



Rust Remover (HiChem)

HiChem Paint Technologies Pty Ltd

Chemwatch: 5206-16

Version No: 3.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Issue Date: 15/04/2016

Print Date: 12/12/2016

S.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Product name | Rust Remover (HiChem) |
| Synonyms | Not Available |
| Proper shipping name | PHOSPHORIC ACID, SOLUTION |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Relevant identified uses | Use according to manufacturer's directions. |
|--------------------------|---|

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Registered company name | HiChem Paint Technologies Pty Ltd |
| Address | 73 Hallam South Road Hallam VIC 3803 Australia |
| Telephone | +61 3 9796 3400 |
| Fax | +61 3 9796 4500 |
| Website | www.hichem.com.au |
| Email | info@hichem.com.au |

Emergency telephone number

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Association / Organisation | HiChem Paint Technologies |
| Emergency telephone numbers | In Australia: HiChem: +61 3 9796 3400 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | +800 2436 225 |

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

| Primary Number | Alternative Number 1 | Alternative Number 2 |
|----------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1800 039 008 | 1800 039 008 | +612 9186 1132 |

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

| | Min | Max |
|--------------|-----|-----|
| Flammability | 0 | |
| Toxicity | 1 | |
| Body Contact | 3 | |
| Reactivity | 1 | |
| Chronic | 0 | |

0 = Minimum
1 = Low
2 = Moderate
3 = High
4 = Extreme

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Poisons Schedule | S5 |
| Classification ^[1] | Metal Corrosion Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 4 |
| Legend: | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI |

Label elements

Continued...

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GHS label elements



SIGNAL WORD

DANGER

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|------|---|
| H290 | May be corrosive to metals. |
| H314 | Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. |
| H318 | Causes serious eye damage. |
| H413 | May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life. |

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

| | |
|------|--|
| P260 | Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. |
| P280 | Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. |
| P234 | Keep only in original container. |
| P273 | Avoid release to the environment. |

Precautionary statement(s) 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. |
| 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. |
| P363 | Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. |
| P390 | Absorb spillage to prevent material damage. |
| P304+P340 | IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. |

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

| | |
|------|------------------|
| P405 | Store locked up. |
|------|------------------|

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

| | |
|------|---|
| P501 | Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations. |
|------|---|

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|-----------|-----------|--|
| 7664-38-2 | 10-20 | <u>orthophosphoric acid</u> |
| 111-76-2 | 0-5 | <u>ethylene glycol monobutyl ether</u> |
| 9004-65-3 | 0-2 | <u>hydroxypropyl methylcellulose</u> |
| | balance | Ingredients determined not to be hazardous |

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

| | |
|--------------|--|
| Eye Contact | <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. |
| Skin Contact | <p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available. ▶ Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor. |
| Inhalation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor. |

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|-----------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema. ▶ Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung oedema, fluid in the lungs). ▶ As this reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in semi-recumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested. ▶ Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or bedomethasone derivative may be considered. <p>This must definitely be left to a doctor or person authorised by him/her. (ICSC13719)</p> |
| Ingestion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. ▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. |

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

for phosphate salts intoxication:

- ▶ All treatments should be based on observed signs and symptoms of distress in the patient. Consideration should be given to the possibility that overexposure to materials other than this product may have occurred.
- ▶ Ingestion of large quantities of phosphate salts (over 1.0 grams for an adult) may cause an osmotic catharsis resulting in diarrhoea and probable abdominal cramps. Larger doses such as 4-8 grams will almost certainly cause these effects in everyone. In healthy individuals most of the ingested salt will be excreted in the faeces with the diarrhoea and, thus, not cause any systemic toxicity. Doses greater than 10 grams hypothetically may cause systemic toxicity.
- ▶ Treatment should take into consideration both anionic and cation portion of the molecule.
- ▶ All phosphate salts, except calcium salts, have a hypothetical risk of hypocalcaemia, so calcium levels should be monitored.

Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to strong acids:

- ▶ Airway problems may arise from laryngeal edema and inhalation exposure. Treat with 100% oxygen initially.
- ▶ Respiratory distress may require cricothyroidotomy if endotracheal intubation is contraindicated by excessive swelling
- ▶ Intravenous lines should be established immediately in all cases where there is evidence of circulatory compromise.
- ▶ Strong acids produce a coagulation necrosis characterised by formation of a coagulum (eschar) as a result of the dessicating action of the acid on proteins in specific tissues.

INGESTION:

- ▶ Immediate dilution (milk or water) within 30 minutes post ingestion is recommended.
- ▶ **DO NOT attempt to neutralise the acid since exothermic reaction may extend the corrosive injury.**
- ▶ Be careful to avoid further vomit since re-exposure of the mucosa to the acid is harmful. Limit fluids to one or two glasses in an adult.
- ▶ Charcoal has no place in acid management.
- ▶ Some authors suggest the use of lavage within 1 hour of ingestion.

SKIN:

- ▶ Skin lesions require copious saline irrigation. Treat chemical burns as thermal burns with non-adherent gauze and wrapping.
- ▶ Deep second-degree burns may benefit from topical silver sulfadiazine.

EYE:

- ▶ Eye injuries require retraction of the eyelids to ensure thorough irrigation of the conjunctival cul-de-sacs. Irrigation should last at least 20-30 minutes. **DO NOT use neutralising agents or any other additives.** Several litres of saline are required.
- ▶ Cycloplegic drops, (1% cyclopentolate for short-term use or 5% homatropine for longer term use) antibiotic drops, vasoconstrictive agents or artificial tears may be indicated dependent on the severity of the injury.
- ▶ Steroid eye drops should only be administered with the approval of a consulting ophthalmologist).

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Water spray or fog.
- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

| | |
|----------------------|-------------|
| Fire Incompatibility | None known. |
|----------------------|-------------|

Advice for firefighters

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Fire Fighting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. ▶ Do not approach containers suspected to be hot. ▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. ▶ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use. |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Non combustible. ▶ Not considered to be a significant fire risk. ▶ Acids may react with metals to produce hydrogen, a highly flammable and explosive gas. ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▶ May emit corrosive, poisonous fumes. May emit acrid smoke. <p>Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: phosphorus oxides (POx)</p> |
| HAZCHEM | 2R |

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Continued...

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Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Minor Spills | <p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Drains for storage or use areas should have retention basins for pH adjustments and dilution of spills before discharge or disposal of material. ▶ Check regularly for spills and leaks. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. ▶ Wipe up. ▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal. |
| Major Spills | <p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ Stop leak if safe to do so. ▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ▶ Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent). ▶ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. ▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. ▶ After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using. ▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services. |

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Safe handling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Avoid contact with moisture. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▶ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. ▶ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. ▶ Use good occupational work practice. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained. |
| Other information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. |

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Suitable container | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers ▶ Check regularly for spills and leaks ▶ Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can. ▶ Plastic pail. ▶ Polyliner drum. ▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. <p>For low viscosity materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type. ▶ Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure. <p>For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C) and solids (between 15 C deg. and 40 deg C.):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Removable head packaging; ▶ Cans with friction closures and ▶ low pressure tubes and cartridges <p>may be used.</p> <p>-</p> <p>Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, porcelain or stoneware, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.</p> |
| Storage incompatibility | <p>Phosphoric acid:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ is a medium-strong acid which produces violent reaction with bases ▶ may produce violent react when water is added to the concentrated form ▶ reacts violently with solutions containing ammonia or bleach, azo compounds, epoxides and other polymerisable compounds ▶ reacts, possibly violently with amines, aldehydes, alkanolamines, alcohols, alkylene oxides, amides, ammonia, ammonia hydroxide, calcium oxide, cyanides, |

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- ▶ epichlorohydrin, esters, halogenated organics, isocyanates, ketones, oleum, organic anhydrides, sodium tetraborate, sulfides, sulfuric acid, strong oxidisers, vinyl acetate
- ▶ forms explosive mixtures with nitromethane
- ▶ at elevated temperatures attacks many metals producing hydrogen gas
- ▶ at room temperature does not attack stainless steel, copper or its alloys
- ▶ attacks glass, ceramics, and some plastics, rubber and coatings
- ▶ Inorganic acids are generally soluble in water with the release of hydrogen ions. The resulting solutions have pH's of less than 7.0.
- ▶ Inorganic acids neutralise chemical bases (for example: amines and inorganic hydroxides) to form salts - neutralisation can generate dangerously large amounts of heat in small spaces.
- ▶ The dissolution of inorganic acids in water or the dilution of their concentrated solutions with additional water may generate significant heat.
- ▶ The addition of water to inorganic acids often generates sufficient heat in the small region of mixing to cause some of the water to boil explosively. The resulting "bumping" can spatter the acid.
- ▶ Inorganic acids react with active metals, including such structural metals as aluminum and iron, to release hydrogen, a flammable gas.
- ▶ Inorganic acids can initiate the polymerisation of certain classes of organic compounds.
- ▶ Inorganic acids react with cyanide compounds to release gaseous hydrogen cyanide.
- ▶ Inorganic acids generate flammable and/or toxic gases in contact with dithiocarbamates, isocyanates, mercaptans, nitrides, nitriles, sulfides, and strong reducing agents. Additional gas-generating reactions occur with sulfites, nitrites, thiosulfates (to give H₂S and SO₃), dithionites (SO₂), and even carbonates.
- ▶ Acids often catalyse (increase the rate of) chemical reactions.
- ▶ Reacts vigorously with alkalis
- ▶ Reacts with mild steel, galvanised steel / zinc producing hydrogen gas which may form an explosive mixture with air.
- ▶ Phosphates are incompatible with oxidising and reducing agents.
- ▶ Phosphates are susceptible to formation of highly toxic and flammable phosphine gas in the presence of strong reducing agents such as hydrides.
- ▶ Partial oxidation of phosphates by oxidizing agents may result in the release of toxic phosphorus oxides.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Australia Exposure Standards | orthophosphoric acid | Phosphoric acid | 1 mg/m ³ | 3 mg/m ³ | Not Available | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | ethylene glycol monobutyl ether | 2-Butoxyethanol | 96.9 mg/m ³ / 20 ppm | 242 mg/m ³ / 50 ppm | Not Available | Sk |

EMERGENCY LIMITS


| Ingredient | Material name | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| orthophosphoric acid | Phosphoric acid | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| ethylene glycol monobutyl ether | Butoxyethanol, 2-; (Glycol ether EB) | 60 ppm | 120 ppm | 700 ppm |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| orthophosphoric acid | 10,000 mg/m ³ | 1,000 mg/m ³ |
| ethylene glycol monobutyl ether | 700 ppm | 700 [Unch] ppm |
| hydroxypropyl methylcellulose | Not Available | Not Available |

Exposure controls

| | | |
|----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| Appropriate engineering controls | <p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection.</p> <p>Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection.</p> <p>An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations.</p> <p>Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.</p> | |
| | Type of Contaminant: | Air Speed: |
| | solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air). | 0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.) |
| | aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation) | 0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.) |
| | direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion) | 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.) |
| | grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion). | 2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.) |
| | Within each range the appropriate value depends on: | |
| | Lower end of the range | Upper end of the range |
| | 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture | 1: Disturbing room air currents |
| | 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only. | 2: Contaminants of high toxicity |

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| | <p>3: Intermittent, low production.</p> <p>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</p> <p>3: High production, heavy use</p> <p>4: Small hood-local control only</p> <p>Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.</p> |
| Personal protection |  |
| Eye and face protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chemical goggles. Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent] |
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below |
| Hands/feet protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots. <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.</p> <p>Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness and dexterity <p>Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. <p>For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.</p> <p>It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.</p> <p>Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers' technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.</p> <p>Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of. Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential <p>Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p> |
| Body protection | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overalls. PVC Apron. PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. Eyewash unit. Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower. |
| Thermal hazards | Not Available |

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

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| Material | CPI |
|-------------------|-----|
| BUTYL | C |
| NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE | C |
| NATURAL RUBBER | C |
| NEOPRENE | C |
| NITRILE | C |

Respiratory protection

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

| Required Minimum Protection Factor | Half-Face Respirator | Full-Face Respirator | Powered Air Respirator |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| up to 5 x ES | A-AUS / Class 1 | - | A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 |
| up to 25 x ES | Air-line* | A-2 | A-PAPR-2 |
| up to 50 x ES | - | A-3 | - |

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| | |
|------------|---|
| PE/EVAL/PE | C |
| PVA | C |
| PVC | C |
| SARANEX-23 | C |
| VITON | C |

| | | | |
|----------|---|------------|---|
| 50+ x ES | - | Air-line** | - |
|----------|---|------------|---|

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|--|----------------|
| Appearance | Acidic liquid; mixes with water. | | |
| Physical state | Liquid | Relative density (Water = 1) | Not Available |
| Odour | Not Available | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | Not Applicable |
| pH (as supplied) | Not Available | Decomposition temperature | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | Not Available | Viscosity (cSt) | Not Available |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | Not Available | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Applicable |
| Flash point (°C) | Not Applicable | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | Not Available | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| Flammability | Not Applicable | Oxidising properties | Not Available |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not Applicable | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) | Not Available |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not Applicable | Volatile Component (%vol) | Not Available |
| Vapour pressure (kPa) | Not Available | Gas group | Not Available |
| Solubility in water (g/L) | Miscible | pH as a solution (1%) | Not Available |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | Not Available | VOC g/L | 32.4 |

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

| | |
|---|---|
| Reactivity | See section 7 |
| Chemical stability | ► Contact with alkaline material liberates heat |
| Possibility of hazardous reactions | See section 7 |
| Conditions to avoid | See section 7 |
| Incompatible materials | See section 7 |
| Hazardous decomposition products | See section 5 |

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Inhaled | Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual. Corrosive acids can cause irritation of the respiratory tract, with coughing, choking and mucous membrane damage. There may be dizziness, headache, nausea and weakness. |
| Ingestion | The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion. Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Ingestion of acidic corrosives may produce burns around and in the mouth, the throat and oesophagus. Immediate pain and difficulties in swallowing and speaking may also be evident. |
| Skin Contact | The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Skin contact with acidic corrosives may result in pain and burns; these may be deep with distinct edges and may heal slowly with the formation of scar tissue. Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. |

Continued...

Rust Remover (HiChem)

| | | |
|---------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| Eye | The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating. If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage. Direct eye contact with acid corrosives may produce pain, tears, sensitivity to light and burns. Mild burns of the epithelia generally recover rapidly and completely. | |
| Chronic | Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Repeated or prolonged exposure to acids may result in the erosion of teeth, swelling and/or ulceration of mouth lining. Irritation of airways to lung, with cough, and inflammation of lung tissue often occurs. | |
| Rust Remover (HiChem) | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| orthophosphoric acid | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1260 mg/kg ^[2] | Not Available |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 0.0255 mg/L/4hr ^[2] | |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 1.7 ml ^[1] | |
| ethylene glycol monobutyl ether | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye (rabbit): 100 mg SEVERE |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 450 ppm/4hr ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h-moderate |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 250 mg/kg ^[2] | Skin (rabbit): 500 mg, open; mild |
| hydroxypropyl methylcellulose | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: >10000 mg/kg ^[2] | Not Available |
| Legend: | 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances | |

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| ORTHOPHOSPHORIC ACID | <p>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. for acid mists, aerosols, vapours</p> <p>Data from assays for genotoxic activity <i>in vitro</i> suggest that eukaryotic cells are susceptible to genetic damage when the pH falls to about 6.5. Cells from the respiratory tract have not been examined in this respect. Mucous secretion may protect the cells of the airways from direct exposure to inhaled acidic mists, just as mucous plays an important role in protecting the gastric epithelium from its auto-secreted hydrochloric acid. In considering whether pH itself induces genotoxic events <i>in vivo</i> in the respiratory system, comparison should be made with the human stomach, in which gastric juice may be at pH 1-2 under fasting or nocturnal conditions, and with the human urinary bladder, in which the pH of urine can range from <5 to > 7 and normally averages 6.2. Furthermore, exposures to low pH <i>in vivo</i> differ from exposures <i>in vitro</i> in that, <i>in vivo</i>, only a portion of the cell surface is subjected to the adverse conditions, so that perturbation of intracellular homeostasis may be maintained more readily than <i>in vitro</i>.</p> <p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production. The material may produce respiratory tract irritation, and result in damage to the lung including reduced lung function. The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.</p> |
| ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER | <p>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.</p> <p>For ethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers and their acetates (EGMAEs):</p> <p>Typical members of this category are ethylene glycol propylene ether (EGPE), ethylene glycol butyl ether (EGBE) and ethylene glycol hexyl ether (EGHE) and their acetates.</p> <p>EGMAEs are substrates for alcohol dehydrogenase isozyme ADH-3, which catalyzes the conversion of their terminal alcohols to aldehydes (which are transient metabolites). Further, rapid conversion of the aldehydes by aldehyde dehydrogenase produces alkoxyacetic acids, which are the predominant urinary metabolites of mono substituted glycol ethers.</p> <p>Acute Toxicity: Oral LD50 values in rats for all category members range from 739 (EGHE) to 3089 mg/kg bw (EGPE), with values increasing with decreasing molecular weight. Four to six hour acute inhalation toxicity studies were conducted for these chemicals in rats at the highest vapour concentrations practically achievable. Values range from LC0 > 85 ppm (508 mg/m3) for EGHE, LC50 > 400ppm (2620 mg/m3) for EGBEA to LC50 > 2132 ppm (9061 mg/m3) for EGPE. No lethality was observed for any of these materials under these conditions. Dermal LD50 values in rabbits range from 435 mg/kg bw (EGBE) to 1500 mg/kg bw (EGBEA). Overall these category members can be considered to be of low to moderate acute toxicity. All category members cause reversible irritation to skin and eyes, with EGBEA less irritating and EGHE more irritating than the other category members. EGPE and EGBE are not sensitizers in experimental animals or humans. Signs of acute toxicity in rats, mice and rabbits are consistent with haemolysis (with the exception of EGHE) and non-specific CNS depression typical of organic solvents in general. Alkoxyacetic acid metabolites, propoxyacetic acid (PAA) and butoxyacetic acid (BAA), are responsible for the red blood cell hemolysis. Signs of toxicity in humans deliberately ingesting cleaning fluids containing 9-22% EGBE are similar to those of rats, with the exception of haemolysis. Although decreased blood haemoglobin and/or haemoglobinuria were observed in some of the human cases, it is not clear if this was due to haemolysis or haemodilution as a result of administration of large volumes of fluid. Red blood cells of humans are many-fold more resistant to toxicity from EGPE and EGBE <i>in vitro</i> than those of rats.</p> <p>Repeat dose toxicity: The fact that the NOAEL for repeated dose toxicity of EGBE is less than that of EGPE is consistent with red blood cells being more sensitive to EGBE than EGPE. Blood from mice, rats, hamsters, rabbits and baboons were sensitive to the effects of BAA <i>in vitro</i> and displayed similar responses, which included erythrocyte swelling (increased haematocrit and mean corpuscular hemoglobin), followed by hemolysis. Blood from humans, pigs, dogs, cats, and guinea pigs was less sensitive to haemolysis by BAA <i>in vitro</i>.</p> <p>Mutagenicity: In the absence and presence of metabolic activation, EGBE tested negative for mutagenicity in Ames tests conducted in <i>S. typhimurium</i> strains TA97, TA98, TA100, TA1535 and TA1537 and EGHE tested negative in strains TA98, TA100, TA1535, TA1537 and TA1538. <i>In vitro</i> cytogenetic and sister chromatid exchange assays with EGBE and EGHE in Chinese Hamster Ovary Cells with and without metabolic activation and <i>in vivo</i> micronucleus tests with EGBE in rats and mice were negative, indicating that these glycol ethers are not genotoxic.</p> |

Rust Remover (HiChem)

Carcinogenicity: In a 2-year inhalation chronic toxicity and carcinogenicity study with EGBE in rats and mice a significant increase in the incidence of liver haemangiosarcomas was seen in male mice and forestomach tumours in female mice. It was decided that based on the mode of action data available, there was no significant hazard for human carcinogenicity.

Reproductive and developmental toxicity: The results of reproductive and developmental toxicity studies indicate that the glycol ethers in this category are not selectively toxic to the reproductive system or developing fetus, developmental toxicity is secondary to maternal toxicity. The repeated dose toxicity studies in which reproductive organs were examined indicate that the members of this category are not associated with toxicity to reproductive organs (including the testes).

Results of the developmental toxicity studies conducted via inhalation exposures during gestation periods on EGPE (rabbits -125, 250, 500 ppm or 531, 1062, or 2125 mg/m³ and rats - 100, 200, 300, 400 ppm or 425, 850, 1275, or 1700 mg/m³), EGBE (rat and rabbit - 25, 50, 100, 200 ppm or 121, 241, 483, or 966 mg/m³), and EGHE (rat and rabbit - 20.8, 41.4, 79.2 ppm or 124, 248, or 474 mg/m³) indicate that the members of the category are not teratogenic.

The NOAELs for developmental toxicity are greater than 500 ppm or 2125 mg/m³ (rabbit-EGPE), 100 ppm or 425 mg/m³ (rat-EGPE), 50 ppm or 241 mg/m³ (rat EGBE) and 100 ppm or 483 mg/m³ (rabbit EGBE) and greater than 79.2 ppm or 474 mg/m³ (rat and rabbit-EGHE).

Exposure of pregnant rats to ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (2-butoxyethanol) at 100 ppm or rabbits at 200 ppm during organogenesis resulted in maternal toxicity and embryotoxicity including a decreased number of viable implantations per litter. Slight foetotoxicity in the form of poorly ossified or unossified skeletal elements was also apparent in rats. Teratogenic effects were not observed in other species.

At least one researcher has stated that the reproductive effects were less than that of other monoalkyl ethers of ethylene glycol.

Chronic exposure may cause anaemia, macrocytosis, abnormally large red cells and abnormal red cell fragility.

Exposure of male and female rats and mice for 14 weeks to 2 years produced a regenerative haemolytic anaemia and subsequent effects on the haemopoietic system in rats and mice. In addition, 2-butoxyethanol exposures caused increases in the incidence of neoplasms and nonneoplastic lesions (1). The occurrence of the anaemia was concentration-dependent and more pronounced in rats and females. In this study it was proposed that 2-butoxyethanol at concentrations of 500 ppm and greater produced an acute disseminated thrombosis and bone infarction in male and female rats as a result of severe acute haemolysis and reduced deformability of erythrocytes or through anoxic damage to endothelial cells that compromise blood flow. In two-year studies, 2-butoxyethanol continued to affect circulating erythroid mass, inducing a responsive anaemia. Rats showed a marginal increase in the incidence of benign or malignant pheochromocytomas (combined) of the adrenal gland. In mice, 2-butoxyethanol exposure resulted in a concentration dependent increase in the incidence of squamous cell papilloma or carcinoma of the forestomach. It was hypothesised that exposure-induced irritation produced inflammatory and hyperplastic effects in the forestomach and that the neoplasia were associated with a continuation of the injury/ degeneration process. Exposure also produced a concentration -dependent increase in the incidence of haemangiosarcoma of the liver of male mice and hepatocellular carcinoma.

1: NTP Toxicology Program Technical report Series 484, March 2000.

For ethylene glycol:

Ethylene glycol is quickly and extensively absorbed through the gastrointestinal tract. Limited information suggests that it is also absorbed through the respiratory tract; dermal absorption is apparently slow. Following absorption, ethylene glycol is distributed throughout the body according to total body water. In most mammalian species, including humans, ethylene glycol is initially metabolised by alcohol.

dehydrogenase to form glycolaldehyde, which is rapidly converted to glycolic acid and glyoxal by aldehyde oxidase and aldehyde dehydrogenase. These metabolites are oxidised to glyoxylate; glyoxylate may be further metabolised to formic acid, oxalic acid, and glycine. Breakdown of both glycine and formic acid can generate CO₂, which is one of the major elimination products of ethylene glycol. In addition to exhaled CO₂, ethylene glycol is eliminated in the urine as both the parent compound and glycolic acid. Elimination of ethylene glycol from the plasma in both humans and laboratory animals is rapid after oral exposure; elimination half-lives are in the range of 1-4 hours in most species tested.

Respiratory Effects. Respiratory system involvement occurs 12-24 hours after ingestion of sufficient amounts of ethylene glycol and is considered to be part of a second stage in ethylene glycol poisoning. The symptoms include hyperventilation, shallow rapid breathing, and generalized pulmonary edema with calcium oxalate crystals occasionally present in the lung parenchyma. Respiratory system involvement appears to be dose-dependent and occurs concomitantly with cardiovascular changes. Pulmonary infiltrates and other changes compatible with adult respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) may characterise the second stage of ethylene glycol poisoning. Pulmonary oedema can be secondary to cardiac failure, ARDS, or aspiration of gastric contents. Symptoms related to acidosis such as hyperpnea and tachypnea are frequently observed; however, major respiratory morbidities such as pulmonary edema and bronchopneumonia are relatively rare and usually only observed with extreme poisoning (e.g., in only 5 of 36 severely poisoned cases).

Cardiovascular Effects. Cardiovascular system involvement in humans occurs at the same time as respiratory system involvement, during the second phase of oral ethylene glycol poisoning, which is 12- 24 hours after acute exposure. The symptoms of cardiac involvement include tachycardia, ventricular gallop and cardiac enlargement. Ingestion of ethylene glycol may also cause hypertension or hypotension, which may progress to cardiogenic shock. Myocarditis has been observed at autopsy in cases of people who died following acute ingestion of ethylene glycol. As in the case of respiratory effects, cardiovascular involvement occurs with ingestion of relatively high doses of ethylene glycol.

Nevertheless, circulatory disturbances are a rare occurrence, having been reported in only 8 of 36 severely poisoned cases. Therefore, it appears that acute exposure to high levels of ethylene glycol can cause serious cardiovascular effects in humans. The effects of a long-term, low-dose exposure are unknown.

Gastrointestinal Effects. Nausea, vomiting with or without blood, pyrosis, and abdominal cramping and pain are common early effects of acute ethylene glycol ingestion. Acute effects of ethylene glycol ingestion in one patient included intermittent diarrhea and abdominal pain, which were attributed to mild colonic ischaemia; severe abdominal pain secondary to colonic stricture and perforation developed 3 months after ingestion, and histology of the resected colon showed birefringent crystals highly suggestive of oxalate deposition.

Musculoskeletal Effects. Reported musculoskeletal effects in cases of acute ethylene glycol poisoning have included diffuse muscle tenderness and myalgias associated with elevated serum creatinine phosphokinase levels, and myoclonic jerks and tetanic contractions associated with hypocalcaemia.

Hepatic Effects. Central hydropic or fatty degeneration, parenchymal necrosis, and calcium oxalate crystals in the liver have been observed at autopsy in cases of people who died following acute ingestion of ethylene glycol.

Renal Effects. Adverse renal effects after ethylene glycol ingestion in humans can be observed during the third stage of ethylene glycol toxicity 24-72 hours after acute exposure. The hallmark of renal toxicity is the presence of birefringent calcium oxalate monohydrate crystals deposited in renal tubules and their presence in urine after ingestion of relatively high amounts of ethylene glycol. Other signs of nephrotoxicity can include tubular cell degeneration and necrosis and tubular interstitial inflammation. If untreated, the degree of renal damage caused by high doses of ethylene glycol progresses and leads to haematuria, proteinuria, decreased renal function, oliguria, anuria, and ultimately renal failure. These changes in the kidney are linked to acute tubular necrosis but normal or near normal renal function can return with adequate supportive therapy.

Metabolic Effects. One of the major adverse effects following acute oral exposure of humans to ethylene glycol involves metabolic changes. These changes occur as early as 12 hours after ethylene glycol exposure. Ethylene glycol intoxication is accompanied by metabolic acidosis which is manifested by decreased pH and bicarbonate content of serum and other bodily fluids caused by accumulation of excess glycolic acid. Other characteristic metabolic effects of ethylene glycol poisoning are increased serum anion gap, increased osmolal gap, and hypocalcaemia. Serum anion gap is calculated from concentrations of sodium, chloride, and bicarbonate, is normally 12-16 mM, and is typically elevated after ethylene glycol ingestion due to increases in unmeasured metabolite anions (mainly glycolate).

Neurological Effects: Adverse neurological reactions are among the first symptoms to appear in humans after ethylene glycol ingestion. These early neurotoxic effects are also the only symptoms attributed to unmetabolised ethylene glycol. Together with metabolic changes, they occur during the period of 30 minutes to 12 hours after exposure and are considered to be part of the first stage in ethylene glycol intoxication. In cases of acute intoxication, in which a large amount of ethylene glycol is ingested over a very short time period, there is a progression of neurological manifestations which, if not treated, may lead to generalized seizures and coma. Ataxia, slurred speech, confusion, and somnolence are common during the initial phase of ethylene glycol intoxication as are irritation, restlessness, and disorientation. Cerebral edema and crystalline deposits of calcium oxalate in the walls of small blood vessels in the brain were found at autopsy in people who died after acute ethylene glycol ingestion.

Effects on cranial nerves appear late (generally 5-20 days post-ingestion), are relatively rare, and according to some investigators constitute a fourth, late cerebral phase in ethylene glycol intoxication. Clinical manifestations of the cranial neuropathy commonly involve lower motor neurons of the facial and bulbar nerves and are reversible over many months.

Reproductive Effects: Reproductive function after intermediate-duration oral exposure to ethylene glycol has been tested in three multi-generation studies (one in rats and two in mice) and several shorter studies (15-20 days in rats and mice). In these studies, effects on fertility, foetal viability, and male reproductive organs were observed in mice, while the only effect in rats was an increase in gestational duration.

Developmental Effects: The developmental toxicity of ethylene glycol has been assessed in several acute-duration studies using mice, rats, and rabbits.

Available studies indicate that malformations, especially skeletal malformations occur in both mice and rats exposed during gestation; mice are apparently more sensitive to the developmental effects of ethylene glycol. Other evidence of embryotoxicity in laboratory animals exposed to ethylene glycol exposure includes reduction in foetal body weight.

Rust Remover (HiChem)

| | |
|---|---|
| | <p>Cancer: No studies were located regarding cancer effects in humans or animals after dermal exposure to ethylene glycol.</p> <p>Genotoxic Effects: Studies in humans have not addressed the genotoxic effects of ethylene glycol. However, available <i>in vivo</i> and <i>in vitro</i> laboratory studies provide consistently negative genotoxicity results for ethylene glycol.</p> <p>NOTE: Changes in kidney, liver, spleen and lungs are observed in animals exposed to high concentrations of this substance by all routes. ** ASCC (NZ) SDS</p> |
| HYDROXYPROPYL METHYLCELLULOSE | Intraperitoneal (rat) 5200 mg/kg |
| ORTHOPHOSPHORIC ACID & ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER | The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. |

| | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------|---|
| Acute Toxicity | ☐ | Carcinogenicity | ☐ |
| Skin Irritation/Corrosion | ✓ | Reproductivity | ☐ |
| Serious Eye Damage/Irritation | ✓ | STOT - Single Exposure | ☐ |
| Respiratory or Skin sensitisation | ☐ | STOT - Repeated Exposure | ☐ |
| Mutagenicity | ☐ | Aspiration Hazard | ☐ |

Legend: ✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
✓ – Data required to make classification available
☐ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

| Ingredient | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|---------------------------------|----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|--------|
| orthophosphoric acid | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 75.1mg/L | 2 |
| orthophosphoric acid | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | >376mg/L | 2 |
| orthophosphoric acid | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 77.9mg/L | 2 |
| orthophosphoric acid | EC50 | 24 | Crustacea | >376mg/L | 2 |
| orthophosphoric acid | NOEC | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | <7.5mg/L | 2 |
| ethylene glycol monobutyl ether | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 222.042mg/L | 3 |
| ethylene glycol monobutyl ether | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | >1000mg/L | 4 |
| ethylene glycol monobutyl ether | EC50 | 96 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 1081.644mg/L | 3 |
| ethylene glycol monobutyl ether | EC50 | 384 | Crustacea | 51.539mg/L | 3 |
| ethylene glycol monobutyl ether | NOEC | 96 | Crustacea | 1000mg/L | 4 |

Legend:

Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

On the basis of available evidence concerning either toxicity, persistence, potential to accumulate and/or observed environmental fate and behaviour, the material may present a danger, immediate or long-term and/or delayed, to the structure and/or functioning of natural ecosystems.

May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| orthophosphoric acid | HIGH | HIGH |
| ethylene glycol monobutyl ether | LOW (Half-life = 56 days) | LOW (Half-life = 1.37 days) |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| orthophosphoric acid | LOW (LogKOW = -0.7699) |
| ethylene glycol monobutyl ether | LOW (BCF = 2.51) |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|---------------------------------|----------------|
| orthophosphoric acid | HIGH (KOC = 1) |
| ethylene glycol monobutyl ether | HIGH (KOC = 1) |

Rust Remover (HiChem)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Product / Packaging disposal | <p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Reduction ▶ Reuse ▶ Recycling ▶ Disposal (if all else fails) <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. ▶ Recycle wherever possible. ▶ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified. ▶ Treat and neutralise at an approved treatment plant. Treatment should involve: Neutralisation with soda-ash or soda-lime followed by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material). ▶ Decontaminate empty containers with 5% aqueous sodium hydroxide or soda ash, followed by water. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed. |
| | |

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

| | |
|------------------|--|
| |  |
| Marine Pollutant | NO |
| HAZCHEM | 2R |

Land transport (ADG)

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| UN number | 1805 |
| UN proper shipping name | PHOSPHORIC ACID, SOLUTION |
| Transport hazard class(es) | Class : 8 |
| | Subrisk : Not Applicable |
| Packing group | III |
| Environmental hazard | Not Applicable |
| Special precautions for user | Special provisions : 223 |
| | Limited quantity : 5 L |

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| UN number | 1805 |
| UN proper shipping name | Phosphoric acid, solution |
| Transport hazard class(es) | ICAO/IATA Class : 8 |
| | ICAO / IATA Subrisk : Not Applicable |
| | ERG Code : 8L |
| Packing group | III |
| Environmental hazard | Not Applicable |
| Special precautions for user | Special provisions : A3A803 |
| | Cargo Only Packing Instructions : 856 |
| | Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack : 60 L |
| | Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions : 852 |
| | Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack : 5 L |
| | Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions : Y841 |
| | Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack : 1 L |

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

| | |
|-----------|------|
| UN number | 1805 |
|-----------|------|

Rust Remover (HiChem)

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| UN proper shipping name | PHOSPHORIC ACID SOLUTION | |
| Transport hazard class(es) | IMDG Class | 8 |
| | IMDG Subrisk | Not Applicable |
| Packing group | III | |
| Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| Special precautions for user | EMS Number | F-A, S-B |
| | Special provisions | 223 |
| | Limited Quantities | 5 L |

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

ORTHOPHOSPHORIC ACID(7664-38-2.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER(111-76-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

HYDROXYPROPYL METHYLCELLULOSE(9004-65-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

| National Inventory | Status |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Australia - AICS | Y |
| Canada - DSL | Y |
| Canada - NDSL | N (orthophosphoric acid; hydroxypropyl methylcellulose; ethylene glycol monobutyl ether) |
| China - IECSC | Y |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | N (hydroxypropyl methylcellulose) |
| Japan - ENCS | Y |
| Korea - KECI | Y |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Y |
| Philippines - PICCS | Y |
| USA - TSCA | Y |
| Legend: | Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets) |

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

| Name | CAS No |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| hydroxypropyl methylcellulose | 9004-65-3, 8063-82-9 |

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC — TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average

PC — STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.

IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations

OSF: Odour Safety Factor

NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level

LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level

Continued...

Rust Remover (HiChem)

TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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