

# SUREGRIP

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: Fri 16-Sep-2005

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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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### PRODUCT NAME

SUREGRIP

### SYNONYMS

### PROPER SHIPPING NAME

CORROSIVE LIQUID, ACIDIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S.  
(contains ammonium bifluoride)

### PRODUCT USE

Anti-slip compound.

### SUPPLIER

Company: Alpha Chemicals Pty Ltd  
Address:  
18 Inman Road  
Dee Why  
NSW, 2099  
AUS  
Telephone: +61 2 9982 4622  
Fax: +61 2 9982 4399

Company: Alpha Chemicals Pty Ltd  
Address:  
PO Box 657  
Dee Why  
NSW, 2099  
AUS

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## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

**HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the  
Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.**

### POISONS SCHEDULE

S6

### RISK

Harmful by inhalation and if swallowed.  
Causes burns.  
Risk of serious damage to eyes.

### SAFETY

Keep locked up.  
Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.  
Avoid contact with eyes.  
Wear suitable protective clothing.  
Use only in well ventilated areas.  
Keep container in a well ventilated place.  
To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water.  
Keep container tightly closed.  
Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.  
In case of accident or if you feel unwell IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons  
Information Centre (show label if possible).

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## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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NAME	CAS RN	%
ammonium bifluoride	1341-49-7	1-9
hydrochloric acid	7647-01-0	1-9
performance additives		1-9
water	7732-18-5	>60

NOTE: Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient information to allow CHEMWATCH assessment.

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## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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### SWALLOWED

- 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.

### EYE

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.

### SKIN

If there is evidence of severe skin irritation or skin burns:

- Avoid further contact. Immediately remove contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin under running water for 15 minutes.
- Avoiding contamination of the hands, massage calcium gluconate gel into affected areas, pay particular attention to creases in skin.
- Contact the Poisons Information Centre.
- Continue gel application for at least 15 minutes after burning sensation ceases.
- If pain recurs, repeat application of calcium gluconate gel or apply every 20 minutes.
- If no gel is available, continue washing for at least 15 minutes, using soap if available. If patient is conscious, give six calcium gluconate or calcium carbonate tablets in water by mouth.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor, urgently.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

## INHALED

For massive exposures:

- If dusts, vapours, aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled, remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down.
- Keep warm and rested.
- Prosthesis 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.
- If victim is conscious, give six calcium gluconate or calcium carbonate tablets in water by mouth.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor, urgently.

## NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to strong acids:

- Airway problems may arise from laryngeal edema and inhalation exposure. Treat with 100% oxygen initially.
- Respiratory distress may require cricothyroidotomy if endotracheal intubation is contraindicated by excessive swelling
- Intravenous lines should be established immediately in all cases where there is evidence of circulatory compromise.
- Strong acids produce a coagulation necrosis characterised by formation of a coagulum (eschar) as a result of the desiccating action of the acid on proteins in specific tissues.

## INGESTION:

- Immediate dilution (milk or water) within 30 minutes post ingestion is recommended.
- DO NOT attempt to neutralise the acid since exothermic reaction may extend the corrosive injury.
- Be careful to avoid further vomit since re-exposure of the mucosa to the acid is harmful. Limit fluids to one or two glasses in an adult.
- Charcoal has no place in acid management.
- Some authors suggest the use of lavage within 1 hour of ingestion.

## SKIN:

- Skin lesions require copious saline irrigation. Treat chemical burns as thermal burns with non-adherent gauze and wrapping.
- Deep second-degree burns may benefit from topical silver sulfadiazine.

## EYE:

- Eye injuries require retraction of the eyelids to ensure thorough irrigation of the conjunctival cul-de-sacs. Irrigation should last at least 20-30 minutes. DO NOT use neutralising agents or any other additives. Several litres of saline are required.
  - Cycloplegic drops, (1% cyclopentolate for short-term use or 5% homatropine for longer term use) antibiotic drops, vasoconstrictive agents or artificial tears may be indicated dependent on the severity of the injury.
  - Steroid eye drops should only be administered with the approval of a consulting ophthalmologist).
- [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology].

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

### FIRE FIGHTING

- 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.
- Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 800 metres in all directions.

### FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- 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.
- May emit corrosive, poisonous fumes. May emit acrid smoke.

Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of hydrogen fluoride, chlorides, nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>).

May emit poisonous fumes.

May emit corrosive fumes.

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Segregate from alkalies, oxidising agents and chemicals readily decomposed by acids, i.e. cyanides, sulfides, carbonates.

Reacts with metals producing flammable / explosive hydrogen gas.

### HAZCHEM

2X

### Personal Protective Equipment

PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT

Breathing apparatus.

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set - 30 mins.

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

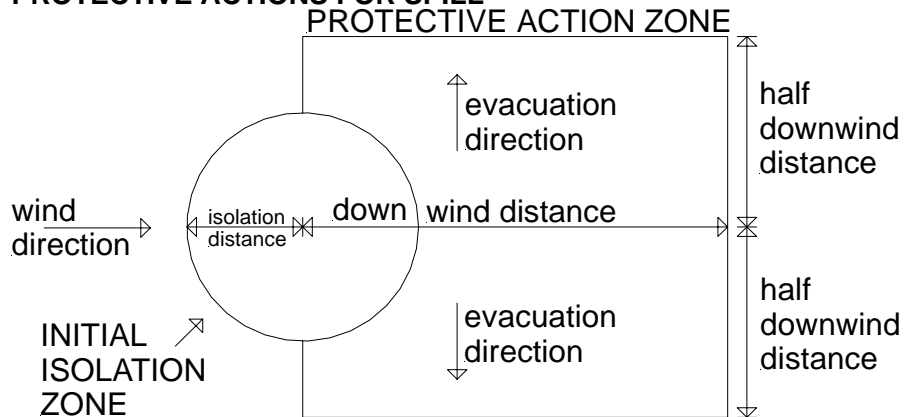
### MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- Wipe up.
- Place in a suitable labelled container for waste disposal.

### MAJOR SPILLS

- 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.
- Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Neutralise/decontaminate residue.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

### PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR SPILL



From IERG (Canada/Australia)

Isolation Distance	25 metres
Downwind Protection Distance	250 metres
IERG Number	37

### FOOTNOTES

- 1 PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONE is defined as the area in which people are at risk of harmful exposure. This zone assumes that random changes in wind direction confines the vapour plume to an area within 30 degrees on either side of the predominant wind direction, resulting in a crosswind protective action distance equal to the downwind protective action distance.
- 2 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS should be initiated to the extent possible, beginning with those closest to the spill and working away from the site in the downwind direction. Within the protective action zone a level of vapour concentration may exist resulting in nearly all unprotected persons becoming incapacitated

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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- and unable to take protective action and/or incurring serious or irreversible health effects.
- 3 INITIAL ISOLATION ZONE is determined as an area, including upwind of the incident, within which a high probability of localised wind reversal may expose nearly all persons without appropriate protection to life-threatening concentrations of the material.
  - 4 SMALL SPILLS involve a leaking package of 200 litres (55 US gallons) or less, such as a drum (jerrican or box with inner containers). Larger packages leaking less than 200 litres and compressed gas leaking from a small cylinder are also considered "small spills".  
LARGE SPILLS involve many small leaking packages or a leaking package of greater than 200 litres, such as a cargo tank, portable tank or a "one-tonne" compressed gas cylinder.
  - 5 Guide 154 is taken from the US DOT emergency response guide book.
  - 6 IERG information is derived from CANUTEC - Transport Canada.

### EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDELINES (ERPG)

The maximum airborne concentration below which it is believed that nearly all individuals could be exposed for up to one hour WITHOUT experiencing or developing

life-threatening health effects is:

water 500 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

irreversible or other serious effects or symptoms which could impair an individual's ability to take protective action is:

water 500 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

other than mild, transient adverse effects without perceiving a clearly defined odour is:

water 500 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

The threshold concentration below which most people will experience no appreciable risk of health effects:

water 500 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

**Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.**

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## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- WARNING: To avoid violent reaction, ALWAYS add material to water and NEVER water to material.
- Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

before re-use.

- Use good occupational work practice.
  - Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
  - Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.

## SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
  - Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
- DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers.

## STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Segregate from alkalis, oxidising agents and chemicals readily decomposed by acids, i.e. cyanides, sulfides, carbonates.  
Reacts with mild steel, galvanised steel / zinc producing hydrogen gas which may form an explosive mixture with air.  
Avoid strong bases.

## STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Australian Exposure Standards	Fluorides (as F)		2.5				
Australian Exposure Standards	Hydrogen chloride					5	7.5
No data available for ammonium bifluoride as (CAS: 1341-49-7)							
No data available for water as (CAS: 7732-18-5)							

### ODOUR SAFETY FACTOR (OSF)

OSF=1.3 (hydrochloric acid)

Exposed individuals are NOT reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is determined to fall into either Class C, D or E.

The Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:

OSF= Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm/ Odour Threshold Value (OTV) ppm

Classification into classes follows:

Class	OSF	Description
A	550	Over 90% of exposed individuals are aware by smell that the Exposure Standard (TLV-TWA for

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

		example) is being reached, even when distracted by working activities
B	26-550	As "A" for 50-90% of persons being distracted
C	1-26	As "A" for less than 50% of persons being distracted
D	0.18-1	10-50% of persons aware of being tested perceive by smell that the Exposure Standard is being reached
E	<0.18	As "D" for less than 10% of persons aware of being tested

### INGREDIENT DATA

#### AMMONIUM BIFLUORIDE:

Based on a study in which the threshold for minimum increase in bone density due to fluoride exposure was 3.38 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (as fluoride), the present TLV-TWA has been adopted to prevent irritant effects and disabling bone changes. There is also support for the proposition that occupational exposure below the TLV will have no adverse effect on pregnant women or off-spring. IARC has classified fluorides in drinking water as Group 3 carcinogens; i.e. Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Equivocal evidence of carcinogenic activity (osteosarcoma) has been found in male rats administered sodium fluoride in drinking water. (0-175 ppm) Evidence was not found in female rats or in male or female mice.

#### HYDROCHLORIC ACID:

Odour Threshold Value: 0.262 ppm (detection), 10.06 ppm (recognition)

NOTE: Detector tubes for hydrochloric acid, measuring in excess of 1 ppm, are available commercially.

Hydrogen chloride is a strong irritant to the eyes, mucous membranes and skin. Chronic exposure produces a corrosive action on the teeth. Reports of respiratory irritation following short-term exposure at 5 ppm have lead to the recommended TLV-C. There is no indication that skin contact with hydrogen chloride elicits systemic poisoning and a skin designation has not been applied.

Exposure of humans to hydrogen chloride at 50 to 100 ppm for 1 hour is reported to be barely tolerable; 35 ppm caused irritation of the throat on short exposure and 10 ppm was the maximal concentration for prolonged exposure. It has been stated that hydrogen chloride at concentrations of 5 ppm is immediately irritating.

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Toxic effects of hydrochloric acid

Concentration

Clinical effects

0.067 - 0.267 ppm  
changes in respiratory pattern  
5 ppm

Reported range of odour thresholds and  
No organic damage

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

10 ppm	Irritation; work undisturbed
10-50 ppm	Work difficult but possible
35 ppm	Short exposure irritation of the throat
50-100 ppm	Exposure for 1 h barely tolerable
1000-2000 ppm	Brief exposure dangerous; laryngospasm
1300-2000 ppm	Lethal after a few minutes

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### WATER:

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

## PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EYE

- 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 lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

### HANDS/FEET

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

### OTHER

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.
- Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

## ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection. An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area.

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## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### APPEARANCE

Clear blue acidic liquid; mixes with water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Mixes with water.

Corrosive.

Acid.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable

Melting Range (°C): Not Available

Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible

pH (1% solution): Not Available

Volatile Component (%vol): Not Available

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not Available

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Applicable

State: LIQUID

Boiling Range (°C): Not Available

Specific Gravity (water=1): Not Available

pH (as supplied): Not Available

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available

Evaporation Rate: Not Available

Flash Point (°C): Not Applicable

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available

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## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

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### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

Contact with alkaline material liberates heat.

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. 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. Swelling of the epiglottis may make it difficult to breathe which may result in suffocation. More severe exposure may result in vomiting blood and thick mucus, shock, abnormally low blood pressure, fluctuating pulse, shallow respiration and clammy skin, inflammation of stomach wall, and rupture of oesophageal tissue. Untreated shock may eventually result in kidney failure. Severe cases may result in perforation of the stomach and abdominal cavity with consequent infection, rigidity and fever. There may be severe narrowing of the oesophageal or pyloric sphincters; this may occur immediately or after a delay of weeks to years. There may be coma and convulsions, followed by death due to infection of the abdominal cavity, kidneys or lungs.

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### EYE

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. Severe burns produce long-lasting and possibly irreversible damage. The appearance of the burn may not be apparent for several weeks after the initial contact. The cornea may ultimately become deeply opaque resulting in blindness.

### SKIN

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. Fluorides are easily absorbed through the skin and cause death of soft tissue and erode bone. Healing is delayed and death of tissue may continue to spread beneath skin.

### INHALED

Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Corrosive acids can cause irritation of the respiratory tract, with coughing, choking and mucous membrane damage. There may be dizziness, headache, nausea and weakness. Swelling of the lungs can occur, either immediately or after a delay; symptoms of this include chest tightness, shortness of breath, frothy phlegm and cyanosis. Lack of oxygen can cause death hours after onset. Acute effects of fluoride inhalation include irritation of nose and throat, coughing and chest discomfort. A single acute over-exposure may even cause nose bleed. Pre-existing respiratory conditions such as emphysema, bronchitis may be aggravated by exposure. Occupational asthma may result from exposure.

### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and by inhalation of vapours especially at higher temperatures. 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. Chronic exposure may inflame the skin or conjunctiva.

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.  
unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances

#### AMMONIUM BIFLUORIDE:

##### TOXICITY

as fluoride anion

Oral (human) LDLo: 50 mg/kg

Oral (human) TDLo: 3 mg/kg

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1276 ppm/1hr\*

Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 342 ppm/1hr\*

##### IRRITATION

Eye (-): corrosive\*

Skin (-): corrosive\*

\*[Bayer]

#### HYDROCHLORIC ACID:

##### TOXICITY

Unreported (man) LDLo: 81 mg/kg

Inhalation (human) LCLo: 1300 ppm/30 min

##### IRRITATION

Eye (rabbit): 5mg/30s - Mild

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Inhalation (human) LCLo: 3000 ppm/5 min

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 3124 ppm/1h

Oral (rat) LD50: 900 mg/kg

The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:

NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

### WATER:

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

### AMMONIUM BIFLUORIDE:

Fish toxicity:

Acute (Brachydanio rerio) LC0: 237 mg/l/96h (F Flakes)\*

Bacterial toxicity:

Acute (activated sludge micro-organism) EC50: 2394 mg/l (B Flakes)\*

Acute (activated sludge micro-organism) EC50: 4184 mg/l (F Flakes)\*

Water pollution class (WGK): 1 - slightly hazardous to water\*

WGK: Classification in accordance with German Water Resources Act.

\*[Bayer]

### HYDROCHLORIC ACID:

Hazardous Air Pollutant: Yes

Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l): 0.282

### Ecotoxicity

Fish LC100 (24 h): trout 10 mg/l

TLm (96 h): mosquito fish 282 ppm (fresh water)

LC50 : goldfish 178 mg/l

Shrimp LC50 (48 h): 100 - 330 ppm (salt water)

Starfish LC50 (48 h): 100 - 330 mg/l

Cockle LC50 (48 h): 330 - 1000 mg/l

[Hach]

Hydrogen chloride in water dissociates almost completely, releasing hydrogen and chloride ions; the hydrogen ions are captured by water to produce hydronium ions.

Hydrochloric acid infiltrates soil, the rate dependent on moisture content. During soil transport, hydrochloric acid dissolves soil components.

Drinking water standard:

chloride: 400 mg/l (UK max.)

250 mg/l (WHO guideline)

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 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 licenced

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Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

land-fill or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).  
- Decontaminate empty containers with 5% aqueous sodium hydroxide or soda ash, followed by water. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Shipping Name:  
CORROSIVE LIQUID, ACIDIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S.  
(contains ammonium bifluoride)  
Dangerous Goods Class: 8  
Subrisk: None  
UN/NA Number: 3264  
Packing Group: II  
Labels Required: corrosive  
Additional Shipping Information:  
International Transport Regulations:  
IMO Dangerous Goods class: 3264  
IMO Packing group: II  
IATA Dangerous goods class: 8  
Cargo Instructions: 812  
Cargo Max: 30 L  
Passenger Instructions: 808  
Passenger Max: 1 L  
Special Provisions: None, None

## HAZCHEM

2X

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

### POISONS SCHEDULE

S6

### REGULATIONS

ammonium bifluoride (CAS: 1341-49-7) is found on the following regulatory lists:  
Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)  
Australian Poisons Schedule  
Australia National Pollutant Inventory  
Australian Exposure Standards - Carcinogens

hydrochloric acid (CAS: 7647-01-0) is found on the following regulatory lists:  
Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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Australian Poisons Schedule  
Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)

water (CAS: 7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists:  
Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

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## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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