Material Safety Data Sheet

Infosafe No™ HXR67 Issue Date : December 2009 ISSUED by BONDALL

Product Name **RANEX RUST BUSTER**

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name	RANEX RUST BUSTER
Product Code	91000, 91010, 91020, 91030, 91040.
Company Name	BONDALL PTY LTD (ABN 27 008 734 996)
Address	113 Belmont Avenue Belmont WA 6104 Australia
Emergency Tel.	0400 705 773 or Poisons Information Centre: 13 11 26
Telephone/Fax Number	Tel: (08) 6272 3800 Fax: (08) 9277 4068
Recommended Use	Rust conversion; rust & stain remover; cleaner.

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard Classification	HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. Hazard classification according to the criteria of NOHSC. Dangerous goods classification according to the Australia Dangerous Goods Code.
Risk Phrase(s)	R34 Causes burns.
Safety Phrase(s)	S23 Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray S24/25 Avoid contact with skin and eyes. 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.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Phosphoric acid	7664-38-2	10-35 %
Ferrous sulphate	7720-78-7	<10 %
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous, including water.		To 100%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation	Remove the source of contamination or move the affected person to fresh air. Ensure airways are clear. Keep at rest. Seek medical attention.
Ingestion	Never give anything by mouth if victim is semi-conscious or unconscious. Immediately wash out mouth with copious amounts of water. Seek immediate medical attention.
Skin	If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair thoroughly with running water. Seek medical attention.
Eye	If contact with the eyes occurs, wash with copious amounts of water for approximately 15 minutes holding eyelids open. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the non-affected eye. Seek immediate medical attention.
First Aid Facilities	Eye wash station, safety shower and normal washroom facilities.
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically.
Other Information	For advice in an emergency, contact the Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 131 126) or a doctor.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media	Extinguish fire with foam, dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, water spray or water fog. Do not use water jets.
Hazards from Combustion Products	Under fire conditions this product will decompose and emit toxic and/or irritating smoke, phosphoric acid fumes and phosphorus oxides.

Specific Hazards	This product is not combustible, but will decompose under fire conditions releasing toxic and irritating oxides of phosphorus. Phosphoric acid is not combustible, but contact with common metals produces hydrogen which may form flammable mixtures with air.
Hazchem Code	2R
Decomposition Temp.	Not available
Precautions in connection with Fire	Fire fighters should wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) and full protective clothing to prevent exposure to vapours, fumes or products of combustion. Water spray may be used to cool down heat-exposed containers and help prevent rupture. Water spray may also be used to control acid vapours.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedures	Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Restrict access to area until completion of clean-up. Ensure cleanup is conducted by trained personnel only. Stop leak if safe to do so. Increase ventilation. If possible contain the spill. Place inert absorbent material onto spillage. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect the material and place into suitable labelled containers. Do not dilute material but contain. Dispose of waste according to federal, Environmental Protection Authority and state regulations. If the spillage enters the waterways contact the Environmental Protection Authority, or your local Waste Management Authority. Note: Neutralize with sodium bicarbonate (NaHCO3) or a mixture of soda ash/slaked lime. Shovel residue into containers for disposal. Lime is the preferred neutralizing agent because of the low solubility of the calcium phosphate formed.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling	Use in a well ventilated area. Do not mix with bases and other incompatible materials. Protect from freezing. Avoid generating mists. Use smallest possible amounts in designated areas with adequate ventilation. Have emergency equipment (for fires, spills, leaks, etc.) readily available. Corrosion of equipment and surfaces should be considered in areas where hot or misted phosphoric acid is present. Soda ash or lime should be kept nearby for emergency use. Label containers. Keep containers closed when not in use. Empty containers may contain residues which are hazardous. When preparing or diluting acid solutions, the acid should be added slowly to water with plenty of careful stirring. This will prevent overheating, splashing and splattering of the acid.
Conditions for Safe Storage	Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from heat, oxidising agents and other incompatible materials, and foodstuffs. Keep containers closed when not in use and securely sealed and protected against physical damage. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage or leaks. Phosphoric acid solutions should be stored in glass containers or other acid-resistant materials. The storage area should be clean and well ventilated. It should have acid-resistant floor and approved drainage. To prevent crystallization of concentrated phosphoric acid solutions, minimum storage temperatures are 21°C for 85% solutions and 4°C for 80% solutions.
Corrosiveness	Corrosive to most metals.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

National Exposure Standards

National Occupational Health & Safety Commission (NOHSC), Australia has established the following exposure standards for phosphoric acid:

National Occupational Health And Safety Commission (NOHSC), Australia exposure standards:

Substance	TWA		STEL		NOTICE
	ppm	mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³	
Phosphoric acid	-	1	-	3	-

TWA (Time Weighted Average): The average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-hour working day, for a five-day week.
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 workday.
Engineering Controls	Provide sufficient ventilation to keep airborne levels below the exposure limits. Where vapours or mists are generated, particularly in enclosed areas, and natural ventilation is inadequate, a local exhaust ventilation system is required.
Respiratory Protection	If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator with a replaceable vapour/mist filter should be used. Reference should be made to Australian/New Zealand Standards AS/NZS 1715, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.
Eye Protection	Safety glasses with side shields, goggles or full-face shield as appropriate recommended. Eye protection should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 - Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications.
Hand Protection	Wear laminated film, nitrile or other suitable gloves conforming to AS/NZS 2161: Occupational protective gloves. Final choice of appropriate gloves may vary according to individual circumstances i.e. methods of handling or according to risk assessments undertaken.
Body Protection	Wear appropriate clothing, including chemical resistant apron where clothing is likely to be contaminated.
Hygiene Measures	Maintain high standards of personal hygiene i.e. washs hands prior to eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet facilities.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Clear, colourless syrupy liquid.
Odour	Odourless
Decomposition Temperature	Not available
Melting Point	Not available
Boiling Point	>100°C
Solubility in Water	Soluble
Specific Gravity	>1.20
pH Value	1.5 (1% H3PO4)
Vapour Pressure	Not available
Evaporation Rate	Slower than butyl acetate.
Flash Point	Not applicable
Flammability	Non combustible material. However, contact of phosphoric acid with common metals produces hydrogen which may form flammable mixtures with air.
Auto-Ignition Temperature	Not available
Flammable Limits - Lower	Not applicable
Flammable Limits - Upper	Not applicable

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability	Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.
Incompatible Materials	Strong bases and, strong oxidising and reducing agents; sulphides, phosphides, cyanides, acetylides, fluorides and carbides.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Oxides of phosphorus.
Hazardous Reactions	Reacts with strong alkalies, strong oxidising and reducing agents, most metals, sulphides, phosphides, cyanides, acetylides, fluorides and carbides, releasing flammable or toxic gases.

Hazardous Polymerization	Will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicology Information	For Phosphoric acid: LD50 (Oral, Rat): 1,530 mg/kg LD50 (Dermal, Rabbit): 2,740 mg/kg Skin Irritation - Standard Draize Test: Rabbit, 595 mg/24h: Severe Eye Irritation - Standard Draize Test: Rabbit, 119 mg: Severe
Inhalation	Inhalation of mists or vapours will result in respiratory irritation and possible harmful corrosive effects including lesions of the nasal septum, pulmonary edema, pneumonitis and emphysema.
Ingestion	Ingestion of this product may cause burns to the mouth and throat, pain in the stomach, difficulty in breathing, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and convulsions. It may cause gastric or esophageal perforation.
Skin	Corrosive to skin - skin contact will cause redness, itching, irritation, severe pain and chemical burns with resultant tissue destruction.
Eye	Corrosive to eyes. Mists may cause severe eye irritation. When splashed in the eyes, concentrated solutions can cause severe burns, pain and permanent eye damage.
Chronic Effects	Prolonged exposures can cause necrosis of nasal passages and edema of lungs.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity	Not available
Persistence / Degradability	Not available
Mobility	Not available
Bioaccumulative Potential	Not available
Environ. Protection	Do not allow product to enter drains, waterways or sewers.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Considerations	The spilled or waste material must be disposed of in accordance with applicable local and national regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Transport Information	This material is a Class 8 Corrosive Substance according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. Class 8 - Corrosive Substances are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following: - Class 1, Explosives - Class 4.3, Dangerous When Wet Substances - Class 5.1, Oxidising Agents & Class 5.2 - Organic Peroxides - Class 6, Toxic Substances (where the Toxic substances are cyanides and the corrosives are acids), - Class 7, Radioactive Substances and are incompatible with food and food packaging in any quantity.
U.N. Number	1805
Proper Shipping Name	PHOSPHORIC ACID
DG Class	8
Hazchem Code	2R
Packaging Method	3.8.8RT8
Packing Group	III
EPG Number	8A1
IERG Number	37

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory Information	Classified as Hazardous according to criteria of National Occupational Health & Safety Commission (NOHSC), Australia. Classified as a Scheduled Poison S6 according to the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP).
Poisons Schedule	S6
Hazard Category	Corrosive
AICS (Australia)	All constituents of this material are listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Date of preparation or last revision of MSDS	MSDS Reviewed: December 2009 Supersedes: January 2007
Contact Person/Point	Chemist: Tel No: (08) 9478 6005 Emergency: Tel No: 0400 705 773

...End Of MSDS...