



The Chemistry of Cleaning™

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VIC 03 9480 3000
NSW 02 9743 6020
SA 08 8293 2020
QLD 07 3274 3438
WA 08 9249 4566

Safety Data Sheet

Issued: January 2021

Section 1 - Identification of the Material and Supplier

Chemical nature: Water solution of hydrofluoric acid.
Trade Name: RUSTEX
Product Code: RU500
Product Use: Dissolves rust stains in carpets and rugs.
Creation Date: January, 2021
This version issued: This SDS shall remain valid for 5 years unless a new SDS is issued in the meantime. Please contact Agar Cleaning Systems P/L to ensure you have the latest version of this product's SDS.

Poisons Information Centre: Phone 13 1126 from anywhere in Australia

SUPPLIER DETAILS

Company: Agar Cleaning Systems Pty. Ltd.
Address: 12-14 Cope Street, Preston, Vic. 3072 AUSTRALIA
Telephone: 03 9480 3000 Facsimile: 03 9480 5100
Web: www.agar.com.au Agar SDS are available from this website.
Email: sales@agar.com.au

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

Statement of Hazardous Nature

This product is classified as hazardous according to the criteria of SWA.

Dangerous Good according to Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code, IATA or IMDG/IMSBC criteria.

SUSMP Classification: S6.

ADG Classification: Class 8: Corrosive Substances. Subsidiary Risk: Class 6.1: Toxic substances.

UN Number: 1790, HYDROFLUORIC ACID, with not more than 60% hydrogen fluoride.



GHS Signal word: DANGER

Corrosive to Metals – Category 1
Acute Toxicity (Oral) – Category 3
Acute Toxicity (Dermal) – Category 3
Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) – Category 3
Skin Corrosion/Irritation - Category 1
Serious eye damage - Category 1

HAZARD STATEMENT:

H290: May be corrosive to metals.
H301: Toxic if swallowed.
H311: Toxic in contact with skin.
H331: Toxic if inhaled.
H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

PREVENTION

P102: Keep out of reach of children.
P234: Keep only in original packaging.
P260: Do not breathe mist, vapours or spray.
P264: Wash contacted areas thoroughly after handling.
P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection.

RESPONSE

- P310: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor.
- P301+P330+P331: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
- P302+P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
- P321: Specific treatment with calcium gluconate gel. See Section 4 of this SDS.
- P361+P364: Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
- P304+P340: IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
- P305+P351+P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
- P390: Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.

STORAGE

- P403+P233: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
- P405: Store locked up.

DISPOSAL

- P501: If they can not be recycled, dispose of contents to an approved waste disposal plant and containers to landfill (see Section 13 of this SDS).

Emergency Overview

Physical Description & Colour: Clear, colourless liquid.

Odour: Faint pungent acid odour. Avoid inhaling this product.

Major Health Hazards: Toxic if swallowed, in contact with skin and if inhaled. Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

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 (i.e., 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 hypocalcemia, hyperkalemia, hypomagnesemia, 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

https://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/system/files/documents/1702/hydrogenfluoride_1989pdf.pdf

Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

| Ingredients | CAS No | Conc, % | TWA (mg/m ³) | STEL (mg/m ³) |
|-------------------|-----------|---------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Hydrofluoric acid | 7664-39-3 | 1.0 | 2.6 | Peak |
| Water | 7732-18-5 | to 100 | not set | not set |

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 SDS 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.

Immediately remove contaminated clothing and continually flush exposed areas of skin with large volumes of water.

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 applicator 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. Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. 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 for at least 20-30 minutes, by the clock, while holding the eyelid(s) open. Neutral saline solution may be used as soon as it is available. DO NOT INTERRUPT FLUSHING. If necessary, keep emergency vehicle waiting (show paramedics this SDS and take their advice). Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto face. If irritation persists, repeat flushing. Call a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor urgently. 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.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

Fire and Explosion Hazards: The major hazard in fires is usually inhalation of heated and toxic or oxygen deficient (or both), fire gases. There is no risk of an explosion from this product under normal circumstances if it is involved in a fire.

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

Fire decomposition products from this product are likely to be toxic if inhaled. Take appropriate protective measures.

Extinguishing Media: Not combustible. Use extinguishing media suited to burning materials. 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. 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.

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 butyl rubber, Teflon, Saranex. 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 clean-up area, we recommend that you use a respirator. Usually, no respirator is necessary when using this product. However, if you have any doubts consult the Australian Standard mentioned below (section 8).

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 or waterways. Because of the toxicity of this product, special personal care should be taken in any clean-up operation. Because of the corrosiveness of this product, special personal care should be taken in any clean-up 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 SDS 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 Packing 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.

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**, Occupational Protective Clothing: AS/NZS 4501 set 2008, Industrial Eye Protection: **AS1336** and **AS/NZS 1337**, Occupational Protective Footwear: **AS/NZS2210**.

| SWA Exposure Limits | TWA (mg/m ³) | STEL (mg/m ³) |
|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Hydrofluoric acid | 2.6 | Peak |

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 in a well ventilated area. If natural ventilation is inadequate, use of a fan is suggested.

Eye Protection: Your eyes must be completely protected from this product by splash resistant goggles with face shield. All surrounding skin areas must be covered. Emergency eye wash facilities must also be available in an area close to where this product is being used.

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: butyl rubber, Teflon, Saranex.

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

Eyebaths or eyewash stations and safety deluge showers should, if practical, be provided near to where this product is being handled commercially.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties:

| | |
|---|--|
| Physical Description & colour: | Clear, colourless liquid. |
| Odour: | Faint pungent acid odour. Avoid inhaling this product. |
| Boiling Point: | Approximately 100°C at 100kPa. |
| Freezing/Melting Point: | Approximately 0°C. |
| Volatiles: | Water component. |
| Vapour Pressure: | 2.37 kPa at 20°C (water vapour pressure). |
| Vapour Density: | As for water. |
| Specific Gravity: | 1.0 |
| Water Solubility: | Completely soluble in water. |
| pH: | 2 – 3 (as supplied) |
| Volatility: | No data. |
| Odour Threshold: | No data. |
| Evaporation Rate: | As for water. |
| 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.

Incompatibilities: Bases, glass, ceramics.

Fire Decomposition: Only small quantities of decomposition products are expected from this product at temperatures normally achieved in a fire. This will only occur after heating to dryness. May form hydrogen fluoride gas and other compounds of fluorine.

Polymerisation: This product will not undergo polymerisation reactions.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Information on toxicological effects:

| | |
|--|--|
| Acute toxicity | Toxic if swallowed, in contact with skin and if inhaled. |
| Skin corrosion/irritation | Corrosion. |
| Serious eye damage/irritation | Serious eye damage. |
| Respiratory or skin sensitisation | No known significant effects or hazards. |
| Germ cell mutagenicity | No known significant effects or hazards. |
| Carcinogenicity | No known significant effects or hazards. |
| Reproductive toxicity | No known significant effects or hazards. |
| Specific target organ toxicity (STOT)- single exposure | No known significant effects or hazards. |
| Specific target organ toxicity (STOT)- repeated exposure | No known significant effects or hazards. |
| Aspiration hazard | No known significant effects or hazards. |

Classification of Hazardous Ingredients

Ingredient:

Hydrofluoric Acid

Health effects:

Skin corrosion and serious eye damage. Fatal if swallowed, in contact with skin and if inhaled.

Potential Health Effects

Inhalation:

Short Term Exposure: Available data shows that this product is toxic, but symptoms are not available. In addition, product may be mildly irritating, although unlikely to cause anything more than mild transient discomfort. If liquid enters nasal passages, it will cause pain and burn nasal membranes. Patients with inhalation burns may develop acute pulmonary oedema.

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 (e.g., 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 corrosive to eyes. It will cause severe pain, and corrosion of the eye and surrounding facial tissues. Unless exposure is immediately treated, permanent blindness and facial scarring will occur.

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 fluorine per day may result in fluorosis, bone and joint damage. Hypocalcemia and hypomagnesemia 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: No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by IARC.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

This product is toxic to aquatic organisms. Acids are typically diluted and neutralised when released to the environment in small quantities. This product is unlikely to accumulate in body tissues but is likely to be mobile in soils.

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, we suggest that you contact a specialist disposal company to arrange disposal. Disposal by untrained personnel may cause a dangerous incident.

Section 14 - Transport Information

Dangerous according to Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code, IATA and IMDG/IMSBC criteria.

UN Number: 1790, HYDROFLUORIC ACID, with not more than 60% hydrogen fluoride

Hazchem Code: 2X

Special Provisions: None allocated

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.

Packing Group: II

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

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

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

The following ingredient is mentioned in the SUSMP: Hydrofluoric acid.

Section 16 - Other Information

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

THIS SDS 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 MUST REVIEW THIS SDS IN THE CONTEXT OF HOW THE PRODUCT WILL BE HANDLED AND USED IN THE WORKPLACE.

IF CLARIFICATION OR FURTHER INFORMATION IS NEEDED TO ENSURE THAT AN APPROPRIATE RISK ASSESSMENT CAN BE MADE, THE USER SHOULD CONTACT THIS COMPANY SO WE CAN ATTEMPT TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION. OUR 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 SDS is prepared in accord with the SWA document "Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals - Code of Practice" (May 2018) and is Copyright ©.

Abbreviations and Definitions of terms used:

| | |
|----------------|---|
| < | less than |
| > | greater than |
| ADG CODE | Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (7 th edition) |
| AICS | Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances |
| CAS | Chemical Abstracts Service (Registry Number) |
| COD | Chemical Oxygen Demand |
| deg C | Degrees Celsius |
| g | gram |
| g/L | grams per litre |
| Hazchem Code | Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially firefighters |
| HSIS | Hazardous Substance Information System |
| IARC | International Agency for Research on Cancer |
| kg | kilogram |
| L | Litre |
| LC50 | The concentration of a material (inhaled) that will be lethal to 50% of the test animals. |
| LD50 | The dose (swallowed all at once) which is lethal to 50% of a group of test animals. |
| m ³ | Cubic metre |

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| mg | milligram |
| mg/m ³ | milligrams per cubic metre |
| miscible | A liquid that mixes homogeneously with another liquid |
| N/A | Not applicable |
| N/K | Not Known |
| NIOSH | National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health |
| non-haz | Non- hazardous |
| NOS | Not otherwise specified |
| NTP | National Toxicology Program (USA) |
| PEL | Permissible Exposure Limit |
| ppb | Parts per billion |
| ppm | Parts per million |
| R-Phrase | Risk Phrase |
| STEL | Short term exposure limit |
| SUSMP | Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines & Poisons |
| SWA | Safe Work Australia, formerly ASCC and NOHSC |
| TLV | Threshold Limit Value |
| TWA | Time Weighted average |
| UN Number | United Nations (Number) |
| wt | weight |

The information in this Data Sheet is based on our present knowledge. However, this shall not constitute a guarantee for any specific product features and shall not establish a legally valid contractual relationship. As far as lawfully possible, Agar Cleaning Systems accepts no liability for any loss, injury or damage (including consequential loss) suffered or incurred by any person as a consequence of reliance on the information and advice contained herein.

End of SDS.