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**1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER**

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**1.1 Product identifier**

**Product name** HULLDIP ZN261  
**Synonyms** HULLDIP ZN-261

**1.2 Uses and uses advised against**

**Uses** INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS • SPECIALTY CHEMICAL • SURFACE FINISHING

**1.3 Details of the supplier of the product**

**Supplier name** DUBOIS CHEMICALS AUSTRALIA PTY LIMITED  
**Address** 305 Frankston Dandenong Rd, Dandenong South, VIC, 3175, AUSTRALIA  
**Telephone** (03) 9768 3860  
**Email** [sales@duboischchemicals.com.au](mailto:sales@duboischchemicals.com.au)  
**Website** <http://duboischchemicals.com.au/>

**1.4 Emergency telephone numbers**

**Emergency** 13 11 26 (Poisons Information Centre)

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**2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

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**2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture**

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

**Physical Hazards**

Corrosive to Metals: Category 1

**Health Hazards**

Acute Toxicity: Oral: Category 4  
Acute Toxicity: Skin: Category 4  
Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 1A  
Skin Sensitisation: Category 1  
Serious Eye Damage / Eye Irritation: Category 1  
Acute Toxicity: Inhalation: Category 2  
Respiratory Sensitisation: Category 1  
Carcinogenicity: Category 1A  
Toxic to Reproduction: Category 1B  
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Category 1

**Environmental Hazards**

Aquatic Toxicity (Chronic): Category 2

**2.2 GHS Label elements**

**Signal word** DANGER

**Pictograms**



**PRODUCT NAME HULLDIP ZN261****Hazard statements**

H290	May be corrosive to metals.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H330	Fatal if inhaled.
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H350	May cause cancer.
H360FD	May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**Prevention statements**

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P234	Keep only in original packaging.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection.
P284	Wear respiratory protection.

**Response statements**

P301 + P330 + P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303 + P361 + P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304 + P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P305 + P351 + P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308 + P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician.
P320	Specific treatment is urgent - see first aid instructions.
P362 + P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P390	Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.
P391	Collect spillage.

**Storage statements**

P403 + P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405	Store locked up.
P406	Store in corrosive resistant container with a resistant inner liner.

**Disposal statements**

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with relevant regulations.
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**2.3 Other hazards**

No information provided.

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**3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

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**3.1 Substances / Mixtures**

Ingredient	CAS Number	EC Number	Content
NITRIC ACID	7697-37-2	231-714-2	1 to 40%
CHROMIUM TRIOXIDE	1333-82-0	215-607-8	1 to 15%
SULPHURIC ACID	7664-93-9	231-639-5	1 to 10%
AMMONIUM HYDROGEN DIFLUORIDE (AMMONIUM BIFLUORIDE)	1341-49-7	215-676-4	1 to 7%
NON HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS	Not Available	Not Available	Remainder

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**4. FIRST AID MEASURES**

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#### **4.1 Description of first aid measures**

<b>Eye</b>	If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre, a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
<b>Inhalation</b>	If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. To protect rescuer, use a Full-face Type B (Inorganic and acid gas) respirator or an Air-line respirator (in poorly ventilated areas). Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. Also rest and keep warm.
<b>Skin</b>	If skin contact occurs, immediately remove contaminated clothing. Flush skin under running water for 15 minutes. Then apply calcium gluconate gel or HEXAFLUORINE ®. Contact a Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide).
<b>Ingestion</b>	For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor (at once). If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Rinse mouth with water.
<b>First aid facilities</b>	Eye wash facilities and safety shower should be available. Calcium gluconate gel should be readily available wherever the product is used or stored.

#### **4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**

See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

#### **4.3 Immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

Eye Treatment: Flush the eye with water for at least 15 minutes, continue irrigation with isotonic saline or water until the severe pain of the burn is relieved. Instil several drops of sterile calcium gluconate (10% solution).

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## **5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

### **5.1 Extinguishing media**

Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

### **5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture**

Non flammable. May evolve toxic gases (nitrogen oxides, fluorides and hydrogen fluoride) when heated to decomposition.

### **5.3 Advice for firefighters**

Evacuate area and contact emergency services. Toxic gases may be evolved in a fire situation. Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) when combating fire. Use waterfog to cool intact containers and nearby storage areas.

### **5.4 Hazchem code**

2X  
2 Fine Water Spray.  
X Wear liquid-tight chemical protective clothing and breathing apparatus. Contain spill and run-off.

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## **6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

### **6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

Wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as detailed in section 8 of the SDS. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Contact emergency services where appropriate.

### **6.2 Environmental precautions**

Prevent product from entering drains and waterways.

### **6.3 Methods of cleaning up**

Contain spillage, then cover / absorb spill with non-combustible absorbent material (vermiculite, sand, or similar), collect and place in suitable containers for disposal.

### **6.4 Reference to other sections**

See Sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

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## **7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

### **7.1 Precautions for safe handling**

Before use carefully read the product label. Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas.

**7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, removed from incompatible substances, heat or ignition sources and foodstuffs. Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use. Check regularly for leaks or spills. Large storage areas should be bunded and have appropriate ventilation systems.

**7.3 Specific end uses**

No information provided.

**8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**

**8.1 Control parameters**

**Exposure standards**

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
		ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Chromium (VI) (as Cr)	SWA [Proposed]	--	7E-6	--	--
Chromium (VI) compounds (as Cr)	SWA [AUS]	--	0.05	--	--
Fluorides, as F	SWA [AUS]	--	2.5	--	--
Nitric acid	SWA [AUS]	2	5.2	4	10
Nitric acid	SWA [Proposed]	2	5.2	--	--
Sulphuric acid	SWA [AUS]	--	1	--	3
Sulphuric acid	SWA [Proposed]	--	0.1	--	--

**Biological limits**

Ingredient	Reference	Determinant	Sampling Time	BEI
AMMONIUM HYDROGEN DIFLUORIDE (AMMONIUM BIFLUORIDE)	ACGIH BEI	Fluoride in urine	Prior to shift	2 mg/L
	ACGIH BEI	Fluoride in urine	End of shift	3 mg/L
CHROMIUM TRIOXIDE	ACGIH BEI	Total chromium in urine	End of shift at end of workweek	25 µg/L
	ACGIH BEI	Total chromium in urine	Increase during shift	10 µg/L
	WEL [UK]	Total chromium in urine	Post shift	10 µmol chromium/mol creatinine in urine
	WES [NZ]	Total chromium in urine	End of shift at end of workweek	30 µg/L
	WES [Proposed]	Total chromium in urine	End of shift at end of workweek	25 µg/L

**8.2 Exposure controls**

**Engineering controls**

Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical extraction ventilation is recommended. Maintain vapour levels below the recommended exposure standard.

**PPE**

- Eye / Face** Wear splash-proof goggles. At high vapour levels, wear a faceshield.
- Hands** Wear butyl or Viton® gloves.
- Body** Wear rubber or PVC boots and a PVC apron and impervious coveralls.
- Respiratory** Wear a Full-face Type B (Inorganic and Acid gas) respirator. With prolonged use, wear an Air-line respirator.



**9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

**9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Appearance	LIQUID
Odour	PUNGENT ODOUR
Flammability	NON FLAMMABLE
Flash point	NOT RELEVANT
Boiling point	> 100°C
Melting point	NOT AVAILABLE
Evaporation rate	NOT AVAILABLE
pH	< 1
Vapour density	NOT AVAILABLE
Relative density	1.26
Solubility (water)	SOLUBLE
Vapour pressure	NOT AVAILABLE
Upper explosion limit	NOT RELEVANT
Lower explosion limit	NOT RELEVANT
Partition coefficient	NOT AVAILABLE
Autoignition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Decomposition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Viscosity	NOT AVAILABLE
Explosive properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Oxidising properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Odour threshold	NOT AVAILABLE

**10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

**10.1 Reactivity**

May be corrosive to metals.

**10.2 Chemical stability**

Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

**10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions**

Polymerization is not expected to occur.

**10.4 Conditions to avoid**

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

**10.5 Incompatible materials**

Incompatible (violently) with combustible materials, metals, reducing agents (e.g. sulphites), alkalis (e.g. sodium hydroxide), ammonia, heat and ignition sources.

**10.6 Hazardous decomposition products**

May evolve toxic gases (nitrogen oxides, fluorides and hydrogen fluoride) when heated to decomposition.

**11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**11.1 Information on toxicological effects**

**Acute toxicity** Fatal if inhaled. Harmful if swallowed or in contact with skin. Ingestion may result in severe burns of the mouth and throat, as well as a danger of perforation of the oesophagus and the stomach.

**Information available for the ingredients:**

Ingredient	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
NITRIC ACID	--	--	2.65 mg/l (Vapours)
CHROMIUM TRIOXIDE	80 mg/kg (rat)	--	--
SULPHURIC ACID	2140 mg/kg (rat)	--	18 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (guinea pig); 510 mg/m <sup>3</sup> /2hrs (rat)
AMMONIUM HYDROGEN DIFLUORIDE (AMMONIUM BIFLUORIDE)	130 mg/kg (rat)	--	--

**Skin** Causes severe burns. Contact may result in burning sensation (delayed), severe and deep burns, discolouration, severe tissue damage and death which may be delayed.

**Eye** Causes severe burns. Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain, redness and corneal burns with

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	possible serious eye damage.
<b>Sensitisation</b>	May cause an allergic skin reaction. May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	Insufficient data available to classify as a mutagen.
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	May cause cancer. Chromium (VI) compounds are classified as carcinogenic to humans (Group 1).
<b>Reproductive</b>	May damage fertility or the unborn child.
<b>STOT - single exposure</b>	Over exposure may result in mucous membrane irritation of the respiratory tract, coughing, bronchitis, ulceration, bloody nose, lung tissue damage, chemical pneumonitis, pulmonary oedema and death.
<b>STOT - repeated exposure</b>	Repeated exposure may result in discolouration of teeth; as well as lung, kidney, liver, ligament and bone (osteosclerosis, skeletal fluorosis) damage. Repeated exposure to hexavalent chromium via inhalation may result in ulceration and perforation of the nasal septum, bronchitis, decreased pulmonary function and pneumonia. Repeated exposure may also result in effects on the liver, kidney, gastrointestinal and immune systems, and possibly the blood.
<b>Aspiration</b>	Not expected to present an aspiration hazard.

**12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION****12.1 Toxicity**

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**12.2 Persistence and degradability**

No information provided.

**12.3 Bioaccumulative potential**

No information provided.

**12.4 Mobility in soil**

No information provided.

**12.5 Other adverse effects**

Avoid release to the environment.

**13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS****13.1 Waste treatment methods**

**Waste disposal** Neutralise with lime, weak alkali or similar. For small amounts, absorb with sand or similar and dispose of to an approved landfill site. Contact the manufacturer/supplier for additional information (if required).

**Legislation** Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

**14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE



	LAND TRANSPORT (ADG)	SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO)	AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO)
<b>14.1 UN Number</b>	2922	2922	2922
<b>14.2 Proper Shipping Name</b>	CORROSIVE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S. (contains nitric acid, ammonium bifluoride, sulphuric acid, chromium trioxide)	CORROSIVE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S. (contains nitric acid, ammonium bifluoride, sulphuric acid, chromium trioxide)	CORROSIVE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S. (contains nitric acid, ammonium bifluoride, sulphuric acid, chromium trioxide)
<b>14.3 Transport hazard classes</b>	8 (6.1)	8 (6.1)	8 (6.1)
<b>14.4 Packing Group</b>	II	II	II

**14.5 Environmental hazards**

Marine Pollutant.

**14.6 Special precautions for user**

**Hazchem code** 2X

**EmS** F-A, S-B

**Other information**

The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required when transported in packages of less than 5 kg/L (UN Model Regulations: Special Provision 375; IATA: Special Provision A197; IMDG: Special Provision 969) or less than 500 kg/L by Australian Road and Rail.

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**15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

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

**Poison schedule** Classified as a Schedule 7 (S7) Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

**Classifications** Safe Work Australia criteria is based on the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS Revision 7).

**Inventory listings** **AUSTRALIA: AIIC (Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals)**  
All components are listed on AIIC, or are exempt.  
**CHINA: IECSC (Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China)**  
All components are listed in the IECSC, or are exempt.

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**16. OTHER INFORMATION**

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**Additional information** ACIDS: When mixing acids with water (diluting), caution must be taken as heat will be generated which causes violent spattering. Always add a small volume of acid to a large volume of water, NEVER the reverse.

HYDROFLUORIC ACID: Severe burns and tissue damage have been reported after direct contact with small quantities of low concentration (< 20 %) hydrofluoric acid. An immediate burning sensation and pain is not always apparent but is a delayed effect which may proceed to corrosive tissue damage and toxic systemic effects through absorption. Hydrofluoric acid has the potential to cause permanent tissue damage and to be fatal if contaminated areas are not treated immediately.

RESPIRATORS: In general the use of respirators should be limited and engineering controls employed to avoid exposure. If respiratory equipment must be worn ensure correct respirator selection and training is undertaken. Remember that some respirators may be extremely uncomfortable when used for long periods. The use of air powered or air supplied respirators should be considered where prolonged or repeated use is necessary.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:  
The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as form of product, method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment is made.

HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE:  
It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: form of product; frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control measures; protective equipment used and method of application. Given that it is impractical to prepare a report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

**Abbreviations**

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
CAS #	Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds
CNS	Central Nervous System
EC No.	EC No - European Community Number
EMS	Emergency Schedules (Emergency Procedures for Ships Carrying Dangerous Goods)
GHS	Globally Harmonized System
GTEPG	Group Text Emergency Procedure Guide
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
LC50	Lethal Concentration, 50% / Median Lethal Concentration
LD50	Lethal Dose, 50% / Median Lethal Dose
mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Milligrams per Cubic Metre
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
pH	relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).
ppm	Parts Per Million
STEL	Short-Term Exposure Limit
STOT-RE	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)
STOT-SE	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons
SWA	Safe Work Australia
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TWA	Time Weighted Average

**Report status**

This document has been compiled by RMT on behalf of the manufacturer, importer or supplier of the product and serves as their Safety Data Sheet ('SDS').

It is based on information concerning the product which has been provided to RMT by the manufacturer, importer or supplier or obtained from third party sources and is believed to represent the current state of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the product at the time of issue. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained directly from the manufacturer, importer or supplier.

While RMT has taken all due care to include accurate and up-to-date information in this SDS, it does not provide any warranty as to accuracy or completeness. As far as lawfully possible, RMT accepts no liability for any loss, injury or damage (including consequential loss) which may be suffered or incurred by any person as a consequence of their reliance on the information contained in this SDS.

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