

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## SEPTONE ALIBRITE

Infosafe No.: 5APH3  
ISSUED Date : 10/07/2017  
ISSUED by: ITW AAMTECH

### 1. IDENTIFICATION

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**GHS Product Identifier**

SEPTONE ALIBRITE

**Product Code**

ATA1, ATA5, ATA20

**Company Name**

ITW AAMTECH (ABN 63 004 235 063)

**Address**

1-9 NINA LINK DANDENONG SOUTH  
VIC 3175 AUSTRALIA

**Telephone/Fax Number**

Tel: 1800 177 989

Fax: +61 2 9725 4698; 1800 308 556

**Emergency phone number**

1800 638 556; 1800 039 008; 0800 2436 2255

**E-mail Address**

info@aamtech.com.au

**Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use**

Aluminium and stainless steel cleaner.

**Disclaimer**

Website: [www.aamtech.com.au](http://www.aamtech.com.au)

\*

New Zealand

Autoserv NZ Ltd

2/38 Trugood Drive, East Tamaki, Auckland

Tel: 0800 438 996

Email: [warehouse@autoserv.co.nz](mailto:warehouse@autoserv.co.nz)

### 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

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**GHS classification of the substance/mixture**

Hazardous according to the criteria of the Globally Harmonised System(GHS)of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

Corrosive to Metals: Category 1

Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 2A

**Signal Word (s)**

WARNING

**Hazard Statement (s)**

Causes serious eye irritation.

May be corrosive to metals.

**Pictogram (s)**

Corrosion, Exclamation mark



#### Precautionary statement – Prevention

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

Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

#### Precautionary statement – Response

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

#### Precautionary statement – Storage

Keep only in original container.

#### Other Information

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

#### Information on Composition

This product contains Sulphuric Acid 46 g/L and Ammonium Bifluoride 28 g/L. The Ammonium Bifluoride dissociates to produce a solution containing Hydrofluoric Acid 9.8 g/L (0.98% w/v).

#### Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Sulphuric acid	7664-93-9	1-<5 %
Ammonium bifluoride	1341-49-7	1-<5 %
Hydrogen Fluoride (Hydrofluoric acid as F)	7664-39-3	0-<1 %
Water and other ingredients not considered hazardous	n/a	Balance

### 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

#### First Aid Measures

General Recommendations:

Seek medical advice immediately in all cases

Personal protective equipment (respirator, gloves, etc.) required for rescuers of victims

In case of product splashing into eyes and face, treat eyes first

Decontaminate the victim first (HANDLE PATIENT AND ALL CONTAMINATED CLOTHING WITH HF RESISTANT GLOVES.)

\*

The effect of HF, i.e. the onset of pain, particularly in dilute solutions, may not be felt for up to 24 hours. It is important that workers have immediate access to the antidote (calcium gluconate) both on and off the worksite in order to apply it as soon as possible. Instructions should be given for the worker not to use the gel in the eye and the worker to still seek medical attention regardless of how minor the contact. The calcium combines with the fluoride to form the insoluble calcium fluoride thus preventing the fluoride from entering the intact skin and causing tissue damage.

#### Inhalation

Rescuers should wear respiratory protection. Remove the victim from the source of exposure. Transport subject lying down, with the head higher than the body, to a quiet, uncontaminated and well ventilated location. Four effervescent calcium gluconate tablets should be administered by mouth every two hours until the victim is admitted to hospital.

\*

Administer oxygen (2.5% calcium gluconate if available, can be oxygen nebulised with trained personnel) or cardiopulmonary resuscitation if necessary and as soon as possible. If patient is unconscious, give artificial respiration. Note: Mouth to mouth resuscitation is not recommended. Keep warm (blanket). Exposure to hydrofluoric acid may cause delayed reaction. Under no

circumstances should the victim be allowed to return home or back to work until examined and discharged by a doctor because of the possibility of delayed symptoms.

#### **Ingestion**

Consult a physician immediately in all cases. Take to a hospital. Do NOT induce vomiting. Rinse mouth with water then give water to drink.

#### **Skin**

Seek immediate medical attention in all cases of skin contact no matter how minor. Immediately remove contaminated clothing. Flush skin under running water for 15 minutes. Apply calcium gluconate gel every 15 minutes until the pain subsides or until medical treatment is available. For large or severe burns, four effervescent calcium gluconate tablets should be administered by mouth every two hours until the victim is admitted to hospital. Keep warm (blanket). Launder contaminated clothing and protective equipment before re-use.

#### **Eye contact**

Hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Apply calcium gluconate eye drops. Seek immediate medical attention. Do NOT use calcium gluconate skin burn treatments in the eye.

#### **First Aid Facilities**

A First Aid Kit should be readily available in case of injury caused by this product. This kit should contain:

\* 3% Calcium Gluconate gel (for skin injuries)

The kit should be transported to the attending medical doctor, along with a copy of this Material Safety Data Sheet.

#### **Advice to Doctor**

Inhalation: Acute respiratory failure may develop requiring airway support, 100% oxygen and positive end expiratory pressure treatment for pulmonary oedema. In addition, treatments and monitoring for systemic fluoride poisoning described above may be required.

\*

Skin contact: Calcium gluconate gel applied topically will often relieve the pain and reduce the injury. Exposure of subungual tissue may require the removal of the nail in order to treat adequately. Continued pain and destruction may be treated by subcutaneous administration of calcium gluconate. Arterial calcium perfusions have been used.

Systemic fluoride poisoning can result from dermal exposure, particularly with extensive exposures. The treatment described above needs to be considered. Early removal of skin may need to be considered in cases of extensive skin damage and refractory hypocalcaemia.

Continue application of the calcium gluconate gel to the skin for 15 minutes after the pain has completely subsided. This may require several hours but, providing improvement in the lesions and symptoms continues, massaging with the gel should be continued. In cases where a thick necrotic coagulum has formed, it may act as a barrier and prevent the penetration of the gel. This will be indicated by lack of improvement. In these cases, the necrotic tissue should be excised and the gel massaged into the base of the burn, taking usual aseptic precautions.

If the burn fails to respond to the calcium gluconate gel, injection of a sterile 10% solution of calcium gluconate into and under the burn should be considered. Relief of pain is an indication that sufficient solution has been injected. Because of this, an anaesthetic should not be given except in situations where the skin is tightly adherent to the underlying tissues. In these cases, a general anaesthetic should be given as local anaesthesia is contra-indicated.

Once symptoms have subsided, the burn should be covered with a sterile dressing. If the pain recurs, the patient should return for further symptomatic treatment.

In cases of large areas of skin contamination, for example, greater than 65 sq cm, six effervescent tablets, each containing 400 mg calcium and 20 mg ascorbic acid, should be given in water by mouth every two hours until the patient is admitted to hospital.

Serum calcium and / or magnesium may have to be replaced intravenously if indicated by clinical signs or by electrolyte monitoring. Systemic administration is by the slow intravenous route.

\*

Eye contact: Irrigation with water and isotonic saline and obtain an ophthalmologic consultation.

\*

Ingestion: Nasogastric suction with calcium gluconate solution may reduce systemic fluoride toxicity. The possibility of chemical burns to the gastrointestinal tract needs to be kept in mind. Acute systemic fluoride poisoning may cause profound hypocalcaemia (hypomagnesaemia) requiring intravenous calcium (magnesium) therapy. Electrocardiogram results and blood calcium / magnesium need to be monitored in acute systemic fluoride poisoning.

## **5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

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#### **Suitable Extinguishing Media**

Use the extinguisher appropriate to the principal fire hazard or to the source of the fire.

### Hazards from Combustion Products

If this product is involved in a fire, the water contained in it may evaporate, leaving a residue which may combust. During combustion, the residue may produce corrosive fumes of fluorides, as well as carbon monoxide and other unidentifiable organic compounds.

### Special Protective Equipment for fire fighters

If this product is involved in a fire, firefighters are to wear full protective equipment including self contained breathing apparatus, a full acid resistant suit, PVC gloves and enclosed footwear

### Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical

This product may liberate hydrogen gas on contact with metals, thus creating a fire and explosion hazard. Potential sources of ignition should be excluded from the immediate area.

### Hazchem Code

2XE

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### Spills & Disposal

Personal protective equipment as outlined in Section 8 must be worn. Do not walk through spilled material. Work upwind. Remove all sources of ignition. Increase ventilation. Evacuate all unnecessary personnel. If possible contain the spill. Place inert absorbent such as vermiculite, sand or dirt (but not sawdust) onto the material. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect the material and place into a suitable labelled HDPE container. Do not dilute material but contain. Mop up the remaining material and place into the same container. Prevent the spillage from entering the sewerage system or waterways.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### Precautions for Safe Handling

Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet.

Ensure that ventilation is adequate to maintain the work atmosphere below the exposure limits.

Do not carry in open containers.

Avoid generation of mists or aerosols.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dry place away from direct heat and sunlight.

Keep containers securely sealed and protected against physical damage.

Store in dangerous goods approved plastic containers away from foodstuffs, oxidising agents and alkalis. Must be stored in accordance with AS3780.

Highly corrosive

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### Occupational exposure limit values

Substance	Regulations	Exposure Duration	Exposure Limit	Units	Notes
Sulphuric acid		TWA	1	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Sulphuric acid		STEL	3	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Hydrogen Fluoride (Hydrofluoric acid as F)		TWA	3	ppm	Peak limitation
Hydrogen Fluoride (Hydrofluoric acid as F)		TWA	2.6	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Peak limitation

### Appropriate Engineering Controls

Use only in well ventilated areas.

### Personal Protective Equipment

Wear PVC gloves, chemical goggles and/or a face shield, an acid resistant apron and enclosed footwear. Wear an acid resistant respirator to AS 1716 if spray mists are produced during use. It is recommended that a shirt with long sleeves and long trousers be worn. Always wash skin, clothing and protective equipment after using this product.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### Appearance

Clear pink liquid, sharp acidic odour.

### Boiling Point

100°C

### Solubility in Water

Complete

### Specific Gravity

1.035 @ 25°C

### pH

2.5

### Evaporation Rate

As for Water

### Volatile Component

94% w/v

### Flash Point

This product will not flash and does not support combustion.

### Flammability

This product is not flammable under the conditions of use and does not support combustion. However, the product will liberate Hydrogen gas on contact with metals, thus creating a fire and explosion hazard. Potential sources of ignition should be excluded from the immediate area.

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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### Chemical Stability

Considered stable to heat and light. For extended storage life, store below 30°C and keep out of direct sunlight.

### Incompatible materials

Strong alkalis, strong oxidising agents, anionic surfactants.

### Hazardous Polymerization

Will not occur.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### Ingestion

Corrosive to the mouth and digestive tract. May cause severe internal damage.

### Inhalation

Spray mists are corrosive to the nose and respiratory tract.

### Skin

Corrosive to skin tissue and may cause severe chemical burns which are extremely painful. Injuries caused by contact with this product may not become apparent for several hours.

### Eye

Corrosive and may cause severe and permanent damage to the eyes.

### Chronic Effects

Chronic exposure to excessive quantities of gaseous hydrogen fluoride results in nausea, vomiting, loss of appetite and diarrhoea or constipation. Fluorosis and other chronic effects may result from significant acute exposures. Systemic fluoride poisoning can cause hypocalcaemia, which may lead to cardiac arrhythmias and death.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### Short Summary of Assessment of Environmental Impact

The cationic surfactant contained in this product is expected to be rapidly removed from effluents by absorption onto suspended particles and by interaction with the large excess of anionic surfactants commonly present in effluents. In the absence of the above factors, biodegradation will still occur reasonably rapidly at low concentrations.

\*

Sulfuric acid is a strong acid. It will ultimately react with calcium and magnesium in water to form sulphate salts. Sulphate-reducing bacteria are known to utilize sulphuric acid (IUCLID 2000). The toxicity of sulphuric acid to aquatic organisms is related to the effects on the pH of the medium, with the LC50 for crustaceans and fish reached when the pH decreases to 3.5.

\*

In water, hydrogen fluoride associates with various elements present in the water, mainly with aluminium in freshwater and calcium and magnesium in seawater, then the fluoride salts settle into the sediment where they are strongly attached to sediment particles.

\*

When deposited on land, fluorides are strongly retained by soil, forming strong associations with soil components. Leaching removes only a small amount of fluorides from soils. Fluorides may be taken up from soil and accumulate in plants. Animals that eat fluoride-containing plants may accumulate fluoride. Fluorides accumulate primarily in the bones or shell rather than in edible meat of animals.

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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### Waste Disposal

Recycle if possible. Otherwise, dispose of large amounts in a chemical dump according to local statutory authority requirements. For small amounts, wash the product to the drain with a large excess of water.

### Container Disposal

Empty containers are recyclable. Note - empty containers are still regarded as containing dangerous goods unless the product is thoroughly rinsed (3 water rinses) from the container and the label is removed or destroyed.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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### Transport Information

Dangerous Goods of Class 8 Corrosives are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following: - Class 1, Class 4.3, Class 5, Class 6, if the Class 6 dangerous goods are cyanides and the Class 8 dangerous goods are alkalis and Class 7.

### U.N. Number

2922

### UN proper shipping name

CORROSIVE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S.CONTAINS HYDROFLUORIC ACID & SULFURIC ACID

### Transport hazard class(es)

8

### Sub.Risk

6.1

### Packing Group

II

### Hazchem Code

2XE

### EPG Number

8C1

### IERG Number

37

### UN Number (Air Transport, ICAO)

2922

**IATA/ICAO Proper Shipping Name**

CORROSIVE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S. - (CONTAINS HYDROFLUORIC ACID AND SULFURIC ACID)

**IATA/ICAO Hazard Class**

8

**IATA/ICAO Packing Group**

II

**IATA/ICAO Sub Risk**

6.1

**LIMITED QUANTITY - Max Net Quantity/Pkge**

1L (ADG Code - Road & Rail Transport)

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1L (IMDG - Sea Transport)

\*

0.5L (IATA Air Transport - Passenger and Cargo)

**LIMITED QUANTITY - Packing Instruction**

IATA Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y840

**IMDG UN No**

2922

**IMDG Hazard Class**

8

**IMDG Pack. Group**

II

**IMDG Subsidiary Risk**

6.1

**IMDG Marine pollutant**

No

**IMDG EMS**

F-A, S-B

**Other Information**

IMDG Stowage and segregation: Category B. Clear of living quarters.

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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**Poisons Schedule**

S6

**Australia (AICS)**

All components listed.

Hydrofluoric acid has been investigated by NICNAS as a Priority Existing Chemical - refer PEC19.

**Other Information**

Full HSNO Classification Details:

6.1D, 6.3A, 6.4A, 6.9A, 8.1A, 9.3B(hydrofluoric acid <1%)

Group Standard: Cleaning Products (Corrosive) Group Standard 2006.

HSNO Approval Number: HSR002526.

Approved handler requirements:

Substances covered under this Group Standard will not require an approved handler.

Emergency Management Regulations:

Level 1: Labelling required when any amount is present in a workplace

Level 2: SDS is required when 0.1L is present in a work place. Fire extinguisher is not required.

Level 3: Emergency response plans, secondary containment required when 1,000L is stored.

Toxic signage required when 1,000L present in the workplace.

Corrosive signage required when 250L present in the workplace.

Ecotoxic signage required when 1,000L present in the workplace.

Tracking requirement: Not required

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

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### Date of preparation or last revision of SDS

Replaces SDS dated 15 Nov 2016

### References

Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals,ST/SG/AC.10/30, United Nations 2003

Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.

International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code.

International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulations.

Supplier Safety Data Sheets

### Contact Person/Point

Australia:

24 HOUR EMERGENCY CONTACT (Chemical Safety International): 1 800 638 556

Poisons Information Centre (Australia): 13 11 26

New Zealand:

24 HOUR EMERGENCY CONTACT (Chemical Safety International): 0800 154 666

NZ National Poisons Centre (24 Hour): 0800 764 766

### DISCLAIMER:

This Safety Data Sheet summarises at the date of issue to the best of our knowledge, the health and safety hazards of the product and how to safely handle and use the product.

As ITW AAMTech cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product is used, customers are encouraged, prior to usage, to assess and control the risks associated with their use of the product.

Data sheets from unauthorised sources may contain information that is no longer current or accurate.

This SDS is valid for 5 years from date of issue. However, this version may be revoked and revised at any time, and users should contact ITW AAMTech to ensure they are in possession of the latest version.

### Signature of Preparer/Data Service

AMS

## END OF SDS

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