



# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

## 2001

### SECTION 1 PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION AND COMPANY INFORMATION

PRODUCT NAME: WIRE WHEEL CLEANER  
PRODUCT CODE: 2001  
GENERIC NAME: MIXTURE

COMPANY HI-LUSTRE PRODUCTS, INC.  
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Los Angeles, CA 90063  
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24 HOUR EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS NORTH AMERICA: 800-633-8253  
Spill, Leak, Fire or Accident Call PERS INTERNATIONAL: 801-629-0667

USA - NATIONAL POISON CONTROL SYSTEM LOCAL POISON ACTION LINE: 800-222-1222

### SECTION 2 HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS	CAS #	TLV	PEL
Hydrogen Fluoride as F	7664-39-3	3 ppm	3 ppm
Sulfuric Acid	7664-93-9	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Phosphoric Acid	7664-38-2	1mg/m <sup>3</sup>	1mg/m <sup>3</sup>

### SECTION 3 HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY: Eye, Skin, Inhalation.

HEALTH HAZARDS: Corrosive liquid, mists and vapors, which causes acid burns and damage to all tissues it contacts. Damage may not be immediately painful or visible. Hydrogen fluoride is toxic by all routes of exposure, can cause damage to tissues, the skeletal system and kidneys. Chronic inhalation exposure to hydrogen fluoride can cause fluorosis.

EYES: Can cause severe irritation, and corneal burns.

SKIN: Can cause burns, blistering, tissue and bone damage which is not immediately painful or visible. Prolonged contact over a large area of the body may be fatal. Effects may be delayed.

INHALATION: Mild exposure can irritate the nose, throat and respiratory system, and symptoms may be delayed for several hours. Severe or prolonged exposure may cause burns and corrosive damage to the nose, throat and respiratory system resulting in lung inflammation and pulmonary edema. May also cause depletion of calcium levels in the body which if not treated promptly treated can result in death due to hypocalcaemia.

INGESTION: Can cause severe burns to the mouth, throat, and stomach. Can cause severe stomach pains, nausea, vomiting and collapse. Can affect kidney functions and be fatal if swallowed. Even swallowing small amounts can cause fatal hypocalcaemia if prompt medical treatment is not initiated.

HAZARD RATING: Health = 3 Flammability = 0 Reactivity = 0 Other = Acid/Corrosive

HAZARD STANDARD: 0 = Insignificant 1 = Slight 2 = Moderate 3 = High 4 = Extreme

### SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

#### GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION FOR ANY CONTACT NO MATTER HOW MINOR

EYES: Immediately flush eyes with large quantities of cold water for at 10 minutes. Get immediate medical attention.

SKIN: Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for 15 minutes, while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get immediate medical attention.

INGESTION: If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Give victim water or milk to drink and get immediate medical attention. Never give fluids if the victim is unconscious or having convulsions.

INHALATION: Remove victim to fresh air and provide oxygen if breathing is difficult. Get immediate medical attention.

PHYSICIAN: Continued washing of the affected area with cold or iced water will be helpful in removing the last traces of sulfuric acid. Hydrogen Fluoride may cause underlying tissue damage, which may not be immediately apparent following contact or exposure. Victim should rest and be held under observation for 24 hours.

## **SECTION 5 FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD INFORMATION**

FLASH POINT: > 200 Deg F [mainly water and water based materials]

EXPLOSIVE LIMIT: NA AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: NA

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Reaction with certain metals produces flammable and explosive hydrogen gas. Heat increases pressure and may explode container. May react violently with water.

COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: Hydrogen fluoride gas, and phosphorus oxide fumes.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Hydrofluoric acid boils away as hydrogen fluoride gas and water.

Phosphoric acid will emit phosphorus oxide fumes.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, water spray.

FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Use self-contained breathing apparatus with a full-face piece operated in the positive pressure demand mode when fighting fires. Use water where necessary.

## **SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

SMALL SPILLS: Neutralize with soda ash or lime to form slurry. Absorb liquid with compatible absorbent material.

LARGE SPILLS: Persons not wearing protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until cleanup has been completed. Stop spill at source, dike area of spill to prevent spreading, neutralize with soda ash or lime to form slurry, pump liquid into salvage tank. Prevent run-off to sewers, streams or other bodies of water. If run-off occurs, notify proper authorities as required. Remaining liquid may be taken up on vermiculite or other compatible absorbent material and shoveled into containers.

DISPOSAL: Dispose of in accordance with all applicable local, state and federal regulations.

## **SECTION 7 EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT**

EYE AND FACIAL: Chemical goggles and a protective face shield.

SKIN: Acid resistant gloves, apron or protective clothing and boots.

RESPIRATORY: When vapor, fume or mist concentrations exceed exposure limits - a OSHA approved high efficiency particulate respirator or self-contained breathing apparatus with full face piece.

VENTILATION: General ventilation and corrosion proof local exhaust. Use forced draft ventilation for fume control.

OTHER: An eyewash and safety shower should be readily available.

## **SECTION 8 HANDLING AND STORAGE**

STORAGE: Store in closed containers, in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Keep empty containers closed and do not use to mix or store any other materials.

HANDLING: Avoid all contact with the liquid, vapors, fumes or mists. Avoid conditions, which generate vapors, fumes or mists or splashing of the liquid. Use in well ventilated area. Wear protective equipment and clothing. Avoid all contact with vapors, fumes or mists. Empty containers retain material residue. Observe all hazard precautions contained in this Material Safety Data Sheet.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS: Empty containers retain product residues (vapor, liquid and/or solid) and may be hazardous. Observe all hazard precautions.

## **SECTION 9 REACTIVITY INFORMATION**

STABILITY: Stable.

INCOMPATIBILITY: Alkalis, metals, silica containing materials and many organics.

REACTIVITY: Reacts with Alkalis, Metals, Hydroxides, Nitrates, Amines, strong reducing agents and silica containing materials like glass and concrete. Corrosive to many organics.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Does not polymerize.

## **SECTION 10 PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL DATA**

APPEARANCE	clear liquid, water thin
pH	0.5 – 1.0
BOILING POINT (deg F)	IBP = 198 - 228 deg F
SOLUBILITY IN WATER	Dispersible
VAPOR PRESSURE	12mm of Hg @ 20 deg C
PERCENT VOLATILE	13%
VOC	0.7 Lbs/Gallon
VAPOR DENSITY (Air = 1)	Negligible
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	< 1.10 – 1.12
EVAPORATION RATE	< 1 (Butyl Acetate = 1)

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This product as a whole has not been tested and therefore the toxicological information of the ingredients is provided for.

Ingredient	<u>NTP Carcinogen</u>		<u>IARC</u>
	<u>Known</u>	<u>Anticipated</u>	
Hydrogen Fluoride Acid	No	No	None
Sulfuric Acid *	No	No	None
Phosphoric Acid	No	No	None

\* The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified "strong inorganic acid mists containing sulfuric acid" as a known carcinogen, (IARC Category 1). This classification applies only to mists containing sulfuric acid or sulfuric acid solutions. This product is not intended to be misted and utilized. The acids have been investigated as mutagens.

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This product as a whole has not been tested and therefore the ecological information of the ingredients is provided for.

Hydrogen Fluoride Acid is expected to be slightly toxic to aquatic life 60 ppm / Fresh Water Fish Lethal [time period not specified]. < 300 ppm for Shrimp / LC 50 / 48 Hour / Aerated Sea Water

If the pH is > 6.5, the soil can bind fluorides tightly. High Calcium content will immobilize fluorides, which can be damaging to plants when present in acid soils.

Sulfuric Acid may be toxic to aquatic life; LC 50 Flounder 100 to 330 mg/L/48 Hr aerated water. LC 50 Shrimp 80 – 90 mg/L/48 Hr aerated water.

Phosphoric Acid when released into the soil, may leach into ground water. When released into water, natural hardness minerals may readily reduce acidity, however the phosphates formed may persist indefinitely.

## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL:

Dispose in accordance with local, state and federal/national regulations. Dispose off empty container in accordance with local, state and federal/national regulations.

## SECTION 14 TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

DOT SHIPPING NAME: UN2922, Corrosive Liquid, Toxic, n.o.s., 8, PG11 [contains Hydrofluoric Acid and Sulfuric Acid]

## SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

<u>Chemical Inventory Status</u>	<u>US TSCA</u>	<u>EC</u>	<u>JAPAN</u>	<u>AUSTRALIA</u>	<u>KOREA</u>	<u>CANADA</u>	<u>DSL</u>	<u>PHILIPINES</u>
Hydrogen Fluoride	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sulfuric Acid	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Phosphoric Acid	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

<u>Federal State &amp; International Regulations</u>	<u>SARA 302</u>		<u>SARA 313</u>	<u>CERCLA</u>	<u>RCRA</u>
	<u>RQ</u>	<u>TPQ</u>	<u>LIST</u>		<u>261.33</u>
Hydrofluoric Acid	100	100	YES	100	U 134
Sulfuric Acid	1000	1000	YES	1000	NO
Phosphoric Acid	NO	NO	NO	5000	NO

### SARA 311/312

Hydrofluoric Acid	Acute: Yes	Chronic: Yes	Fire: No	Pressure: No	Reactivity: Yes
Sulfuric Acid	Acute: Yes	Chronic: Yes	Fire: No	Pressure: No	Reactivity: Yes
Phosphoric Acid	Acute: Yes	Chronic: No	Fire: No	Pressure: No	Reactivity: No

Phosphoric Acid is subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of SARA Title III. OSHA STEL is 400 ppm.

## SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

DANGER ! CORROSIVE. POISON. MAY BE FATAL IF SWALLOWED OR INHALED. CAUSES SEVERE EYE AND SKIN BURNS WHICH MAY NOT BE IMMEDIATELY PAINFUL OR VISIBLE. HAZARDOUS LIQUID AND VAPOR. KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.

CAUTION: Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not breathe vapors or mists. Do not take internally. Use with adequate ventilation. Keep container closed when not in use. Always wear protective clothing (chemical splash goggles,

acid resistant gloves and boots, face shield, apron) when using. Wash thoroughly after handling. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly before use. Destroy contaminated shoes. Do not mix with Chlorine, Bleach, Caustic or any other chemical products.

**NOTICE**

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