

# **Correction Solution 681 ALPHA CHEMICALS PTY LTD**

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Issue Date: 20/08/2021 Print Date: 18/01/2024 S.GHS.AUS.EN

Version No: 7.1 Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

# SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

۲	rod	uct	Iden	tifier

Chemwatch: 15-7033

Product name	Correction Solution 681
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	ALKYLSULPHONIC ACIDS, LIQUID or ARYLSULPHONIC ACIDS, LIQUID with not more than 5% free sulphuric acid
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses Additive for two-stage colour baths.

# Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ALPHA CHEMICALS PTY LTD	
Address	4 ALLEN PLACE WETHERILL PARK NSW 2164 Australia	
Telephone	61 (0)2 9982 4622	
Fax Not Available		
Website ~		
Email	shane@alphachem.com.au	

# **Emergency telephone number**

Association / Organisation	ALPHA CHEMICALS PTY LTD	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)
Emergency telephone numbers	61 (0)418 237 771	+61 1800 951 288
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	+61 3 9573 3188

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

# **SECTION 2 Hazards identification**

### Classification of the substance or mixture

# HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

# Chemwatch Hazard Ratings

		Min I	Max	
Flammability	0		:	
Toxicity	1			0 = Minimum
Body Contact	2		1	1 = Low
Reactivity	1			2 = Moderate
Chronic	0			3 = High 4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule Not Applicable	
Classification [1]	Corrosive to Metals Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A
Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/20	

# Label elements

# **Correction Solution 681**

Issue Date: **20/08/2021**Print Date: **18/01/2024** 

# Hazard pictogram(s)



Signal word	Warnin
Olgilai Wola	TTGITT

# Hazard statement(s)

H290	May be corrosive to metals.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.

# Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P234	Keep only in original packaging.	
P280 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.		
P264 Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.		

# Precautionary statement(s) Response

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.	
P337+P313	P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.	
P390 Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.		
P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.		
P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.		
P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.		

# Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

# Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

# **SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients**

# Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

# Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available	5-20 metal sulfate	
Not Available	<5	arylsulfonic acid
Not Available	balance ingredients nonhazardous	
Legend:	egend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L * EU IOELVs available	

# **SECTION 4 First aid measures**

# Description of first aid measures

Description of first aid measures			
Eye Contact	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 Contact	If skin contact occurs:  Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.  Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).  Seek medical attention in event of irritation.		
Inhalation	<ul> <li>If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>		
Ingestion	<ul> <li>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</li> <li>If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>Seek medical advice.</li> </ul>		

Chemwatch: **15-7033**Version No: **7.1** 

Page 3 of 8

**Correction Solution 681** 

Issue Date: **20/08/2021**Print Date: **18/01/2024** 

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

Treat symptomatically.

# **SECTION 5 Firefighting measures**

# **Extinguishing media**

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

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Special flazarus arising from the	- Constitute of minicular		
Fire Incompatibility	None known		
Advice for firefighters			
Fire Fighting	<ul> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.</li> <li>Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.</li> <li>Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.</li> <li>Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</li> <li>If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</li> <li>Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.</li> </ul>		
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul> <li>Non combustible.</li> <li>Not considered to be a significant fire risk.</li> <li>Acids may react with metals to produce hydrogen, a highly flammable and explosive gas.</li> <li>Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.</li> <li>May emit corrosive, poisonous fumes. May emit acrid smoke.</li> </ul> Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: <ul> <li>carbon dioxide (CO2)</li> <li>sulfur oxides (SOx)</li> <li>metal oxides</li> <li>other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</li> </ul>		

# **SECTION 6 Accidental release measures**

HAZCHEM

# Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

2X

See section 8

### **Environmental precautions**

See section 12

# Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

nethous and material for containment and dealing up		
Minor Spills	<ul> <li>Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> <li>Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.</li> <li>Wipe up.</li> <li>Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.</li> </ul>	
Major Spills	<ul> <li>Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.</li> <li>Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>Consider evacuation (or protect in place).</li> <li>Stop leak if safe to do so.</li> <li>Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.</li> <li>Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.</li> </ul>	

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

# **SECTION 7 Handling and storage**

### 

▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin

Chemwatch: 15-7033 Version No: 7.1

# Page 4 of 8 Correction Solution 681

Issue Date: 20/08/2021 Print Date: 18/01/2024

### Other information

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area.
- DO NOT allow to freeze.
  - Store away from incompatible materials.
  - Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
  - ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

# Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

### Suitable container

- Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.
- Plastic pail.
- Polyliner drum.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

### Storage incompatibility

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

### SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

### Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

#### Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2		TEEL-3
Correction Solution 681	Not Available	Not Available		Not Available
Ingredient	Original IDLH		Revised IDLH	
Correction Solution 681	Not Available		Not Available	

# **Exposure controls**

# Appropriate engineering controls

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. The basic types of engineering controls are:

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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions

### Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment









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 lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption Eve and face protection 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.

#### Skin protection See Hand protection below

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.

#### 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. Hands/feet protection

Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.

Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

#### See Other protection below **Body protection**

# Other protection

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

# **SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties**

# **Correction Solution 681**

Issue Date: 20/08/2021 Print Date: 18/01/2024

# Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Blue-grey acidic liquid with weak odour; miscible with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.2 approx.
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	<1	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

# **SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity**

Reactivity	See section 7	
Chemical stability	<ul> <li>Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>Product is considered stable.</li> <li>Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>	
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7	
Conditions to avoid	See section 7	
Incompatible materials	See section 7	
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5	

# **SECTION 11 Toxicological information**

sensitisation Mutagenicity

Information	on	toxicological	effects
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Information on toxicological ef	ffects			
Inhaled	Irritating to respiratory system.			
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting			
Skin Contact	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.  The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition			
Eye	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.			
Chronic	Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.  As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.			
Correction Solution 681	TOXICITY	IRRITATION		
Correction Colution 601	Not Available Not Available			
Legend:	Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Subs specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxi		ed from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise	
Correction Solution 681	Not available.			
Acute Toxicity	×	Carcinogenicity	×	
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	<b>✓</b>	Reproductivity	×	
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	<b>✓</b>	STOT - Single Exposure	x	
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	×	STOT - Repeated Exposure	×	

Legend:

★ - Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

Data available to make classification

**Aspiration Hazard** 

### **Correction Solution 681**

Issue Date: **20/08/2021**Print Date: **18/01/2024** 

# **SECTION 12 Ecological information**

### **Toxicity**

Correction Solution 681	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan, - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

Harmful to fish, plankton and aquatic organisms because of pH shift.

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

# Persistence and degradability

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

Recycle wherever possible.
 Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or

Product / Packaging disposal

- 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 land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture
- 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 Transport information**

### Labels Required



Marine Pollutant NO
HAZCHEM 2X

# Land transport (ADG)

14.1. UN number or ID number	2586			
14.2. UN proper shipping name	ALKYLSULPHONIC ACIDS, LIQUID or ARYLSULPHONIC ACIDS, LIQUID with not more than 5% free sulphuric acid			
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class Subsidiary Hazard			
14.4. Packing group	III			
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable			
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions Limited quantity	Not Applicable 5 L		

# Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

	•
14.1. UN number	2586
14.2. UN proper shipping	Arylsulphonic acids, liquid with 5% or less free sulphuric acid; Alkylsulphonic acids, liquid with 5% or less free sulphuric acid
name	Aryssulphonic acids, liquid with 376 or less free sulphonic acids, arkyssulphonic acids, liquid with 376 or less free sulphonic acid

Chemwatch: **15-7033**Version No: **7.1** 

Page 7 of 8

# **Correction Solution 681**

Issue Date: **20/08/2021**Print Date: **18/01/2024** 

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard ERG Code	8 Not Applicable 8L	
14.4. Packing group	III		
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable		
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions  Cargo Only Packing Instructions  Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack  Passenger and Cargo Packing Ins		A803 856 60 L 852
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack		5 L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions		Y841
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack		1 L

# Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. UN number	2586		
14.2. UN proper shipping name	ARYLSULPHONIC ACIDS, LIQUID with not more than 5% free sulphuric acid; ALKYLSULPHONIC ACIDS, LIQUID with not more than 5% free sulphuric acid		
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class IMDG Subsidiary Ha	zard Not Applicable	
14.4. Packing group			
14.5 Environmental hazard	Not Applicable		
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number Special provisions	F-A , S-B  Not Applicable	
	Limited Quantities	5 L	

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

Not Applicable

# 14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

1 Todact Hame		Group
14.7.3. Transpo	rt in bulk in acc	ordance with the IGC Code
Product name		Ship Type

# **SECTION 15 Regulatory information**

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

# **Additional Regulatory Information**

Not Applicable

# **National Inventory Status**

National inventory status	
National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Not Available
Canada - DSL	Not Available
Canada - NDSL	Not Available
China - IECSC	Not Available
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Not Available
Japan - ENCS	Not Available
Korea - KECI	Not Available
New Zealand - NZIoC	Not Available
Philippines - PICCS	Not Available
USA - TSCA	Not Available
Taiwan - TCSI	Not Available
Mexico - INSQ	Not Available
Vietnam - NCI	Not Available
Russia - FBEPH	Not Available

# Page 8 of 8

### **Correction Solution 681**

Issue Date: **20/08/2021**Print Date: **18/01/2024** 

National Inventory	Status
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

### **SECTION 16 Other information**

Revision Date	20/08/2021
Initial Date	30/05/2008

### **SDS Version Summary**

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated	
6.1	30/12/2020	Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update.	
7.1	20/08/2021	Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update.	

### Other information

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
- ES: Exposure Standard
- ► OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- ► NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- ► TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- LOD: Limit Of Detection
- ► OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- ▶ BCF: BioConcentration Factors
- BEI: Biological Exposure Index
- DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
   PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
- ▶ AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- DSL: Domestic Substances List
- ▶ NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
- ▶ IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- ► EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ► ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- NLP: No-Longer Polymers
- ▶ ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
- ► KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- ▶ NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
- ► TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- ► TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
- ► INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
- NCI: National Chemical Inventory
- FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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