



# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Name: Specialised Acid Wash

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This revision issued: August, 2010

## Section 1 - Identification of Chemical Product and Company

### Company Name & Address

Cyndan Chemicals  
1/7 Jubilee Ave  
Warriewood NSW 2102

Telephone: (02) 9998 5688 (Office hours)

Email: [info@cyndan.com.au](mailto:info@cyndan.com.au)

Web: [www.cyndan.com.au](http://www.cyndan.com.au)

**Substance:** Solution of mineral acid, fluorides and detergents.  
**Trade Name:** **Specialised Acid Wash**  
**Product Use:** Washing concrete and other surfaces.  
**Creation Date:** **September, 2008**  
**This version issued:** **August, 2010** and is valid for 5 years from this date.

## Section 2 - Hazards Identification

### Statement of Hazardous Nature

This product is classified as: T, Toxic. C, Corrosive. Hazardous according to the criteria of SWA.

Dangerous according to the Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code.

**Risk Phrases:** R20, R33, R35, R37, R24/25. Harmful by inhalation. Danger of cumulative effects. Causes severe burns. Irritating to respiratory system. Toxic in contact with skin and if swallowed.

**Safety Phrases:** S20, S23, S26, S28, S36, S38, S46, S24/25. When using, do not eat or drink. Do not breathe vapours or mists. In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of soap and water, then liberally apply calcium gluconate gel. Wear suitable protective clothing. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. If swallowed, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre immediately and show this MSDS or label. Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

**SUSDP Classification:** S7

**ADG Classification:** Class 8: Corrosive Substances. Sub Risk: Class 6.1, Toxic Substances.

**UN Number:** 2922, CORROSIVE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S.

## Emergency Overview

**Physical Description & colour:** Clear liquid.

**Odour:** Acidic odour.

**Major Health Hazards:** causes severe burns, toxic in contact with skin and if swallowed, danger of cumulative effects, harmful if inhaled, respiratory tract irritant. Note: in this context, Hydrofluoric acid includes ammonium bifluoride.

Hydrofluoric acid burns are a unique clinical entity. Dilute solutions deeply penetrate before dissociating, thus causing delayed injury and symptoms. Burns to the fingers and nail beds may leave the overlying nails intact.

Severe burns occur after exposure of concentrated (ie, 50% or stronger solution) Hydrofluoric acid to 1% or more body surface area (BSA), exposure to Hydrofluoric acid of any concentration to 5% or more BSA, or inhalation of Hydrofluoric acid fumes from a 60% or stronger solution. The vast majority of cases involve only small areas of exposure, usually on the digits.

Solutions of less than 7% may take several hours before onset of symptoms, resulting in delayed presentation, deeper penetration of the undissociated HF acid, and a more severe burn.

Pathophysiology: The 2 mechanisms that cause tissue damage are corrosive burn from the free hydrogen ions and chemical burn from tissue penetration of the fluoride ions.

Fluoride ions penetrate and form insoluble salts with calcium and magnesium. Soluble salts also are formed with other cations but dissociate rapidly. Consequently, fluoride ions release, and further tissue destruction occurs.

Mortality/Morbidity: Local effects include tissue destruction and necrosis. Burns may involve underlying bone.

Systemic fluoride ion poisoning from severe burns is associated with hypocalcaemia, hyperkalemia, hypomagnesaemia, and sudden death.

Deaths have been reported from concentrated acid burns to as little as 2.5% BSA. SWA has a publication available, and it can be found at <http://www.nohsc.gov.au/PDF/Standards/HydrogenFluoride.pdf>

## Potential Health Effects

### Inhalation:

**Short term exposure:** Significant inhalation exposure is considered to be unlikely. product is corrosive to the respiratory tract. Symptoms will include extreme pain in nose and throat and copious secretion of mucous in the nose and throat. Other symptoms such as pulmonary oedema may also become evident, and may be life threatening if exposure is other than brief.

**Long Term exposure:** No data for health effects associated with long term inhalation.

### Skin Contact:

**Short term exposure:** Concentrated hydrofluoric acid solutions cause immediate pain and produce surface burns similar to those produced by other common acids (eg, erythema, blistering & necrosis). Pain typically is described as deep, burning, or throbbing and often is disproportionate to apparent skin involvement.

Solutions of less than 7% may take several hours before onset of symptoms, resulting in delayed presentation, deeper penetration of the undissociated HF acid, and a more severe burn.

**Long Term exposure:** No data for health effects associated with long term skin exposure.

### Eye Contact:

**Short term exposure:** This product is likely to be mechanically irritating. If exposure is minor or brief, no long term effects should result. However, if material is not removed promptly, scratches to surface of the eye may result with long term consequences.

**Long Term exposure:** No data for health effects associated with long term eye exposure.

### Ingestion:

**Short term exposure:** Mild poisoning causes nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea and abdominal pain. Blood may be vomited. Severe poisoning causes shock, blurred vision, muscle spasm, shallow breathing and convulsions. Kidney failure may occur later.

**Long Term exposure:** Intake of more than 6 mg of fluoride per day may result in fluorosis, bone and joint damage. Hypocalcaemia and hypomagnesaemia can occur from absorption of fluoride ion into blood stream.

### Carcinogen Status:

**SWA:** No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by SWA.

**NTP:** No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by NTP.

**IARC:** Hydrochloric Acid is Class 3 - unclassifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans.

See the IARC website for further details. A web address has not been provided as addresses frequently change.

## Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredients	CAS No	Conc,%	TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
Ammonium bifluoride*	1341-49-7	4	2.5	not set
Hydrochloric acid*	7647-01-0	11	7.5	peak
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	107-98-2	5-10	369	553
Dodecylbenzene sulphonic acid	27176-87-0	5-10	not set	not set
Other non hazardous ingredients	various	<5	not set	not set
Water	7732-18-5	to 100	not set	not set

\* These ingredients combine in solution to form hydrofluoric acid or hydrogen fluoride.

This is a commercial product whose exact ratio of components may vary slightly. Minor quantities of other non hazardous ingredients are also possible.

The SWA TWA exposure value is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week. The STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that may be equalled (but should not be exceeded) for no longer than 15 minutes and should not be repeated more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. The term "peak" is used when the TWA limit, because of the rapid action of the substance, should never be exceeded, even briefly.

## Section 4 - First Aid Measures

### General Information:

You should call The Poisons Information Centre if you feel that you may have been poisoned, burned or irritated by this product. The number is 13 1126 from anywhere in Australia (0800 764 766 in New Zealand) and is available at all times. Have this MSDS with you when you call.

**Before using this product, obtain a supply of calcium gluconate gel and leave it in an unlocked medicine cabinet near where this product will be used.**

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Immediately remove contaminated clothing and continually flush exposed areas of skin with large volumes of water. Rinsing may be limited to 5 minutes if 0.13% benzalkonium chloride solution or 2.5% calcium gluconate gel is available, with the soaks or gel applied as soon as the rinsing is stopped. If not available, rinsing must continue until medical treatment is rendered.

Immediately after thorough washing, use one of the measures below.

Begin soaking the affected areas in iced 0.13% benzalkonium chloride solution. Use ice cubes, not shaved ice, in order to prevent frostbite. If immersion is not practical, towels should be soaked with iced 0.13% benzalkonium chloride solution and used as compresses for the burned area. Compresses should be changed every 2 to 3 minutes. Soaks or compresses should be continued until pain is relieved or until more definitive medical treatment is provided. Relief of the pain is an indication of the success of treatment; therefore, local anaesthetics should be avoided. It is recommended the applier wear chemical protective gloves (e.g. butyl rubber gloves).

Gently massage a liberal quantity of calcium gluconate gel if available or prepare at site by adding 10 mL of 10% calcium gluconate injectable solution to 30 mL of KY jelly or other water soluble gel. Do not use calcium chloride as it causes skin necrosis). Apply gel every 15 minutes and massage continuously until pain subsides and/or redness disappears or until medical attention becomes available. It is recommended the applier wear chemical protective gloves, (e.g. butyl rubber gloves).

**Medical attention must be provided immediately.**

Exposure to low concentrations may be followed by a delayed onset of symptoms; seek immediate medical attention for all exposures to any concentration of hydrofluoric acid.

**Inhalation:** If inhalation occurs, contact a Poisons Information Centre, or call a doctor at once. Remove source of contamination or move victim to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, oxygen may be beneficial if administered by trained personnel, preferably on a doctor's advice. DO NOT allow victim to move about unnecessarily. Symptoms of pulmonary oedema can be delayed up to 48 hours after exposure.

**Skin Contact:** If skin contact occurs, immediately remove contaminated clothing. Wash skin thoroughly under running water, then liberally apply calcium gluconate gel and contact the Poisons Information Centre urgently.

**Eye Contact:** Immediately flush the contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water until the particles are removed, while holding the eyelid(s) open. Obtain medical attention if irritation persists, or if particles are lodged in surface of the eye(s). Take special care if exposed person is wearing contact lenses.

**Ingestion:** If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting; rinse mouth thoroughly with water and contact a Poisons Information Centre, or call a doctor at once. Give activated charcoal if instructed. Seek urgent medical attention. Note comments above about calcium gluconate treatment.

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## Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

**Fire and Explosion Hazards:** There is little risk of an explosion from this product if commercial quantities are involved in a fire.

Only small quantities of decomposition products are expected from this products at temperatures normally achieved in a fire. This will only occur after heating to dryness.

Fire decomposition products from this product may be toxic if inhaled. Take appropriate protective measures.

**Extinguishing Media:** Water fog or fine spray is the preferred medium for large fires. Try to contain spills, minimise spillage entering drains or water courses.

**Fire Fighting:** If a significant quantity of this product is involved in a fire, call the fire brigade. There is little danger of a violent reaction or explosion if significant quantities of this product are involved in a fire. Recommended personal protective equipment is liquid-tight chemical protective clothing and breathing apparatus.

**Flash point:** Does not burn.

**Upper Flammability Limit:** Does not burn.

**Lower Flammability Limit:** Does not burn.

**Autoignition temperature:** Not applicable - does not burn.

**Flammability Class:** Does not burn.

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## Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

**Accidental release:** In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses. Evacuate the spill area and deny entry to unnecessary and unprotected personnel. Immediately call the Fire Brigade. Wear full protective chemically resistant clothing including eye/face protection, gauntlets and self contained breathing apparatus. See below under Personal Protection regarding Australian Standards relating to personal protective equipment. Suitable materials for protective clothing include rubber, PVC, Viton, Nitrile. Eye/face protective equipment should comprise as a minimum, protective goggles. If there is a significant chance that vapours or mists are likely to build up in the cleanup area, we recommend that you use a respirator. It should be fitted with a type B1 cartridge, suitable for acid gases.

Stop leak if safe to do so, and contain spill. Absorb onto sand, vermiculite or other suitable absorbent material. If spill is too large or if absorbent material is not available, try to create a dike to stop material spreading or going into drains

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or waterways. Because of the toxicity and corrosiveness of this product, special personal care should be taken in any cleanup operation. Sweep up and shovel or collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling or salvage, and dispose of promptly. Recycle containers wherever possible after careful cleaning. After spills, wash area preventing runoff from entering drains. If a significant quantity of material enters drains, advise emergency services. Contaminated area may be neutralised by washing with weak or dilute alkali. Baking soda, washing soda and limestone are suitable. This material may be suitable for approved landfill. Ensure legality of disposal by consulting regulations prior to disposal. Thoroughly launder protective clothing before storage or re-use. Advise laundry of nature of contamination when sending contaminated clothing to laundry.

## Section 7 - Handling and Storage

**Handling:** Keep exposure to this product to a minimum, and minimise the quantities kept in work areas. Check Section 8 of this MSDS for details of personal protective measures, and make sure that those measures are followed. The measures detailed below under "Storage" should be followed during handling in order to minimise risks to persons using the product in the workplace. Also, avoid contact or contamination of product with incompatible materials listed in Section 10.

**Storage:** This product is a Scheduled Poison. Observe all relevant regulations regarding sale, transport and storage of this schedule of poison. Store in a cool, well ventilated area. Check containers periodically for corrosion and leaks. Containers should be kept closed in order to minimise contamination. Make sure that the product does not come into contact with substances listed under "Incompatibilities" in Section 10. If you keep more than 2500kg or L of Dangerous Goods of Packaging Group II, you may be required to license the premises or notify your Dangerous Goods authority. If you have any doubts, we suggest you contact your Dangerous Goods authority in order to clarify your obligations. Check packaging - there may be further storage instructions on the label.

## Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

The following Australian Standards will provide general advice regarding safety clothing and equipment:

Respiratory equipment: **AS/NZS 1715**, Protective Gloves: **AS 2161**, Industrial Clothing: **AS2919**, Industrial Eye Protection: **AS1336** and **AS/NZS 1337**, Occupational Protective Footwear: **AS/NZS2210**.

SWA Exposure Limits	TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
Ammonium bifluoride	2.5	not set
Hydrochloric acid	7.5	peak
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	369	553

No special equipment is usually needed when occasionally handling small quantities. The following instructions are for bulk handling or where regular exposure in an occupational setting occurs without proper containment systems.

**Ventilation:** This product should only be used where there is ventilation that is adequate to keep exposure below the TWA levels. If necessary, use a fan.

**Eye Protection:** Eye protection is not normally necessary when this product is being used. However, if in doubt, wear suitable protective glasses or goggles.

**Skin Protection:** Because of the dangerous nature of this product, make sure that all skin areas are completely covered by impermeable gloves, overalls, hair covering, apron and face shield. See below for suitable material types.

**Protective Material Types:** We suggest that protective clothing be made from the following materials: rubber, PVC, Viton.

**Respirator:** Usually, no respirator is necessary when using this product. However, if you have any doubts consult the Australian Standard mentioned above.

Safety deluge showers should, if practical, be provided near to where this product is being used.

## Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties:

<b>Physical Description &amp; colour:</b>	Clear liquid.
<b>Odour:</b>	Acidic odour.
<b>Boiling Point:</b>	Approximately 100°C at 100kPa.
<b>Freezing/Melting Point:</b>	Approximately 0°C.
<b>Volatiles:</b>	Water component.
<b>Vapour Pressure:</b>	2.37 kPa at 20°C (water vapour pressure).
<b>Vapour Density:</b>	No data.
<b>Specific Gravity:</b>	Approx 1.1
<b>Water Solubility:</b>	Completely soluble in water.
<b>pH:</b>	No data. However, known to be very acidic (ie pH is low).
<b>Volatility:</b>	No data.
<b>Odour Threshold:</b>	No data.
<b>Evaporation Rate:</b>	No data.

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**Coeff Oil/water distribution:** No data  
**Autoignition temp:** Not applicable - does not burn.

## Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

**Reactivity:** Most strong acids react with inorganic and organic bases such as amines to form salts. They also react with many metals liberating hydrogen gas. These reactions are often rapid and sometimes liberate much heat. They can also decompose many organic materials such as esters, in a reaction called hydrolysis.

**Conditions to Avoid:** This product should be kept in a cool place, preferably below 30°C. Keep containers tightly closed. Containers should be kept dry. Keep containers and surrounding areas well ventilated. Keep isolated from combustible materials.

**Incompatibilities:** bases, zinc, tin, aluminium and their alloys, other materials reactive with strong acids.

**Fire Decomposition:** Only small quantities of decomposition products are expected from this products at temperatures normally achieved in a fire. This will only occur after heating to dryness. Carbon dioxide, and if combustion is incomplete, carbon monoxide and smoke. Nitrogen and its compounds, and under some circumstances, oxides of nitrogen. Occasionally hydrogen cyanide gas in reducing atmospheres. Oxides of sulfur (sulfur dioxide is a respiratory hazard) and other sulfur compounds. Most will have a foul odour. Hydrogen chloride gas, other compounds of chlorine. Hydrogen fluoride gas and other compounds of fluorine. Water. Carbon monoxide poisoning produces headache, weakness, nausea, dizziness, confusion, dimness of vision, disturbance of judgment, and unconsciousness followed by coma and death.

**Polymerisation:** This product will not undergo polymerisation reactions.

## Section 11 - Toxicological Information

**Local Effects:**

**Target Organs:** There is no data to hand indicating any particular target organs.

### Classification of Hazardous Ingredients

Ingredient	Risk Phrases
Ammonium Bifluoride	>=1%Conc<10%: C; R34; R22
Hydrochloric Acid	Conc>=5%:T; R23, R35
Propylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether	>=5%Conc<25%: C; R35

## Section 12 - Ecological Information

This product is unlikely to adversely effect the environment in the long term. Salts, acids and bases are typically diluted and neutralised when released to the environment in small quantities. However, until diluted, this product is likely to be harmful to aquatic organisms due to its extreme pH.

## Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

**Disposal:** This product 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 separate the contamination in some way. Only if neither of these options is suitable, consider landfill, but we recommend that it be neutralised in a controlled manner before disposal.

## Section 14 - Transport Information

**ADG Code:** 2922, CORROSIVE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S.

**Hazchem Code:** 2X

**Special Provisions:** 274

**Limited quantities:** ADG 7 specifies a Limited Quantity value of 1 L for this class of product.

**Limited quantities:** ADG 7 specifies a Limited Quantity value of 1 L for this class of product.

**Dangerous Goods Class:** Class 8: Corrosive Substances.

**Sub Risk:** Class 6.1, Toxic Substances.

**Packaging Group:** II

**Packaging Method:** P001, IBC02

Class 8 Corrosive Substances shall not be loaded in the same vehicle or packed in the same freight container with Classes 1 (Explosives), 4.3 (Dangerous When Wet Substances), 5.1 (Oxidising Agents), 5.2 (Organic Peroxides), 6 (Toxic Substances where the Toxic Substances are cyanides and the Corrosives are acids), 7 (Radioactive Substances), Foodstuffs and foodstuff empties. They may however be loaded in the same vehicle or packed in the same freight container with Classes 2.1 (Flammable Gases), 2.2 (Non-Flammable, Non-Toxic Gases), 2.3 (Poisonous Gases), 3 (Flammable liquids), 4.1 (Flammable Solids), 4.2 (Spontaneously Combustible Substances), 6 (Toxic

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Substances except where the Toxic Substances are cyanides and the Corrosives are acids) and 9 (Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods).

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## Section 15 - Regulatory Information

**AICS:** All of the significant ingredients in this formulation are compliant with NICNAS regulations.

The following ingredients: Ammonium bifluoride, Hydrochloric acid, are mentioned in the SUSDP.

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## Section 16 - Other Information

**This MSDS contains only safety-related information. For other data see product literature.**

### Acronyms:

<b>ADG Code</b>	Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail, 7th Edition
<b>AICS</b>	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
<b>SWA</b>	Safe Work Australia, formerly ASCC and NOHSC
<b>CAS number</b>	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
<b>Hazchem Code</b>	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially firefighters
<b>IARC</b>	International Agency for Research on Cancer
<b>NOS</b>	Not otherwise specified
<b>NTP</b>	National Toxicology Program (USA)
<b>R-Phrase</b>	Risk Phrase
<b>SUSDP</b>	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs & Poisons
<b>UN Number</b>	United Nations Number

**TELEPHONE (Business hours): (02) 9998 5688      Fax: (02) 9999 2086**

**National Poisons Information Centre:                      Dial 13 1126 (from anywhere in Australia)**

THIS MSDS SUMMARISES OUR BEST KNOWLEDGE OF THE HEALTH AND SAFETY HAZARD INFORMATION OF THE PRODUCT AND HOW TO SAFELY HANDLE AND USE THE PRODUCT IN THE WORKPLACE. EACH USER SHOULD READ THIS MSDS AND CONSIDER THE INFORMATION IN THE CONTEXT OF HOW THE PRODUCT WILL BE HANDLED AND USED IN THE WORKPLACE INCLUDING IN CONJUNCTION WITH OTHER PRODUCTS. IF CLARIFICATION OR FURTHER INFORMATION IS NEEDED TO ENSURE THAT AN APPROPRIATE RISK ASSESSMENT CAN BE MADE, THE USER SHOULD CONTACT THIS COMPANY. THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR PRODUCTS SOLD IS SUBJECT TO OUR STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS, A COPY OF WHICH IS SENT TO OUR CUSTOMERS AND IS ALSO AVAILABLE ON REQUEST.

Please read all labels carefully before using product.

This MSDS is prepared in accord with the SWA document "National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets" 2nd Edition [NOHSC:2001(2003)]

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