SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name: Aluminium Brightener

Recommended Use: Cleaning of aluminium surfaces

Supplier: Big Bubble
ABN: 51 290 656 636

Street Address: 18 Elliott Street
Midvale
Western Australia

Telephone Number: +61 08 9274 1992

Poisons Information Centre: **131 126 Australia**

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Road and Rail; Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for transport by Road and Rail; DANGEROUS GOODS.

Globally Harmonised System

Hazard Classification
Hazardous according to the criteria of the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)

Hazard Categories

Skin Corrosion / Irritation – Category 1
Serious Eye Damage / Irritation – Category 1
Skin Sensitiser – Category 1
Germ Cell Mutagenicity – Category 2
Acute Toxicity (Dermal) – Category 3
Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) – Category 3
Acute Toxicity (Oral) – Category 4

Pictogram

Name of pictogram
Corrosive, Health Hazard, Toxic

Signal Word
Danger

Hazard Statements

H290 May be corrosive to metals.
H302 + H332 Harmful if swallowed or if inhaled.
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.

Precautionary Statement

Prevention

P234 Keep only in original container.
P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P262 Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.
P264 Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P270 Do not eat, drink, or smoke when using this product.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P284 [In case of inadequate ventilation] wear respiratory protection.

Response

P301 + P330 + P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a comfortable position 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.
P321 Specific treatment is advised – see first aid instructions.
P333 + P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P390 Absorb spillage to prevent material-damage.
P391 Collect spillage

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

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

Poisons Schedule: S6

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Components	CAS Number	Proportion
Sulphuric Acid	7664-93-9	10 – 30%
Phosphoric Acid	7664-38-2	3 – 7%
Alcohols C12-14 ethoxylated	68439-50-9	1 – 5%
Hydrofluoric Acid	7664-39-3	0.5 – 1.5%
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous		Balance %

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 131 126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor at once.

Ingestion: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately rinse mouth with water. If swallowed do not induce vomiting. For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Immediate medical attention is required.

Eye Contact: IF IN EYES: Immediately flush eyes with running water for several minutes, holding eyelids open and occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Avoid contaminating unaffected eye! Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Immediate medical attention is required. Transport to hospital or doctor immediately.

Skin Contact: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Immediately flush skin and hair with running water for at least 15 minutes. For minor skin contact, avoid spreading material on unaffected skin. Immediately call a Poison Information Centre or a doctor for emergency medical advice. Wash contaminated clothing and shoes before reuse. Immediate medical attention is required. If there is evidence of severe skin irritation or skin burns, flush skin under running water for 15 minutes. Avoid contamination of the hands, massage calcium gluconate into affected areas, pay particular attention to creases in skin. Continue gel application for at least 15 minutes after burning sensation ceases. If pain occurs, repeat application of calcium gluconate, or apply every 20 minutes. If no gel is available, continue rinsing for at least 15 minutes, using soap if available.

Inhalation: IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor for emergency medical advice. Give artificial respiration if victim is not breathing. Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim ingested or inhaled substance.

Medical attention and special treatment:	Treat symptomatically. Keep victim calm and warm. Effects of exposure (Inhalation, ingestion, or skin contact) to substance may be delayed. Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved and take precautions to protect themselves. The extent of injury depends on duration and concentration of liquid. Do not attempt to neutralize the exposure.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

General	Remove all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. If safe to do so, remove undamaged containers from the path of fire. Use water fog to cool intact containers and nearby storage areas. Avoid getting water inside containers.
Flammability Conditions	Non-combustible; substance does not burn but may decompose upon heating to produce corrosive and/or toxic fumes.
Suitable Extinguishing Media:	If material is involved in a fire, use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire. Do not use heavy water stream.
Fire and Explosion Hazards	Contact with metals may evolve flammable hydrogen gas. Avoid contamination with oxidising agents. Containers may explode when heated. Reacts violently with water. Will react with water or steam to produce heat and corrosive fumes.
Hazardous combustion products:	Non-combustible. May produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases (Hydrogen fluoride and oxides of sulphur, phosphorous and carbon) when heated to decomposition. May evolve flammable hydrogen gas in contact with some metals. Heating can cause expansion or decomposition of the material, which can lead to containers exploding.
Precautions for fire fighters and special protective equipment:	Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing if risk to exposure to product of decomposition. Contain runoff from fire control or dilution water – Runoff may be corrosive and/or toxic and cause pollution.
Auto Ignition temperature:	No Data Available
Decomposition Temperature:	No Data Available
Flammability:	No Data Available
Flash Point:	No Data Available

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions:	Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Spill or leak should be isolated immediately. Keep upwind and to higher ground.
Protective equipment:	Wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as seen in SECTION 8.

Emergency procedures:	Alert Fire Brigade. Ensure adequate ventilation – Ventilate enclosed spaces before entering. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area). Do not touch or walk-through spilled material. Do not breathe mist/vapours and prevent contact with eyes, skin, and clothing.
Environmental Precautions:	Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains, and sewers. Local authorities must be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.
Methods and materials for Containment and clean up:	Contain spillage, then cover/absorb spill with sodium bicarbonate or sodium carbonate. Absorb with earth, sand, or other non-combustible material and transfer to a suitable container for disposal (see SECTION 13).

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

This material must be stored, maintained, and used in accordance with the relevant regulations.

Conditions for safe storage:	Keep in the original container. Store in a secured, cool, dry, well-ventilated area, removed from incompatible substances, heat, or ignition sources and food stuffs. 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.
Precautions for safe handling:	Safety showers and eyewash facilities should be provided within the immediate work area for emergency use. 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. Ensure adequate ventilation. Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray and prevent contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Do not ingest. Wear personal protective clothing (PPE) as seen in SECTION 8.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure control measures:	Safe Work Australia Exposure Standards: TWA (Sulphuric Acid) = 1 mg/m^3 TWA (Phosphoric Acid) = 1 mg/m^3
Biological Monitoring	No information available.
Engineering Controls	Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical extraction ventilation is recommended. Maintain vapour/gas levels below the recommended exposure standard.
Personal Protective Equipment	
Eye and Face	Chemical splash goggles (gas tight type preferable) and full-face shield (AS/NZS 1336 & 1337)

Skin	Use impervious elbow length PVC or butyl rubber gauntlet-type gloves. Wear PVC overalls/apron or jacket, pants, and butyl rubber wellington boots. Australian standards (AS 2161 & 2919 and AS/NZS 2210). Wear appropriate personal protective clothing to prevent skin contact. Recommended: Overalls, splash apron or equivalent chemical impervious (acid-resistant) outer garment, rubber boots.
Respiratory	Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate, wear an approved P1 or P2 particulate filter respirator conforming to AS/NZS 1715 &1716. In cases of prolonged exposure, wear an air-line respirator

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state:	Liquid
Colour:	Green
pH:	1.2 – 1.5
Solubility:	Miscible in water
Auto Ignition temperature:	No Data Available
Decomposition Temperature:	No Data Available
Evaporation Rate:	No Data Available
Flammability:	No Data Available
Flash Point:	No Data Available
Boiling Point:	No Data Available
Melting/Freezing Point:	No Data Available
Freezing Point	No Data Available
Odour Threshold:	No Data Available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No Data Available
Relative Density:	No Data Available
Upper Flammibility Limit	No Data Available
Lower Flammability Limit:	No Data Available
Explosive limits:	No Data Available
Vapour density:	No Data Available
Vapour pressure;	No Data Available

Viscosity:	No Data Available
Biopersistence:	No Data Available
Crystallinity:	No Data Available
Dustiness:	No Data Available
Particle size:	No Data Available
Redox potential:	No Data Available
Release of invisible flammable vapours and gases	No Data Available
Saturated Vapour Concentration	No Data Available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability:	Stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.
Conditions to avoid:	Store in a cool place and out of direct sunlight, away from alkali's, foodstuffs, and oxidising materials. Normal good handling and storage procedures apply. Avoid formation of mists/aerosols. Avoid overheating.
Incompatible materials:	Avoid bases – can react violently. The acid will dissolve glass, ceramics, metals containing silica, natural gum rubber and leather. Arsenic trioxide – reaction can be extremely hot. Incompatible with strong oxidising agents, reducing agents, sulphides, phosphides, cyanides, acetylides, fluorides, silicides, carbides, alloys, fluorine gas.
Hazardous decomposition products:	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced. Fire or heat will produce irritating, toxic, and/or corrosive gases including oxides of phosphorous.
Hazardous reactions or Polymerisation:	Hazardous polymerisation does not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the product is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:

Ingestion:	Can kill if swallowed. Will cause severe damage to the mucous membranes. May cause nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, and severe burns to the mouth, throat, stomach, and gastrointestinal tract.

Eye contact: Corrosive to eyes. Contact may cause corneal burns. Permenant eye damage including loss of sight may occur. Mists and aerosols are expected to be very irritating.

Skin contact: Highly corrosive to skin. Causes severe burns leading to necrosis and scarring. The severity of injury depends on the concentration of sulphuric acid and the duration of exposure.

Inhalation: Mists are very corrosive and can cause severe irritation and injury if inhaled. The degree and severity of respiratory effects are influenced by the size of the aerosol particulate, deposition site, concentration, and humidity. Inhalation may cause severe lung damage and life-threatening pulmonary oedema. Symptoms of pulmonary oedema include coughing and shortness of breath and may be delayed until few hours or days after exposure. Asthma may be aggravated by exposure.

Acute Toxicity: Sulphuric Acid – LD50 (Oral) – 2,140 mg/kg [Supplier SDS]
Sulphuric Acid – LC50 (Inhalation) – 510 mg/L [Supplier SDS]
Phosphoric Acid – LD50 (Oral) - >300 - <= 2,000 mg/kg [Supplier SDS]
Phosphoric Acid – LD50 (Dermal) – 2,740 mg/kg [Supplier SDS]
Phosphoric Acid – LD50 (Inhalation) – >850 mg/L [Supplier SDS]
Hydrofluoric Acid – LC50 (Inhalation) – 342 mg/L [Supplier SDS]
Alcohols Ethoxylated C12-14 – LD50 (Oral) - >2,000 mg/kg [Supplier SDS]
Alcohols Ethoxylated C12-14 – LD50 (Dermal) - >=2,000 mg/kg [Supplier SDS]
Alcohols Ethoxylated C12-14 – LC50 (Inhalation) - >1.6 mg/L [Supplier SDS]

Carcinogenity: Not expected to be carcinogenic.

Mutagenicity: Suspected of being mutagenic.

Reproductive: Not expected to impair fertility.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, and drains.

Persistence and degradability Miscible with water and remains indefinitely in the environment.

Bioaccumulative potential Low potential bioaccumulation.

Mobility Miscible with water.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods: Dispose of in accordance with all local, state and federal regulations.
All empty packaging should be disposed of in accordance with Local, State, and Federal Regulations or recycled/reconditioned at an approved facility.
Or refilled at Big Bubble in Midvale.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Road and Rail Transport	Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for transport by Road and Rail; DANGEROUS GOODS.
UN number:	2922
Proper shipping name;	Corrosive Liquid, Toxic, N.O.S. (Sulphuric Acid, Phosphoric Acid, Hydrofluoric Acid)
DG Class	8 corrosive
Packing group	II
Hazchem	2X

Marine Transport
Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea; DANGEROUS GOODS.

UN number:	2922
Proper shipping name;	Corrosive Liquid, Toxic, N.O.S. (Sulphuric Acid, Phosphoric Acid, Hydrofluoric Acid)
DG Class	8 corrosive
Packing group	II
Hazchem	2X

Air Transport
Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air; DANGEROUS GOODS.

UN number:	2922
Proper shipping name;	Corrosive Liquid, Toxic, N.O.S. (Sulphuric Acid, Phosphoric Acid, Hydrofluoric Acid)
DG Class	8 corrosive
Packing group	II
Hazchem	2X

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poisons Schedule: S6

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Revision date: 11/06/2025
Reason for issue: Update SDS
Key/Legend:
< Less Than
> Greater Than
AICS Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
atm Atmosphere
CAS Chemical Abstracts Service (Registry Number)
cm2 Square Centimetres
CO2 Carbon Dioxide
COD Chemical Oxygen Demand
deg C (**°C**) Degrees Celcius
g Grams
g/cm3 Grams per Cubic Centimetre
g/l Grams per Litre
HSNO Hazardous Substance and New Organism
IDLH Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health
immiscible Liquids are insoluable in each other.
inHg Inch of Mercury
inH2O Inch of Water
K Kelvin
kg Kilogram
kg/m3 Kilograms per Cubic Metre
LC50 LC stands for lethal concentration. LC50 is the concentration of a material in air which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals. The material is inhaled over a set period of time, usually 1 or 4 hours.
LD50 LD stands for Lethal Dose. LD50 is the amount of a material, given all at once, which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals.
ltr or **L** Litre
m3 Cubic Metre
mbar Millibar
mg Milligram
mg/24H Milligrams per 24 Hours
mg/kg Milligrams per Kilogram
mg/m3 Milligrams per Cubic Metre
Misc or Miscible Liquids form one homogeneous liquid phase regardless of the amount of either component present.
mm Millimetre mmH2O Millimetres of Water
mPa.s Millipascals per Second
N/A Not Applicable
NIOSH National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NOHSC National Occupational Heath and Safety Commission
OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PEL Permissible Exposure Limit
Pa Pascal
ppb Parts per Billion
ppm Parts per Million

ppm/2h Parts per Million per 2 Hours
ppm/6h Parts per Million per 6 Hours
psi Pounds per Square Inch
R Rankine
RCP Reciprocal Calculation Procedure
STEL Short Term Exposure Limit
TLV Threshold Limit Value tne Tonne
TWA Time Weighted Average
ug/24H Micrograms per 24 Hours
UN United Nations
wt Weight

This material safety data sheet has been prepared by Midland Chemicals

This MSDS summarises to our best knowledge at the date of issue, the chemical health and safety hazards of the material and general guidance on how to safely handle the material in the workplace. No liability is accepted whether direct or indirect from its application since the conditions of final use are outside Midland Chemicals control. The end user is obliged to conform to relevant government regulations and/or patent laws applicable in their respective States of Countries.