1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

1.1 Product identifier

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product name</th>
<th>TB-25 WELD CLEANING FLUID FOR STAINLESS STEEL (AU)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Synonyms</td>
<td>TIG BRUSH WELD CLEANING FLUID</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.2 Uses and uses advised against

Uses: TIG BRUSH WELD CLEANING SOLUTION FOR STAINLESS STEEL

1.3 Details of the supplier of the product

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supplier name</th>
<th>ENSITECH PTY LTD (AU)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>1/144 Old Bathurst Rd, EMU PLAINS, NSW, 2750, AUSTRALIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>+61 2 4735 7700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>+61 2 4735 7744</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Website</td>
<td><a href="http://www.tigbrush.com">www.tigbrush.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.4 Emergency telephone numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emergency</th>
<th>13 11 26 (Australia)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency</td>
<td>+1 352-323-3500 (International)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

Physical Hazards

Corrosive to Metals: Category 1

Health Hazards

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 1B

Environmental Hazards

Not classified as an Environmental Hazard

2.2 GHS Label elements

Signal word: DANGER

Pictograms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazard statements</th>
<th>Prevention statements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H290 May be corrosive to metals.</td>
<td>P234 Keep only in original container.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.</td>
<td>P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P264 Wash thoroughly after handling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Response statements

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 rinsing.
P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P321 Specific treatment is advised - see first aid instructions.
P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P390 Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.

Storage statements

P405 Store locked up.
P406 Store in corrosive resistant container with a resistant inner liner.

Disposal statements

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

2.3 Other hazards

No information provided.

3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>CAS Number</th>
<th>EC Number</th>
<th>Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PHOSPHORIC ACID</td>
<td>7664-38-2</td>
<td>231-633-2</td>
<td>30 to 50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADDITIVE(S)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>&lt;5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WATER</td>
<td>7732-18-5</td>
<td>231-791-2</td>
<td>Remainder</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing.

Skin

If skin or hair contact occurs, wash with soap and water and see doctor if irritation persists. For chronic exposure remove clothes, have a shower and call a doctor.

Ingestion

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor (at once). If swallowed, do not induce vomiting.

First aid facilities

Eye wash facilities and safety shower should be available.

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 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.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Non flammable. May evolve toxic gases (phosphorus oxides) when heated to decomposition. Contact with most metals may evolve flammable hydrogen gas.
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 water fog 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. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Ventilate area where possible. 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 sodium bicarbonate or 50-50 mixture of sodium carbonate and calcium hydroxide. Collect for complete neutralisation and appropriate 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. This solution should not be used in a spraying application.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
Store in a 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.

7.3 Specific end uses
No information provided.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters
Exposure standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>TWA ppm</th>
<th>STEL ppm</th>
<th>TWA mg/m³</th>
<th>STEL mg/m³</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phosphoric acid</td>
<td>SWA [AUS]</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Biological limits
No biological limit values have been entered for this product.

8.2 Exposure controls
Engineering controls Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical extraction ventilation is recommended.
### PPE

**Eye / Face**
Wear splash-proof goggles. When using large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely, wear full face protection.

**Hands**
Wear full-length PVC or full-length rubber or full-length butyl or full-length neoprene or full-length viton (R) or full-length nitrile gloves.

**Body**
Wear good quality (cotton drill etc) work wear and use common sense and section 4 First aid measures if required. If using large quantities for long periods, or if working at eye level or overhead, coveralls, rubber boots and PVC apron should be used.

**Respiratory**
Where an inhalation risk exists, wear a Type B (Inorganic gases and vapours) respirator. If spraying, with prolonged use, or if in confined areas, wear an Air-line respirator.

### 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

#### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>CLEAR LIGHT RED LIQUID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour</td>
<td>SWEET ODOUR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>NON FLAMMABLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash point</td>
<td>NOT RELEVANT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling point</td>
<td>145°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting point</td>
<td>NOT AVAILABLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation rate</td>
<td>NOT AVAILABLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>1.0 to 1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour density</td>
<td>NOT AVAILABLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific gravity</td>
<td>1.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility (water)</td>
<td>SOLUBLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour pressure</td>
<td>NOT AVAILABLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper explosion limit</td>
<td>NOT RELEVANT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower explosion limit</td>
<td>NOT RELEVANT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partition coefficient</td>
<td>NOT AVAILABLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autoignition temperature</td>
<td>NOT AVAILABLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition temperature</td>
<td>NOT AVAILABLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>NOT AVAILABLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explosive properties</td>
<td>NOT AVAILABLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxidising properties</td>
<td>NOT AVAILABLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour threshold</td>
<td>NOT AVAILABLE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

#### 10.1 Reactivity
May be corrosive to metals.

#### 10.2 Chemical stability
Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

#### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions
Polymerization is not expected to occur.

#### 10.4 Conditions to avoid
Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

#### 10.5 Incompatible materials
Incompatible with oxidising agents (e.g. hypochlorites), alkalis (e.g. sodium hydroxide) and metals.

#### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products
May evolve toxic gases (phosphorus oxides) when heated to decomposition.
11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

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

Information available for the ingredients:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Oral LD50</th>
<th>Dermal LD50</th>
<th>Inhalation LC50</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PHOSPHORIC ACID</td>
<td>1530 mg/kg (rat)</td>
<td>2740 mg/kg (rabbit)</td>
<td>3846 mg/m³ (rat)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Skin

Causes severe burns. Contact may result in irritation, redness, pain, rash, dermatitis and severe burns. Effects may be delayed.

Eye

Causes severe burns. Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain, redness and corneal burns with possible permanent eye damage.

Sensitisation

Not classified as causing skin or respiratory sensitisation.

Mutagenicity

Not classified as a mutagen.

Carcinogenicity

Not classified as a carcinogen.

Reproductive

Not classified as a reproductive toxin.

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.

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

While acidity may be reduced by natural water minerals, the phosphate may persist indefinitely.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Not expected to bioaccumulate.

12.4 Mobility in soil

When spilled onto soil, it will permeate downward, and may dissolve some of the soil matter, especially carbonate-based materials. Some acid will be neutralised, however significant amounts will remain for transport to groundwater.

12.5 Other adverse effects

No information provided.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Waste disposal

For small amounts (as determined by risk assessment or similar): Wearing the protective equipment detailed above, neutralise 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. For larger amounts: Dispose in accordance with local regulations.

Legislation

Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE
14.1 UN Number | LAND TRANSPORT (ADG) | SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO) | AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO)
--- | --- | --- | ---
1805 | 1805 | 1805

14.2 Proper Shipping Name | PHOSPHORIC ACID, SOLUTION | PHOSPHORIC ACID, SOLUTION | PHOSPHORIC ACID, SOLUTION

14.3 Transport hazard class | 8 | 8 | 8

14.4 Packing Group | III | III | III

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.

Inventory listings
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.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:
The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as form of product, 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.

HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE:
It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: form of product; 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.
TB-25 WELD CLEANING FLUID FOR STAINLESS STEEL (AU)

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.

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