

RED DIRT

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER			
Product Name	Red Dirt		
Product Code	RedDir		
Product Use	Red Dust Remover		
Company Name	Kleen West Distributor		
Address	Unit 3/ 22 Prestige parade WA 6065		
Emergency Telephone	13 11 26		
Telephone	(08) 9303 2882		
Web	www.kleenwest.com.au		
2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION			
Hazardous Nature	CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA		
Classification of the substance or mixture	Skin Corrosion / Irritation: Category 1B Serious Eye Damage / Eye Irritation: Category 1		
Signal Word	Danger		
Pictogram			
Hazard Statements	H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. H318 Causes serious eye damage		
Prevention	P260 Do not breathe dust, fume, gas, mist, vapours, spray. P264 Wash thoroughly after handling. P280 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection.		
Response	P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED, Rinse mouth, DO NOT induce vomiting. P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair) Take off immediately all contaminated clothing, Rinse skin with water/shower. P363 Wash contaminated clothing before re use. P304+P340 IF INHALED Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. P321 Specific treatment is advised (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.		
Storage	P405 Store locked up.		
Disposal	P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national and international regulations.		
3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS			
	Ingredient	CAS No.	Proportion
	Sulphuric Acid	7664-93-9	<5%
	Oxalic Acid	144-62-7	<5%

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	Trimethyl Hexadecyl Ammonium Chloride	112-02-7	<5%
	Ammonium Hydrogen Difluoride (Ammonium Bifluoride)	1341-49-7	1.4%
	2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	<1%
	Sodium Xylene Sulphonate	1300-72-7	<1%
	Water and other non-hazardous ingredients	-	to 100%
4. FIRST AID MEASURES			
Inhalation	Remove victim from exposure. To protect rescuer, use a full-face type B respirator or an air line respirator. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.		
Ingestion	Immediately rinse mouth with copious amounts of water. Do not induce vomiting. Give water to drink. Seek immediate medical attention or call a poisons information centre 13 11 26.		
Skin	Immediately remove contaminated clothing. Flush skin under running water for 15 minutes then apply Calcium Gluconate Gel or HEXAFLOURINE. Contact poisons information centre 13 11 26.		
Eye	If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and irrigate with clean water for at least 15 minutes. Seek immediate medical assistance.		
First Aid Facilities	Eye wash station and safety shower. Calcium gluconate gel or Hexafluorine should be readily available wherever the product is used or stored.		
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically.		
5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES			
Extinguishing Media	Use extinguishing media appropriate to the source of the fire.		
Hazards from Combustion Products	In the event of a major fire, this product may emit toxic gases (Sulphur oxides) when heated to decomposition. May evolve flammable hydrogen gas on contact with some metals.		
Precautions for Fire Fighters	Wear full protective equipment including self contained breathing apparatus when combating fire. Cool containers with waterfog to prevent intact containers from rupturing. Toxic gasses may be evolved in a fire – remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard.		
Hazchem Code	2X 2 Fine water spray X Wear liquid tight chemical protective clothing and breathing apparatus. Contain spill and run off.		
6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES			
Emergency Procedures	Small spills may be diluted with water or neutralised with sodium bicarbonate or a 50-50 mixture of sodium carbonate and calcium hydroxide. Collect for complete neutralisation and appropriate disposal. Personnel involved in the clean up of large spills should wear appropriate protective clothing as specified in Section 8. Clean up spills immediately to prevent further accidents. Evacuate all unnecessary personnel. Stop leak if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains or waterways.		
Spills & Disposals	Contain and recover liquid where possible. Use material such as earth to contain spill and pack contaminated material into appropriate containers for disposal at approved site. Spills can be neutralized with lime or soda ash. Wash affected area with water.		
7. HANDLING AND STORAGE			
Storage	Store in original container in a cool, well ventilated area out of direct sunlight. Keep containers closed when not in use. Remove incompatible substances, heat or ignition sources and foodstuffs. Ensure containers are adequately labelled and protected from physical damage. Check regularly for leaks or spills.		
Handling	Wear protective clothing as specified in Section 8 when handling product or there is potential for skin and eye contact. Wash hands and other exposed areas with soap and water immediately after handling and before eating, drinking, smoking or using the toilet.		

8. EXPOSURE CONTROL/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Standards						
			TWA		STEL	
	Ingredient	Reference	ppm	Mg/m ³	ppm	Mg/m ³
	2-Butoxyethanol (EGBE)	SWA (AUS)	20	96.9	50	242
	2-Butoxyethanol (EGBE)	SWA (Proposed)	10	49	50	242
	Flourides, as F	SWA (AUS)	-	2.5	-	-
	Oxalic Acid	SWA (AUS)	-	1	-	2
	Sulphuric acid	SWA (AUS)	-	1	-	3
Biological Limits	Ingredient	Determinant	Sampling Time	BEI		
	Ammonium Hydrogen Difluoride (Ammonium Bifluoride)	Flouride in urine	Prior to shift	2 mg/L		
	Butoxyethanol	Butoxyacetic acid (BAA) in urine (with hydrolysis)	End of shift	3 mg/L		
Engineering controls	Use with good general ventilation. Avoid inhalation. Where inhalation risk exists, mechanical extraction ventilation is recommended. Maintain vapour levels below the recommended exposure standard.					
Personal Protective Equipment	<p>Eye Protection: Face shield and/or chemical goggles (AS 1336/1337).</p> <p>Glove Type: Impervious PVC or Rubber gloves (AS 2161).</p> <p>Clothing: Wear coveralls. When using large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely, wear rubber boots and a PVC apron.</p> <p>Respirator: Where inhalation risk exists, wear an Air-line respirator or a Type B (inorganic gases and vapours) respirator.</p>					

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Viscous blue liquid
Odour	Pungent
pH (neat)	<1
Vapour Pressure	Not determined
Vapour Density	Not determined
Boiling Point/Range	Not determined
Freezing/Melting point	Not determined
Solubility in Water	Soluble
Specific Gravity	Approximately 1.06
Flammability	Non Flammable
Flash Point	Not applicable
% Volatiles	87%

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability	Potential for exothermic hazard
Materials to Avoid	Incompatible with oxidizing agents (eg hydrogen peroxide), alkalis, and some metals. Also incompatible with acids, glass, ceramics, leather and neutral rubber.
Conditions to Avoid	Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.
Decomposition	May evolve toxic gases (Sulphur oxides) when heated to decomposition.
Hazardous Reactions	Reacts with alkalis with evolution of considerable heat. Reacts with chlorine products (pool chemicals) with evolution of toxic chlorine gas.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Information available for the ingredients:

Ingredient	Oral toxicity (LD50)	Dermal Toxicity (LD50)	Inhalation Toxicity (LC50)
Oxalic Acid	425 mg/kg (rat)	-	-
Sulphuric Acid	2140 mg/kg (rat)	-	18 mg/ m ³ (guinea pig) 510 mg/ m ³ /2hrs (rat)
Trimethyl Hexadecyl Ammonium Chloride	-	4300 mg/kg (rabbit)	-
Ammonium Hydrogen Difluoride (Ammonium Bifluoride)	130mg/kg (rat)	-	-
2-Butoxyethanol	470 mg/kg (rat)	220mg/kg (rabbit)	450 mg/L/4hrs (rat)

Health Hazard Summary	Product is highly acidic. Corrosive to skin and eyes.
Inhalation	Not a likely route of exposure (product is not volatile). Inhalation of mist or spray may cause respiratory irritation and possible harmful corrosive effects including lesions of the nasal septum, pulmonary oedema, pneumonitis and emphysema.
Ingestion	LD50 (oral) = 3000mg/kg. Ingestion may cause burns to the mouth and throat, pain in the stomach, difficulty in breathing, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, and convulsions. If swallowed in large amounts gastric or oesophageal perforation is possible.
Skin	Causes burns. Corrosive to skin. Skin contact may cause redness, itching, irritation, severe pain and chemical burns with resultant tissue destruction.
Eye	Causes burns. Corrosive to eyes. Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain, redness, corneal burns. Concentrated solution can cause severe burns, pain and permanent eye damage.
STOT – single exposure	Over exposure may result in irritation of the nose and throat, coughing and bronchitis. High level exposure may result in ulceration of the respiratory tract, lung tissue damage, chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema. Effects may be delayed.
STOT – repeated exposure	Not classified as causing organ damage from repeated exposure. Adverse effects are generally associated with single exposure.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity	Sulphuric acid is harmful to aquatic life in very low concentrations. May cause corrosion and deterioration of many common materials found in the environment.
Persistence and Degradability	No data available.
Mobility	Soluble in water and will partition into the aqueous phase. The product will be mobile in soil until degraded.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal	Collect for complete neutralization and appropriate disposal. Wearing the protective equipment detailed above, neutralize to PH 6 – 8 by SLOW addition to a saturated sodium bicarbonate solution or similar basic solution. Dilute with excess water and flush to drain. Waste disposal should only be undertaken in a well ventilated area.
Legislation	Dispose of in accordance with applicable local and national regulations. Contact a specialist waste company or local regulator for advice.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Classified as a Dangerous Good according to the criteria of the ADG Code



Safety Data Sheet



U.N. Number	1760
Proper Shipping Name	CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.
Class and Subsidiary Risk(s)	Corrosive 8
Packing Group	II
Special Precautions	Hazchem Code 2X, EMS F-A, S-B
Hazchem Code	2X
GTEPG	8A1
EmS	F-A, S-B

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poisons Schedule	Schedule 6 (SUSMP)
AICS	All ingredients are listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Contact Point	Anthony Benich
Title	Technical Manager
Telephone	08 9303 2882
After Hours	0432 620 423

The information contained in this Material Safety Data Sheet is believed to be accurate and reliable; however, Kleen West Distributors shall not be liable for any inaccuracy in the information or for any loss, injury or damage whatsoever arising from the use of this product as conditions and methods of use are beyond our control. Users should read this Material Safety Data Sheet and evaluate the information in the context of how the user intends to handle and use the product in the workplace including the use of this product with other products.

End of Report