

Material Safety Data Sheet: MSDS

ISSUE Date February 2008 Product Name: **mepBLITz Polishing Solution B30**
Classified as hazardous according to NOHSC

For use in mepBLITz Mobile Electro polisher from Metal Science Technologies Pty Ltd

IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND COMPANY

Product Name mepBLITz Polishing Solution B30
Company Name Metal Science Technologies Pty Ltd
Address 10a Jones Lane Teven NSW Australia 2478
Telephone Number Tel: 0419 408 797 /02 66878075

Metal Science Technologies Pty Ltd does not warrant that this product is suitable for any other use or purpose than with a mepBLITz machine. Preliminary testing of the product before use or application is recommended. Any reliance or purported reliance upon Metal Science Technologies Pty Ltd with respect to any skill or judgment or advice in relation to the suitability of this product of any other purpose is disclaimed.

Recommended Use: Cleaning and polishing stainless steel and other metals

HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: mepBLITz Polishing Solution B30
Classified as hazardous according to criteria of NOHSC
Classified as Dangerous goods according to ADG code

Proper Shipping Name

PHOSPHORIC ACID + CITRIC ACID

Other Names

PHOSPHORIC ACID <35% + CITRIC ACID <20%

UN Number 1805

DG Class 8

Packing Group III

Hazchem Code 2R

Poisons Schedule S6

Acid Use Fertilizer; manufacturer of phosphate fertilizers and salts, polyphosphates, detergents, pharmaceutical chemicals, activated carbon, animal feed, ceramics, food additive, food processing, rust inhibitors, wax and rubber latex; also used in electro polishing, engraving and photoengraving, printing, metal cleaning, sugar refining and water treatment and laboratory reagent.

COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Characterization: Liquid

HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

Health Effects

Acute - Swallowed Burns to the mouth and throat, pain in the stomach, difficulty in breathing, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and convulsions; in severe cases, collapse and death.

Acute - Eye Mists may cause eye irritation. When splashed in the eyes, concentrated solutions can cause burns and permanent eye damage.

Acute - Skin Concentrated acid solutions can cause burns.

Acute - Inhaled Vapour or mist can cause irritation of the nose and throat.

Chronic - Dermatitis may occur from prolonged or repeated skin contact.

First Aid

Swallowed: Rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately. Give water to drink. DO NOT induce vomiting. Seek immediate medical assistance.

Eye Seek immediate medical assistance. Immediately irrigate with copious quantity of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids to be held open.

Skin Remove contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. Wash affected areas with copious quantities of water immediately. Seek immediate medical advice.

Inhaled Remove source of contamination or move victim to fresh air. Seek immediate medical attention.

First Aid Facilities

Maintain eyewash fountain and drench facilities in work area.

Other Information

If poisoning occurs, contact a Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

Phone 13 1126 from anywhere in Australia

Advice to Doctor: Treat symptomatically as for strong acids. Consult Poisons Information Centre.

PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

Exposure Limits Name,mg/m3 (STEL),ppm (STEL),mg/m3 (TWA), ppm (TWA),TWAFootnote

Phosphoric acid	3	1
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Other Exposure

Info: No exposure standards have been established for this material by the NOHSC however an exposure standard for the constituent Phosphoric acid is listed below

STEL: 3 mg/m3 - - Worksafe Aust.

A time weighted average (TWA) has been established for Phosphoric acid (Worksafe Aust) of 1 mg/m3. The corresponding STEL level is 3 mg/m3. The STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that should not be exceeded for more than 15 minutes and should not be repeated for more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. The exposure value at the TWA is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week.

Eng. Controls In industrial situations maintain the concentrations values below the TWA. This may be achieved by process modification, use of local exhaust ventilation, capturing substances at the source, or other methods.

Respiratory Protection (AS/NZS 1716)

Where ventilation is inadequate, respiratory protection may be required. Avoid breathing dust, vapours or mists. Respiratory protection should comply with AS 1716 - Respiratory Protective Devices and be selected in accordance with AS 1715 - Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure levels. In event of emergency or planned entry into unknown concentrations a positive pressure, full-face piece SCBA should be used. If respiratory protection is required, institute a complete respiratory protection program including selection, fit testing, training, maintenance and inspection.

Eye Protection: The use of a face shield, chemical goggles or safety glasses with side shield protection as appropriate. Must comply with Australian Standards AS 1337 and be selected and used in accordance with AS 1336.

Glove Type Hand protection should comply with AS 2161, Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

Clothing Clean clothing or protective clothing should be worn, preferably with and apron. Clothing for protection against chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection against Hazardous Chemicals.

Footwear Safety boots in industrial situations is advisory, foot protection should comply with AS 2210, Occupational protective footwear - Guide to selection, care and use.

Work/Hygienic Practices

Always wash hands before smoking, eating or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.

Flammability

Fire Hazards Non combustible material.

SAFE HANDLING INFORMATION

Storage and Transport Storage

Precautions:

Store in well ventilated area. Store away from foodstuffs. Keep containers securely sealed and protected against physical damage. Store above 15 °C.

Transport Information. This is a Class 8 Corrosive substance according to Australian Code for Transport of dangerous Goods by road and rail. Class * corrosive substances are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following:

- | | |
|--|---|
| Class 1, Explosives | Class 6, Toxic substances where Class 6 |
| Class 4.3, Dangerous when wet substances | are cyanides |
| Class 5.1& 5.2, Oxidising agents and Organic peroxides | Class 7; and are incompatible with food and food packaging in any quantity. |
| | Class 8, goods are strong acids, |

Storage Regulations

Refer Australian Standard AS 3780 - 1994 'The storage and handling of corrosive substances'.

Proper Shipping Name

PHOSPHORIC ACID

EPG Number 8A1

IERG Number 37

Packaging Method

5.9.8RT8

Spills & Disposal Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flame) within at least 50m. Do NOT touch or walk through this product. Do NOT touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Stop leak if safe to do so. Prevent entry into waterways, drains, and confined areas. Cover with DRY earth, sand or other non-combustible material followed by plastic sheet to minimize spreading or contact with rain.

DO NOT GET WATER INSIDE CONTAINERS.

Fire/Explosion Hazard

Material does not burn. Fire or heat will produce irritating, poisonous and/or corrosive gases. Containers may explode when heated. Some may ignite combustibles (wood, paper, clothing, etc.) Contact with metals may evolve flammable hydrogen gas.

Fire Fighting Procedures

Small fire: Use dry chemical, CO2 or water spray.

Large fire: Use water spray, fog or foam - Do NOT use water jets.

If safe to do so move undamaged containers from the fire area. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after the fire is out. Avoid getting water inside the containers.

Fire Fighting Precautions

Wear SCBA and chemical splash suit. Fully encapsulating, gas-tight suits should be worn for maximum protection. Structural firefighter's uniform is NOT effective for these materials.

Hazchem Code 2R

OTHER INFORMATION

Toxicology Oral LD50 (rat): 1,530 mg/kg (anhydrous).

Dermal LD50 (rabbit): 2,740 mg/kg (anhydrous).

Risk Statement R34 Causes burns.

Safety Statement S26 In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.

S45 In case of accident or if you feel unwell seek medical advice immediately

Hazard Category Corrosive

References Commonwealth Department of Health and Aged Care, 'Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons No. 18', Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra 2002.

Lewis, Richard J. Sr. 'Hawley's Condensed Chemical Dictionary 13th. Ed.', Rev., John Wiley & Sons, Inc., NY, 1997.

National Road Transport Commission, 'Australian Dangerous Goods Code 6th. Ed.', AGPS, Canberra, 1998.

South Australia Government, 'Approved Code of Practice for the Labelling of Workplace Substances', 1995.

Standards Australia, 'SAA/SNZ HB76:1997 Dangerous Goods - Initial Emergency Response Guide', Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand, 1997.

Worksafe Australia, 'Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008(1999)]', AusInfo, Canberra 1999.

Worksafe Australia, 'List of Designated Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:10005(1999)]', AusInfo, Canberra 1999.

Worksafe Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Workplace Substances [NOHSC:2012(1994)]', AGPS, Canberra 1994.

Worksafe Australia, 'National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment [NOHSC:1003(1995)]', AusInfo, Canberra 1995.

User Codes User Code

Risk Phrases 34

Safety phrases S26/S45

First Aid Phrases A,G3,E2,S1

CAS No. 7664-38-2

Empirical Formula & Structural Formula

H3 P O4

CONTACT POINT

Contact Metal Science Technologies Pty Ltd Ph. 0419 408797 02 66809963

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End Of MSDS. Feb 2008