



## Rust Bucket

### Action Corrosion

Chernwatch: 5258-70

Version No: 2.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 27/07/2020

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S.GHS.AUS.EN

## SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/ MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/ UNDERTAKING

### Product Identifier

<b>Product name</b>	Rust Bucket
<b>Synonyms</b>	Not Available
<b>Other means of identification</b>	Not Available

### Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

<b>Relevant identified uses</b>	Safe Rust Removal Bath.
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### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

<b>Registered company name</b>	Action Corrosion
<b>Address</b>	3/18 Industry Drive Tweed Heads South NSW 2486 Australia
<b>Telephone</b>	1300 731 311
<b>Fax</b>	+61 7 5524 2990
<b>Website</b>	<a href="https://www.actioncorrosion.com.au/">https://www.actioncorrosion.com.au/</a>
<b>Email</b>	admin@actioncorrosion.com.au

### Emergency telephone number

<b>Association / Organisation</b>	Poison Centre
<b>Emergency telephone numbers</b>	131126 (24 hrs)
<b>Other emergency telephone numbers</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

**I HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.** According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

<b>Poisons Schedule</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Classification 111</b>	Skin Sensitizer Category 1

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**Legend:** 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

### Label elements

Hazard  
pictogram(s)



SIGNAL WORD: **WARNING**

### Hazard statement(s)

**H317** May cause an allergic skin reaction.

### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

**P280** Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

**P261** Avoid breathing dust/fumes.

**P272** Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

### Precautionary statement(s) Response

**P363** Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

**P302+P352** IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

**P333+P313** If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

### Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

### Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

**P501** Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

## SECTION 3 COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

### Mixtures

CASNo	%[weight]	Name
64-02-8	<10	EDTA tetrasodium salt
Not Available	>60	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous

## SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

### Description of first aid measures

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wash out immediately with water.</li> <li>• If irritation continues, seek medical attention.</li> </ul> <p>, Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</p>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>• Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>• Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<p>, If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>

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- Ingestion**
- Immediately give a glass of water.
  - First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

## SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

### Extinguishing media

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	• Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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### Advice for firefighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>• Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.</li> <li>• Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>• Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty; it is estimated that most organic dusts are combustible (circa 70%) - according to the circumstances under which the combustion process occurs, such materials may cause fires and / or dust explosions.</li> <li>• Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions).</li> <li>• Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust (420 micron or less) may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited - particles exceeding this limit will generally not form flammable dust clouds; once initiated, however, larger particles up to 1400 microns diameter will contribute to the propagation of an explosion.</li> </ul> <p>Combustion products include:</p> <p>carbon monoxide (CO)</p> <p>carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)</p> <p>nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>)</p> <p>other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.</p>
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	Not Applicable

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

### Environmental precautions

See section 12

### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>• Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>• Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator.</li> <li>• Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.</li> </ul>
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## Major Spills

Moderate hazard.

- , **CAUTION:** Advise personnel in area.
- , Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard
- , Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing.

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

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

## Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>, Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>, Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>, Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>, Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> <li>, Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions)</li> <li>, Minimise airborne dust and eliminate all ignition sources. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, and flame.</li> <li>, Establish good housekeeping practices.</li> <li>, Remove dust accumulations on a regular basis by vacuuming or gentle sweeping to avoid creating dust clouds.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>, Store in original containers.</li> <li>• Keep containers securely sealed.</li> </ul>
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>, Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes.</li> <li>• Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</li> </ul>

## Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>, Polyethylene or polypropylene container.</li> <li>, Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>, Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li> </ul>

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/ PERSONAL PROTECTION

## Control parameters

## OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

## INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

## EMERGENCY LIMITS






Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
EDTA tetrasodium salt	Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, tetrasodium salt, dihydrate	82 mg/m3	900 mg/m3	5,500 mg/m3
EDTA tetrasodium salt	Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, tetrasodium salt; (Tetrasodium EDTA)	75 mg/m3	830 mg/m3	5,000 mg/m3
Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH		
EDTA tetrasodium salt	Not Available	Not Available		
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous	Not Available	Not Available		

## Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>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.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p>
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	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.
<b>Personal protection</b>	    
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>• Chemical goggles.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	<p>• 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.</p> <p>See Hand protection below</p>
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<p><b>NOTE:</b></p> <p>• The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.</p> <p>• Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.</p> <p>Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• polychloroprene.</li> <li>• nitrile rubber.</li> <li>• butyl rubber.</li> </ul>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overalls.</li> <li>• P.V.C. apron.</li> <li>• Barrier cream.</li> </ul>
<b>Thermal hazards</b>	Not Available

## Respiratory protection

Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

- Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.
- The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).
- Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.
- Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
- Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust become airborne.
- Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

## Information on basic physical and chemical properties

**Appearance** White powder; mixes with water.

<b>Physical state</b>	Divided Solid	<b>Relative density (Water= 1)</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available

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<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Available	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit(%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Lower Explosive Limit(%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water (g/L)</b>	Not Available	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air= 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOE g/L</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>• Product is considered stable.</li> <li>• Hazardous polymerisation <b>will</b> not occur.</li> </ul>
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled. If prior damage to the circulatory or nervous systems has occurred or if kidney damage has been sustained, proper screenings should be conducted on individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling and use of the material result in excessive exposures.
<b>Ingestion</b>	The material has <b>NOT</b> been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury

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	with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.	
Eye	Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctiva! redness (as with windburn). Slight abrasive damage may also result.	
Chronic	Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis, caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.	
Rust Bucket	TOXICITY Not Available	IRRITATION Not Available
EDTA tetrasodium salt	TOXICITY Oral (rat) LOSO: 630 mg/kg* <sup>2</sup>	IRRITATION Eyes (rabbit): 1.9 mg Eyes (rabbit):100 mg/24h-moderate Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h-moderate
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SOS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

Acute Toxicity	IS)	Carcinogenicity	IS)
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	IS)	Reproductivity	IS)
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	IS)	STOT - Single Exposure	IS)
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	-,	STOT - Repeated Exposure	IS)
Mutagenicity	IS)	Aspiration Hazard	IS)

Legend: X - Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification  
 -, - Data available to make classification  
 IS) - Data Not Available to make classification

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Toxicity

Rust Bucket	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
EDTA tetrasodium salt	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	6mg/L	4
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	.01mg/L	1
	EC10	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	=0.48mg/L	
	NOEC	71	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0003802mg/L	4
Legend:	Extracted from 1. JUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. MET/ (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

**DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

## Persistence and degradability

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Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

## Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients

## Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

## Waste treatment methods

Product/ Packaging disposal	<p>, Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.</p> <p>, Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.</p> <p>Otherwise:</p> <p>, 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.</p> <p>• Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <p>• Reduction</p> <p>, Reuse</p> <p>, Recycling</p> <p>, Disposal (if all else fails)</p> <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use.</p> <p>, <b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></p> <p>• It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</p> <p>, In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</p> <p>, Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</p>
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## SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

## Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

## SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

EDTA TETRASODIUM SALT(64-02-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

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## Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

## Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

## National Inventory Status

Australia - AICS	V
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (EDTA tetrasodium salt)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS/NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (EDTA tetrasodium salt)
Korea-KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA-TSCA	Y

Y = All ingredients are on the inventory

**Legend:** N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets)

## SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

## Other information

## Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CASNo
EDTA tetrasodium salt	64-02-8, 10378-23-1, 13235-36-4, 194491-31-1

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

## Definitions and abbreviations

PC-TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average  
 PC-STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit  
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer  
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists  
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit  
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit  
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations  
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor  
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level  
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level  
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value  
 LOO: Limit Of Detection  
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value  
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors  
 BEi: Biological Exposure Index