

# Safety Data Sheet

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## 1. Identification

<b>GHS Product identifier</b>	Alubright
<b>Company Name</b>	Blue Lion Supplies Pty. Ltd.
<b>Address</b>	Fact. 3, 29 Barry Street, BAYSWATER, VIC 3153
<b>Telephone</b>	(03) 9720 1577
<b>Fax Number</b>	(03) 9720 1799
<b>Contact</b>	Jim Gillman
<b>Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use</b>	An acidic cleaner for unpainted aluminium, fiberglass, truck trailers and tankers. Use undiluted or dilutes 1 part product to 5 parts water in warm water. Rub Alubright onto surface to be cleaned, allow 2-3 minutes contact time and then rinse off with copious amount of water.
<b>Other Names</b>	None
<b>Other Information</b>	Emergency contact:                      Mobile: 0412 646 246

## 2. Hazard Identification

<b>GHS classification of the substance/mixture</b>	Skin Corrosion Acute toxicity	Category 1A and B Category 3
<b>Signal Word (s)</b>	DANGER WARNING	
<b>Hazard Statement(s)</b>	H300                      Toxic if swallowed H305                      May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways H311                      Toxic in contact with skin H314                      Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. H330                      Toxic if inhaled H335                      May cause respiratory irritation	
<b>Risk phrases</b>	R23/24/25 R35	Toxic by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. Causes burns.

**Pictogram (s)**                      GHS05  
   GHS06



**Precautionary statement - Prevention**

P260 - Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.  
P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.  
P284 - Wear respiratory protection.

**Response**

P301+P330+P331 - IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting  
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 person to fresh air and keep 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.  
P363 - Wash contaminated clothing before reuse

**Storage**

P405 - Store locked up  
P501 - Dispose of contents/container to comply with local, state and federal regulations

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## 3. Composition/information on ingredients

<u>Hazardous ingredients</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>CAS no.</u>	<u>Proportion</u>	<u>Hazard symbol</u>	<u>Risk phrase</u>
	Hydrofluoric acid	7664-39-3	LOW	T, C	R23/24/25, R34
	Phosphoric acid	7664-38-2	HIGH	C	R34

KEY: Proportion, (wt %) - V HIGH >60, HIGH 30 - 60, MED 10 -29, LOW 1-9, V LOW <1

Non hazardous ingredients to 100%

## 4. First-aid measures

<b>Ingestion</b>	Rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately .Do NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get immediate medical advice/attention
<b>Skin</b>	If skin contact occurs, immediately remove contaminated clothing using nitrile gloves. Flush skin under running water to remove all acid. Then apply Calcium Gluconate Gel (2.5 – 3.0%) to and around the contaminated area with gloved fingers immediately. Continue massage with repeated applications of the gel for 15 minutes after the pain has subsided or until medical treatment is available. Decontaminate all contaminated clothing before disposal. Seek immediate medical assistance.
<b>Eye contact</b>	Immediately irrigate with copious quantity of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids to be held open. Seek immediate medical assistance. If available, a neutral saline solution may be used to flush the contaminated eye/s an additional 30 minutes.
<b>First Aid Facilities</b>	Maintain eyewash fountain and safety shower in work area.
<b>Advice to Doctor</b>	Treat symptomatically and as for exposure to corrosive acids. Delayed pulmonary oedema may result. There is significant risk of low serum calcium and magnesium levels (from systematic fluoride poisoning), resulting in cardiac irregularity, when large area of skin or inhalation or ingestion are involved. Nasogastric suction with calcium gluconate solution may reduce systematic fluoride toxicity when ingested, but gastrointestinal burns must still be considered. Calcium gluconate gel should continue to be applied to the skin for 15 minutes after the pain has completely subsided. If necrotic tissue forms a barrier it should be excised and the gel massaged into the burns. If burns fail to respond to the gel, subcutaneous injection of sterile 10% calcium gluconate solution should be considered. Relief of pain is an indication that immediate treatment is successful. Because of this, local anesthetics are contra-indicated and generally anesthesia should be considered for situations where the skin is tightly adhered to underlying tissue. Exposure of subungual tissue may require the removal of the nail in order to treat adequately.
<b>Other Information</b>	For advice, contact the National Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 13 11 26) or a doctor. <b>EVERY CONTACT WITH HYDROFLUORIC ACID MUST BE TREATED QUICKLY AND CORRECTLY.</b> <b>THE FIRST AIDERS ARE RECOMMENDED TO WEAR NITRILE GLOVES AGAINST HF EXPOSURE.</b>

## 5. Fire-fighting measures

<b>Hazards from Combustion</b>	Trace levels of hydrofluoric acid gas, oxides of carbon and phosphorus.
<b>Suitable extinguishing media</b>	Use extinguishing media most appropriate for the surrounding fire. Small fire: Use dry chemical, CO2 or water spray. Large fire: Use water spray, fog or foam 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.
<b>Specific hazards arising from the chemical</b>	Material does not burn. Fire or heat will produce irritating, poisonous and/or corrosive gases.
<b>Precautions in connection with fire</b>	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.

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## 6. Accidental release measures

<b>Personal Precautions</b>	Avoid contact with skin and eyes and breathing vapour.
<b>Personal Protection</b>	Gloves. Face-shield. Corrosion-proof suit. Wear protective clothing specified for normal operations (see Section 8)
<b>Clean-up Methods-</b>	Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Increase ventilation. Wear full protective equipment, including impervious footwear. Work up wind. For large spills notify Emergency Services.
<b>Small Spillages</b>	Use water only if available in large amounts to rapidly dilute the liquid and suppress most of the vapour released – dilution by a factor of at least ten is desirable.
<b>Clean-up Methods- Large Spillages</b>	Contain using sand or soil – prevent runoff into drains and waterways. Spillage should be run off at a controlled rate for dilution as above. A large amount of fume will be given off from the pool of hydrogen fluoride which should be suppressed as far as possible using fog nozzles downwind of the spill. In all cases carefully neutralize with soda ash or slaked lime. All water should be added by hose from a safe distance as reaction is exothermic. Wash neutralized solution to drain with excess of water. If contamination of crops or waterways has occurred, advise emergency services or State Department of Agriculture.
<b>Environmental Precautions</b>	Avoid release to the environment.

## 7. Handling and storage

<b>Precautions for Safe Handling</b>	Remove contaminated clothing immediately. Clean contaminated clothing. Use corrosion proof equipment. Avoid creating spray mists. Observe very strict hygiene - avoid all possible contact. Keep container tightly closed. Conduct operations in the open/under local exhaust/ventilation or with respiratory protection.
<b>Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities</b>	Product is a Scheduled Poison (7) and must be stored in accordance with relevant State Poisons Act. Store away from strong alkalis, hypochlorites and oxidising agents, in cool place (5-50 C). Product is a Class 8 Dangerous Substance (UN2922) classified under the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Code. Ensure containers are correctly labeled and securely sealed and stowed.

## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### Occupational exposure limit values

Name	STEL		TWA		Footnote
	<u>mg/m<sup>3</sup></u>	<u>ppm</u>	<u>mg/m<sup>3</sup></u>	<u>ppm</u>	
Phosphoric acid	3		1		
Hydrofluoric acid			2.6	3	Peak limitation

No Exposure Standards assigned to other constituents.

### Other exposure Information

STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) = the average airborne concentration over a 15 minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight-hour work day. According to current knowledge this concentration should neither impair the health nor, not cause undue discomfort to, nearly all workers.

TWA (Time Weighted Average) is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week.

Peak Limitation is a ceiling concentration which should not be exceeded over a measurement period which should be as short as possible but not exceeding 15 minutes.

Due to the acute effects of this substance, averaging of airborne concentration over an 8-hour period is inappropriate. So the exposure standard for these substances represents a maximum or peak concentration to which workers maybe exposed.

### Appropriate engineering Controls

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.

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<b>Personal Protective Equipment</b>	Wear all personal protective equipment outlined below when handling this product at all times.
<b>Respiratory Protection</b>	Where ventilation is not adequate, respiratory protection may be required. Avoid breathing dust, vapours 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-face piece SCBA should be used. If respiratory protection is required; institute a complete respiratory protection program including selection, fit testing, training, maintenance and inspection.
<b>Eye Protection</b>	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.
<b>Hand Protection</b>	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: Nitrile rubber.
<b>Footwear</b>	Safety boots in industrial situations is advisory, foot protection should comply with AS 2210, Occupational protective footwear - Guide to selection, care and use.
<b>Body Protection</b>	Clean clothing or protective clothing should be worn, preferably with an apron. Clothing for protection against chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection against Hazardous Chemicals.
<b>Hygiene Measures</b>	Do not eat, drink or smoke in work areas. Wash hands thoroughly after handling this material. Maintain good housekeeping.

## 9. Physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Clear liquid
<b>Odour</b>	Slight acidic
<b>Boiling Point</b>	~ 100 °C
<b>Flash point</b>	Not applicable
<b>Vapour Pressure</b>	Not determined
<b>Solubility</b>	Soluble in water.
<b>Specific Gravity</b>	1.1 g/cm <sup>3</sup> @ 20 °C
<b>pH</b>	1.0 (as supplied)
<b>pH (1%)</b>	1.0 – 2.0 (recommended dilution for use)
<b>Flammability</b>	Non flammable

## 10. Stability and reactivity

<b>Chemical Stability</b>	Stable under normal storage conditions.
<b>Conditions to Avoid</b>	Contact with alkaline, glass, ceramic or other silica containing material, extreme heat or freezing.
<b>Incompatible Materials</b>	Strong alkalis, hypochlorites and oxidising agents
<b>Hazardous Decomposition products</b>	Trace levels of hydrofluoric acid gas, oxides of carbon and phosphorus.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	Not expected under normal conditions of use
<b>Hazardous Polymerization</b>	Will not occur.

## 11. Toxicological Information

### HEALTH EFFECTS

No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label.

Symptoms that may arise if the product is mishandled are:

### ACUTE EFFECTS

#### SWALLOWED:

Swallowing can result nausea, vomiting of blood and eroded tissue; chemical burns of the mouth, throat and abdomen; perforation of gastrointestinal tract and possible death.

#### EYE

Contamination of the eyes can result in permanent injury. Corrosive to eyes; contact can cause corneal burns.

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**SKIN** Vapour is very irritating to the eyes and may lead to conjunctivitis.  
Corrosive to skin – will cause painful skin burns. May cause destruction of tissue and blood vessels that can penetrate to the bone. Serious skin splashes have resulted in death. Contact with dilute solution (1-20%) of hydrofluoric acid can result in delayed burns – symptoms have taken up to 17 hours to occur.

**INHALED** Fumes are irritating to mucous membranes and respiratory tract resulting in a burning sensation in the nose and throat, coughing and pain in the chest. Experimental human exposures reported redness of the skin and some burning and irritation of the nose and eyes at concentrations above 3 ppm. Repeated exposures for 6 hours/day or 10 or 50 days at concentrations up to 4.7 ppm were tolerated without severe effects. There were no significant changes in lung function from occupational exposure at an average concentration of 1.03 ppm. Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, ulceration of the gums, bleeding from the nose and sinus disorders may also occur. Exposure to high concentrations can cause laryngitis, bronchitis, and pulmonary oedema (fluid in the lungs). Effects may be delayed.

## CHRONIC EFFECTS

Chronic low dose exposure by inhalation can lead to ulceration and perforation of the nasal septum. Chronic exposure to excessive quantities of gaseous or particulate fluoride results in nausea, vomiting, loss of appetite and diarrhea or constipation. Fluorises or other chronic effects may result from significant acute exposures.

No LD50 data available for the product. However, for hydrofluoric acid:

Inhalation LC50 (rat): 1276 ppm (1 hour)

Inhalation Lowest Lethal Concentration (human): 50 ppm (30 min.)

There are a number of inconclusive reports on the reproductive toxicity of hydrofluoric acid on animals.

## 12. Ecological information

<b>Ecology – water</b>	No information available.
<b>Persistence and Degradability</b>	No information available
<b>Bioaccumulative potential</b>	No information available
<b>Mobility in soil</b>	No information available
<b>Other adverse effects</b>	May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

## 13. Disposal considerations

**Disposal Considerations** Carefully add to water and greatly dilute, or neutralise with dilute alkali and flush to drain with copious amount of water. Otherwise, place in plastic container prior to disposing through normal commercial refuse system. Refer to State Land Waste Management Authority. Normally suitable for disposal at approved land waste site.

## 14. Transport information

### Transport Information

<b>U.N. Number</b>	2922
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	CORROSIVE LIQUIDS, TOXIC, N.O.S (PHOSPHORIC/HYDROFLUORIC ACID SOLUTION)
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	8
<b>Hazchem Code</b>	4XE
<b>Packing Group</b>	II

**Road and Rail Transport** Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for transport by road or rail.

**Marine Transport** Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.

**Air Transport** Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

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## 15. Regulatory information

**Regulatory Information** Listed in the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

**Poisons Schedule** 7

## 16. Other Information

**Date of preparation or last revision of SDS** 15/07/2018

**References** National Road Transport Commission, 'Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail 7th. Ed.', 2007.  
'Labeling of Hazardous Workplace Chemicals, Code of Practice' Safe Work Australia.  
Safe Work Australia, 'Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008(2004)]'.  
Safe Work Australia, 'Hazardous Substances Information System, 2005'.  
Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Labeling of Safe Work Hazardous Substances (2011)'.

THIS MSDS SUMMARISES OUR BEST KNOWLEDGE OF THE HEALTH AND SAFETY HAZARD INFORMATION OF THE PRODUCT AND HOW TO SAFELY USE THE PRODUCT IN THE WORKPLACE. EACH USER MUST REVIEW THIS MSDS IN THE CONTEXT OF HOW THE PRODUCT WILL BE HANDLED AND USED IN THE WORKPLACE.  
IF CLARIFICATION OR FURTHER INFORMATION IS NEEDED TO ENSURE THAT AN APPROPRIATE RISK ASSESSMENT CAN BE MADE, THE USER SHOULD CONTACT THIS COMPANY SO WE CAN ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FROM OUR SUPPLIERS.