

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Name: ASSURE

Page 1 of 5 SDS Issue: 1

Issue Date: 01/12/2016

Section 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: ASSURE

Other Names: Assure De-Scaler

Uses: Liquid, non-foaming acid cleaner

Chemical Family: No Data Available

Chemical Formula: No Data Available

Chemical Name: No Data Available

Product Description: No Data Available

CONTACT DETAILS OF THE SUPPLIER OF THIS SAFETY DATA SHEET

Business: Colonial Chemicals Australia

Address: Skewes Road, Bendemeer, NSW, AUSTRALIA,2355

Postal Address: P.O Box 167 Moonbi, NSW,2353

Phone: 02 67 696 658 Mobile: 0427 696658 Fax: 02 57015137

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Email: admin@colonialchemicals.com.au
Web Site: www.colonialchemicals.com.au

Emergency Contact Details -For emergencies only; DO NOT contact these companies for general product advice.

Poisons Information Centre -Westmead NSW 131126 or 1800-251525 Chemcall Australia 1800-127406

Section 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Poisons Schedule (Aust)

Globally Harmonised System

Hazard Classification <u>Hazardous</u> according to the criteria of the Globally Harmonised System of

Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)

Hazard Categories Skin Corrosion/Irritation - Category 1A

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation - Category 1 Acute Toxicity (Dermal) - Category 5 Acute

Toxicity (Oral) - Category 4

Pictograms





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Section 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION (Continued)

Signal Word		Danger	
Hazard Statements		H302	Harmful if swallowed.
		H313	May be harmful in contact with skin.
		H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
		H318	Causes serious eye damage.
Precautionary Statements	Prevention	P234	Keep only in original container.
		P260	Do not breathe fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
		P264	Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
		P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
	Response	P301 + P330 + P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
		P303 + P361 + P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
		P304 + P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
		P305 + P351 + P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
		P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
		P321	Specific treatment (see First Aid Measures on Safety Data Sheet).
		P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
		P390	Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.
	Storage	P405	Store locked up.
		P406	Store in corrosive resistant container with a resistant inner liner.
	Disposal	P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local / regional / national / international regulations.

National Transport Commission (Australia)

Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code).

Dangerous Goods Classification

<u>Dangerous Goods</u> according to the criteria of the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code).

Section 3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGEDIENTS

INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL ENTITY	FORMULA	CAS NUMBER	PROPORTION%
Phosphoric Acid	No Data Available	7664-38-2	10-30
Nitric Acid	No Data Available	7697-37-2	<10
NON HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS	No Data Available	No Data Available	Balance to 100%

Section 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye	If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poison Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.		
Skin	If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.		
Inhalation	If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. To protect rescuer, use an Air-line respirator where an inhalation risk exists. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing.		
Ingestion	For advice, contact a Poison Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor (at once). If swallowed, do not induce vomiting.		
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically.		
First Aid Facilities	Eye wash facilities and safety shower should be available.		

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Section 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability Non flammable. May evolve toxic gases (Phosphorus oxides) if strongly heated to decomposition.

Contact with some metals (eg: aluminum), may liberate potentially flammable – explosive

hydrogen gas.

Fire and Explosion Non flammable. Treat as per requirements for Surrounding Fires: Evacuate area and contact

emergency services. Remain upwind & notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus when combating fire. Use waterfog to

cool intact containers and nearby storage areas.

Extinguishing Non flammable. Prevent contamination of drains or waterways.

Hazchem Code 2R

Section 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spillage If spilt (bulk), contact emergency services if appropriate. Wear splash-proof goggles and

PVC/rubber gloves, an Air- line respirator (where an inhalation risk exists). Absorb spill with sand or similar and place in sealed containers for disposal. Wash spill site down with water. For small amounts, dilute with water and flush to sewer. Caution: surfaces may be slippery.

Section 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Storage Store in cool, dry, well ventilated area, removed from acids, combustible materials and

foodstuffs. Ensure containers are adequately labeled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use. Check regularly for leaks or spills. Large storage areas should be

bunded and have appropriate ventilation systems.

Handling Before use carefully read the product label. Use of safe work practices are recommended to

avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing

hands before eating. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas.

Section 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Stds

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
Phosphoric acid	ASCC(AUS)	-	1.0mg/m3	-	3.0mg/m3

Biological Limits No biological limit allocated.

Engineering Controls Do not inhale vapours. Ensure adequate natural ventilation. Maintain vapour levels below the

recommended exposure standard.

PPE Wear splash-proof goggles and PVC or rubber gloves, rubber, face shield and coveralls. Where

an inhalation risk exists, wear a type A (organic vapor) respirator.

Section 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: Clear, water white mobile liquid

Odour: Nil

Boiling Point (°C): Not Measured Specific Gravity (g/ml@25°C): 1.24-1.28 Flashpoint(°C): None

Solubility in Water Miscible with water

pH: <1.0

Section 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

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

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Section 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY (Continued)

Material to Avoid Incompatible with oxidizing agent (e.g. hypochlorite, peroxide), alkalis (eg hydroxides),

metals, heat and ignition sources.

Decomposition May evolve toxic gas (phosphorus oxides) if heated to decomposition.

Hazardous Reactions Polymerization is not expected to occur.

Section 11. TOXOCOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health Hazard Highly corrosive. Use safe work practices to avoid eye or skin contact, spray mist generation or

inhalation.

Eye Highly corrosive. Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain, redness and conjunctivitis.

Prolonged contact may result in corneal burns and possible permanent damage.

Low vapour pressure, considerably reduces the potential for an inhalation hazard.

Inhalation Corrosive. Over exposure to mists or vapours (if sprayed) may result in mucous membrane

irritation of the nose and throat with coughing. At high levels nausea, dizziness and headache.

Skin Corrosive - Irritant. Contact may result in drying the skin, rash, dermatitis and burns.

Ingestion Highly corrosive. Ingestion may result in burns to the mouth and throat, nausea, vomiting,

abdominal pain and diarrhea. Ingestion of large quantities may result in ulceration,

unconsciousness, convulsion, and death.

Toxicity Data PHOSPHORIC ACID (7664-38-2)

LD50(ingestion):1530mg/kg (rat) LD50(skin):2740mg/kg(rabbit)

Section 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Environment Phosphoric acid is hazardous to aquatic life at high concentrations. While acidity may be reduced

by natural water minerals, the phosphate may persist indefinitely. When spilled onto soil, it will permeate downward, and may dissolve some of the soil matter, especially carbonate-based materials. Some acid will be neutralised, however significant amounts will remain for transport to

groundwater.

Section 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal For small amounts absorb with sand, vermiculite or similar and dispose of to an approved landfill

site. Contact the manufacturer for additional information if larger amounts are involved. Prevent contamination of drains and waterways as aquatic life may be threatened and environmental

damage may result.

Legislation Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

Section 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOODS BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG

CODE Shipping Name PHOSPHORIC ACID SOLUTION

UN No. 1805 DG Class 8 Subsidiary Risk(s) None Allocated

Packing Group III Hazchem Code 2R EPG 8A1

Section 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poison Schedule Classified as Schedule 6(S6) Poison using the criteria in the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling

of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP).

AICS All chemicals listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

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Poisons Information Centre 131126 or Technical Officer 02 67 696 658

Section 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Always use product as directed. Please read all labels carefully before using product. Further information may be obtained by contacting the Technical Officer on 0267 696 658. Supplied by Colonial Chemicals Australia.

SDS Revision Number: 1

SDS Revision Date: 01 December 2016

Reason for issue: Creation SDS (Replaces MSDS version 2 Dated 31/07/2013)

In any event, the review and, if necessary, the re-issue of a SDS shall be no longer than 5 years after the last date of issue.

The information sourced for the preparation of this document was correct and complete at the time or writing to the best of the writer's knowledge. The document represents the commitment to the company's responsibilities surrounding the supply of this product, undertaken in good faith. This document should be taken as a safety guide for the product and its recommended uses but is in no way an absolute authority. Please consult the relevant legislation and regulations governing the use and storage of this type of product.

Key legend/Abbreviations/Acronyms that may be used in this S.D.S.:

Less Than
Greater Than

ADG Code Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (7th edition)

AICS Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances

atm Atmosphere

CAS Chemical Abstracts Service (Registry Number)

cm² Square Centimetres
CO2 Carbon Dioxide
COD Chemical OxygenDemand
deg C (°C) Degrees Celcius
deg F (°F) Degrees Farenheit

EPA (New Zealand) Environmental Protection Authority of New Zealand

g Grams

g/cm³ Grams per CubicCentimetre

g/I Grams perLitre

Hazchem Code Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially

firefighters HSNO IDLH Hazardous Substance and New Organism Immediately Dangerous to Lifeand Health Liquids are insoluable in each other. in Hg

Inch of Mercury
inH2O Inch of Water
K Kelvin
kg Kilogram

kg/m³ Kilograms per CubicMetre
lb Pound
LC stands for lethalconcentration.

LC50 is the concentration of a material in air which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals. The material is inhaled over a set

period of time, usually 1 or 4 hours.

LD stands for LethalDose

LD50 is the amount of a material, given all at once, which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals.

Itr or L Litre
m³ CubicMetre
mbar Millibar
mg Milligram
mg/24H Milligrams pe

mg/24H Milligrams per 24Hours mg/kg Milligrams per Kilogram mg/m³ Milligrams per CubicMetre

mg/m³ Milligrams per CubicMetre
Misc or Miscible Liquids form one homogeneous liquid phase regardless of the amount of either component present

mm Millimetre
mmH2O Millimetres ofWater
mPa.s Millipascals perSecond
N/A Not Applicable

NIOSH National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NOHSC National Occupational Heath and Safety Commission
OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

Oz Ounce Pa Pascal

PEL Permissible ExposureLimit

pH relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).

ppb Parts perBillion ppm Parts perMillion

ppm/2h Parts per Million per 2Hours ppm/6h Parts per Million per 6Hours psi Pounds per SquareInch

R Rankine
RCP Reciprocal Calculation Procedure

SDS Safety DataSheet
STEL Short TermExposure Limit
TLV Threshold LimitValue

tne Tonne

TWA Time Weighted Average (TWA/ES - Time Weighted Average or Exposure Standard)

Ug/24 Micrograms per 24 Hours

UN United Nations Wt Weight

END OF SDS

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