

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

1.1 Product identifier

Product name ACID CLEAN
Synonym(s) MT092 - PRODUCT CODE

1.2 Uses and uses advised against

Use(s) LABORATORY REAGENT • STANDARD

1.3 Details of the supplier of the product

Supplier name CARCHEM PRODUCTS PTY LTD
Address Unit 1, 45/47 Byre Ave, Somerton Park, SA, 5044, AUSTRALIA
Telephone (08) 8350 9500
Fax (08) 8350 9300
Email carchem@bettanet.net.au
Website <http://carchem.com.au>

1.4 Emergency telephone number(s)

Emergency (08) 8350 9500

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

GHS classification(s) Acute Toxicity: Oral: Category 3
Acute Toxicity: Skin: Category 2
Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 1A
Acute Toxicity: Inhalation: Category 3

2.2 Label elements

Signal word DANGER

Pictogram(s)



Hazard statement(s)

H301 Toxic if swallowed.
H310 Fatal in contact with skin.
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H331 Toxic if inhaled.

Prevention statement(s)

P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P262 Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.
P264 Wash thoroughly after handling.
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

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Response statement(s)

P301 + P330 + P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P302 + P350	IF ON SKIN: Gently wash with plenty of soap and water.
P303 + P361 + P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304 + P340	IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P305 + P351 + P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P321	Specific treatment is advised - see first aid instructions.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Storage statement(s)

P403 + P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405	Store locked up.

Disposal statement(s)

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with relevant regulations.
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2.3 Other hazards

No information provided.

3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances / Mixtures

Ingredient	CAS Number	EC Number	Content
HYDROFLUORIC ACID	7664-39-3	231-634-8	<10%
SULPHURIC ACID	7664-93-9	231-639-5	<2%
ANIONIC SURFACTANT(S)	-	-	<1%
WATER	7732-18-5	231-791-2	>60%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Eye	If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre, a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
Inhalation	If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. To protect rescuer, use a Full-face Type B (Inorganic and acid gas) respirator or an Air-line respirator (in poorly ventilated areas). Apply artificial respiration if not breathing.
Skin	If skin contact occurs, immediately remove contaminated clothing. Flush skin under running water for 15 minutes. Then apply calcium gluconate gel. Contact a Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide).
Ingestion	For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor (at once). If swallowed, do not induce vomiting.
First aid facilities	Eye wash facilities and safety shower should be available. Calcium gluconate gel should be readily available wherever the product is used or stored.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Over exposure may result in lung damage. Burning sensation and severe tissue damage following skin contact may be delayed several hours. Chronic exposure may result in discolouration of teeth; as well as lung, kidney, liver, ligament and bone (osteosclerosis, skeletal fluorosis) damage.

4.3 Immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Eye Treatment: Flush the eye with water for at least 15 minutes, continue irrigation with isotonic saline or water until the severe pain of the burn is relieved. Instil several drops of sterile calcium gluconate (10% solution).

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

No information provided.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Evacuate area and contact emergency services. Toxic gases may be evolved in a fire situation. Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) when combating fire. Use waterfog to cool intact containers and nearby storage areas.

5.4 Hazchem code

2X
2 Fine Water Spray.
X Wear liquid-tight chemical protective clothing and breathing apparatus. Contain spill and run-off.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as detailed in section 8 of the SDS. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Ventilate area where possible. Contact emergency services where appropriate.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent product from entering drains and waterways.

6.3 Methods of cleaning up

Contain spillage, then cover / absorb spill with non-combustible absorbent material (vermiculite, sand, or similar), collect and place in suitable containers for disposal.

6.4 Reference to other sections

See Sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Before use carefully read the product label. Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a secured, cool, dry, well ventilated area, removed from incompatible substances, heat or ignition sources and foodstuffs. Ensure containers are adequately labelled and protected from physical damage when not in use. Check regularly for leaks or spills. Large storage areas should have appropriate ventilation and fire protection systems.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

No information provided.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters**Exposure standards**

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
		ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³
Hydrofluoric Acid	SWA (AUS)	3 (Peak)	2.6 (Peak)	--	--
Sulphuric acid	SWA (AUS)	--	1	--	3

Biological limits

No biological limit values have been entered for this product.

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering controls Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical extraction ventilation is recommended. Maintain vapour levels below the recommended exposure standard.

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PPE

- Eye / Face** Wear splash-proof goggles. When using large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely, wear a faceshield.
- Hands** Wear butyl or viton (R) gloves.
- Body** Wear coveralls and rubber boots and a PVC apron.
- Respiratory** Wear a Full-face Type B (Inorganic and Acid gas) respirator.



9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	CLEAR RED LIQUID
Odour	SLIGHT ODOUR
Flammability	NON FLAMMABLE
Flash point	NOT RELEVANT
Boiling point	100°C (Approximately)
Melting point	< 0°C
Evaporation rate	AS FOR WATER
pH	NOT AVAILABLE
Vapour density	NOT AVAILABLE
Specific gravity	1
Solubility (water)	SOLUBLE
Vapour pressure	18 mm Hg @ 20°C
Upper explosion limit	NOT RELEVANT
Lower explosion limit	NOT RELEVANT
Partition coefficient	NOT AVAILABLE
Autoignition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Decomposition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Viscosity	NOT AVAILABLE
Explosive properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Oxidising properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Odour threshold	NOT AVAILABLE

9.2 Other information

% Volatiles	> 60 % (Water)
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10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

Carefully review all information provided in sections 10.2 to 10.6.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Polymerization will not occur.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Incompatible with oxidising agents (e.g. hypochlorites), alkalis (e.g. sodium hydroxide) and some metals.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

May evolve toxic gases if heated to decomposition.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity Ingestion may result in severe burns to the mouth and throat, vomiting, abdominal pain, ulceration of the gastrointestinal tract, convulsions and death. Toxic if swallowed and if inhaled. Fatal in contact with skin.

Information available for the ingredient(s):

Ingredient	Oral Toxicity (LD50)	Dermal Toxicity (LD50)	Inhalation Toxicity (LC50)
HYDROFLUORIC ACID	--	--	342 ppm/1 hour
SULPHURIC ACID	2140 mg/kg (rat)	--	18 mg/m ³ (guinea pig);

Skin Causes severe burns. Contact may result in burning sensation (delayed), severe and deep burns, discolouration, severe tissue damage and death which may be delayed. May be absorbed through skin with highly toxic effects.

Eye Causes severe burns. Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain, redness and corneal burns with possible permanent eye damage.

Sensitisation Not classified as causing skin or respiratory sensitisation.

Mutagenicity Insufficient data available to classify as a mutagen.

Carcinogenicity Occupational exposure to strong inorganic acid mists containing sulphuric acid is classified as carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 1).

Reproductive Insufficient data available to classify as a reproductive toxin.

STOT - single exposure Over exposure may result in mucous membrane irritation of the respiratory tract, coughing, bronchitis, ulceration, bloody nose, lung tissue damage, chemical pneumonitis, pulmonary oedema and death.

STOT - repeated exposure Not classified as causing organ damage from repeated exposure. However, repeated exposure to fluorides may result in discolouration of teeth; as well as lung, kidney, liver, ligament and bone (osteosclerosis, skeletal fluorosis) damage.

Aspiration Not expected to present an aspiration hazard.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Sulphuric and hydrofluoric acid may be harmful to aquatic life in very low concentrations. May cause corrosion and deterioration of many common materials found in the environment (eg steel, limestone).

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Not expected to be persistent in the aquatic environment.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Not expected to bioaccumulate.

12.4 Mobility in soil

No information provided.

12.5 Other adverse effects

No information provided.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Waste disposal For small amounts (as determined by risk assessment or similar): Wearing the protective equipment detailed above, neutralise to pH 6-8 by SLOW addition to a saturated sodium bicarbonate solution or similar basic solution. Dilute with excess water and flush to drain. Waste disposal should only be undertaken in a well ventilated area. For larger amounts: Dispose in accordance with local regulations.

Legislation Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE



	LAND TRANSPORT (ADG)	SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO)	AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO)
14.1 UN Number	2922	2922	2922
14.2 Proper Shipping Name	CORROSIVE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S.	CORROSIVE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S.	CORROSIVE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S.
14.3 Transport hazard classes	8, 6.1	8, 6.1	8, 6.1
14.4 Packing Group	II	II	II

14.5 Environmental hazards

No information provided.

14.6 Special precautions for user

Hazchem code 2X
 EMS F-A, S-B

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Poison schedule Classified as a Schedule 6 (S6) Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

Classifications Safework Australia criteria is based on the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.
 The classifications and phrases listed below are based on the Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC: 1008(2004)].

Hazard codes C Corrosive
 T Toxic
 T+ Very toxic

Risk phrases R23/25 Toxic by inhalation and if swallowed.
 R27 Very toxic in contact with skin.
 R35 Causes severe burns.

Safety phrases S7/9 Keep container tightly closed and in a well ventilated place.
 S26 In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice
 S36/37/39 Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.
 S45 In case of accident or if you feel unwell seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).

Inventory listing(s) **AUSTRALIA: AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances)**
 All components are listed on AICS, or are exempt.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional information ACIDS: When mixing acids with water (diluting), caution must be taken as heat will be generated which causes violent spattering. Always add a small volume of acid to a large volume of water, NEVER the reverse.

HYDROFLUORIC ACID: Severe burns and tissue damage have been reported after direct contact with small quantities of low concentration (< 20 %) hydrofluoric acid. An immediate burning sensation and pain is not always apparent but is a delayed effect which may proceed to corrosive tissue damage and toxic systemic effects through absorption. Hydrofluoric acid has the potential to cause permanent tissue damage and to be fatal if contaminated areas are not treated immediately.

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RESPIRATORS: In general the use of respirators should be limited and engineering controls employed to avoid exposure. If respiratory equipment must be worn ensure correct respirator selection and training is undertaken. Remember that some respirators may be extremely uncomfortable when used for long periods. The use of air powered or air supplied respirators should be considered where prolonged or repeated use is necessary.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:

The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment is made.

HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE:

It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control measures; protective equipment used and method of application. Given that it is impractical to prepare a report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

Abbreviations

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
CAS #	Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds
CNS	Central Nervous System
EC No.	EC No - European Community Number
EMS	Emergency Schedules (Emergency Procedures for Ships Carrying Dangerous Goods)
GHS	Globally Harmonized System
GTEPG	Group Text Emergency Procedure Guide
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
LC50	Lethal Concentration, 50% / Median Lethal Concentration
LD50	Lethal Dose, 50% / Median Lethal Dose
mg/m ³	Milligrams per Cubic Metre
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
pH	relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).
ppm	Parts Per Million
STEL	Short-Term Exposure Limit
STOT-RE	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)
STOT-SE	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons
SWA	Safe Work Australia
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TWA	Time Weighted Average

Report status

This document has been compiled by RMT on behalf of the manufacturer, importer or supplier of the product and serves as their Safety Data Sheet ('SDS').

It is based on information concerning the product which has been provided to RMT by the manufacturer, importer or supplier or obtained from third party sources and is believed to represent the current state of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the product at the time of issue. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained directly from the manufacturer, importer or supplier.

While RMT has taken all due care to include accurate and up-to-date information in this SDS, it does not provide any warranty as to accuracy or completeness. As far as lawfully possible, RMT accepts no liability for any loss, injury or damage (including consequential loss) which may be suffered or incurred by any person as a consequence of their reliance on the information contained in this SDS.

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