SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

1.1 Product identifier

Product name REVAMP RUST TREATMENT

Synonyms CLAMPLINE RUST TREATMENT • REV001, REV005, REV250, REV500, SP880 - PRODUCT CODE(S)

1.2 Uses and uses advised against

Uses INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS • RUST CONVERTER • RUST TREATMENT AGENT

1.3 Details of the supplier of the product

Supplier name	CLAMPLINE DISTRIBUTORS
Address	U2/13 Horizon DRive, Beenleigh, QLD, 4207, AUSTRALIA
Telephone	(07) 3807 4080
Fax	(07) 3807 7144
Website	http://www.clampline.com.au/

1.4 Emergency telephone numbers

Emergency

(07) 3807 4080

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

Physical Hazards

Not classified as a Physical Hazard

Health Hazards

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 1B Serious Eye Damage / Eye Irritation: Category 1

Environmental Hazards

Not classified as an Environmental Hazard

2.2 GHS Label elements

Signal word

Pictograms



DANGER

Hazard statements H314

H318

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. Causes serious eye damage.

Prevention statements

P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash thoroughly after handling.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.



Response statements P301 + P330 + P331 P303 + P361 + P353 P304 + P340 P305 + P351 + P338 P310 P321	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician. Specific treatment is advised - see first aid instructions.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
Storage statements P405	Store locked up.
Disposal statements P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with relevant regulations.
2.3 Other hazards No information provided.	

3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances / Mixtures

Ingredient	CAS Number	EC Number	Content
PHOSPHORIC ACID	7664-38-2	231-633-2	30 to 60%
ETHANOL	64-17-5	200-578-6	1 to 5%
WATER	7732-18-5	231-791-2	30 to 60%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

EyeIf in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to
stop by a Poisons Information Centre, a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.InhalationIf inhaled, remove from contaminated area. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing.SkinIf skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water.IngestionFor advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor (at once). If
swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Rinse mouth out with water and give plenty of water to drink.First aid facilitiesEye wash facilities and safety shower should be available.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Causes burns.

4.3 Immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

CORROSIVE POISONING TREATMENT: Immediate treatment preferably in a hospital is mandatory. It is also important to attempt to discover the chemical substances ingested. In treating corrosive poisoning, DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING; DO NOT ATTEMPT GASTRIC LAVAGE; and DO NOT ATTEMPT TO NEUTRALISE THE CORROSIVE SUBSTANCE. Vomiting will increase the severity of damage to the oesophagus as the corrosive substance will again come in contact with it. Attempting gastric lavage may result in perforating either the oesophagus or stomach. Immediately dilute the corrosive substance by having the patient drink milk or water. If the trachea has been damaged tracheostamy may be required. For oesophageal burns begin broad-spectrum antibiotics and corticosteroid therapy. Intravenous fluids will be required if oesophageal or gastric damage prevents ingestion of liquids. Long-range therapy will be directed toward preventing or treating oesophageal scars and strictures.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Non flammable. May evolve toxic gases (carbon/ phosphorus oxides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition. May evolve flammable hydrogen gas in contact with some metals.



5.3 Advice for firefighters

Treat as per requirements for surrounding fires. Evacuate area and contact emergency services. Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) when combating fire. Use waterfog to cool intact containers and nearby storage areas.

5.4 Hazchem code

- 2X
- Fine Water Spray.
- X Wear liquid-tight chemical protective clothing and breathing apparatus. Contain spill and run-off.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as detailed in section 8 of the SDS. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Ventilate area where possible. Contact emergency services where appropriate.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent product from entering drains and waterways.

6.3 Methods of cleaning up

Contain spillage, then cover / absorb spill with sodium bicarbonate or 50-50 mixture of sodium carbonate and calcium hydroxide. Collect for complete neutralisation and appropriate disposal.

6.4 Reference to other sections

See Sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe 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.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, removed from incompatible substances, heat or ignition sources and foodstuffs. Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use.

7.3 Specific end uses

No information provided.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Exposure standards

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
Ingredient			mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³
Ethanol	SWA [AUS]	1000	1880		
Ethanol (Ethyl alcohol)	SWA [Proposed]	200	380	800	1500
Phosphoric acid	SWA [AUS]		1		3

Biological limits

No biological limit values have been entered for this product.

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering controls Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical extraction ventilation is recommended. Maintain vapour levels below the recommended exposure standard.

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PPE

Eye / Face	Wear splash-proof goggles. When using large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely, wear a
	faceshield.

Hands Wear PVC or rubber gloves.

Body Wear coveralls. When using large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely, wear rubber boots and a PVC apron.

Respiratory Where an inhalation risk exists, wear a Type B (acid gas and vapours) respirator. If spraying, with prolonged use, or if in confined areas, wear an Air-line respirator.



9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	CLEAR COLOURLESS LIQUID
Odour	NEUTRAL ODOUR
Flammability	NON FLAMMABLE
Flash point	NOT RELEVANT
Boiling point	100°C
Melting point	NOT AVAILABLE
Evaporation rate	AS FOR WATER
pH	0.8
Vapour density	NOT AVAILABLE
Relative density	1.240
Solubility (water)	SOLUBLE
Vapour pressure	NOT AVAILABLE
Upper explosion limit	NOT RELEVANT
Lower explosion limit	NOT RELEVANT
Partition coefficient	NOT AVAILABLE
Autoignition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Decomposition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Viscosity	NOT AVAILABLE
Explosive properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Oxidising properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Odour threshold	NOT AVAILABLE
9.2 Other information	
% Volatiles	61 %

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

Contact with metals may release flammable hydrogen gas.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Polymerization is not expected to occur.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

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

10.5 Incompatible materials

Incompatible with oxidising agents (e.g. hypochlorites), alkalis (e.g. sodium hydroxide) and metals.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

May evolve toxic gases (carbon/ phosphorus oxides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition.

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11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Ingestion may result in burns of the mouth and throat, as well as a danger of perforation of the oesophagus and the stomach.

Information available for the ingredients:

Ingredient		Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
PHOSPHORIC ACID		1530 mg/kg (rat)	2740 mg/kg (rabbit)	3846 mg/m³ (rat)
ETHANOL		3450 mg/kg (mouse)		20000 ppm/10 hours (rat)
Skin	Causes burns. Contact may result in irritation, redness, pain, rash, dermatitis and possible burns.			
Eye	Causes burns. Contact ma permanent damage.	y result in irritation, lacri	mation, pain, redness, co	orneal burns and possible
Sensitisation	Not classified as causing ski	n or respiratory sensitisation	n.	
Mutagenicity	Not classified as a mutagen.			
Carcinogenicity	Not classified as a carcinogen.			
Reproductive	Not classified as a reproductive toxin.			
STOT - single exposure	Over exposure may result in irritation of the nose and throat, coughing and bronchitis. High level exposure may result in ulceration of the respiratory tract, lung tissue damage, chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema. Effects may be delayed.			
STOT - repeated exposure	Not classified as causing or with single exposure.	gan damage from repeated	d exposure. Adverse effect	s are generally associated
Aspiration	Not classified as causing asp	piration.		

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Phosphoric acid is hazardous to aquatic life at high concentrations.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

While acidity may be reduced by natural water minerals, the phosphate may persist indefinitely.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

This product is not expected to bioaccumulate.

12.4 Mobility in soil

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.

12.5 Other adverse effects

No information provided.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Waste disposalFor small amounts (as determined by risk assessment or similar): Wearing the protective equipment detailed
above, neutralise to pH 6-8 by SLOW addition to a saturated sodium bicarbonate solution or similar basic
solution. Dilute with excess water and flush to drain. Waste disposal should only be undertaken in a well
ventilated area. For larger amounts: Dispose in accordance with local regulations.

Legislation

Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE

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	LAND TRANSPORT (ADG)	SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO)	AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO)
14.1 UN Number	1760	1760	1760
14.2 Proper Shipping Name	CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains phosphoric acid)	CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains phosphoric acid)	CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains phosphoric acid)
14.3 Transport hazard class	8	8	8
14.4 Packing Group	III	III	III

14.5 Environmental hazards

Not a Marine Pollutant.

14.6 Special precautions for user

Hazchem code	2X
GTEPG	8A1
EmS	F-A, S-B

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Poison schedule Classified as a Schedule 6 (S6) Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

Classifications Safework Australia criteria is based on the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.

Inventory listings AUSTRALIA: AIIC (Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals) All components are listed on AIIC, or are exempt.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional information

ACIDS: When mixing acids with water (diluting), caution must be taken as heat will be generated which causes violent spattering. Always add a small volume of acid to a large volume of water, NEVER the reverse.

RESPIRATORS: In general the use of respirators should be limited and engineering controls employed to avoid exposure. If respiratory equipment must be worn ensure correct respirator selection and training is undertaken. Remember that some respirators may be extremely uncomfortable when used for long periods. The use of air powered or air supplied respirators should be considered where prolonged or repeated use is necessary.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:

The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as form of product, method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment is made.

HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE:

It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: form of product; frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control measures; protective equipment used and method of application. Given that it is impractical to prepare a report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.



Abbreviations	ACGIH CAS # CNS EC No. EMS	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds Central Nervous System EC No - European Community Number Emergency Schedules (Emergency Procedures for Ships Carrying Dangerous Goods)
	GHS GTEPG IARC LC50 LD50 mg/m ³ OEL pH STEL STOT-RE STOT-RE SUSMP SWA TLV TWA	Globally Harmonized System Group Text Emergency Procedure Guide International Agency for Research on Cancer Lethal Concentration, 50% / Median Lethal Concentration Lethal Dose, 50% / Median Lethal Dose Milligrams per Cubic Metre Occupational Exposure Limit relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline). Parts Per Million Short-Term Exposure Limit Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons Safe Work Australia Threshold Limit Value Time Weighted Average
Report status		It has been compiled by RMT on behalf of the manufacturer, importer or supplier of the erves as their Safety Data Sheet ('SDS').
	It is based of manufacturer, the current sta at the time of	on information concerning the product which has been provided to RMT by the importer or supplier or obtained from third party sources and is believed to represent ate of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the product f issue. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained he manufacturer, importer or supplier.
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Prepared by	Risk Manager 5 Ventnor Ave Western Aust Phone: +61 8 Fax: +61 8 93 Email: info@r Web: www.rm	ralia 6005 9322 1711 22 1794 mt.com.au
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