

Section 1 - Identification of The Material and Supplier

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Chemical nature: Water solution of hydrofluoric and sulfuric acids.

Trade Name: **Branwin Rust Remover**

Product Use: For removing rust from clothes.

Creation Date: **June, 2007**

This version issued: **October, 2025**

Poisons Information Centre: Phone 13 1126 from anywhere in Australia

Section 2 - Hazards Identification**Statement of Hazardous Nature**

SUSMP Classification: S7

ADG Classification: Class 8: Corrosive Substances. Sub Risk: Class 6.1: Toxic substances.

UN Number: 1790, HYDROFLUORIC ACID, with not more than 60% hydrogen fluoride

**GHS Signal word: DANGER.**

Acute toxicity (oral) – category 2

Acute toxicity (dermal) – category 2

Skin corrosion – category 1B

Acute toxicity (inhalation) – category 2

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) – category 3

Hazardous to the aquatic environment (acute) – category 2

HAZARD STATEMENT:

H300: Fatal if swallowed.

H310: Fatal in contact with skin.

H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

H330: Fatal if inhaled.

H335: May cause respiratory irritation.

H401: Toxic to aquatic life.

PREVENTION

P102: Keep out of reach of children.

P260: Do not breathe fumes, mists, vapours or spray.

P262: Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

P264: Wash contacted 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 and eye or face protection.

P284: Wear respiratory protection.

RESPONSE

P310: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

P320: Specific treatment is urgent (see First Aid section of this SDS).

P337: If eye irritation persists: seek medical attention.

P361: Remove all contaminated clothing immediately.

P363: Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

P301+P310: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.

P301+P330+P331: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

P302+P350: IF ON SKIN: Gently wash with plenty of soap and water.

P304+P340: IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

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P305+P351+P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P370+P378: Not combustible. Use extinguishing media suited to burning materials.

STORAGE

P404: Store in a closed container.

P405: Store locked up.

P403+P233: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

DISPOSAL

P501: If product can not be recycled, consider controlled incineration, or contact a specialist waste disposal company (see Section 13 of this SDS).

Emergency Overview

Physical Description & Colour: Clear liquid.

Odour: No odour.

Major Health Hazards: very toxic by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed, causes severe burns, may cause serious damage to eyes, respiratory tract irritant.

Hydrofluoric acid burns are a unique clinical entity. Dilute solutions deeply penetrate before dissociating, thus causing delayed injury and symptoms. Burns to the fingers and nail beds may leave the overlying nails intact.

Severe burns occur after exposure to Hydrofluoric acid of any concentration to 5% or more body surface area (BSA). The vast majority of cases involve only small areas of exposure, usually on the digits.

Solutions of less than 7% may take several hours before onset of symptoms, resulting in delayed presentation, deeper penetration of the undissociated HF acid, and a more severe burn.

Pathophysiology: The 2 mechanisms that cause tissue damage are corrosive burn from the free hydrogen ions and chemical burn from tissue penetration of the fluoride ions.

Fluoride ions penetrate and form insoluble salts with calcium and magnesium. Soluble salts also are formed with other cations but dissociate rapidly. Consequently, fluoride ions release, and further tissue destruction occurs.

Mortality/Morbidity: Local effects include tissue destruction and necrosis. Burns may involve underlying bone.

Systemic fluoride ion poisoning from severe burns is associated with hypocalcemia, hyperkalemia, hypomagnesemia, and sudden death.

SWA has a publication available - see

<http://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/swa/about/publications/pages/gm1989hydrogenfluoride>

Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredients	CAS No	Conc,%	TWA (mg/m ³)	STEL (mg/m ³)
Hydrofluoric acid	7664-39-3	10.0	2.6	Peak
Water	7732-18-5	to 100	not set	not set

This is a commercial product whose exact ratio of components may vary slightly. Minor quantities of other non hazardous ingredients are also possible.

The SWA TWA exposure value is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week. The STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that may be equalled (but should not be exceeded) for no longer than 15 minutes and should not be repeated more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. The term "peak "is used when the TWA limit, because of the rapid action of the substance, should never be exceeded, even briefly.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

General Information:

You should call The Poisons Information Centre if you feel that you may have been poisoned, burned or irritated by this product. The number is 13 1126 from anywhere in Australia (0800 764 766 in New Zealand) and is available at all times. Have this SDS with you when you call.

Before using this product, obtain a supply of calcium gluconate gel and leave it in an unlocked medicine cabinet near where this product will be used.

Inhalation: If inhalation occurs, contact a Poisons Information Centre. Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. Remove source of contamination or move victim to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, oxygen may be beneficial if administered by trained personnel, preferably on a doctor's advice. DO NOT allow victim to move about unnecessarily. Symptoms of pulmonary oedema can be delayed up to 48 hours after exposure.

Skin Contact: Immediately remove contaminated clothing and continually flush exposed areas of skin with large volumes of water. Rinsing may be limited to 5 minutes if 0.13% benzalkonium chloride solution or 2.5% calcium gluconate gel is available, with the soaks or gel applied as soon as the rinsing is stopped. If not available, rinsing must continue until medical treatment is rendered.

Immediately after thorough washing, use one of the measures below.

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Begin soaking the affected areas in iced 0.13% benzalkonium chloride solution. Use ice cubes, not shaved ice, in order to prevent frostbite. If immersion is not practical, towels should be soaked with iced 0.13% benzalkonium chloride solution and used as compresses for the burned area. Compresses should be changed every 2 to 3 minutes. Soaks or compresses should be continued until pain is relieved or until more definitive medical treatment is provided. Relief of the pain is an indication of the success of treatment; therefore, local anaesthetics should be avoided. It is recommended the applier wear chemical protective gloves (e.g. butyl rubber gloves).

Gently massage a liberal quantity of calcium gluconate gel if available or prepare at site by adding 10 mL of 10% calcium gluconate injectable solution to 30 mL of KY jelly or other water soluble gel. Do not use calcium chloride as it causes skin necrosis). Apply gel every 15 minutes and massage continuously until pain subsides and/or redness disappears or until medical attention becomes available. It is recommended the applier wear chemical protective gloves, (e.g. butyl rubber gloves).

Medical attention must be provided immediately.

Exposure to low concentrations may be followed by a delayed onset of symptoms; seek immediate medical attention for all exposures to any concentration of hydrofluoric acid.

Eye Contact: Immediately flush the contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for at least 20-30 minutes, by the clock, while holding the eyelid(s) open. Neutral saline solution may be used as soon as it is available.

DO NOT INTERRUPT FLUSHING. If necessary, keep emergency vehicle waiting (show paramedics this SDS and take their advice). Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto face. If irritation persists, repeat flushing. Call a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor urgently. Take special care if exposed person is wearing contact lenses.

Ingestion: If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting; rinse mouth thoroughly with water and contact a Poisons Information Centre, or call a doctor at once. Seek urgent medical attention. Note comments above about calcium gluconate treatment.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

Fire and Explosion Hazards: There is no risk of an explosion from this product under normal circumstances if it is involved in a fire.

Only small quantities of decomposition products are expected from this products at temperatures normally achieved in a fire. This will only occur after heating to dryness.

Fire decomposition products from this product may be toxic if inhaled. Take appropriate protective measures.

Extinguishing Media: Water fog or fine spray is the preferred medium for large fires. Try to contain spills, minimise spillage entering drains or water courses.

Fire Fighting: If a significant quantity of this product is involved in a fire, call the fire brigade. There is little danger of a violent reaction or explosion if significant quantities of this product are involved in a fire. Recommended personal protective equipment is liquid-tight chemical protective clothing and breathing apparatus.

Flammability Class: Does not burn.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Accidental release: In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses. Evacuate the spill area and deny entry to unnecessary and unprotected personnel. Immediately call the Fire Brigade. Wear full protective chemically resistant clothing including eye/face protection, gauntlets and self contained breathing apparatus. See below under Personal Protection regarding Australian Standards relating to personal protective equipment. Suitable materials for protective clothing include rubber, butyl rubber, Teflon, Saranex, neoprene, polyethylene. Eye/face protective equipment should comprise as a minimum, protective goggles. If there is a significant chance that vapours or mists are likely to build up in the cleanup area, we recommend that you use a respirator. Usually, no respirator is necessary when using this product. However, if you have any doubts consult the Australian Standard mentioned below (section 8).

Stop leak if safe to do so, and contain spill. Absorb onto sand, vermiculite or other suitable absorbent material. If spill is too large or if absorbent material is not available, try to create a dike to stop material spreading or going into drains or waterways. Because of the toxicity of this product, special personal care should be taken in any cleanup operation. Because of the corrosiveness of this product, special personal care should be taken in any cleanup operation. Sweep up and shovel or collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling or salvage, and dispose of promptly. Recycle containers wherever possible after careful cleaning. After spills, wash area preventing runoff from entering drains. If a significant quantity of material enters drains, advise emergency services. This material may be suitable for approved landfill. Ensure legality of disposal by consulting regulations prior to disposal. Thoroughly launder protective clothing before storage or re-use. Advise laundry of nature of contamination when sending contaminated clothing to laundry.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Handling: Keep exposure to this product to a minimum, and minimise the quantities kept in work areas. Check Section 8 of this SDS for details of personal protective measures, and make sure that those measures are followed. The measures detailed below under "Storage" should be followed during handling in order to minimise risks to

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persons using the product in the workplace. Also, avoid contact or contamination of product with incompatible materials listed in Section 10.

Storage: This product is a Scheduled Poison. Observe all relevant regulations regarding sale, transport and storage of this schedule of poison. Store in a cool, well ventilated area. Check containers periodically for corrosion and leaks. Containers should be kept closed in order to minimise contamination. Make sure that the product does not come into contact with substances listed under "Incompatibilities" in Section 10. If you keep more than 2500kg or L of Dangerous Goods of Packaging Group II, you may be required to license the premises or notify your Dangerous Goods authority. If you have any doubts, we suggest you contact your Dangerous Goods authority in order to clarify your obligations. Check packaging - there may be further storage instructions on the label.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

The following Australian Standards will provide general advice regarding safety clothing and equipment:

Respiratory equipment: **AS/NZS 1715**, Protective Gloves: **AS 2161**, Occupational Protective Clothing: AS/NZS 4501 set 2008, Industrial Eye Protection: **AS1336** and **AS/NZS 1337**, Occupational Protective Footwear: **AS/NZS2210**.

SWA Exposure Limits	TWA (mg/m ³)	STEL (mg/m ³)
Hydrofluoric acid	2.6	Peak

Ventilation: This product should only be used where there is ventilation that is adequate to keep exposure below the TWA levels. If necessary, use a fan.

Eye Protection: Your eyes must be completely protected from this product by splash resistant goggles with face shield. All surrounding skin areas must be covered. Emergency eye wash facilities must also be available in an area close to where this product is being used.

Skin Protection: Because of the dangerous nature of this product, make sure that all skin areas are completely covered by impermeable gloves, overalls, hair covering, apron and face shield. See below for suitable material types.

Protective Material Types: We suggest that protective clothing be made from the following materials: butyl rubber, Teflon, Saranex, neoprene, polyethylene.

Respirator: Usually, no respirator is necessary when using this product. However, if you have any doubts, or are using the product in areas where mists or splashes may occur, or in enclosed spaces, consult the Australian Standard mentioned above.

Eyebaths or eyewash stations and safety deluge showers should be provided near to where this product is being used.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties:

Physical Description & colour:	Clear liquid.
Odour:	No odour.
Boiling Point:	Approximately 100°C at 100kPa.
Flash point:	Does not burn.
Upper Flammability Limit:	Does not burn.
Lower Flammability Limit:	Does not burn.
Autoignition temperature:	Not applicable - does not burn.
Freezing/Melting Point:	Approximately 0°C.
Volatiles:	Water component.
Vapour Pressure:	2.37 kPa at 20°C (water vapour pressure).
Vapour Density:	No data.
Specific Gravity:	No data.
Water Solubility:	Completely soluble in water.
pH:	Very corrosive
Volatility:	No data.
Odour Threshold:	No data.
Evaporation Rate:	No data.
Coeff Oil/water Distribution:	No data
Particle Characteristics:	Not applicable to liquids.

Section 10 – Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity: Most strong acids react with inorganic and organic bases such as amines to form salts. They also react with many metals liberating hydrogen gas. These reactions are often rapid and sometimes liberate much heat. They can also decompose many organic materials such as esters, in a reaction called hydrolysis.

Conditions to Avoid: This product should be kept in a cool place, preferably below 30°C. Keep containers tightly closed. Containers should be kept dry. Keep containers and surrounding areas well ventilated.

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Incompatibilities: bases, zinc, tin, aluminium and their alloys, glass and ceramics.

Fire Decomposition: Only small quantities of decomposition products are expected from this products at temperatures normally achieved in a fire. This will only occur after heating to dryness. Occasionally hydrogen cyanide gas in reducing atmospheres. Most will have a foul odour. Hydrogen fluoride gas and other compounds of fluorine. Water.

Polymerisation: This product will not undergo polymerisation reactions.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Local Effects:

Target Organs: There is no data to hand indicating any particular target organs.

However, see section 3 (Emergency Overview) of this SDS.

Classification of Hazardous Ingredients

Ingredient	Health Hazard Statement Codes
Hydrofluoric Acid	H330, H310, H300, H314
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Acute toxicity (inhalation) - category 2Acute toxicity (dermal) - category 1Acute toxicity (ingestion) - category 2Skin corrosion – category 1A	

Potential Health Effects

Inhalation:

Short Term Exposure: Available data shows that this product is very toxic, see symptoms above. In addition product is corrosive to the respiratory tract. Symptoms will include extreme pain in nose and throat and copious secretion of mucous in the nose and throat. Other symptoms such as pulmonary oedema may also become evident, and may be life threatening if exposure is other than brief.

Long Term Exposure: No data for health effects associated with long term inhalation.

Skin Contact:

Short Term Exposure: Concentrated hydrofluoric acid solutions cause immediate pain and produce surface burns similar to those produced by other common acids (eg, erythema, blistering & necrosis). Pain typically is described as deep, burning, or throbbing and often is disproportionate to apparent skin involvement.

Solutions of less than 7% may take several hours before onset of symptoms, resulting in delayed presentation, deeper penetration of the undissociated HF acid, and a more severe burn.

Long Term Exposure: No data for health effects associated with long term skin exposure.

Eye Contact:

Short Term Exposure: This product is corrosive to eyes. It will cause severe pain, and corrosion of the eye and surrounding facial tissues. Unless exposure is quickly treated, permanent blindness and facial scarring is likely.

Long Term Exposure: No data for health effects associated with long term eye exposure.

Ingestion:

Short Term Exposure: Mild poisoning causes nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea and abdominal pain. Blood may be vomited. Severe poisoning causes shock, blurred vision, muscle spasm, shallow breathing and convulsions. Kidney failure may occur later.

Long Term Exposure: Intake of more than 6 mg of fluorine per day may result in fluorosis, bone and joint damage. Hypocalcemia and hypomagnesemia can occur from absorption of fluoride ion into blood stream.

Carcinogen Status:

SWA: No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by SWA.

NTP: No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by NTP.

IARC: No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by IARC.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Salts, acids and bases are typically diluted and neutralised when released to the environment in small quantities. However, this product is likely to kill all organisms it contacts until diluted/neutralised.

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Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal: Containers should be emptied as completely as practical before disposal. If possible, recycle containers either in-house or send to recycle company. If this is not practical, send to a commercial waste disposal site. Note that product properties may have been changed in use, significantly altering its suitability for landfill. Please do NOT dispose into sewers or waterways.

Section 14 - Transport Information

Dangerous according to Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code, IATA and IMDG/IMSBC criteria.

UN Number: 1790, HYDROFLUORIC ACID, with not more than 60% hydrogen fluoride

Hazchem Code: 2X

Special Provisions: None allocated

Limited quantities: ADG 7 specifies a Limited Quantity value of 1 L for this class of product.

Dangerous Goods Class: Class 8, Corrosive Substances.

Sub Risk: Class 6.1, Toxic Substances.

Packing Group: II

Packing Instruction: P001, IBC02

Class 8 Corrosive Substances shall not be loaded in the same vehicle or packed in the same freight container with Classes 1 (Explosives), 4.3 (Dangerous When Wet Substances), 5.1 (Oxidising Agents), 5.2 (Organic Peroxides), 6 (Toxic Substances where the Toxic Substances are cyanides and the Corrosives are acids), 7 (Radioactive Substances), Foodstuffs and foodstuff empties. They may however be loaded in the same vehicle or packed in the same freight container with Classes 2.1 (Flammable Gases), 2.2 (Non-Flammable, Non-Toxic Gases), 2.3 (Poisonous Gases), 3 (Flammable liquids), 4.1 (Flammable Solids), 4.2 (Spontaneously Combustible Substances), 6 (Toxic Substances except where the Toxic Substances are cyanides and the Corrosives are acids) and 9 (Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods).

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

AIC: All of the significant ingredients in this formulation are compliant with AICIS regulations.

The following ingredient: Hydrofluoric acid is mentioned in the SUSMP.

Section 16 - Other Information

This SDS contains only safety-related information. For other data see product literature.

Acronyms:

ADG Code	Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail, 7th Edition
AIC	Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
SWA	Safe Work Australia, formerly ASCC and NOHSC
CAS Number	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
Hazchem Code	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially firefighters
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
NOS	Not otherwise specified
NTP	National Toxicology Program (USA)
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines & Poisons
UN Number	United Nations Number

THIS SDS SUMMARISES OUR BEST KNOWLEDGE OF THE HEALTH AND SAFETY HAZARD INFORMATION OF THE PRODUCT AND HOW TO SAFELY HANDLE AND USE THE PRODUCT IN THE WORKPLACE. EACH USER MUST REVIEW THIS SDS IN THE CONTEXT OF HOW THE PRODUCT WILL BE HANDLED AND USED IN THE WORKPLACE.

IF CLARIFICATION OR FURTHER INFORMATION IS NEEDED TO ENSURE THAT AN APPROPRIATE RISK ASSESSMENT CAN BE MADE, THE USER SHOULD CONTACT THIS COMPANY SO WE CAN ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FROM OUR SUPPLIERS. OUR RESPONSIBILITY FOR PRODUCTS SOLD IS SUBJECT TO OUR STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS, A COPY OF WHICH IS SENT TO OUR CUSTOMERS AND IS ALSO AVAILABLE ON REQUEST.

Please read all labels carefully before using product.

This SDS is prepared in accord with the SWA document "Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals - Code of Practice" (July 2020) and GHS Revision 7

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