

msds

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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SECTION 1 - IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

PRODUCT (MATERIAL) NAME	WIPE-OUT Multi Action Stain Remover		
OTHER NAMES			
RECOMMENDED USE	Removes coloured metal stains from swimming pools liners.		
SUPPLIER NAME/ADDRESS	Focus Products Pty Ltd 35 Moreton Street Heathwood Qld 4110 PO Box131 Carole Park QLD 4300		
TELEPHONE NO.	1800 42 55 66	Hours: 0800-1700	Monday-Friday
EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBER	0411 623 619 (A/H)		

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

HAZARD CLASSIFICATION	Classified as hazardous according to criteria of SAFEWORK Australia. Not classified as dangerous according to criteria of ADG.
RISK PHRASE(S)	Xn – Harmful: R 21/22 Harmful in contact with skin and if swallowed. R 36/38 Irritating to eyes and skin.
SAFETY PHRASE(S)	S 2 Keep out of reach of children. S 24/25 Avoid contact with skin and eyes. S 26 In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. S 28 After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of soap and water. S 37/39 Wear suitable gloves and eye/face protection.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

MIXTURE

Chemical identity of ingredients	Proportion of ingredients	CAS Number(s) for ingredients
Ethanedioic acid	30-60%	[144-62-7]

Balance of formulation consists of other ingredients determined not to be hazardous or are below their cut-off concentrations.

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Swallowed:	DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Wash out mouth with water and give plenty of water to drink. Seek immediate medical attention. For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 131126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor (at once).
Eye:	If contact with the eye(s) occurs, wash with copious amounts of water for approximately 15 minutes holding eyelid(s) open. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the non-affected eye. Seek immediate medical attention.
Skin:	As quickly as possible, flush contaminated area with lukewarm, gently running water for at least 20 minutes, by the clock. Under running water, remove contaminated clothing, shoes, and leather goods (e.g., watchbands, belts). Completely decontaminate clothing before re-use or discard. Do not re-use contaminated shoes or leather goods. Obtain medical advice immediately.

Inhalation:	Remove source of contamination or move victim to fresh air. If breathing has stopped, trained personnel should begin artificial respiration, or if the heart has stopped, cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) immediately (avoid mouth-to-mouth contact). Obtain medical attention immediately.
Medical attention or special treatment required	
ADVICE TO DOCTOR.	Treat symptomatically for exposure to crystalline organic acids

SECTION 5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA	Foam, Carbon Dioxide, Dry Chemical Powder, and Water fog.
HAZARDS FROM COMBUSTION PRODUCTS	Combustion will release toxic gasses. (COx) and formic acid.
SPECIAL PROTECTIVE PRECAUTIONS AND EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE FIGHTERS	Combustible solid. This product will burn if exposed to fire, keep containers cool. Water may be used to flush spills away from exposures. COMBUSTION PRODUCTS Fumes may be highly toxic and irritating. Firefighters to wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
<i>Additional information</i>	Not classed as flammable under ADG Code, classed as combustible.
<i>Hazchem Code</i>	Not applicable

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES	Extinguish any source of flame Evacuate area, clearing all unnecessary personnel. Contain liquid with soil/sand. Prevent liquid from entering storm water drains, basements or workpits. Wear protective goggles to prevent eye contamination. Absorb spill with soil/sand and recover material into mild steel drums. Label drums correctly.
METHODS AND MATERIALS FOR CONTAINMENT AND CLEAN UP	Refer to State Land Waste Management Authority. Empty containers must be decontaminated. Normally suitable for disposal at approved land waste site.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING	Wear protective goggles and rubber gloves to prevent eye and skin contamination.
CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE	Keep containers tightly sealed when not in use. Store in a well-ventilated place and out of direct sunlight. Check area regularly for spills.
INCOMPATIBILITIES	Not to be loaded with oxidising agents (Class 5), cyanides (Class 6), strong alkalis (Class 8) or foodstuffs.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

NATIONAL EXPOSURE STANDARDS	NOHSC has not assigned any exposure standards for this product, however for the hazardous components:															
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>STEL (mgm3)</th> <th>STEL (ppm)</th> <th>TWA (mgm3)</th> <th>TWA (ppm)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Ethanedioic acid</td> <td>2</td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	STEL (mgm3)	STEL (ppm)	TWA (mgm3)	TWA (ppm)	Ethanedioic acid	2		1						
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BIOLOGICAL LIMIT VALUES ENGINEERING CONTROLS	<p>Engineering control methods to reduce hazardous exposures are preferred. General methods include mechanical ventilation (dilution and local exhaust), process or personnel enclosure, control of process conditions, and process modification (e.g., substitution of a less hazardous material). Administrative controls and personal protective equipment may also be required. Use a corrosion-resistant ventilation system separate from other exhaust ventilation systems. Exhaust directly to the outside. Use local exhaust ventilation, and process enclosure if necessary, to control airborne dust/mist. Supply sufficient replacement air to make up for air removed by exhaust systems.</p> <p>EXPOSURE CONTROL: Note - Exposure to this material can be controlled in many ways. The measures appropriate for a particular worksite depend on how this material is used and on the extent of exposure. Use this general information to help develop specific control measures. Ensure that control systems are properly designed and maintained. Comply with occupational, environmental, fire and other applicable regulations.</p>															
PERSONAL PROTECTION:	Avoid unnecessary contact as good work practice. Wash contaminated clothing and protective equipment before storing and re-use. Wash hands before eating, smoking or using the toilet.															
<u>RESPIRATORY PROTECTION</u>	It is usually safe to not use respiratory protection. However, there may be circumstances where use of a mask or other device is appropriate. Use judgement. For assistance in selecting suitable equipment consult AS/NZ1715.															
<u>EYE PROTECTION</u>	Eye protective measures are normally necessary, and are suggested when using this product. Consult AS1336 and AS/NZ1337															
<u>PROTECTIVE GLOVES</u>	Rubber, PVC or other protective gloves are necessary, and desirable, especially if product is being used frequently or for lengthy periods. Consult AS2161 for guidance.															
<u>CLOTHING</u>	Clean overalls should be worn, preferably with an apron. Consult AS2919 for clothing guidance.															
<u>SAFETY FOOTWEAR</u>	Wearing safety boots is advisory. Consult AS/NZ 2210 for advice on Occupational Protective Footwear.															

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<u>Appearance:</u>	White crystalline solid
<u>Flammability:</u>	Combustible
<u>Melting Point:</u>	Unknown
<u>Boiling Point:</u>	sublimes at 149-160 ° C
<u>Flash Point:</u>	Not applicable
<u>Autoignition Temp</u>	No data
<u>Vapour Pressure:</u>	No data
<u>Volatiles:</u>	0%
<u>Vapour Density</u>	No data
<u>Flamability Limits</u>	No data
<u>Bulk Density</u>	Approx. 1400 kg/m ³ .
<u>Specific Gravity:</u>	2.10
<u>pH 1% solution</u>	1.2-1.3 Aqueous solution hydrolyses above 80°C
<u>Solubility in water</u>	1 part in 6.3 parts of water at 0°C; 1 in 2 parts at 80°C

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability	Stable
Conditions to avoid	Do not mix with oxidising agents (Class 5)
Incompatible materials	Not to be loaded with oxidising agents (Class 5), cyanides (Class 6), strong alkali (Class 8) or foodstuffs.
Hazardous decomposition products	Upon combustion oxides of carbon & nitrogen (CO _x NO _x)
Hazardous reactions	Oxidising agents (Class 5) specifically Hypochlorites

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ethanoic acid	<p>ANIMAL TOXICITY DATA LD50 (rat, oral): 475 mg/kg (male). LD50 (rat, oral): 375 mg/kg (female). LD50 (rabbit, skin): 20000 mg/kg.</p> <p><u>EYE IRRITATION</u> (rabbit): A 30-second exposure to a 5% oxalic acid solution produced conjunctivitis and severe corneal damage which was reversible.</p> <p>Prolonged exposures produced irreversible corneal damage.</p> <p><u>SKIN IRRITATION</u> (rabbit): Skin contact with a saturated solution of oxalic acid (about 10%) for five minutes produced redness which persisted for 24 hours; some scaliness was evident but no puffiness or ulceration developed.</p> <p><u>LONG-TERM INGESTION</u>: Rats fed 2.5 to 5% oxalic acid in their diet showed a loss in growth rate and total body weight and experienced 10 to 25% mortality; males developed stones of calcium oxalate which blocked the urinary system (urolithiasis); estrous cycles were disrupted in females.</p> <p><u>EMBRYOTOXIC EFFECTS</u>: Sheep fed 6 to 10 g/day throughout gestation produced lambs with calcium oxalate crystals in their kidneys. There was no indication of embryotoxicity. Dust causes severe respiratory irritation.</p>
SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE	
Swallowed:	Harmful if swallowed. Oxalic acid can cause severe poisoning or death, depending on the concentration and total amount of material ingested. Dilute solutions may cause no immediate irritation or pain, while concentrated material (such as 10% solutions or the solid) can cause burning pain in the mouth, throat and stomach, followed by profuse vomiting (sometimes bloody) (corrosive effects). Small doses of oxalate in the body may cause headache, pain and twitching in muscles and cramps. Larger doses can cause weak and irregular heartbeat, a drop in blood pressure and signs of heart failure. Large doses rapidly cause a shock-like state, convulsions, coma and possibly death. The mean lethal dose for an adult is probably about 15 to 30 grams but the lowest reported lethal dose was 5 grams (or about 70 mg/kg). A delayed effect of ingestion is kidney damage, possibly leading to renal failure, due to deposition of calcium oxalate crystals.
Eye:	Oxalic acid is a severe eye irritant, and can cause redness, pain and damage to the cornea. If damage is restricted to the outer layer of the eye, recovery may occur within a few days. Prolonged contact with oxalic acid solutions can produce irreversible eye damage.
Skin:	Harmful in contact with skin. Skin contact will cause redness, itchiness, irritation and chemical burns with resultant tissue destruction. Excessive contact may produce a delayed localized pain and discolouration of the skin with fingernails becoming brittle and blue-coloured.
Inhalation:	Oxalic acid as a dust or in solution (mist) can irritate the nose and throat, causing sore throat, coughing and difficult breathing. Inhaled oxalic acid is readily absorbed into the body and may cause headache and nausea (4,5,9).
ACUTE	Solutions of 5 to 10 percent acid are irritating to the skin after prolonged exposure and can cause corrosive injury. Long-term exposure to oxalic acid solutions, by ingestion, skin absorption and inhalation, is linked to stone formation (calculi) in the kidney and urinary tract (urolithiasis) of workers. Painful abdominal spasms (during the passing of the stone) as well as painful and difficult urination were reported.

INHALATION: A worker exposed to hot oxalic acid vapours showed generalized symptoms of weight loss and chronic inflammation of the upper respiratory tract. Other workers reported irritation of nose and throat, with coughing when exposed to oxalic acid, as well as abnormally frequent and painful urination during exposure.

SKIN: Oxalic acid solutions can cause localized pain, discolouration of the fingers and nails, and possibly ulcers, gangrene.

Oxalic acid is not broken down very easily in the body. Most is excreted from the body in urine, unchanged or as crystals of calcium oxalate salt. This insoluble salt accumulates in the body as stones (calculi) which can block the kidney or urinary tract.

DELAYED

Additional information

Aggravated medical conditions

caused by exposure

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICITY Do not allow to enter waterways

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY Product is 80% biodegradable

MOBILITY

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ENVIRONMENTAL FATE (EXPOSURE)

BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

DISPOSAL METHODS AND CONTAINERS Refer to State Land Waste Management Authority. Empty containers must be decontaminated. Normally suitable for disposal at approved land waste site.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR LANDFILL OR
INCINERATION

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN NUMBER Not applicable

UN PROPER SHIPPING NAME Not applicable

CLASS AND SUBSIDIARY RISK Not applicable

PACKING GROUP Not applicable

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR USER Not applicable

HAZCHEM CODE Not applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poison Schedule 6

OHS Considered a hazard

Environmental Not considered a hazard

SUSMP Labeling Requirements

Warning Statements *Highly corrosive*

Safety Directions *Avoid contact with skin & eyes. Avoid breathing dust.*

Additional information

Additional national and/or international regulatory information.

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Date of preparation or last revision of the MSDS 1 October 2012

Prepared by Glenn Bowring B App Sc (App Chem)

Additional information

Key/legend to abbreviations and acronyms used in the MSDS.

ADG Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail

ACGIH American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

ASCC Australian Safety and Compensation Council

Code AICS Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances

CAS number Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number

EPG Emergency Procedure Guide (superseded by IERG)

Hazchem Code Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially firefighters

IARC International Agency for Research on Cancer

IATA International Air Transport Association

IERG HB 76-2004 Dangerous goods - Initial Emergency Response Guide

LEL lower flammable (explosive) limits in air;

LD₅₀ Lethal Dose sufficient to kill 50% of test population

NIOSH National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health The United States federal agency responsible for conducting research and making recommendations for the prevention of work-related injury and illness.

NOAEL No Observed Adverse Effect Level

NOEL No Observable Effect Level

NOHSC National Occupational Health and Safety Commission

NTP	National Toxicology Program (USA)
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
RTECS	Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (Symyx Technologies)
TCLo	Toxic Concentration Low
TDLo	Toxic Dose Low : lowest dosage per unit of bodyweight (typically stated in milligrams per kilogram) of a substance known to have produced signs of toxicity in a particular animal species.
TLV	Threshold Limit Value (ACGIH):The time weighted average used to describe exposure which is harmless to most of the population when exposed 8 hours per day, 40 hours per week.
TWA	(Time Weighted Average): The average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-hour working day, for a five-day week.
SAFework	Independent statutory agency with primary responsibility to improve occupational health and safety and workers' compensation arrangements across Australia.
STEL	(Short Term Exposure Limit): The average airborne concentration over a 15 minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight-hour workday.
SUSDP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs & Poisons
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines & Poisons
UEL	upper flammable (explosive) limits in air;
UN Number	United Nations Number
<i>Literature references.</i>	
<i>Sources for data.</i>	Material Safety Data Sheets from Suppliers Hazardous Substances Information System (HSIS)- ASCC Australia (on-line) ADG Code 7 th Edition SUSMP N ^o 3

DISCLAIMER:

This MSDS summarizes our best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information of the product and how to safely handle and use the product in the workplace. Each user should read this MSDS and consider the information in the context of how the product will be handled and used in the workplace including its use in conjunction with other products. If clarification or further information is needed to ensure that an appropriate risk assessment can be made, the user should contact Focus Products Pty Ltd. Our responsibility for products sold is subject to our standard terms and conditions, a copy of which is sent to our customers and is also available on request. Focus Products Pty Ltd however makes no warranty whatsoever, expressed, implied or of merchantability regarding the accuracy of such data or the results to be obtained from the use thereof and assumes no responsibility for injury to buyer or third persons or for any damage to property, Buyer assumes all risks.