SDS Date: October, 2015

Safety Data Sheet

Per GHS Standard Format

SECTION 1: CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

Product Name: California Concrete Preparer No. 4520

Recommended Use of Product: Concrete etching/treating compound

Information on the Supplier of the Safety Data Sheet

Manufacturer's Name:
California Products Corporation
150 Dascomb Road
Andover, MA 01810
P: 978-623-9980 F: 978-623-9960

Emergency Telephone Numbers:
CHEM TEL: (U.S.): 1-800-255-3924
(Outside the U.S.): 813-248-0585

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Signal Word: **DANGER**

Classification

This product is considered hazardous by
The 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard
(29 CFR 1910.1200)
Corrosive to metals: Category 1
Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 1A

GHS Label Statements

Hazard Statements:
May be corrosive to metals.
Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention: Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Use personal protection (eye protection, gloves) during application. When grinding/sanding dry films, wear respiratory protection.

Response: If on skin or hair, wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. If in eyes, rinse cautiously for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If inhaled, remove victim to fresh air. If exposed or concerned, immediately call a poison control center.

Storage: Store locked up. Store in corrosive resistant/container with a resistant inner liner. Keep away from incompatibles. Store in well ventilated area. Store away from foodstuffs. Keep containers. Securely sealed and protected against physical damage. Store away from sources of heat or ignition. Keep dry and protect from direct sunlight. Protect from freezing.

Extremely corrosive in presence of copper, brass and stainless steel. Highly corrosive in presence of aluminum. Mild corrosive effect on bronze. Corrosive to ferrous metals and alloys. Non-corrosive in presence of glass.

Disposal: Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be disposed of according to relevant local, state and federal government regulations. Dispose container as hazardous waste.

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (NHOC): Not applicable

Other Information: Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause allergic reactions with susceptible persons.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	CAS No.	Weight, %*
Phosphoric acid	7664-38-2	15-20
Zinc Chloride	7646-85-7	10-15

****The exact concentration of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.**

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation If inhaled, remove from contaminated area to fresh air immediately. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Immediately obtain medical aid if cough or other symptoms appear.

Ingestion DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Wash out mouth with water, afterwards drink plenty of water. Seek immediate medical attention.

Skin Remove contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. Wash affected areas with copious quantities of water immediately. Seek immediate medical advice.

Eye contact Seek immediate medical assistance. Immediately irrigate with copious quantity of water for at least 15minutes. Eyelids to be held open.

First Aid Facilities Maintain eyewash fountain and safety shower in work area.
Advice to Doctor Treat symptomatically as for strong acids. Consult Poisons Information Centre.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Hazards from Combustion Products Phosphoric acid forms toxic phosphorous oxide fumes on combustion. Use extinguishing media most appropriate for the surrounding fire. No limitations to the type of extinguishing media.

Specific Methods Small fire: Use dry chemical, C02 or water spray. Large fire: Use water spray, fog or foam - Do NOT use water jets. If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from the fire area. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after the fire is out. Avoid getting water inside the containers.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical Material does not burn. Fire or heat will produce irritating, poisonous and/or corrosive gases. Containers may explode when heated.

Hazchem Code 2R

Precautions in connection with Fire Wear SCBA and chemical splash suit. Fully encapsulating, gas-tight suits should be worn for maximum protection. Structural firefighter's uniform is NOT effective for these materials.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions	Avoid inhalation and ingestion. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Evacuate the area of all non-essential personnel.
Personal Protection	Wear protective clothing specified for normal operations (see Section 8)
Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages	Absorb or contain liquid with sand, earth or spill control material. Shovel up using non sparking tools and place in a labelled, sealable container for subsequent safe disposal. Put leaking containers in a labelled drum or overdrum.
Clean-up Methods - Large Spillages	Seek expert advice on handling and disposal.
Environmental Precautions	
Environmental Precautions	Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Wash hands and face thoroughly after working with material. Use with adequate ventilation. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment if you feel unwell, seek medical attention and show the label when doing so.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational expose limit values	**Name**	**STEL**		**TWA**		
		mg/m3	**ppm**	**mg/m3**	**ppm**	**Footnote**
	Phosphoric acid	3		1		

STEL: 3mg/m3 - - Worksafe Aust.

Other Exposure Information A time weighted average (TWA) has been established for Phosphoric acid (Safe Work Australia) of mg/m3. The corresponding STEL level is 3 mg/m3. The STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that should not be exceeded for more than 15 minutes and should not be repeated for more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. The exposure value at the TWA is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week.

Appropriate engineering controls Provide sufficient ventilation to ensure that the working environment is below the TWA (time weighted average). In industrial situations maintain the concentrations values below the TWA. This may be achieved by process modification, use of local exhaust ventilation, capturing substances at the source, or other methods exhaust ventilation, capturing substances at the source, or other methods.

Respiratory Protection Where ventilation is not adequate, respiratory protection may be required. Avoid breathing dust, vapors or mists. Respiratory protection should comply with AS 1716 - Respiratory Protective Devices and be selected in accordance with AS 1715 - Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure levels. In event of emergency or planned entry into unknown concentrations a positive pressure, full-facepiece SCBA should be used. If respiratory protection is required, institute a complete respiratory protection program including selection, fit testing, training, maintenance and inspection.

Eye Protection The use of a face shield, chemical goggles or safety glasses with side shield protection as appropriate. Must comply with Australian Standards AS 1337 and be selected and used in accordance with AS 1336.

Hand protection Avoid skin contact when removing gloves from hands, do not touch the gloves outer surface. Dispose of gloves as hazardous waste.

Hand protection should comply with AS 2161, Occupational protective gloves- Selection, use and maintenance. Recommendation: rubber or plastic gloves.

Personal Protective Equipment Footwear Final choice of personal protective equipment will depend on individual circumstances and/or according to risk assessments undertaken.
Footwear Safety boots in industrial situations is advisory, foot protection should comply with AS 2210, Occupational protective footwear- Guide to selection, care and use.
Body Protection Clean clothing or protective clothing should be worn, preferably with and apron. Clothing for protection against chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection against Hazardous Chemicals.
Hygiene Measures Always wash hands before smoking, eating or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form	Liquid
Appearance	Clear, colourless, syrupy liquid.
Odor	Odourless
Melting Point	21 Degrees C
Boiling Point	158 Degrees C
Solubility in water	Souble in water.
Specific Gravity	1.685
pH	No data available
Vapour Pressure	2.2 hPa
Vapour Density (Air=1)	3.4 (pure)
Flammability	Noncombustible material.
Molecular Weight	98.0

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability **Stable** under normal use conditons.

Conditions to Avoid Incompatibles.
Incompatible Materials Acetulides, alcohols, aldehydes, amides, amines, ammonia or bleach, azo-compounds, carbides, carbamates, caustics, hlorides, combustible materials, cyanides, esters, epoxides, fluorides, glycols, halogenated organics, ketones, mercaptins, nitromethane, organic peroxides, organophosphates, phe.nols and cresols, phosphides, silicides, sodium tetrahydroborate, strong caustics, stainless steel, sulfrdes and unsaturated halides.
Possibility of hazardous reactions Phosphoric acid decomposes under formation of toxic fumes on contact with alcohols, cyanides,ketones, phenols, esters, sulfides, mercaptans and halogenated organic compounds. Liberates explosive hydrogen gas when reacting with chlorides and stainless steel. Exothermic reactions with aldehydes, amines, amides, alcohols and glycols, azo-compounds, carbamates, esters, caustics, ph nols and cresols, organophosphates, epoxides, explosives, combustible materials, unsaturated hahds, sodium tetrahydroborate, organic peroxides.
Hazardous Polymerization Will not occur

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Toxicity-	Oral LD50 (rat): 1,530 mg/kg (anhydrous) (IUCLID)
Acute Toxicity-	LD50 (rabbit): 2,740 mg/kg (anhydrous)(IUCLID}
Dermal Ingestion	Harmful if swallowed and absorbed through membranes. Burns to the mouth, throat and stomach. Symptoms include sour acrid taste, coughing, difficult breathing and swallowing, conjunctivitis, severe gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting, bloody diarrhoea, severe abdominal pains, extreme thirst,convulsions.

Inhalation	Harmful if inhaled. Vapour or mist can cause irritation of the nose, throat, and upper respiratory tract. Severe exposures can lead to a chemical pneumonitis.
Skin	Harmful if absorbed through skin. Corrosive. Concentrated acid solutions can cause redness, pain, itching, scaling, occasional blistering, and severe skin burns.
Eye	Harmful it contact the eyes. Mists may cause eye irritation. Symptoms include of redness, pain, tearing, eyelid spasms, blurred vision, chemical conjunctivitis, burns and permanent eye damage. risk of blindness!
Carcinogenicity	No evidence of carcinogenic properties.
Chronic Effects	Dermatitis may occur from prolonged or repeated skin contact. Prolonged or over exposure to phosphoric acid can increase fluid levels in the lungs (pulmonary oedema). May cause clammy skin and dermantitis, weak and rapid pulse, shallow respiration, very little urine, bronchitis, shortness of breath. Severe exposure to phosphoric acid can lead to shock, circulatory collapse and death.
Mutagenicity	No evidence of mutagenic effects
Chronic Toxicity	Titanium dioxide has been classified by the International Agency for Research on Cancer as possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 28) by inhalation.Contains a known or suspected carcinogen

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity	Quantitative data on the ecological effect of this product are not available.
Bioaccumulative	Phosphate (formed when phosphoric acid is dissolved) is unlikely to bioaccumulation in most aquatic species.
Potential	Phosphate (formed when phosphoric acid is dissolved) is unlikely to bio accumulate in most aquatic
Information on Ecological Effects	organisms.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal	Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be disposed of according to relevant local state and federal government regulations.
Considerations	Dispose container as hazardous waste.
Container Disposal	
Other Adverse Effects	No information available

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Transport Information	Dangerous goods of Class 8 (Corrosive) are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following: Class 1, Class 4.3, Class 5, Class 6, if the Class 6 dangerous goods are cyanides And the class 8 dangerous goods are acids, Class 7; and are incompatible with food and food Packaging in any quality.
U.N. Number	1805
UN proper Shipping name	PHOSPHORIC ACID
Transport Hazard class(es)	8
Hazchem Code	2R

Packaging Method	3.8.8RT8
Packing Group	III
EPG Number	8A1
IERG Number	37

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

Federal and State Regulations:
Connecticut hazardous material survey.: Phosphoric Acid Illinois toxic substances disclosure to employee act: Phosphoric acid Illinois chemical safety act: Phosphoric acid New York release reporting list: Phosphoric acid Rhode Island RTK hazardous substances: Phosphoric acid Pennsylvania RTK: Phosphoric acid Minnesota: Phosphoric acid Massachusetts RTK: Phosphoric acid Massachusetts spill list: Phosphoric acid New Jersey: Phosphoric acid New Jersey spill list: Phosphoric acid Louisiana spill reporting: Phosphoric acid California Director's list of hazardous substances: Phosphoric acid TSCA 8(b) inventory: Phosphoric Acid; Water SARA 313 toxic chemical notification and release reporting: Phosphoric acid CERCLA: Hazardous substances.: Phosphoric acid: 5000 lbs. (2268 kg)

Other Regulations: OSHA: Hazardous by definition of Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Other Classifications:

WHMIS (Canada): CLASS E: Corrosive liquid.

DSCL (EEC):
R34- Causes burns. S26- In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice. S45- In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).

HMIS (U.S.A.):

Health Hazard: 3
Fire Hazard: 0
Reactivity: 0
Personal Protection

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA	Health Hazards 3	Flammability 0	Instability 0	Physical and Chemical Hazards Personal Protection
HMIS	Health Hazards 3*	Flammability 0	Physical Hazard 0	X

WARNING! If you scrape, sand or remove old paint, you may release lead dust. LEAD IS TOXIC. EXPOSURE TO LEAD DUST CAN CAUSE SERIOUS ILLNESS, SUCH AS BRAIN DAMAGE, ESPECIALLY IN CHILDREN. PREGNANT WOMEN SHOULD ALSO AVOID EXPOSURE. Wear NIOSH-approved respirator to control lead exposure. Clean up carefully with a HEPA vacuum and wet mop. Before you start, find out how to protect yourself and your family by contacting the National Lead Information Hotline at 1-800-424-LEAD (5323) or log on to: www.epa.gov/lead