NEOLITH

YBSAC

YELLOW BRICK STRONG ACID CLEANER

WHAT THE PRODUCT DOES

It is primarily a yellow stock brick cleaner, it reduces the tendency for residual, adverse dark stain marks which can result if other H.F. based chemicals are used. It is quick acting and economical in use.

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

NEOLITH YBSAC is a pale pink, viscous aqueous liquid. It is corrosive and contains Hydrofluoric Acid (less than 15%). When adequately diluted the organic agents present are bio degradable.

SAFE HANDLING

At any time when this product is being transported, or being used, persons handling or carrying the product should have available a drum of clean water for use in emergencies and HYDROFLUORIC ACID ANTIDOTE GEL for immediate treatment of accidental splashes or burns. Containers should be stored in a safe place with caps secured, and a trained responsible person detailed for security in depots, in transit and on sites. Spillages must be dealt with immediately. Only competent persons should handle the product.

PRE CLEANING RECOMMENDATIONS

Remove any large organic deposits with a scraper before pre-wetting*. It may also be necessary to degrease*.

* Where this asterisk appears users should consult our document GENERAL TECHNIQUES AND MATERIALS FOR THE CLEANING OF MASONRY USING NEOLITH CHEMICALS for further details and information.

HOW TO USE THE PRODUCT

Establish the method and contact time with test patch*. Using a fibre bristle brush, work the product onto the surface of the masonry. Working from the top down, ensuring that there are no runs and that a good coating is applied. Normal contact time would be 5 minutes, and certainly not longer than 15 minutes before pressure jetting off with cold water at the rate of 3 minutes/ sq m.

COVERAGE

Approximately 3-4 sq m/lt.

MATERIALS TO BE AVOIDED

Glass, polished granite, glazed aluminium, zinc, bronze, brass, copper and lead*. NEOLITH RS1 is preferred for use on red sandstone. Some sandstones may become coloured due to iron migrating onto the stone face where it associates with dirt and carbon deposits. The verification of any colouration changes should be observed during test trial work. Alternatively the NEOLITH LONG CONTACT METHOD can be used*

The product is not suitable for use on limestone, Portland stone, Bath stone, marble, slate or calcited materials.

PROTECTION OF OPERATIVE

Chemical protective suits are needed along with PVC gauntlets, face shields, head cover also suitable footwear. Bucket of clean water for emergencies should be to hand. Nobody must be allowed to pass underneath or work under cleaning areas. Spillages must be washed down immediately.

At the end of the work period, wash down all equipment eg. scaffolding and boards. A Hydrofluoric burns kit should be at hand for the treatment of any acid burns. Only experienced operatives should handle this product.

(see Treatment Sheet)

Also see "Special Safety Statement" on this product.

FIRST AID

See the full instructions given in the COSHH Data which follows.

ECOLOGY

When diluted the organic ingredients are bio degradable. Effluent, if washed into soil will break down rapidly. If the product is inadvertently sprayed onto plants/vegetation it should be rinsed off. Rinsing with water will prevent permanent damage to plants. Plastic sheeting could be used to protect such plant life. Using the "NEOLITH ENVIRONMENTAL JETTING TECHNIQUE*" maximum dilution of the chemical is achieved and no damage has been found to fish when such debris enters rivers and streams but contractors are advise to consult the appropriate authorities before disposal of water waste debris.

DISPOSAL OF CONTAINERS

When empty, containers should be filled with water and then emptied and disposed of in an approved manner.

COSHH Data NEOLITH YBSAC

Hazardous Ingredients	Contains Hydrofluoric Acid (less than 15%) UN1790. Without correct protection this product can cause severe burns to the skin and damage to the eyes. If spraying, breathing protection is required
Hazard Classification	Corrosive
Physical Data	A pink viscous aqueous liquid
pH	less than 1
Flammability	Non Flammable
Fume Hazards	TLV 8 hours (HF) 3 ppm. Tests may be necessary in confined spaces (or behind sheeted scaffolding in hot still weather)
Other Dangers	This product must not be allowed to mix with NEOLITH 800 or NEOLITH RS1 or dangerous fumes will be given off
Handling Precautions	Full body, hands, feet and face protection must be worn. A container of clean water, for emergency use, should be on hand. Operatives must have HYDROGEN FLUORIDE BURN ANTIDOTE GEL to hand.

TREATMENT SHEET FOR HYDROFLUORIC ACID BURNS

For Skin Burns

1 First Aid

1.1 Immediately wash the burnt area with copious amounts of water for 1 minute

1.2 Apply calcium gluconate gel on and around the burn and massage it in with clean fingers (should calcium gluconate gel not be immediately available, continue washing with water, until it is available).

1.3 Continue to massage in the gel, using repeated applications until 15 minutes after the pain in the burn has subsided,

or until medical treatment is available.

2 Medical Treatment

2.1 Continue inunction with repeated applications of the calcium gluconate gel until 15 minutes after the pain has completely subsided. This may require several hours but so long as improvement in the lesions and symptoms is occurring, massaging with the gel should be continued.

In cases where a thick necrotic coagulum has formed, it may act as a barrier and prevent the penetration of the gel. This will be indicated by lack of improvement. In these cases, the necrotic tissue should be exercised and the gel massaged into the base of the burn taking usual aseptic precautions.

2.2 If the burn fails to respond to the calcium gluconate gel, injection of a sterile 10% solution of calcium gluconate (Sandoz) into and under the burn, should be considered. Relief of pain is an indication that sufficient solution has been injected. Because of this, an anaesthetic should not be given except in situations where the skin is tightly adherent to the underlying tissues, for instance, the finger pads or in subungual finger and toe burns when splitting or removal of the affected nails may be required. In these cases, a general anaesthetic should be given as local anaesthesia is contra-indicated.

2.3 Subsequent magnesium oxide paste dressings are not indicated but if dressings appear to be required, use the gel for 24 hours.

2.4 After the gel or injection treatment has relieved the pain, it may recur later, especially in the case of burns from dilute acid. The patient should be advised to return for further treatment if the pain recurs.

2.5 Treat symptomatically.

3 General

3.1 In large area skin burns, systemic administration of calcium and/or magnesium may be necessary. Six effervescent calcium tablets (Sandocal tablets, Sandoz each containing 400mg calcium and 20mg ascorbic acid) should be given in water by mouth every 2 hours until admitted to hospital.

The hospital should be reminded that serum calcium and/or magnesium may have to be replaced intravenously if indicated either by clinical signs eg. carpoped al spasm, or by electrolyte monitoring (which should be done frequently) and if calcium gluconate is to be given intravenously it should be administered slowly.

EYE SPLASHES

1 First Aid

1.1 Irrigate with isotonic saline or water for at least 10 minutes.

1.2 Obtain medical treatment.

2 Medical Treatment

2.1 Continue irrigation with isotonic saline or water, until the severe pain of the burn is relieved.

2.2 Instil several drops of sterile calcium gluconate 10% solution (Sandoz).

2.3 Treat symptomatically.

SPILLAGES

Dilute with plenty of water or cover with soil/sand and dispose of the debris in an approved manner.

DISPOSAL

Ensure adequate dilution before discharge to drains.