

Safety Data Sheet **So Brite**



1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name: So Brite

Recommended Use: Textile cleaning, rust removal, metal cleaning.

Supplier: Genesis Industrial Pty Ltd, 6 Ginger Street, Paget 4740 **Phone No:** 07 4999 9743

Emergency Phone No - 13 11 26 – Poisons Information Centre

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for transport by Road and Rail; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

This material is hazardous according to Safe Work Australia; HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.

Classification of the substance or mixture:

Acute Oral Toxicity - Category 4

Acute Dermal Toxicity - Category 4

Eye Damage - Category 1

SIGNAL WORD: DANGER



Hazard Statement(s):

H302+H312 Harmful if swallowed or in contact with skin.

H318 Causes serious eye damage.

Prevention:

P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P280 Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.

Other Hazards

Other Hazards Not Contributing to the Classification: Not available

Unknown Acute Toxicity Not applicable

Response:

P301+P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

P330 Rinse mouth.

P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. P363 Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

P322 Specific measures (see First Aid Measures on Safety Data Sheet).

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.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

Poisons Schedule (SUSMP): S6 Poison.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Components	CAS Number	Proportion
Water	7732-18-5	>60% -
Oxalic Acid	144-62-7	10-<30%
Other non hazardous ingredients		0-<10%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 131 126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.

Inhalation:

Remove victim from area of exposure - avoid becoming a casualty. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. Allow patient to assume most comfortable position and keep warm. Keep at rest until fully recovered. Seek medical advice if effects persist.

Skin Contact:

If skin or hair contact occurs, immediately remove any contaminated clothing and wash skin and hair thoroughly with running water. If swelling, redness, blistering or irritation occurs seek medical assistance.

Eye Contact:

Immediately wash in and around the eye area with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids to be held apart. Remove clothing if contaminated and wash skin. Urgently seek medical assistance. Transport promptly to hospital or medical centre.

Ingestion:

Rinse mouth with water. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water. Seek immediate medical assistance.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:

Treat symptomatically. Can cause corneal burns.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media:

Not combustible, however, if material is involved in a fire use: Fine water spray, normal foam, dry agent (carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder).

Specific hazards arising from the substance or mixture:

Non-combustible material.

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters:

Decomposes on heating emitting toxic fumes. Fire fighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing if risk of exposure to products of decomposition. Keep containers cool with water spray.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency procedures/Environmental precautions:

Clear area of all unprotected personnel. If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services.

Personal precautions/Protective equipment/Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:

Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contact. Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

This material is a Scheduled Poison S6 and must be stored, maintained and used in accordance with the relevant regulations.

Precautions for safe handling:

Avoid skin and eye contact and breathing in dust. Avoid handling which leads to dust formation.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated place and out of direct sunlight. Store away from foodstuffs. Store away from incompatible materials described in Section 10. Keep containers closed when not in use - check regularly for spills.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control Parameters:

Oxalic acid: 8hr TWA = 1 mg/m³, 15 min STEL = 2 mg/m³

As published by Safe Work Australia Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants.

TWA - The time-weighted average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week.

STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) - the airborne concentration of a particular substance calculated as a time-weighted average over 15 minutes, which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight hour work day. According to current knowledge this concentration should neither impair the health of, nor cause undue discomfort to, nearly all workers.

These Workplace Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These workplace exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

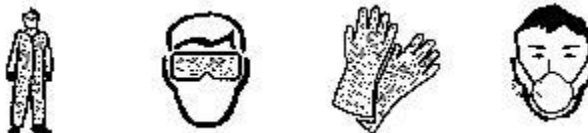
Appropriate engineering controls:

Ensure ventilation is adequate to maintain air concentrations below Workplace Exposure Standards. If inhalation risk exists: Use with local exhaust ventilation or while wearing dust mask. Keep containers closed when not in use.

Individual protection measures, such as Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

The selection of PPE is dependent on a detailed risk assessment. The risk assessment should consider the work situation, the physical form of the chemical, the handling methods, and environmental factors.

OVERALLS, SAFETY SHOES, CHEMICAL GOGGLES, GLOVES, DUST MASK.



Wear overalls, chemical goggles and impervious gloves. Avoid generating and inhaling dusts. If determined by a risk assessment an inhalation risk exists, wear a dust mask/respirator meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storage or re-use.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state:	Liquid
Colour:	White to Clear
Odour:	Odourless
Solubility:	Soluble in water , glycerol and alcohol. Partially soluble in ether. Insoluble in chloroform, petroleum ether and benzene .
Specific Gravity:	1.65 @20°C
Relative Vapour Density (air=1):	Not available
Vapour Pressure (20 °C):	<0.14 Pa
Flash Point (°C):	Not applicable
Flammability Limits (%):	Not available
Autoignition Temperature (°C):	Not available
Melting Point/Range (°C):	101.5
Decomposition Point (°C):	Not available
pH:	1.3 (0.1M solution)

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity:	Reacts exothermically with alkalis. Reacts with strong oxidising agents. Hygroscopic: absorbs moisture or water from surrounding air.
Chemical stability:	Stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.
Possibility of hazardous reactions:	Accelerated decomposition occurs when mixed with strong oxidising agents. Vigorous reaction may occur with alkalis yielding heat and pressure, and with acid chlorides producing toxic fumes. May react violently with alkali metals producing flammable hydrogen gas. Reacts strongly with oxidising agents, especially sodium chlorite and sodium hypochlorite. Can react with some silver compounds to form explosive silver oxalates. Dry oxalic acid is not corrosive to metals. Corrosive to metals in the presence of moisture.
Conditions to avoid:	Avoid alkali material in storage and in use. Avoid exposure to moisture.
Incompatible materials:	Incompatible with alkalis. Incompatible with strong oxidising agents. Incompatible with most metals in the presence of moisture.
Hazardous decomposition products	Hydrogen. Carbon monoxide. Oxygen, which will support combustion.

Classification of the substance or mixture:

Acute Oral Toxicity - Category 4
Acute Dermal Toxicity - Category 4
Eye Damage - Category 1

Hazard Statement(s):

H302+H312 Harmful if swallowed or in contact with skin.
H318 Causes serious eye damage.

Poisons Schedule (SUSMP): S6 Poison.

This material is listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

Section 16. Other Information

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 must review this SDS in the context of how the product will be handled in the workplace and in conjunction with other materials. If clarification or further information is needed to ensure that an appropriate risk assessment can be made, the user should contact this company.

Contact Person/Point Genesis Industrial Pty Ltd, Technical Manager