

SECTION 1: CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

Product name	HYDROCHLORIC ACID 33%
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Muriatic acid, Spirit of salt
Proper shipping name	HYDROCHLORIC ACID
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	Not Applicable

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

Relevant identified uses	Production of chlorides, boiler scale removal, laboratory reagent, general purpose food additive and used for pickling and cleaning metals.
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Company Details

Registered company name	New Zealand Decorative Concrete Ltd T/A Permacolour
Address	42A Egmont Road, New Plymouth
Telephone	+64 6 755 3320 or 0508 444 555
Website	www.permacolour.co.nz
Email	info@permacolour.co.nz

Emergency telephone number





Association / Organisation	CHEMCALL (0800 CHEMCALL)
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SECTION 2: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or 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.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	0	Min	Max	
Flammability	0			0 = Minimum
Toxicity	3			1 = Low
Body Contact	4			2 = Moderate
Reactivity	1			3 = High
Chronic	2			4 = Extreme

GHS Classification ^[1]

Metal Corrosion Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 2, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1A, Serious Eye Damage Category 1

Legend:

1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria

6.1B (inhalation), 8.1A, 8.2A, 8.3A

Label elements

GHS label elements



Signal word

Danger

Hazard statement(s)

May be corrosive to metals
 Fatal if inhaled
 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
 Causes serious eye damage

Precautionary statement(s): Prevention

Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
 Keep only in original container.

Precautionary statement(s): Response

IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Precautionary statement(s): Storage

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
 Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s): Disposal

Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
7647-01-0	10-36	hydrochloric acid
7732-18-5	>60	water

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

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

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- 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.
- 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:

- 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.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

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

- 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.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically. For acute or short term repeated exposures to strong acids:

- Airway problems may arise from laryngeal edema and inhalation exposure. Treat with 100% oxygen initially.
- Respiratory distress may require cricothyroidotomy if endotracheal intubation is contraindicated by excessive swelling † Intravenous lines should be established immediately in all cases where there is evidence of circulatory compromise.
- Strong acids produce a coagulation necrosis characterised by formation of a coagulum (eschar) as a result of the desiccating action of the acid on proteins in specific tissues.

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.
- Steroid eye drops should only be administered with the approval of a consulting ophthalmologist).

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility None known.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

Fire/Explosion Hazard

- Non combustible.
- Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
- Acids may react with metals to produce hydrogen, a highly flammable and explosive gas.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills

- Drains for storage or use areas should have retention basins for pH adjustments and dilution of spills before discharge or disposal of material.
- Check regularly for spills and leaks.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.

Major Spills

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling

Contains low boiling substance:

Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately. † Check for bulging containers.

- † Vent periodically
- † Always release caps or seals slowly to ensure slow dissipation of vapours † **DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin** †

Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.

- † Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

Other information

- † Store in original containers.
- † Keep containers securely sealed.
- † Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- † Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container

- † **DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers** † Check regularly

for spills and leaks † Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.

- † Plastic pail.
- † Polyliner drum.
- † Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

Storage incompatibility

- † Reacts vigorously with alkalis
- † Reacts with mild steel, galvanised steel / zinc producing hydrogen gas which may form an explosive mixture with air.

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	hydrochloric acid	Hydrogen chloride	Not Available	Not Available	7.5 mg/m ³ / 5 ppm	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
hydrochloric acid	0.5 / 2 ppm	1.8 / 2 ppm	22 / 5 ppm	100 / 50 ppm
water	500 ppm	500 ppm	500 ppm	500 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
hydrochloric acid	100 ppm	50 ppm
water	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

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. The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. 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.

Personal protection



Eye and face protection

- Safety glasses with unperforated side shields may be used where continuous eye protection is desirable, as in laboratories; spectacles are not sufficient where complete eye protection is needed such as when handling bulk-quantities, where there is a danger of splashing, or if the material may be under pressure.
- Chemical goggles. whenever there is a danger of the material coming in contact with the eyes; goggles must be properly fitted.
- Full face shield (20 cm, 8 in minimum) may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes; these afford face protection.
- Alternatively a gas mask may replace splash goggles and face shields.

Skin protection

See Hand protection below

Hands/feet protection

- Elbow length PVC gloves
- When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.

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 therefore to be checked prior to the application.

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

See Other protection below

Other protection

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.

Thermal hazards

Not Available

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the: "**Forsberg Clothing Performance Index**".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer generated** selection:

HYDROCHLORIC ACID 33%

Material	CPI
BUTYL	A
NEOPRENE	A

CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation.

Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Respiratory protection

Type B-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent) Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required. Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	B-AUS P2	-	B-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	B-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	B-2 P2	B-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide (SO₂), G =Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Colourless to yellow, clear acidic liquid with characteristic odour; mixes with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.16
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not available.
pH (as supplied)	<1	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	-46.2	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and	108.6	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	17 mmHg @ 20 deg C	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	▸ Contact with alkaline material liberates heat
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	Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system, in a substantial number of individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage. The repair process, which initially evolved to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens, may however, produce further lung damage resulting in the impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Respiratory tract irritation often results in an inflammatory response involving the recruitment and activation of many cell types, mainly derived from the vascular system.	
Ingestion	Ingestion of acidic corrosives may produce circumoral burns with a distinct discolouration of the mucous membranes of the mouth, throat and oesophagus. Immediate pain and difficulties in swallowing and speaking may also be evident. Oedema of the epiglottis may produce respiratory distress and possibly, asphyxia. Nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea and a pronounced thirst may occur.	
Skin Contact	Skin contact with acidic corrosives may result in pain and burns; these may be deep with distinct edges and may heal slowly with the formation of scar tissue. Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds 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.	
Eye	When applied to the eye(s) of animals, the material produces severe ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation. Direct eye contact with acid corrosives may produce pain, lachrymation, photophobia and burns. Mild burns of the epithelia generally recover rapidly and completely. Severe burns produce long-lasting and possible irreversible damage.	
Chronic	Repeated or prolonged exposure to acids may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue. Gastrointestinal disturbances may also occur. Chronic exposures may result in dermatitis and/or conjunctivitis.	
HYDROCHLORIC ACID 33%	TOXICTY Not Available	IRRITATION Not Available
hydrochloric acid	TOXICTY Inhalation (rat) LC50: 3124 ppm/1h Oral (rat) LD50: 900 mg/kg Not Available	IRRITATION Eye (rabbit): 5mg/30s - mild Not Available
water	TOXICTY Not Available	IRRITATION Not Available

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

HYDROCHLORIC ACID

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also

WATER

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Acute Toxicity	✓	Carcinogenicity	⊘
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	⊘
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	⊘
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	⊘	STOT - Repeated Exposure	⊘
Mutagenicity	⊘	Aspiration Hazard	⊘

Legend: ✓ – Data required to make classification available
 ✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
 ⊘ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Ecotoxicity: The tolerance of water organisms towards pH margin and variation is diverse. Recommended pH values for test species listed in OECD guidelines are between 6.0 and almost 9. Acute testing with fish showed 96h-LC50 at about pH 3.5 Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Not Available	Not Available

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
Not Available	Not Available

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal

- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
- Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Otherwise:
- 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.

Insure that the disposal of material is carried out in accordance with Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required



Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM Land transport (UN)	2R
UN number	1789
Packing group	II
UN proper shipping name	HYDROCHLORIC ACID
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	Class 8
	Subrisk Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Special provisions Not Applicable
	Limited quantity 1 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1789
Packing group	II
UN proper shipping name	Hydrochloric acid
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class 8
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk Not Applicable
	ERG Code 8L
Special precautions for user	Special provisions A3A803
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions 855
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack 30L
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions 851
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack 1L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Y840
	Packing Instructions 0.5 L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1789
Packing group	II
UN proper shipping name	HYDROCHLORIC ACID
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	
Special precautions for user	

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1789
Packing group	II
UN proper shipping name	HYDROCHLORIC ACID
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class : 8
	IMDG Subrisk : Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	EMS Number : F-A , S-B
	Special provisions : Not Applicable
	Limited Quantities : 1 L

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73 / 78 and the IBC code

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	hydrochloric acid	Z

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard Not Available

Group Standard

HSR Number
**hydrochloric acid(7647-01-0)
is found on the following
regulatory lists**

"International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances - Table II", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Scheduled Toxic Substances", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemical (NZIoC)", "FisherTransport Information", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "WHO Model List of Essential Medicines - Adults", "Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "New Zealand Misuse of Drugs Act -Schedule 4 - Precursor Substances", "International Numbering System for Food Additives", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Goods Forbidden for Transport", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Chemicals for which guideline values have not been established", "UNECE - Kiev Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers - Annex II", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New

hydrochloric acid(7647-01-0) is found on the following regulatory lists

Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)", "Acros Transport Information", "United Nations List of Precursors and Chemicals Frequently used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Under International Control (Red List) - Table II"

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

"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway", "WHO Model List of Essential Medicines - Adults", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "Sigma-Aldrich Transport Information", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List"

Location Test Certificate

Subject to Regulation 55 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations a location test certificate is required when quantity greater than or equal to those indicated below are present.

Hazard Class	Quantity beyond which controls apply for closed containers	Quantity beyond which controls apply when use occurring in open containers
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Approved Handler

Subject to Regulation 56 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations, the substance must be under the personal control of an Approved Handler when present in a quantity greater than or equal to those indicated below.

Class of substance	Quantities
6.1A, 6.1B, 6.1C (except for propellant powders of classes 1.1C (UN 0160) and 1.3C (UN 0161))	Any quantity
8.2A	Any quantity

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

New Zealand Decorative Concrete Ltd has compiled the information and recommendations contained in this Safety Data Sheet from sources believed to be reliable and to represent the most reasonable current opinion on the subject at the date quoted in section sixteen of the Safety Data Sheet. No warranty, guarantee or representation is made as to the correctness or sufficiency of the information. The user of this product must decide what safety measures are necessary to safely use this product, either alone or in combination with other products, and determine the environmental regulatory compliance obligations under any applicable New Zealand laws. In providing this disclaimer New Zealand Decorative Concrete Ltd removes itself from any responsibility/liability of damages/harm caused by the information or lack thereof in this Safety Data Sheet document.