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

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**1.1 Product identifier**

**Product name** CEE-BEE B-55  
**Synonyms** 22009 - PRODUCT NUMBER

**1.2 Uses and uses advised against**

**Uses** CORROSION REMOVER

**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**

Not classified as a Physical Hazard

**Health Hazards**

Acute Toxicity: Oral: Category 2  
Acute Toxicity: Skin: Category 2  
Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 1A  
Serious Eye Damage / Eye Irritation: Category 1  
Acute Toxicity: Inhalation: Category 2

**Environmental Hazards**

Not classified as an Environmental Hazard

**2.2 GHS Label elements**

**Signal word** DANGER

**Pictograms****Hazard statements**

H300 Fatal if swallowed.  
H310 Fatal in contact with skin.  
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.  
H318 Causes serious eye damage.  
H330 Fatal if inhaled.

**PRODUCT NAME CEE-BEE B-55****Prevention statements**

P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P262	Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.
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.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face 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.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician.
P320	Specific treatment is urgent - see first aid instructions.
P361 + P364	Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

**Storage statements**

P403 + P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405	Store locked up.

**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
PHOSPHORIC ACID	7664-38-2	231-633-2	10 to <20%
DIETHYLENE GLYCOL	111-46-6	203-872-2	2.5 to <6%
DIETHYLENE GLYCOL BUTYL ETHER	112-34-5	203-961-6	2.5 to <6%
HYDROFLUORIC ACID	7664-39-3	231-634-8	1 to <2.5%

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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.
<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.
<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**

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

**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**

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**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 (fluorides, phosphorus oxides, phosphine) when heated to decomposition. May evolve flammable hydrogen gas in contact with some metals.

**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**

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**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. Ventilate area where possible. 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 sodium bicarbonate or 50-50 mixture of sodium carbonate and calcium hydroxide. Collect for complete neutralisation and appropriate 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**

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

**7.3 Specific end uses**

No information provided.

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**8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**

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**8.1 Control parameters****Exposure standards**

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
		ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>
2,2'-Oxybis[ethanol]	SWA [AUS]	23	100	--	--
Diethylene glycol butyl ether	SWA [Proposed]	10	67.5	--	--
Hydrofluoric Acid	SWA [AUS]	3 (Peak)	2.6 (Peak)	--	--
Hydrogen fluoride (as F)	SWA [Proposed]	2 (Peak)	1.6 (Peak)	--	--
Phosphoric acid	SWA [AUS]	--	1	--	3

**Biological limits**

No biological limit values have been entered for this product.

**8.2 Exposure controls**

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

**PPE**

- Eye / Face** Wear a faceshield and splash-proof goggles.
- Hands** Wear full-length PVC or full-length rubber gloves.
- Body** Wear coveralls and rubber boots and a PVC apron. When using large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely, wear impervious coveralls.
- Respiratory** Where an inhalation risk exists, wear an Air-line / Full Facepiece Supplied-Air Respirator (SAR) or a Full-face Type B (acid gas) respirator.

**9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES****9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

<b>Appearance</b>	VISCOUS CLEAR LIQUID
<b>Odour</b>	MILD ODOUR
<b>Flammability</b>	NON FLAMMABLE
<b>Flash point</b>	NOT RELEVANT
<b>Boiling point</b>	100°C
<b>Melting point</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>pH</b>	< 2
<b>Vapour density</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Relative density</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Solubility (water)</b>	SOLUBLE
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	23 hPa @ 20°C
<b>Upper explosion limit</b>	NOT RELEVANT
<b>Lower explosion limit</b>	NOT RELEVANT
<b>Partition coefficient</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Autoignition temperature</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Viscosity</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Explosive properties</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Oxidising properties</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Odour threshold</b>	NOT AVAILABLE

**9.2 Other information**

<b>% Volatiles</b>	85 % to 90 %
<b>Density</b>	1.05 g/cm <sup>3</sup> to 1.07 g/cm <sup>3</sup> @ 20°C

**10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY****10.1 Reactivity**

Carefully review all information provided in sections 10.2 to 10.6.

**10.2 Chemical stability**

Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

**10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions**

Polymerization will not occur.

**10.4 Conditions to avoid**

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

**10.5 Incompatible materials**

Incompatible with oxidising agents (e.g. hypochlorites), alkalis (e.g. sodium hydroxide) and some metals.

**10.6 Hazardous decomposition products**

May evolve toxic gases (fluorides, phosphorus oxides, phosphine) when heated to decomposition.

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**11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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**11.1 Information on toxicological effects**

**Acute toxicity** Fatal if swallowed, in contact with skin, and if inhaled.

**Information available for the ingredients:**

Ingredient	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
PHOSPHORIC ACID	1530 mg/kg (rat)	2740 mg/kg (rabbit)	3846 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (rat)
DIETHYLENE GLYCOL	3300 mg/kg (cat)	11890 mg/kg (rabbit)	--
DIETHYLENE GLYCOL BUTYL ETHER	2,410 mg/kg (mouse)	2,764 mg/kg (rabbit)	--
HYDROFLUORIC ACID	--	--	342 ppm/1 hour (mouse)

**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. May be absorbed through skin with highly toxic effects.

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

**Sensitisation** Not classified as causing skin or respiratory sensitisation.

**Mutagenicity** Insufficient data available to classify as a mutagen.

**Carcinogenicity** Not classified as a carcinogen.

**Reproductive** Insufficient data available to classify as a reproductive toxin.

**STOT - single exposure** 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.

**STOT - repeated exposure** Not classified as causing organ damage from repeated exposure. However, repeated exposure to fluorides may result in discolouration of teeth; as well as lung, kidney, liver, ligament and bone (osteosclerosis, skeletal fluorosis) damage.

**Aspiration** Not expected to present an aspiration hazard.

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**12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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**12.1 Toxicity**

An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal.

**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**

**SOIL:** If released to soil, this product will dissolve the carbonate based soil materials due to its acidic nature. **WATER:** A significant amount will reach the water table where dilution and dispersion serve to reduce the acid concentration. Aquatic life may be threatened if the pH falls below 5.

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**13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

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**13.1 Waste treatment methods**

**Waste disposal** For small amounts (as determined by risk assessment or similar): Wearing the protective equipment detailed above, neutralise to pH 6-8 by SLOW addition to a saturated sodium bicarbonate solution or similar basic solution. Dilute with excess water and flush to drain. Waste disposal should only be undertaken in a well ventilated area. For larger amounts: Dispose in accordance with local regulations.

**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)
14.1 UN Number	2922	2922	2922
14.2 Proper Shipping Name	CORROSIVE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S. (contains Hydrofluoric Acid, Phosphoric Acid)	CORROSIVE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S. (contains Hydrofluoric Acid, Phosphoric Acid)	CORROSIVE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S. (contains Hydrofluoric Acid, Phosphoric Acid)
14.3 Transport hazard classes	8 (6.1)	8 (6.1)	8 (6.1)
14.4 Packing Group	II	II	II

### 14.5 Environmental hazards

Not a Marine Pollutant.

### 14.6 Special precautions for user

Hazchem code	2X
EmS	F-A, S-B

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

### 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	<b>AUSTRALIA: AIIC (Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals)</b> All components are listed on AIIC, or are exempt.

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional information	<p>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.</p> <p>HYDROFLUORIC ACID: Severe burns and tissue damage have been reported after direct contact with small quantities of low concentration (&lt; 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
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**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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