

Eutectic Magic Cleaner Fluid

Hazard Alert Code: **EXTREME**

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 15-Oct-2010
NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 85005
Version No:2.0
CD 2011/1 Page 1 of 16

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

Eutectic Magic Cleaner Fluid

SYNONYMS

"stainless steel electrolytic cleaner", "Callington Haven"

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains sulfuric acid)

PRODUCT USE

Electrolytic cleaning of stainless steel.

SUPPLIER

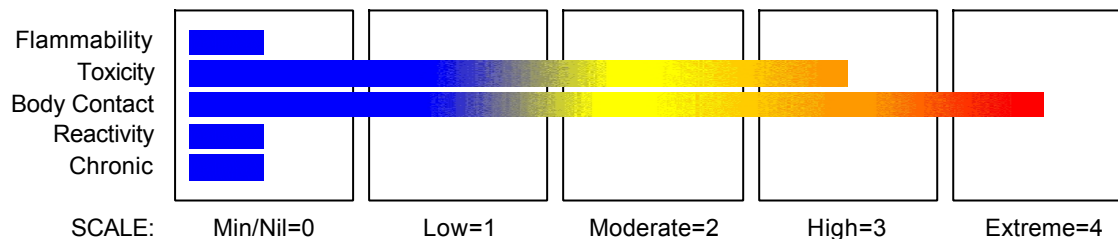
Company: Smenco Pty Ltd t/as Messer Eutectic
Australia
Address:
1 Longview Court
Thomastown
VIC, 3074
Australia
Telephone: 1300 728 422
Fax: 1300 728 420

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



continued...

Eutectic Magic Cleaner Fluid

Hazard Alert Code: **EXTREME**

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 15-Oct-2010
NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 85005
Version No:2.0
CD 2011/1 Page 2 of 16
Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

RISK

- Harmful if swallowed.
- Toxic by inhalation.
- Causes severe burns.
- Risk of serious damage to eyes.
- Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long- term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

SAFETY

- Keep locked up.
- Do not breathe gas/ fumes/ vapour/ spray.
- Avoid contact with eyes.
- Wear suitable protective clothing.
- In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.

- Use only in well ventilated areas.
- Keep container in a well ventilated place.
- To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water.
- Keep container tightly closed.
- This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
- Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
- Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
- In case of accident or if you feel unwell, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre (show label if possible).
- Use appropriate container to avoid environment contamination.
- Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.
- This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.
- In case of accident by inhalation: remove casualty to fresh air and keep at rest.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
phosphoric acid	7664-38-2	10-30
sulfuric acid	7664-93-9	10-30
water	7732-18-5	>60

NOTE: Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient information to allow CHEMWATCH assessment.

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious

continued...

Eutectic Magic Cleaner Fluid

Hazard Alert Code: **EXTREME**

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 15-Oct-2010
NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 85005
Version No:2.0
CD 2011/1 Page 3 of 16
Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
 - Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.
 - Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
 - Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
 - Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
 - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

- If skin contact occurs:
 - Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
 - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
 - Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- For acute or short term repeated exposures to strong acids:
 - Airway problems may arise from laryngeal edema and inhalation exposure. Treat with 100% oxygen initially.
 - Respiratory distress may require cricothyroidotomy if endotracheal intubation is contraindicated by excessive swelling
 - Intravenous lines should be established immediately in all cases where there is evidence of circulatory compromise.
 - Strong acids produce a coagulation necrosis characterised by formation of a coagulum (eschar) as a result of the desiccating action of the acid on proteins in specific tissues.

INGESTION:

- Immediate dilution (milk or water) within 30 minutes post ingestion is recommended.
- DO NOT attempt to neutralise the acid since exothermic reaction may extend the corrosive injury.
- Be careful to avoid further vomit since re-exposure of the mucosa to the acid is harmful. Limit fluids to one or two glasses in an adult.
- Charcoal has no place in acid management.
- Some authors suggest the use of lavage within 1 hour of ingestion.

SKIN:

- Skin lesions require copious saline irrigation. Treat chemical burns as thermal burns with non-adherent gauze and wrapping.
- Deep second-degree burns may benefit from topical silver sulfadiazine.

EYE:

- Eye injuries require retraction of the eyelids to ensure thorough irrigation of the conjunctival cul-de-sacs. Irrigation should last at least 20-30 minutes. DO NOT use neutralising agents or any other additives. Several litres of saline are required.
- Cycloplegic drops, (1% cyclopentolate for short-term use or 5% homatropine for longer term use) antibiotic drops, vasoconstrictive agents or artificial tears may be indicated dependent on the severity of the injury.

continued...

Eutectic Magic Cleaner Fluid

Hazard Alert Code: **EXTREME**

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 15-Oct-2010
NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 85005
Version No:2.0
CD 2011/1 Page 4 of 16
Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- Steroid eye drops should only be administered with the approval of a consulting ophthalmologist).
[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology].

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
- Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Non combustible.
 - Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
 - Acids may react with metals to produce hydrogen, a highly flammable and explosive gas.
 - Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
 - May emit corrosive, poisonous fumes. May emit acrid smoke.
- Other decomposition products include: phosphorus oxides (POx) and sulfur oxides (SOx).

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result.

HAZCHEM

2X

Personal Protective Equipment

Breathing apparatus.

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- Wipe up.
- Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

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Eutectic Magic Cleaner Fluid

Hazard Alert Code: **EXTREME**

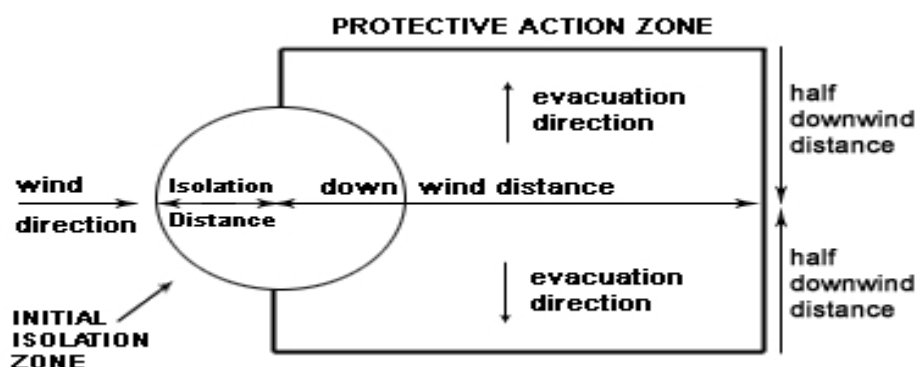
Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 15-Oct-2010
NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 85005
Version No:2.0
CD 2011/1 Page 5 of 16
Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Neutralise/decontaminate residue.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR SPILL



From IERG (Canada/Australia)

Isolation Distance	25 metres
Downwind Protection Distance	250 metres
IERG Number	37

FOOTNOTES

1 PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONE is defined as the area in which people are at risk of harmful exposure. This zone assumes that random changes in wind direction confines the vapour plume to an area within 30 degrees on either side of the predominant wind direction, resulting in a crosswind protective action distance equal to the downwind protective action distance.

2 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS should be initiated to the extent possible, beginning with those closest to the spill and working away from the site in the downwind direction. Within the protective action zone a level of vapour concentration may exist resulting in nearly all unprotected persons becoming incapacitated and unable to take protective action and/or incurring serious or irreversible health effects.

3 INITIAL ISOLATION ZONE is determined as an area, including upwind of the incident, within which a high probability of localised wind reversal may expose nearly all persons without appropriate protection to life-threatening concentrations of the material.

4 SMALL SPILLS involve a leaking package of 200 litres (55 US gallons) or less, such as a drum (jerrican or box with inner containers). Larger packages leaking less than 200 litres and compressed gas leaking from a small cylinder are also considered "small spills".

LARGE SPILLS involve many small leaking packages or a leaking package of greater than 200 litres, such as a cargo tank, portable tank or a "one-tonne" compressed gas cylinder.

continued...

Eutectic Magic Cleaner Fluid

Hazard Alert Code: **EXTREME**

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 15-Oct-2010
NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 85005
Version No:2.0
CD 2011/1 Page 6 of 16
Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- 5 Guide 154 is taken from the US DOT emergency response guide book.
6 IERG information is derived from CANUTEC - Transport Canada.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDELINES (ERPG)

The maximum airborne concentration below which it is believed that nearly all individuals could be exposed for up to one hour WITHOUT experiencing or developing

life-threatening health effects is:

sulfuric acid 30mg/m³

irreversible or other serious effects or symptoms which could impair an individual's ability to take protective action is:

sulfuric acid 10mg/m³

other than mild, transient adverse effects without perceiving a clearly defined odour is:

sulfuric acid 2mg/m³

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

Ingredients considered according to the following cutoffs

Very Toxic (T+)	>= 0.1%	Toxic (T)	>= 3.0%
R50	>= 0.25%	Corrosive (C)	>= 5.0%
R51	>= 2.5%		
else	>= 10%		

where percentage is percentage of ingredient found in the mixture

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- WARNING: To avoid violent reaction, ALWAYS add material to water and NEVER water to material.
- Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.
- Plastic pail.
- Polyliner drum.

continued...

Eutectic Magic Cleaner Fluid

Hazard Alert Code: **EXTREME**

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 15-Oct-2010
NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 85005
Version No:2.0
CD 2011/1 Page 7 of 16
Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid storage with strong alkalis and oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



- +: *May be stored together*
O: *May be stored together with specific preventions*
X: *Must not be stored together*

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	TWA F/CC	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	phosphoric acid (Phosphoric acid)		1		3				

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- water: CAS:7732- 18- 5

EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m ³)	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)
phosphoric acid 1805	1,000	
sulfuric acid 1830	15	

MATERIAL DATA

EUTECTIC MAGIC CLEANER FLUID:

- None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

PHOSPHORIC ACID:

- The saturated vapour concentration of phosphoric acid exceeds the TLV. The TLV-TWA is based by analogy from comparable experience and data for sulfuric acid. Exposure at or below this limit is thought to prevent

continued...

Eutectic Magic Cleaner Fluid

Hazard Alert Code: **EXTREME**

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 15-Oct-2010
NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 85005
Version No:2.0
CD 2011/1 Page 8 of 16

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

throat irritation amongst unacclimatised workers.

Fumes of phosphorus pentoxide at concentrations between 0.8 and 5.4 mg/m³ were reported to be noticeable but not uncomfortable whilst concentrations between 3.6 and 11.3 mg/m³ produced coughing in unacclimatised workers but were tolerable. Concentrations of 100 mg/m³ were unbearable except in inured workers.

SULFURIC ACID:

■ Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations. Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or more. On occasion animal no-observable-effect-levels (NOEL) are used to determine these limits where human results are unavailable. An additional approach, typically used by the TLV committee (USA) in determining respiratory standards for this group of chemicals, has been to assign ceiling values (TLV C) to rapidly acting irritants and to assign short-term exposure limits (TLV STELs) when the weight of evidence from irritation, bioaccumulation and other endpoints combine to warrant such a limit. In contrast the MAK Commission (Germany) uses a five-category system based on intensive odour, local irritation, and elimination half-life. However this system is being replaced to be consistent with the European Union (EU) Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL); this is more closely allied to that of the USA.

OSHA (USA) concluded that exposure to sensory irritants can:

- cause inflammation
- cause increased susceptibility to other irritants and infectious agents
- lead to permanent injury or dysfunction
- permit greater absorption of hazardous substances and
- acclimate the worker to the irritant warning properties of these substances thus increasing the risk of overexposure.

NOTE: Detector tubes for sulfuric acid, measuring in excess of 1 mg/m³, are commercially available.

Based on controlled inhalation studies the TLV-TWA is thought to be protective against the significant risk of pulmonary irritation and incorporates a margin of safety so as to prevent injury to the skin and teeth seen in battery workers acclimatised to workplace concentrations of 16 mg/m³. Experimental evidence in normal unacclimated humans indicates the recognition, by all subjects, of odour, taste or irritation at 3 mg/m³ or 5 mg/m³. All subjects reported these levels to be objectionable but to varying degrees.

WATER:

- No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

PERSONAL PROTECTION



EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of

continued...

Eutectic Magic Cleaner Fluid

Hazard Alert Code: **EXTREME**

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 15-Oct-2010
NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 85005
Version No:2.0
CD 2011/1 Page 9 of 16

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

HANDS/FEET

- Butyl rubber gloves • Rubber gloves • PVC gloves • Impervious gloves.
- Safety footwear • Rubber boots.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- Barrier cream
- Eyewash unit.

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

- Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the: "Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the computer-generated selection: water, sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid

- Protective Material CPI *

NEOPRENE	A
NATURAL RUBBER	B

- * CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

RESPIRATOR

- Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Breathing Zone Level ppm (volume)	Maximum Protection Factor	Half- face Respirator	Full- Face Respirator
1000	10	BE- AUS P	-
1000	50	-	BE- AUS P
5000	50	Airline *	-
5000	100	-	BE- 2 P
10000	100	-	BE- 3 P
	100+		Airline**

* - Continuous Flow

** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your

continued...

Eutectic Magic Cleaner Fluid

Hazard Alert Code: **EXTREME**

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 15-Oct-2010
NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 85005
Version No:2.0

CD 2011/1 Page 10 of 16

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)	0.25- 0.5 m/s (50- 100 f/min)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5- 1 m/s (100- 200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1- 2.5 m/s (200- 500 f/min)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5- 10 m/s (500- 2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood - local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

continued...

Eutectic Magic Cleaner Fluid

Hazard Alert Code: **EXTREME**

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 15-Oct-2010
NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 85005
Version No:2.0
CD 2011/1 Page 11 of 16

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Clear water white acidic liquid; mixes with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.
Mixes with water.
Corrosive.
Acid.
Toxic or noxious vapours/gas.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not available	Boiling Range (°C)	Not available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible	Flash Point (°C)	Not applicable
pH (1% solution)	Not available	Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not available
pH (as supplied)	Not available	Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not applicable
Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not available	Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not applicable
Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.21- 1.31	Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not applicable
Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not available.	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not available
Evaporation Rate	Not available		

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

■ The liquid is corrosive, harmful if swallowed and is capable of causing burns to mouth, throat, oesophagus, with extremediscomfort, pain.

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

EYE

■ The liquid is corrosive to the eyes and is capable of causing burns.

The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

continued...

Eutectic Magic Cleaner Fluid

Hazard Alert Code: **EXTREME**

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 15-Oct-2010
NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 85005
Version No:2.0

CD 2011/1 Page 12 of 16

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

SKIN

■ The liquid is corrosive to the skin and is capable of causing burns and skin reactions which may lead to dermatitis.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

INHALED

■ The vapour/mist is discomforting to the upper respiratory tract and may cause breathing difficulty.

Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

The material may produce respiratory tract irritation, and result in damage to the lung including reduced lung function.

■ High concentrations cause inflamed airways and watery swelling of the lungs with oedema.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and by inhalation of vapours especially at higher temperatures.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

■ Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.

EUTECTIC MAGIC CLEANER FLUID:

■ Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

PHOSPHORIC ACID:

TOXICITY

Unreported (human) LDLo: 220 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 1530 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 3500 mg/kg* [Monsanto]*

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1260 mg/kg*

Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 25.5 mg/m³/4h

Inhalation (Mouse) LC50: 25.5 mg/m³/4h

■ The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.

phosphoric acid (85%)

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit):595 mg/24h - SEVERE

Eye (rabbit): 119 mg - SEVERE

SULFURIC ACID:

continued...

Eutectic Magic Cleaner Fluid

Hazard Alert Code: **EXTREME**

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 15-Oct-2010
NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 85005

Version No:2.0

CD 2011/1 Page 13 of 16

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 2140 mg/kg

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 510 mg/m³/2h

Inhalation (human) TClO: 3 mg/m³/24w

■ **WARNING:** For inhalation exposure ONLY: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: **CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS**

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified occupational exposures to respirable (<5 µm) crystalline silica as being carcinogenic to humans. This classification is based on what IARC considered sufficient evidence from epidemiological studies of humans for the carcinogenicity of inhaled silica in the forms of quartz and cristobalite. Crystalline silica is also known to cause silicosis, a non-cancerous lung disease.

Occupational exposures to strong inorganic acid mists of sulfuric acid:

WATER:

■ No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

IRRITATION

Eye (rabbit): 1.38 mg SEVERE

Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/30sec SEVERE

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

SULFURIC ACID:

PHOSPHORIC ACID:

■ **DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

■ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

PHOSPHORIC ACID:

■ May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

On the basis of available evidence concerning either toxicity, persistence, potential to accumulate and/or observed environmental fate and behaviour, the material may present a danger, immediate or long-term and/or delayed, to the structure and/or functioning of natural ecosystems.

Ecotoxicity:

The tolerance of water organisms towards pH margin and variation is diverse. Recommended pH values for test species listed in OECD guidelines are between 6.0 and almost 9. Acute testing with fish showed 96h-LC50 at about pH 3.5.

The principal problems of phosphate contamination of the environment relates to eutrophication processes in lakes and ponds. Phosphorus is an essential plant nutrient and is usually the limiting nutrient for blue-green algae. A lake undergoing eutrophication shows a rapid growth of algae in surface waters. Planktonic algae cause turbidity and flotation films. Shore algae cause ugly muddying, films and damage to reeds. Decay of these algae causes oxygen depletion in the deep water and shallow water near the shore. The process is self-perpetuating because anoxic conditions at the sediment/water interface causes the release of more adsorbed phosphates from the sediment. The growth of algae produces undesirable effects on the treatment of water for drinking purposes, on fisheries, and on the use of lakes for recreational purposes.

SULFURIC ACID:

■ Sulfuric acid is soluble in water and remains indefinitely in the environment as sulfate.

Large discharges may contribute to the acidification of water and be fatal to aquatic life and soil micro-organisms. Large discharges may also contribute to the acidification of effluent treatment systems and injure sewage treatment organisms.

In water, sulfuric acid dissociates, and the sulfate anion may combine with other cations. In soil, the ions from sulfuric acid can adsorb to soil particles or leach into surface water and groundwater. Sulfates can be

continued...

Eutectic Magic Cleaner Fluid

Hazard Alert Code: EXTREME

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 15-Oct-2010
NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 85005
Version No:2.0

CD 2011/1 Page 14 of 16
Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

taken up by plants and be incorporated into the parenchyma of the plant.

The ions (sulfate, hydrogen) can adsorb to soil particles or be converted to gases. Anaerobic bacteria in sediments and soil can reduce sulfate to sulfur and hydrogen sulfide.

Sulfates, including sulfuric acid, are removed from the air by both dry and wet deposition processes. Wet deposition processes including rain-out (a process that occurs within the clouds) and washout (removal by precipitation below the clouds) contribute to the removal of sulfate from the atmosphere. In the stratosphere, sulfuric acid aerosols have lifetimes of about 14 and 2.4 days at altitudes of 15 and 20 km, respectively. At cloud level, the residence time is about 6 days, with shorter residence times in surface air.

Sulfuric acid is soluble in water and remains indefinitely in the environment as sulfate.

Large discharges may contribute to the acidification of water and be fatal to aquatic life and soil micro-organisms.

Large discharges may contribute to the acidification of effluent treatment systems and injure sewage treatment organisms. [ICI UK]

WATER:

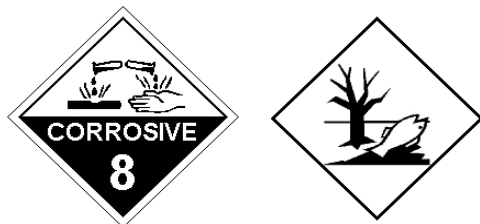
Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
phosphoric acid	HIGH		LOW	HIGH
sulfuric acid			LOW	

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Treat and neutralise with slaked lime at an effluent treatment plant.
- Recycle containers, otherwise dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: CORROSIVE

HAZCHEM:

2X (ADG7)

Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division:	8	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	1760	UN packing group:	III
Shipping Name: CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains sulfuric acid)			

continued...

Eutectic Magic Cleaner Fluid

Hazard Alert Code: **EXTREME**

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 15-Oct-2010
NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 85005

Version No:2.0

CD 2011/1 Page 15 of 16

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	8	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1760	Packing Group:	III
Special provisions:	A3		
Cargo Only			
Packing Instructions:	60 L	Maximum Qty/Pack:	5 L
Passenger and Cargo		Passenger and Cargo	
Packing Instructions:	856	Maximum Qty/Pack:	852
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity		Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity	
Packing Instructions:	1 L	Maximum Qty/Pack:	Y841

Shipping Name: CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. *(CONTAINS SULFURIC ACID)

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	8	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1760	Packing Group:	III
EMS Number:	F-A, S-B	Special provisions:	223 274
Limited Quantities:	5 L	Marine Pollutant:	Yes
Shipping Name:	CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains sulfuric acid)		

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE S6

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

phosphoric acid (CAS: 7664-38-2,16271-20-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

sulfuric acid (CAS: 7664-93-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Illicit Drug Reagents/Essential Chemicals - Category III", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances - Table II", "United Nations List of Precursors and Chemicals Frequently used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Under International Control - Table II"

water (CAS: 7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

continued...

Eutectic Magic Cleaner Fluid

Hazard Alert Code: **EXTREME**

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 15-Oct-2010
NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 85005
Version No:2.0
CD 2011/1 Page 16 of 16
Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

No data for Eutectic Magic Cleaner Fluid (CW: 85005)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
phosphoric acid	7664-38-2, 16271-20-8

EXPOSURE STANDARD FOR MIXTURES

- "Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of spray/ mist or fume/ dust components and concentration:
- Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) :100 mg/m³.
- Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:
www.chemwatch.net/references.

- The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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This is the end of the MSDS.