD50: 4090 mg/kg

for potassium carbonate:

Oral (rat) LD50: 1870 mg/kg

for sodium metasilicate:

Oral (rat) LD50: 1153 mg/kg

for trisodium phosphate dodecahydrate

Oral (rat) LD50: 6500 mg/kg

Dermal (rat) LD50: 7940 mg/kg

##### IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h Mild

Skin (human): 250 mg/24h - SEVERE

Skin (rabbit): FSHA 3.3 / 8.0

Eye (rabbit): FSHA CORROSIVE

##### CALCIUM HYDROXIDE:

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

##### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 7340 mg/kg

##### IRRITATION

Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - SEVERE

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

WATER:

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data for Let's Clean Heritage No.1.

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

CALCIUM HYDROXIDE:

Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l): 160

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Treat and neutralise with dilute acid at an effluent treatment plant.
- Recycle containers, otherwise dispose of in an authorised landfill.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM: None

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

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

**POISONS SCHEDULE: S5**

### REGULATIONS

Let's Clean Heritage No.1 (CAS: None):

No regulations applicable

calcium hydroxide (CAS: 1305-62-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances

Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Substances that may be used as active ingredients in Listed medicines

CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP

GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships

IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk

IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 1: Pure or technically pure products

International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

water (CAS: 7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships

IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

No data available for alkaline salts as CAS: Not avail.

No data available for calcium hydroxide as CAS: 1332-69-0.

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## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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### INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
calcium hydroxide	1305- 62- 0, 1332- 69- 0

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.

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