

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## SEPTONE BOATCARE DRIFTER HULL CLEANER & STAIN REMOVER 1L

Infosafe No.: K1H4G  
ISSUED Date : 21/11/2017  
ISSUED by: ITW AAMTECH

### 1. IDENTIFICATION

**GHS Product Identifier**

SEPTONE BOATCARE DRIFTER HULL CLEANER & STAIN REMOVER 1L

**Product Code**

MCD1

**Company Name**

ITW AAMTECH (ABN 63 004 235 063)

**Address**

1-9 NINA LINK DANDENONG SOUTH  
VIC 3175 AUSTRALIA

**Telephone/Fax Number**

Tel: 1800 177 989

Fax: +61 2 9725 4698; 1800 308 556

**Emergency phone number**

1800 638 556; 1800 039 008; 0800 2436 2255

**E-mail Address**

info@aamtech.com.au

**Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use**

Fibreglass restorer and rust stain remover.

**Other Names**

Name	Product Code
SEPTONE BOATCARE DRIFTER HULL CLEANER & STAIN REMOVER 5L	MCD5
SEPTONE BOATCARE DRIFTER HULL CLEANER & STAIN REMOVER 20L	MCD20

### 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

**GHS classification of the substance/mixture**

Acute Toxicity - Oral: Category 4

Corrosive to Metals: Category 1

Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 1

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 1B

**Signal Word (s)**

DANGER

**Hazard Statement (s)**

H290 May be corrosive to metals.

H302 Harmful if swallowed.

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

H318 Causes serious eye damage.

**Pictogram (s)**

Exclamation mark, Corrosion



#### Precautionary statement – Prevention

- P234 Keep only in original container.
- P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
- P264 Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling.
- P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
- P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

#### Precautionary statement – Response

- P301+P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
- 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 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 CENTER or doctor/physician.
- P330 Rinse mouth.
- P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
- P390 Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.

#### Precautionary statement – Storage

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

#### Precautionary statement – Disposal

- P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal facility

### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

#### Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Phosphoric acid	7664-38-2	30-60 %
ingredients determined not to be hazardous	Not Available	0-10 %
Water	7732-18-5	30-60 %

### 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

#### Inhalation

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, without delay.  
Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema.  
Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung oedema, fluid in the lungs).  
As this reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in semi-recumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested.  
Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or beclomethasone derivative may be considered.

#### Ingestion

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.  
Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.

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.

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

Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

#### **Skin**

If skin or hair contact occurs:

Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.

Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.

Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.

Transport to hospital, or doctor.

#### **Eye contact**

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.

#### **Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed if necessary**

Treat symptomatically.

## **5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

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#### **Suitable Extinguishing Media**

The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas.

Though the material is non-combustible, evaporation of water from the mixture, caused by the heat of nearby fire, may produce floating layers of combustible substances.

In such an event consider:

foam.

#### **Specific Methods**

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.

#### **Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical**

Fire Incompatibility

None known.

Fire/Explosion Hazard

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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.

Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of:

carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)

phosphorus oxides (PO<sub>x</sub>)

other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

#### **Hazchem Code**

2R

#### **Decomposition Temperature**

Not Available

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages

Environmental hazard - contain spillage.

Drains for storage or use areas should have retention basins for pH adjustments and dilution of spills before discharge or disposal of material.

Check regularly for spills and leaks.

Clean up all spills immediately.

Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.

Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.

Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.

### Clean-up Methods - Large Spillages

Environmental hazard - contain spillage.

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.

### Other Information

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 (EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION) of the SDS.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### Precautions for Safe Handling

Safe handling

DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin

Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.

Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

Use in a well-ventilated area.

Avoid contact with moisture.

Other information

Store in original containers.

Keep containers securely sealed.

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container

DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers

Check regularly for spills and leaks

Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.

Plastic pail.

Polyliner drum.

Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

For low viscosity materials

Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type.

Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.

For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C) and solids (between 15 C deg. and 40 deg C.):

Removable head packaging;

Cans with friction closures and

low pressure tubes and cartridges

may be used.

Storage incompatibility

Phosphoric acid:

is a medium-strong acid which produces violent reaction with bases

may produce violent react when water is added to the concentrated form

reacts violently with solutions containing ammonia or bleach, azo compounds, epoxides and other polymerisable compounds

reacts, possibly violently with amines, aldehydes, alkanolamines, alcohols, alkylene oxides, amides, ammonia, ammonia hydroxide, calcium oxide, cyanides, epichlorohydrin, esters, halogenated organics, isocyanates, ketones, oleum, organic anhydrides, sodium tetraborate, sulfides, sulfuric acid, strong oxidisers, vinyl acetate  
forms explosive mixtures with nitromethane  
at elevated temperatures attacks many metals producing hydrogen gas  
at room temperature does not attack stainless steel, copper or its alloys  
attacks glass, ceramics, and some plastics, rubber and coatings  
Reacts vigorously with alkalis  
Reacts with mild steel, galvanised steel / zinc producing hydrogen gas which may form an explosive mixture with air.  
Segregate from alkalis, oxidising agents and chemicals readily decomposed by acids, i.e. cyanides, sulfides, carbonates.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### Occupational exposure limit values

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source: Australia Exposure Standards

Ingredient: phosphoric acid

Material name: phosphoric acid

TWA: 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

STEL: 3 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Peak: Not Available

Notes: Not Available

### Appropriate Engineering Controls

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

### Respiratory Protection

Type AB-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content. The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.

### Eye Protection

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 lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.

### Hand Protection

Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.

Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.

The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.

The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.

Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.

### Personal Protective Equipment

Other protection

Overalls.

PVC Apron.

PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.  
Eyewash unit.

**Thermal Hazards**

Not Available

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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**Form**

Liquid

**Appearance**

Clear blue mobile acidic liquid, neutral odour; mixes with water.

**Odour**

Not Available

**Decomposition Temperature**

Not Available

**Boiling Point**

100°C

**Solubility in Water**

Miscible

**pH**

0.8 (as supplied)

Not Available as a solution (1%)

**Vapour Pressure**

Not available.

**Vapour Density (Air=1)**

Not available.

**Evaporation Rate**

As for Water

**Odour Threshold**

Not Available

**Viscosity**

Not Available

**Volatile Component**

54.5 %vol

**Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water**

Not Available

**Surface tension**

Not Available

**Flash Point**

Not Applicable

**Flammability**

Not Applicable

**Auto-Ignition Temperature**

Not Applicable

**Explosion Limit - Upper**

Not Applicable

**Explosion Limit - Lower**

Not Applicable

**Explosion Properties**

Not Available

**Molecular Weight**

Not Applicable

**Oxidising Properties**

Not Available

**Relative density**

1.265 @ 25 deg.C

**Melting/Freezing Point**

Not Available

**Other Information**

Taste: Not Available

Gas group: Not Available

VOC g/L: Not Applicable

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**10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

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**Reactivity**

See section 7 (HANDLING AND STORAGE)

**Chemical Stability**

Contact with alkaline material liberates heat

**Conditions to Avoid**

See section 7 (HANDLING AND STORAGE)

**Incompatible materials**

See section 7 (HANDLING AND STORAGE)

**Hazardous Decomposition Products**

See section 5 (FIREFIGHTING MEASURES)

**Possibility of hazardous reactions**

See section 7 (HANDLING AND STORAGE)

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**11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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**Ingestion**

Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion.

Ingestion of acidic corrosives may produce burns around and in the mouth, the throat and oesophagus. Immediate pain and difficulties in swallowing and speaking may also be evident.

Ingestion of large quantity of phosphoric acid may cause severe abdominal pains, thirst, acidaemia, difficult breathing, convulsions, collapse, shock and death.

Although less hazardous than nitric and sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid has equal corrosive action upon ingestion. Death of an individual 19 days after ingestion of phosphoric acid was due to recurrent internal haemorrhage. Necrosis of the upper and lower digestive tract and pancreas was evident at autopsy.

**Inhalation**

Corrosive acids can cause irritation of the respiratory tract, with coughing, choking and mucous membrane damage. There may be dizziness, headache, nausea and weakness.

Inhalation of the vapour may cause choking, coughing, headache, weakness and dizziness, and with long term exposure, fluid accumulation in the lungs and blueness, initially in the fingertips.

Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

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

**Skin**

The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin.

Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material

Skin contact with acidic corrosives may result in pain and burns; these may be deep with distinct edges and may heal slowly with the formation of scar tissue.

Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

The material may cause severe inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time.

Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.

#### **Eye**

The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating.

If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.

Direct eye contact with acid corrosives may produce pain, tears, sensitivity to light and burns. Mild burns of the epithelia generally recover rapidly and completely.

#### **Skin corrosion/irritation**

Data available to make classification

#### **Serious eye damage/irritation**

Data available to make classification

#### **Mutagenicity**

Data Not Available to make classification

#### **Respiratory sensitisation**

Data Not Available to make classification

#### **Skin Sensitisation**

Data Not Available to make classification

#### **Carcinogenicity**

Data Not Available to make classification

#### **Reproductive Toxicity**

Data Not Available to make classification

#### **STOT-single exposure**

Data Not Available to make classification

#### **STOT-repeated exposure**

Data Not Available to make classification

#### **Aspiration Hazard**

Data Not Available to make classification

#### **Chronic Effects**

Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

Repeated or prolonged exposure to acids may result in the erosion of teeth, swelling and/or ulceration of mouth lining.

Irritation of airways to lung, with cough, and inflammation of lung tissue often occurs.

Sodium phosphate dibasic can cause stones in the kidney, loss of mineral from the bones and loss of thyroid gland function.

## **12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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#### **Ecological information**

Toxicity

Ingredient: phosphoric acid

Endpoint: LC50

Test Duration (hr): 96

Species: Fish

Value: 75.1mg/L

Source: 2

Ingredient: phosphoric acid

Endpoint: EC50

Test Duration (hr): 48

Species: Crustacea

Value: >376mg/L

Source: 2



Ingredient: phosphoric acid  
Endpoint: EC50  
Test Duration (hr): 72  
Species: Algae or other aquatic plants  
Value: 77.9mg/L  
Source: 2

Ingredient: phosphoric acid  
Endpoint: EC50  
Test Duration (hr): 24  
Species: Crustacea  
Value: >376mg/L  
Source: 2

Ingredient: phosphoric acid  
Endpoint: NOEC  
Test Duration (hr): 72  
Species: Algae or other aquatic plants  
Value: <7.5mg/L  
Source: 2

**Legend:**

Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

**Persistence and degradability**

Ingredient: water  
Persistence: Water/Soil: LOW  
Persistence: Air: LOW

Ingredient: phosphoric acid  
Persistence: Water/Soil: HIGH  
Persistence: Air: HIGH

**Mobility**

Ingredient: water  
Mobility: LOW (KOC = 14.3)

Ingredient: phosphoric acid  
Mobility: HIGH (KOC = 1)

**Bioaccumulative Potential**

Ingredient: water  
Bioaccumulation: LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)

Ingredient: phosphoric acid  
Bioaccumulation: LOW (LogKOW = -0.7699)

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## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

**Disposal considerations**

Product / Packaging disposal  
Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.  
Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

**Otherwise:**

If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.

Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws

operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

Reduction

Reuse

Recycling

Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use.

DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.

It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.

Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.

Recycle wherever possible.

Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.

Treat and neutralise at an approved treatment plant. Treatment should involve: Neutralisation with soda-ash or soda-lime followed by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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### U.N. Number

1805

### UN proper shipping name

PHOSPHORIC ACID, SOLUTION

### Transport hazard class(es)

8

### Packing Group

III

### Hazchem Code

2R

### IERG Number

37

### Other Information

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number: 1805

UN proper shipping name: Phosphoric acid, solution

Transport hazard class(es):

ICAO/IATA Class: 8

ICAO / IATA Subrisk: Not Applicable

ERG Code: 8L

Packing group: III

Environmental hazard: Not Applicable

Special precautions for user:

Special provisions: A3A803

Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 856

Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 60 L

Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 852

Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 5 L

Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y841

Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: 1 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number: 1805

UN proper shipping name: PHOSPHORIC ACID SOLUTION

Transport hazard class(es):

IMDG Class: 8

IMDG Subrisk: Not Applicable

Packing group: III  
Environmental hazard: Marine Pollutant  
Special precautions for user:  
EMS Number: F-A, S-B  
Special provisions: 223  
Limited Quantities: 5 L

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code  
Not Applicable

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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### Regulatory information

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

PHOSPHORIC ACID(7664-38-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards  
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists  
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

WATER(7732-18-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

National Inventory: Canada - NDSL

Status: Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets) (phosphoric acid; water)

National Inventory: China - IECSC

Status: All ingredients are on the inventory

National Inventory: Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP

Status: All ingredients are on the inventory

National Inventory: Japan - ENCS

Status: Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets) (water)

National Inventory: Korea - KECI

Status: All ingredients are on the inventory

National Inventory: New Zealand - NZIoC

Status: All ingredients are on the inventory

### Poisons Schedule

S6

### Australia (AICS)

All ingredients are on the inventory

### Philippines (PICCS)

All ingredients are on the inventory

### USA (TSCA)

All ingredients are on the inventory

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

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### Date of preparation or last revision of SDS

REVIEWED: 21/11/2017

## END OF SDS

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