

S-WELD PASSIVATOR

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 14-Oct-2010

A317TP

CHEMWATCH 69850

Version No:4

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

S-WELD PASSIVATOR

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains nitric acid)

PRODUCT USE

Passivation of stainless steel.

SUPPLIER

Company: Callington Haven Pty Ltd

Address:

30 South Street

Rydalmere

NSW, 2116

Australia

Telephone: +61 2 9898 2788

Emergency Tel:**1800 039 008 (24 hours)**

Emergency Tel:**+61 3 9573 3112**

Fax: +61 2 9684 4215

Email: sales@calhaven.com.au

Website: www.callingtonhaven.com

Company: Callington Haven Pty Ltd

Address:

PO Box 144

Rydalmere

NSW, 2116

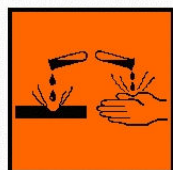
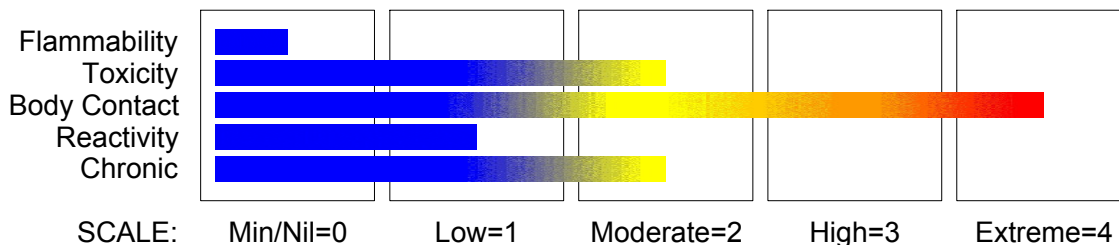
Australia

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



RISK

- Harmful by inhalation.
- Causes severe burns.

SAFETY

- Keep locked up.
- Avoid contact with skin.

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

- Risk of serious damage to eyes.
 - Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
* (limited evidence).
- Avoid contact with eyes.
 - Wear suitable protective clothing.
 - Wear suitable gloves.
 - Wear eye/face protection.
 - 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.
 - Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
 - In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
 - In case of accident or if you feel unwell IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre (show label if possible).
 - This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
nitric acid	7697-37-2	10-30
performance additive		1-10
water	7732-18-5	>60

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

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
- 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.
- Seek medical advice.

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 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.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- 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.

INHALED

- 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.

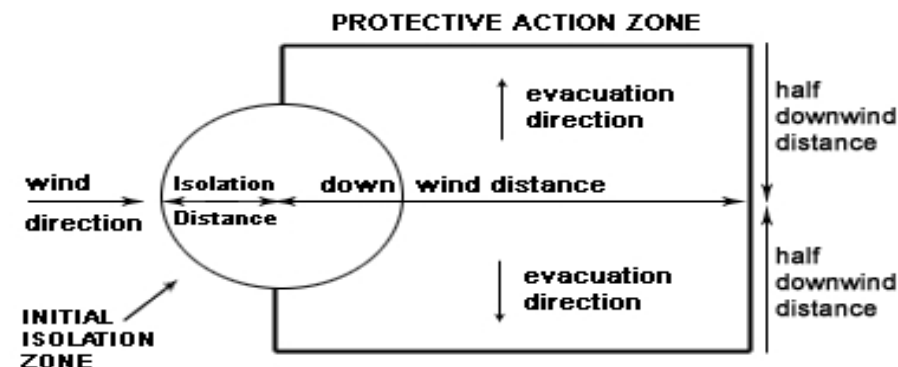
Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

HAZCHEM

2X

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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 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

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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:

nitric acid 78ppm

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

nitric acid 6ppm

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

nitric acid 1ppm

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

Ingredients considered according to the following cutoffs

Very Toxic (T+) $\geq 0.1\%$ Toxic (T) $\geq 3.0\%$

R50 $\geq 0.25\%$ Corrosive (C) $\geq 5.0\%$

R51 $\geq 2.5\%$

else $\geq 10\%$

where percentage is percentage of ingredient found in the mixture

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

No data for this material.

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



+: May be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific preventions

X: Must not be stored together

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³
Australia Exposure Standards	nitric acid (Nitric acid)	2	5.2	4	10

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

The following materials had no OELs on our records

• water:

CAS:7732- 18- 5

EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

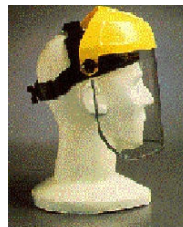
Material	Revised	IDLH
nitric acid	3	25

MATERIAL DATA

S-WELD PASSIVATOR:

- None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

PERSONAL PROTECTION



RESPIRATOR

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

BUTYL	A
NEOPRENE	A
NATURAL RUBBER	C
VITON	C

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

No data for this material.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Thick white translucent acidic gel; mixes with water. Oxidising agent.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Mixes with water.

Corrosive.

Acid.

State	Non slump paste	Molecular Weight	Not applicable.
Melting Range (°C)	Not available.	Viscosity	Not available
Boiling Range (°C)	Not available.	Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Flash Point (°C)	Not applicable	pH (1% solution)	Not available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not available	pH (as supplied)	< 1
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not available.	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not available.
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not applicable	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.20
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not applicable	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not available.
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not available.	Evaporation Rate	Not available

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

No data for this material.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

■ 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. Exposure to nitric acid causes burning pain, severe corrosion and scarring of the digestive tract with adhesions, narrowing and obstruction and even anaemia. There may be vomiting, aspiration, lung inflammation and shock. Death may be delayed 12 hours to 14 days or several months from these complications. Survivors may have strictures of the stomach lining and subsequent pernicious anaemia.

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. Skin contact with nitric acid may cause corrosion, skin thickening, yellow discolouration of the skin, blisters and scars depending on the concentration exposed.

INHALED

■ 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. Inhalation of nitric acid mist or fumes may produce respiratory symptoms. Depending on the concentration and duration of exposure, cough, gagging, chest pain, low body oxygen, lung irritation and damage may occur. Deaths have occurred and may be delayed for several days.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ 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. Prolonged or repeated overexposure to low concentrations of nitric acid vapour may cause chronic airway inflammation, corrosion of teeth and chemical lung inflammation.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

S-WELD PASSIVATOR:

■ Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

NITRIC ACID:

■ The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may produce respiratory tract irritation, and result in damage to the lung including reduced lung function. The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.

WATER:

CARCINOGEN

Acid mists, strong inorganic	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	1
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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

■ Environmental Fate: Oxides of nitrogen are found in soil, water and air. Nitrogen oxides are important in almost all atmospheric reactions. Nitrogen oxides react with water to form nitric acid, a major contributor to 'acid rain'. Oxides of nitrogen are also important in maintaining the level of ozone in the stratosphere. Low concentration of nitrogen dioxide as well as high amount of nitric oxide will reduce the formation of ozone. Further, oxides of nitrogen are also a major contributor to production of photochemical smog. Environmental Transport: Nitrogen oxides are transported in different environment in the form of gas and as a dissolved gas in water.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
nitric acid	No Data Available	No Data Available	LOW	

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: CORROSIVE

HAZCHEM:

2X (ADG7)

ADG7:

Class or Division:	8 8 8	Subsidiary Risk:	None
UN No.:	1760	Packing Group:	I, II, III
Special Provision:	274 274 223 274	Limited Quantity:	0 1L 5L
Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Instruction:	T14 T11 T7	Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Special Provision:	TP2 TP27 TP2 TP27 TP1 TP28
Packagings & IBCs - Packing Instruction:	None	Packagings & IBCs - Special Packing Provision:	P001 P001 IBC02 P001 IBC03 LP01

Name and Description: CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains nitric acid)

Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division:	8	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	1760	UN packing group:	II

Shipping Name: CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains nitric acid)

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	8	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1760	Packing Group:	II

Special provisions: A3

Shipping name: CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains nitric acid)

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	8	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1760	Packing Group:	II
EMS Number:	F- A, S- B	Special provisions:	274

Limited Quantities: 1 L

Shipping name: CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains nitric acid)

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE S6

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

nitric acid (CAS: 7697-37-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia - Victoria Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Schedule 9: Materials at Major Hazard Facilities (And Their Threshold Quantity) Table 2", "Australia Council of Australian Governments (COAG) Chemicals of Security Concern", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Standard

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

water (CAS: 7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway"

No data for S-Weld Passivator (CW: 69850)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

MSDS SECTION CHANGES

The following table displays the version number of and date on which each section was last changed.

Section Name	Version	Date	Section Name	Version	Date	Section Name	Version	Date
Acute Health (eye)	4	14- Oct- 2010	Acute Health (skin)	4	14- Oct- 2010	Chronic Health	4	14- Oct- 2010
Acute Health (inhaled)	4	14- Oct- 2010	Acute Health (swallowed)	4	14- Oct- 2010	19	4	14- Oct- 2010

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Issue Date: 14-Oct-2010

Print Date: 7-May-2012

This is the end of the MSDS.