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

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**1.1 Product identifier**

**Product name** CUBRAC 542 ADDITIVE  
**Synonyms** 542 ADDITIVE

**1.2 Uses and uses advised against**

**Uses** ELECTROPLATING • 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**

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 1A  
Serious Eye Damage / Eye Irritation: Category 1  
Toxic to Reproduction: Category 1B

**Environmental Hazards**

Not classified as an Environmental Hazard

**2.2 GHS Label elements**

**Signal word** DANGER

**Pictograms****Hazard statements**

H290 May be corrosive to metals.  
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.  
H318 Causes serious eye damage.  
H360D May damage the unborn child.

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

## PRODUCT NAME CUBRAC 542 ADDITIVE

### 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.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P390	Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.

### Storage statements

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
INGREDIENTS NOT SPECIFIED	-	-	Remainder
REACTION MASS OF 1,3-BENZENE DISULFONIC ACID AND SULFURIC ACID	-	939-053-8	20 to <=25%
ETHYLENE THIOUREA	96-45-7	202-506-9	0.3 to <=1%

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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 or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
<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 provided person is conscious.
<b>First aid facilities</b>	Eye wash facilities and safety shower should be available.

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

Over exposure may result in severe skin, eye and respiratory burns with permanent lung and tissue damage. Strong inorganic acid mists containing sulphuric acid is classified as carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 1).

### 4.3 Immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

CORROSIVE POISONING TREATMENT: Immediate treatment preferably in a hospital is mandatory. In treating corrosive poisoning, DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING; DO NOT ATTEMPT GASTRIC LAVAGE; and DO NOT ATTEMPT TO NEUTRALISE THE CORROSIVE SUBSTANCE. Vomiting will increase the severity of damage to the oesophagus as the corrosive substance will again come in contact with it. Attempting gastric lavage may result in perforating either the oesophagus or stomach. Immediately dilute the corrosive substance by having the patient drink milk or water. If the trachea has been damaged tracheostomy may be required. For oesophageal burns begin broad-spectrum antibiotics and corticosteroid therapy. Intravenous fluids will be required if oesophageal or gastric damage prevents ingestion of liquids. Long-range therapy will be directed toward preventing or treating oesophageal scars and strictures.

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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.

## PRODUCT NAME CUBRAC 542 ADDITIVE

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

Non flammable. May evolve toxic gases (sulphur oxides) 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>
Ethylene thiourea	SWA [Proposed]	--	0.02	--	--

#### 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.

**PRODUCT NAME CUBRAC 542 ADDITIVE**

**PPE**

- Eye / Face** Wear splash-proof goggles. When using large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely, wear a faceshield.
- Hands** Wear butyl or PVC or rubber gloves.
- Body** Wear coveralls. When using large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely, wear rubber boots and a PVC apron. In a laboratory situation, wear a laboratory coat.
- Respiratory** Where an inhalation risk exists, wear a Type B-P2 (acid gas and particulate) / acid gas P100 respirator. If spraying, with prolonged use, or if in confined areas, wear an Air-line / Full Facepiece Supplied-Air Respirator (SAR).



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## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	YELLOW LIQUID
<b>Odour</b>	CHARACTERISTIC 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>	< 1
<b>Vapour density</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Relative density</b>	1.04 to 1.07
<b>Solubility (water)</b>	SOLUBLE
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<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>VOC</b>	0 g/L
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## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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### 10.1 Reactivity

May be corrosive to metals.

### 10.2 Chemical stability

Potential for exothermic hazard.

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Polymerization is not expected to occur.

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid contact with incompatible substances.

### 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 (sulphur oxides) when heated to decomposition.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

**Acute toxicity** An acute oral toxicity study indicates an LD50 for sulphuric acid of 2140 mg/kg (rat). Toxic signs of oral exposure in human are of irritation/corrosion of the gastrointestinal tract.

**Information available for the ingredients:**

Ingredient	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
ETHYLENE THIOUREA	1832 mg/kg (rat)	--	--

**Skin** Causes severe burns. Contact may result in irritation, redness, pain, rash, dermatitis and severe burns.

**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** Occupational exposure to strong inorganic acid mists containing sulphuric acid is classified as carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 1).

**Reproductive** Ethylenethiourea may damage the unborn child.

**STOT - single exposure** Over exposure may result in mucous membrane irritation of the respiratory tract, coughing, bronchitis, ulceration, bloody nose, lung tissue damage and deterioration of pulmonary function.

**STOT - repeated exposure** Repeated exposure may result in permanent lung damage. Adverse effects include respiratory issues, such as inflammation of the airways, pulmonary edema, and long-term scarring of lung tissue.

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

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 12.1 Toxicity

Sulphuric acid is harmful to aquatic life in very low concentrations, primarily due to changes in pH. May cause corrosion and deterioration of many common materials found in the environment (eg steel, limestone).

### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

Sulfuric acid is a strong mineral acid that dissociates readily in water to sulfate ions and hydrated protons, and is totally miscible with water.

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Sulphuric acid is not anticipated to accumulate in living organisms.

### 12.4 Mobility in soil

Sulphuric acid has high mobility in soil due to its solubility in water. When sulfuric acid is introduced into the soil, it dissociates into sulfate ions and hydrogen ions.

### 12.5 Other adverse effects

Avoid contaminating waterways.

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### 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	3264	3264	3264
14.2 Proper Shipping Name	CORROSIVE LIQUID, ACIDIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S. (contains sulphuric acid)	CORROSIVE LIQUID, ACIDIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S. (contains sulphuric acid)	CORROSIVE LIQUID, ACIDIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S. (contains sulphuric acid)
14.3 Transport hazard class	8	8	8
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 6 (S6) 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.  
**UNITED STATES: TSCA (US Toxic Substances Control Act)**  
All components are listed on the TSCA inventory, or are exempt.

**16. OTHER INFORMATION**

**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.

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.

**PRODUCT NAME CUBRAC 542 ADDITIVE****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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