

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Supplier Name:	NITRO SIBIR AUSTRALIA
Address:	Unit 218, 396 Scarborough Beach Road Osborne Park, WESTERN AUSTRALIA 6017
Telephone:	+61 417772219
Fax:	Not applicable
Emergency:	1800 884 289
Synonyms:	Acetic Acid solution, more than 10% and less than 50% by acid, by mass
Use:	Sensitising agent for POLAR SX and POLAR UX Bulk Emulsions
SDS Date:	May, 2018
TDS:	Not applicable

2. Hazards Identification

Classified as hazardous according to Safe Work Australia: HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL.

Classified as Dangerous Goods according to the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code: DANGEROUS GOODS.

Classification of the Substance or Mixture:

Acute Hazard to the Aquatic Environment – Category 3

Acute Toxicity (Dermal) – Category 4

Corrosive to Metals – Category 1

Serious Eye Damage / Irritation – Category 1

Skin Corrosion/Irritation – Category 1C

Signal Word: Danger



Corrosive



Danger

Hazard Statement(s):

H290: May be corrosive to metals

H312: Harmful in contact with skin

H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

H318: Causes serious eye damage

H402: Harmful to aquatic life

Precautionary Statement(s):

Prevention:

P234: Keep only in original container

P260: Do not breathe gas / mist / vapours / spray

P264: Wash hands thoroughly after handling

P273: Avoid release to the environment

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

Response:

P301+P330+P331: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

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

P303+P361+P353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

P304+P340: IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position 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.

P310: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician.

P363: Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

P390: Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.

Storage:

P405: Store locked up

P406: Store in corrosive resistant container with a resistant inner liner.

Disposal:

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

POISONS SCHEDULE (SUSMP): Schedule 5.

3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS	Proportion
Acetic Acid (C ₂ H ₄ O ₂)	64-19-7	30 - 50%
Water	7732-18-5	to 100%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

- Eye:** If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the non-affected eye. In all cases of eye contamination, it is sensible to seek medical advice and/or attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury to be undertaken only by a skilled professional.
- Inhalation:** If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. To protect rescuer, use a Type A (organic vapour) respirator or an air-line respirator (in poorly ventilated areas). Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. DO NOT use mouth-to-mouth method. Seek immediate medical attention. Affected individual needs complete rest and must be kept under observation even if no symptoms manifest.
- Ingestion:** Rinse mouth. DO NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration of liquid in to the lungs. Seek immediate medical attention. For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (131 126 Australia wide) or a doctor. Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- Skin:** If contact with skin or hair occurs, immediately remove any contaminated clothing and wash skin and hair thoroughly with running water. If redness, swelling, blistering or irritation occurs, seek medical advice. For skin burns, flood burnt area with plenty of water and cover with a clean, dry dressing. Seek immediate medical attention.

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Advice to Doctor: CORROSIVE POISONING TREATMENT. Immediate treatment preferably in a hospital is mandatory. It is also important to attempt to discover the chemical substance/s 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 into contact with it. Attempting gastric lavage may result in perforating either the oesophagus or the stomach. Immediately dilute the corrosive substance by having the patient drink milk or water. If the trachea has been damaged, tracheostomy 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.

First Aid Facilities: Eye wash facilities and safety shower should be available.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

General Measures: If safe to do so, remove containers from the path of fire. Containers exposed to intense heat from fires should be cooled with water to prevent vapour pressure build-up which could result in container rupture.

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Use water spray, alcohol resistant-foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.

Hazards from Combustion Products: May emit toxic gases (acetic acid, hydrocarbons, carbon oxides) may be emitted when heated to decomposition. Vapour may form explosive mixtures with air.

Flammability: Not flammable.

Precautions for Fire Fighters and Special Protective Equipment: Evacuate area and contact emergency services. Toxic gases may be emitted in a fire situation. Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots and gloves) or chemical splash suit, when combatting fire.

HAZCHEM CODE: 2R
2: Fine Water Spray.
R: Liquid-Tight chemical protective suit with breathing apparatus.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

General Response: Avoid direct contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Do not breathe vapour or fumes. Avoid ignition sources. Ventilate area to dispel residual vapour or fumes.

Spillage: Use personal protective equipment. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Eliminate all ignition sources. Contain spillage. Neutralise with sodium carbonate or crushed limestone. Cover / absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material, vermiculite or similar, collect and place in suitable container for treatment and/or disposal. Flush area with water to remove trace residue. Water may be used to flush spills away from fire exposures and to dilute spills. Water streams should not be directed to the liquid, as this will cause the liquid to boil and generate more vapour. Dike and collect water used to fight fire for neutralisation before release.

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Environmental Protection Measures:	Prevent entry into drains or waterways, dike if needed. If product does enter a waterway, advise the Environmental Protection Authority or your local waste authority.
Personal Protection Measures:	Personnel involved in the clean up should wear full protective clothing. Avoid direct contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Do not breathe vapour or fumes. Avoid ignition sources. Ventilate area to dispel residual vapour or fumes. As this chemical is corrosive, wear protective clothing, boots, impervious gloves and safety glasses.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling:	Do not breathe vapour or mist. Wear protective gloves / clothing and eye / face protection. Ground and secure containers when dispensing or pouring product. Use explosion proof equipment and non-sparking tools. Keep away from heat and flame. Do not eat, drink or smoke. Use in a well ventilated place. Use protective clothing commensurate with exposure levels. Ensure an eye wash and safety shower are available and ready for use. Observe good personal hygiene practices. Wash thoroughly after handling. Avoid prolonged or repeated exposure.
Storage:	Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use. Protect against physical damage and inspect regularly for damage or leaks. Store away from incompatible materials as listed in section 10 of this MSDS. Store in a flame proof area. Keep away from ignition sources such as heat, lighting, strong oxidising agents, and strong bases. This product is classified UN 2790 and is a dangerous good, class 8 (corrosive) according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. Container type / packaging must comply with all applicable local, state and federal legislation. Store in original packaging as approved by the manufacturer. Do not use aluminium, mild steel or galvanised containers.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Limits:	The following workplace exposure standard for airborne contaminants has been established:
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Substance	STEL		TWA		R
	ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³	
Acetic Acid (C ₂ H ₄ O ₂)	15	37	10	25	S

These 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 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.

TWA (Time Weighted Average): The average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week.

STEL (Short Time Exposure Limit): The average airborne concentration over a 15-minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight-hour working day.

Biological Limit Values: No biological limit allocated.

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- Engineering Controls:** Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical ventilation is recommended. Maintain vapour levels below the recommended exposure standard. Facilities should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower.
- Respiratory Protection:** Where an inhalation risk exists, wear a Type A (organic vapour) respirator.
- Eye Protection:** Use splash-proof goggles or face protection as described in Australian Standard AS/NZS 1337: Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications. Final choice of appropriate eye/face protection will vary according to individual circumstances. Contact lenses should not be worn.
- Hand Protection:** Wear gloves of impervious material (PVC or neoprene), conforming to AS/NZS 2161: Occupational protective gloves – Selection, use and maintenance. Final choice of gloves will vary according to individual circumstances.
- Body Protection:** When using large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely, wear coveralls, rubber boots and a rubber apron.
- Work Hygiene:** Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are proximal to the workstation location. Remove immediately all contaminated clothing, rinse skin and water. Do not eat, drink or smoke in the workplace.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

- Appearance:** Clear, colourless liquid
- Odour:** Strong 'vinegar' odour, pungent
- Flash Point:** Not applicable
- Boiling Point:** 79 - 140°
- Melting Point:** Not applicable
- Evaporation Rate:** Not available
- pH:** Acidic
- Vapour Density:** Not available
- Specific Gravity:** Not available
- Solubility (water):** Miscible
- Vapour Pressure:** 45 torr (@ 25°C)
- Upper Explosion Limit:** Not applicable
- Lower Explosion Limit:** Not applicable
- Auto-ignition Temperature:** Not available
- Decomposition Temperature:** Not applicable
- Viscosity:** Not available
- Partition Coefficient:** Not applicable
- % Volatiles:** Not applicable

Reactions that Release Gases or Vapours: Reacts with metals liberating flammable hydrogen gas.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

General Information:	Corrosive liquid.
Chemical Stability:	Stable under recommended conditions of use.
Conditions to Avoid:	Avoid heat and moisture.
Chemical Incompatibility:	Reacts with strong acids, aliphatic amines, alkanolamines, alkylene oxides, epichlorohydrin, acetic anhydride, 2-aminoethanol, ammonia, ammonium nitrate, bromine pentafluoride, chlorosulphonic acid, chromic acid, chromium trioxide, ethylenediamine, ethyleneimine, hydrogen peroxide, isocyanates, oleum, perchloric permanganates, phosphorous isocyanate, phosphorous trichloride, sodium peroxide, xylene. Attacks many forms of rubber, plastics and coatings. Attacks cast iron, stainless steel and other metals forming flammable hydrogen gas. Avoid strong bases.
Hazardous Decomposition:	Oxides of carbon.
Hazardous Polymerisation:	Hazardous polymerisation has not been reported.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Inhalation:	Symptoms of exposure may include: nasal discharge, hoarseness, coughing, chest pain and breathing difficulty. Accumulation of fluid in the lungs (pulmonary oedema) may occur. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause respiratory tract damage. Immediate effects: Corrosive to the respiratory tract, causing pneumonia, a blood clot within a blood vessel. Long term effects: exposure can lead to chronic inflammation of the respiratory tract.
Ingestion:	Ingestion causes digestive tract burns. Symptoms of ingestion include: inflammation of the mouth, throat, oesophagus and/or stomach, nausea, vomiting, loss of appetite, gastrointestinal irritation and/or diarrhoea.
Skin:	Causes burns. Harmful if absorbed through the skin. Symptoms of exposure may include: Redness or discolouration, swelling, itching, burning or blistering of the skin. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause skin sensitisation and/or skin damage. Long-term effects: Can lead to darkening of the skin.
Eye:	Causes severe eye burns. May cause permanent eye damage. Symptoms of exposure may include: eye irritation, burning sensation, pain, watering and/or change of vision. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause injury to the eye.
Acute Toxicity:	No data available for this product.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Exotoxicity:	Fish toxicity: <i>Lepomis macrochirus</i> LC50: 75 mg/L/96 h Crustacea toxicity: <i>Artemia salina</i> EC 50: 32 mg/L/48 h
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Aquatic Toxicity:	No data available for this product.
Persistence / Degradability:	No information available for this product.
Mobility:	No information available on mobility for this product. Miscible with water.
Environmental Considerations:	Avoid contaminating drains and waterways.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal:	Dispose of waste product and packaging in accordance with all local, state and federal regulations. Packaging may be recycled at an approved facility.
Special Precautions For Landfill:	Handle contaminated packaging in the same way as the substance itself. Empty containers should be recycled or disposed of through an approved waste management facility. Contact a specialist disposal company or the local waste regulator for advice.

14. TRANSPORT CONSIDERATIONS

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code.



Classified as Class 8 (Corrosive) Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Dangerous Goods Code, UN2790, Corrosive Substances. Proper Shipping Name: Acetic Acid Solution with more than 10 percent and less than 50 percent acid, by mass.

Classified as Class 8 (Corrosive) Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for Transport by Sea, UN2790, Corrosive Substances. Proper Shipping Name: Acetic Acid Solution with more than 10 percent and less than 50 percent acid, by mass.

Classified as Class 8 (Corrosive) Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for Transport by Air, UN2790, Corrosive Substances. Proper Shipping Name: Acetic Acid Solution with more than 10 percent and less than 50 percent acid, by mass.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poisons Schedule:	Schedule 5 (according to the criteria in the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).
Inventory Listing(s):	All components are listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date:	May 2018
Reason(s) for Issue:	Changes to UN Classification for acetic acid UN 2790 definition.



The information contained in this SDS is believed to be accurate and has been obtained from sources considered reliable. Users of this information should make their own investigations to determine the suitability of the information for their particular use or situation. NITRO SIBIR AUSTRALIA does not in any way warrant or imply the applicability, viability or use of this information to any person, for use in any situation.

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