

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

PRODUCT NAME: ERUSTICATOR

October 14, 2003

MANUFACTURER: MELROSE CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, LTD.
2337-46th Ave.
LACHINE, QUEBEC. H8T 3C9
EMERGENCY TEL: (514) 631-2998
FAX: (514) 631-2997

I. DESCRIPTION OF PRODUCT

SUPPLIER: MELROSE CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, LTD.
2337-46th Ave.
LACHINE, QUEBEC. H8T 3C9
EMERGENCY TEL: (514) 631-2998
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PRODUCT USE: Rust remover

CHEMICAL FAMILY: Acidic detergent

T.D.G. CLASSIFICATION: Class 8

WHMIS CLASSIFICATION: Class D-2b; Class E

II. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Chemical Identity:	CAS #	% Conc.	Toxicity
Citric Acid	77-92-9	1 - 5	LD ₅₀ rat, oral 6700 mg/kg
Hydrofluoric Acid	7664-39-3	1 - 5	LD ₅₀ Not available

III. PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State: Liquid

Appearance and colour: Colourless and odourless

Odour threshold: Data not available.

Specific Gravity: 1.03

Vapour Pressure: Not available

Vapour density: Data not available.

Evaporation Rate: Not available

Boiling Point: 104°C

Freezing Point: -8°C

pH: 1.1 - 1.5

Solubility in water: Complete

IV. FIRE OR EXPLOSION HAZARDS

Conditions of flammability: Not flammable.

Means of extinction: Not applicable.

Flashpoint and method of determination: Not applicable.

Flammable limits (% in air): LOWER: Not applicable. UPPER: Not applicable.

Auto-ignition temp.: Not applicable.

Hazardous combustion products: Combustion can produce acid gases. Exposing product to intense heat could cause drums to rupture.

Unusual fire and explosion hazards: Non combustible material; contact with some metals may generate hydrogen gas.

V. REACTIVITY DATA

Chemical stability: Stable under normal conditions. Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Incompatible substances: Avoid strong oxidizing and reducing agents. Will react with solid or liquid alkalis such as sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide and ammonium hydroxide.

Conditions of reactivity: Avoid contamination with reactive substances.

Hazardous decomposition products: The acid itself is not flammable, but may cause ignition of combustible materials. Hydrogen, a highly flammable gas is generated by the action of the acid on some metals. Hydrogen gas can accumulate to explosive concentrations inside of steel tanks containing this acid.

VI. PREVENTIVE MEASURES

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT TO BE USED:

Respiratory Protection: Not applicable.

Protective Gloves: Rubber or neoprene.

Eye Protection: Chemical safety goggles to prevent eye contact.

Additional Protective Equipment: An eye wash facility should be available.

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Ventilation: General ventilation with a good source of make-up air recommended for all indoor situations. Local ventilation recommended at source of contamination generation.

Procedures to be followed in case of spills or leaks: Small amounts - Flush with water.

Large amounts - Contain spill and collect into waste container. Absorb remaining product with earth or sand and dispose of with solid waste. Flush spill area with water.

Waste disposal: Neutralize with soda ash, caustic soda or lime and wash down with excess water.

Dispose according to federal, provincial or local regulations.

Special handling procedures and equipment: Smoking or open lights should not be permitted near open drums, tank trucks, or storage tanks.

Specific storage requirements: Do not store near excessive heat or open flame. Store in closed containers. Do not freeze.

Shipping information: Corrosive Liquids N.O.S. (Citric Acid); UN 1760; Class 8 (9.2); PG II.

VII. FIRST AID

Contact with skin: Remove contaminated clothing and wash with large amounts of water for 15 to 20 minutes. Have someone make arrangements for medical attention while you continue flushing the affected area with water. If available, after thorough washing, the burned area should be immersed in a solution of 0.2% iced aqueous Hyamine 1622 or 0.13% iced aqueous Zephiran Chloride. If immersion is not practical, towels should be soaked with one of the above solutions and used as compresses for the burned area. Seek medical attention as soon as possible for all burns regardless how minor they may appear initially.

Contact with eyes: Immediately flush with large quantities of water for 20 to 30 minutes. Hold eyes open while flushing. Call physician. Continue flushing water up to 1 hour during transport to a medical facility. If a physician is not immediately available, apply one or two drops of Pontocaine Hydrochloride Solution followed by a second irrigation of 15 minutes.

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Call a physician.

Ingestion: Drink one glass of water immediately. **Do not induce vomiting.** Call Regional Poison Control Centre at once or see your local hospital emergency at once.

VIII. TOXICOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

ACUTE EXPOSURE EFFECTS:

ROUTE OF ENTRY:

Contact with the skin: Powerful corrosive and very highly irritating. Can cause deep chemical burns that will heal slowly and leave extensive scarring.

Inhalation: Causes extreme irritation of nose and throat and other respiratory mucous membranes. Will cause laryngeal and pulmonary oedema, bronchitis and pneumonia.

Ingestion: Corrosion of the mucous membranes, esophagus, stomach; dysphagia, nausea, vomiting, intense thirst, diarrhea; circulatory collapse and perhaps death.

Eye contact: Liquid can cause corneal burns and conjunctivitis. Blindness or severe or permanent injury may result. Mist contact may irritate or burn.

Exposure Limits: TWA 2.5 mg(F)/m³; CL 5.0 mg(F)/m³/15M

CHRONIC EXPOSURE EFFECTS: Prolonged or repeated contact may cause irritant and allergic (rare) dermatitis.

Carcinogenicity: Data not available.

Reproductive toxicity: Data not available.

Teratogenicity: Experimental effects

Mutagenicity: Experimental effects

Synergistic effects: Data not available.

PREPARED BY: Regulatory Services
Melrose Chemical Products, Ltd.

REPLACES: M.S.D.
DATED: October 14, 2000

SOURCES USED: CCOHS; MSDS from suppliers; Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials, 7th edition, N. Irving Sax and Richard J. Lewis, Sr.; The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics, 4th edition, Louis S. Goodman and Alfred Gilman.

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