

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

1.1 Product identifier

Product name VITAL FLO-CHEM THICK WITH RUST GUARD

Synonym(s) FLO-CHEM • VITAL FLO-CHEM

1.2 Uses and uses advised against

Use(s) CONCRETE AGITATOR CLEANER

1.3 Details of the supplier of the product

Supplier name VITAL CHEMICAL PTY LTD

Address 304 Brisbane Terrace, Goodna, QLD, 4300, AUSTRALIA

Telephone (07) 3288 3500 **Fax** (07) 3288 2100

Emailenquiries@vitalindustries.com.auWebsitehttp://www.vitalindustries.com.au

1.4 Emergency telephone number(s)

Emergency 0413 659 956

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO AUSTRALIAN WHS REGULATIONS

GHS classification(s) Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure): Category 3

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 1B

2.2 Label elements

Signal word DANGER

Pictogram(s)





Hazard statement(s)

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

Prevention statement(s)

P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P264 Wash thoroughly after handling.

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

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

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Response statement(s)

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

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 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 rinsina.

P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P321 Specific treatment is advised - see first aid instructions.

P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Storage statement(s)

P403 + P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal statement(s)

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with relevant regulations.

2.3 Other hazards

No information provided.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances / Mixtures

| Ingredient | CAS Number | EC Number | Content |
|------------------------|------------|-----------|---------|
| HYDROCHLORIC ACID | 7647-01-0 | 231-595-7 | <17% |
| PHOSPHORIC ACID | 7664-38-2 | 231-633-2 | <3% |
| WATER | 7732-18-5 | 231-791-2 | >5% |
| CHELATING AGENT(S) | - | - | <10% |
| SURFACTANT(S) | - | - | <10% |
| CORROSION INHIBITOR(S) | - | - | <5% |

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Eye If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to

stop by a Poisons Information Centre, a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.

Inhalation If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. To protect rescuer, use an Air-line respirator where an inhalation

risk exists. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing.

Skin If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water.

Ingestion For advice, contact a Poison Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor (at once). If

swallowed, do not induce vomiting.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Causes burns.

4.3 Immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.



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5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Non flammable. May evolve toxic gases (chlorides) when heated to decomposition. May evolve flammable hydrogen gas when in contact with some metals.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Treat as per requirements for surrounding fires. Evacuate area and contact emergency services. Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) when combating fire. Use waterfog to cool intact containers and nearby storage areas.

5.4 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

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as detailed in section 8 of the SDS. Contact emergency services where appropriate.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent product from entering drains and waterways.

6.3 Methods of cleaning up

Contain spillage, then cover / absorb spill with non-combustible absorbent material (vermiculite, sand, or similar), collect and place in suitable containers for disposal.

6.4 Reference to other sections

See Sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Before use carefully read the product label. Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a secured, cool, dry, well ventilated area, removed from incompatible substances, heat or ignition sources and foodstuffs. Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use. Check regularly for leaks or spills. Large storage areas should have appropriate ventilation and fire protection systems.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

No information provided.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Exposure standards

| Ingredient | Reference | TWA | | STEL | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----|------------|------|-------|
| | Reference | ppm | mg/m³ | ppm | mg/m³ |
| Hydrogen chloride (Hydrochloric acid) | SWA (AUS) | 5 | 7.5 (Peak) | | |
| Phosphoric acid | SWA (AUS) | | 1 | | 3 |

Biological limits No Biological Limit Value allocated.

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering controls Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical extraction

ventilation is recommended. Maintain vapour levels below the recommended exposure standard.



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PPE

Eye / Face Wear safety glasses. When using large quantities, wear splash-proof goggles.

Hands Wear PVC or rubber gloves.

Body Wear coveralls. When using large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely, wear rubber or PVC

boots and a PVC apron.

Respiratory Where an inhalation risk exists, wear a Type B (Inorganic gases and vapours) respirator.







9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance BROWN LIQUID
Odour SLIGHT ODOUR
Flammability NON FLAMMABLE
Flash point NOT RELEVANT
Boiling point NOT AVAILABLE
Melting point NOT AVAILABLE
Evaporation rate NOT AVAILABLE

pH < 1

Vapour density NOT AVAILABLE Specific gravity 1.15 (Approximately)

Solubility (water) SOLUBLE

Vapour pressure **NOT AVAILABLE** Upper explosion limit **NOT RELEVANT** Lower explosion limit NOT RELEVANT Partition coefficient NOT AVAILABLE **Autoignition temperature** NOT AVAILABLE Decomposition temperature NOT AVAILABLE **Viscosity** NOT AVAILABLE **Explosive properties** NOT AVAILABLE Oxidising properties **NOT AVAILABLE Odour threshold NOT AVAILABLE**

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

Carefully review all information provided in sections 10.2 to 10.6.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous polymerization is not expected to occur.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

10.5 Incompatible materials

No information provided.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

May evolve toxic gases (chlorides) when heated to decomposition.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects



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Acute toxicity Information available for the product:

Ingestion may result in burns of the mouth and throat, as well as a danger of perforation of the oesophagus

and the stomach.

Information available for the ingredient(s):

| Ingredient | Oral Toxicity (LD50) | Dermal Toxicity (LD50) | Inhalation Toxicity (LC50) |
|-------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| HYDROCHLORIC ACID | 2210 mg/kg (rat) | | 1108 ppm/1hr (human - |
| PHOSPHORIC ACID | 1530 mg/kg (rat) | 2740 mg/kg (rabbit) | |

Skin Causes burns. Contact may result in irritation, redness, pain, rash, dermatitis and possible burns.

Eye Causes burns. Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain, redness, corneal burns and possible

permanent damage.

Sensitization Not classified as causing skin or respiratory sensitisation.

MutagenicityNot classified as a mutagen.CarcinogenicityNot classified as a carcinogen.ReproductiveNot classified as a reproductive toxin.

STOT – single Over exposure may re

Over exposure may result in irritation of the nose and throat, coughing, nausea and headache. High level

exposure may result in nasal inflammation, delayed breathing difficulties and pulmonary oedema.

STOT – repeated

exposure

exposure

Not classified as causing organ damage from repeated exposure.

Aspiration Not classified as causing aspiration.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Phosphoric acid is hazardous to aquatic life at high concentrations.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Limited information was available at the time of this review.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

This product is not expected to bioaccumulate.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Limited information was available at the time of this review.

12.5 Other adverse effects

If hydrochloric acid is spilled on soil, it will infiltrate. During its transport through soil, the acid will dissolve some of the soil material, in particular carbonates, and will be neutralised to some degree. However, significant amounts of acid are expected to remain for transport down to groundwater. Toxic to aquatic invertebrates at low levels (LC50: 1.21 ppm/96 hours).

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Waste disposal Wearing the protective equipment detailed above, neutralise to pH 6-8 by SLOW addition to a saturated

sodium bicarbonate solution or similar basic solution. Flush to drain. Waste disposal should only be

undertaken in a well ventilated area.

Legislation Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE





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| | LAND TRANSPORT (ADG) | SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO) | AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO) |
|------------------------------|--|---|--|
| 14.1 UN Number | 3264 | 3264 | 3264 |
| 14.2 Proper Shipping Name | CORROSIVE LIQUID, ACIDIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S. | CORROSIVE LIQUID, ACIDIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S. | CORROSIVE LIQUID, ACIDIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S. |
| 14.3 Transport hazard class | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 14.4 Packing Group | II | II | II |

14.5 Environmental hazards Not a Marine Pollutant

14.6 Special precautions for user

 Hazchem code
 2X

 GTEPG
 8A1

 EMS
 F-A, S-B

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Poison schedule Classified as a Schedule 6 (S6) Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

Classifications Safework Australia criteria is based on the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and

Labelling of Chemicals.

The classifications and phrases listed below are based on the Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous

Substances [NOHSC: 1008(2004)].

Hazard codes C Corrosive

Xi Irritant

Risk phrases R34 Causes burns.

R37 Irritating to respiratory system.

Safety phrases S26 In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice

S45 In case of accident or if you feel unwell seek medical advice immediately (show the label

where possible).

Inventory listing(s) AUSTRALIA: AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances)

All components are listed on AICS, or are exempt.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional information

ACIDS: When mixing acids with water (diluting), caution must be taken as heat will be generated which causes violent spattering. Always add a small volume of acid to a large volume of water, NEVER the reverse.

RESPIRATORS: In general the use of respirators should be limited and engineering controls employed to avoid exposure. If respiratory equipment must be worn ensure correct respirator selection and training is undertaken. Remember that some respirators may be extremely uncomfortable when used for long periods. The use of air powered or air supplied respirators should be considered where prolonged or repeated use is necessary.

EXPOSURE STANDARDS - TIME WEIGHTED AVERAGE (TWA) or WES (WORKPLACE EXPOSURE STANDARD) (NZ): Exposure standards are established on the premise of an 8 hour work period of normal intensity, under normal climatic conditions and where a 16 hour break between shifts exists to enable the body to eliminate absorbed contaminants. In the following circumstances, exposure standards must be reduced: Strenuous work conditions; hot, humid climates; high altitude conditions; extended shifts (which increase the exposure period and shorten the period of recuperation).

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:

The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment is made.

ChemAlert.

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HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE:

It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control measures; protective equipment used and method of application. Given that it is impractical to prepare a report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

Abbreviations ACGIH American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

CAS # Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds

CNS Central Nervous System

EC No. EC No - European Community Number

EMS Emergency Schedules (Emergency Procedures for Ships Carrying Dangerous

Goods)

GHS Globally Harmonized System

GTEPG Group Text Emergency Procedure Guide
IARC International Agency for Research on Cancer

LC50 Lethal Concentration, 50% / Median Lethal Concentration

LD50 Lethal Dose, 50% / Median Lethal Dose

mg/m³ Milligrams per Cubic Metre
OEL Occupational Exposure Limit

pH relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly

alkaline).

ppm Parts Per Million

STEL Short-Term Exposure Limit

STOT-RE Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)
STOT-SE Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

SUSMP Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons

SWA Safe Work Australia
TLV Threshold Limit Value
TWA Time Weighted Average

Report status

This document has been compiled by RMT on behalf of the manufacturer, importer or supplier of the product and serves as their Safety Data Sheet ('SDS').

It is based on information concerning the product which has been provided to RMT by the manufacturer, importer or supplier or obtained from third party sources and is believed to represent the current state of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the product at the time of issue. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained directly from the manufacturer, importer or supplier.

While RMT has taken all due care to include accurate and up-to-date information in this SDS, it does not provide any warranty as to accuracy or completeness. As far as lawfully possible, RMT accepts no liability for any loss, injury or damage (including consequential loss) which may be suffered or incurred by any person as a consequence of their reliance on the information contained in this SDS.

Prepared by

Risk Management Technologies 5 Ventnor Ave, West Perth Western Australia 6005 Phone: +61 8 9322 1711 Fax: +61 8 9322 1794 Email: info@rmt.com.au Web: www.rmt.com.au.

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