SAFETY DATA SHEET

MAG WHEEL CLEANER

OMIKRON AUTO DETAILING PRODUCTS

Product code: **MAGWHE20**
Version No: **1.0**
Issue date: **30/05/2025**
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	MAG WHEEL CLEANER
Product code	MAGWHE20
Pack sizes	20L
Proper shipping name	CORROSIVE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S. (contains hydrogen fluoride and phosphoric acid)

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Heavy duty alloy and metal cleaner.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	OMIKRON AUTO DETAILING PRODUCTS
Address	12 McPherson Rd, Smeaton Grange, NSW, 2567
Telephone	(02) 9824 5966
Website	www.omikron.com.au
Email	sales@omikron.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Poisons Information Centre
Emergency telephone numbers	13 1126
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Model WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Poisons Schedule	7
GHS Classification	Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1A, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 3. Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 2, Acute toxicity (Oral) Category 3. Corrosive to Metals Category 1
	Classification drawn from HCIS and ECHA C&L Inventory.

Label elements

Hazard pictograms	
SIGNAL WORD	DANGER

Hazard statements

H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H301	Toxic if swallowed
H331	Toxic if inhaled
H310	Fatal in contact with skin
H290	May be corrosive to metals

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P261	Avoid breathing fumes / vapours.
P280	Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.
P264	Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P262	Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P234	Keep only in original container.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P310+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P310+P361+P353+P352	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower and soap. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
P305+P310+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy todo. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
P304+P310+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P390	Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents / container in accordance with local regulations

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
7664-38-2	<10	phosphoric acid
7664-39-3	<10	hydrofluoric acid
Trade secret	<10	proprietary nonionic surfactant
111-76-2	<10	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: Seek medical advice / attention without delay. Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. If necessary, transport to hospital or doctor without delay. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin or hair contact occurs: Seek medical advice / attention without delay. Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available. Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Apply calcium gluconate gel and massage into the skin until the pain subsides, in between rinse with water and apply fresh gel. Continue gel therapy for another 15 minutes after the pain has subsided. If no calcium gluconate gel is available, apply several dressings thoroughly moistened with 20 % calcium gluconate If necessary, transport to hospital, or doctor.
Inhalation	If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. Seek medical advice / attention without delay. Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. If necessary, transport to hospital, or doctor. Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema. Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung oedema, fluid in the lungs). As this reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in semi-recumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested. Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or beclomethasone derivative may be considered. **This must definitely be left to a doctor or person authorised by him/her.**

Ingestion	For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. If swallowed do **NOT** induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Observe the patient carefully. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.
For acute or short term repeated exposures to strong acids:

- Airway problems may arise from laryngeal edema and inhalation exposure. Treat with 100% oxygen initially.
- Respiratory distress may require cricothyroidotomy if endotracheal intubation is contraindicated by excessive swelling Intravenous lines should be established immediately in all cases where there is evidence of circulatory compromise.
- Strong acids produce a coagulation necrosis characterised by formation of a coagulum (eschar) as a result of the desiccating action of the acid on proteins in specific tissues.

INGESTION:

- Immediate dilution (milk or water) within 30 minutes post ingestion is recommended.
- **DO NOT** attempt to neutralise the acid since exothermic reaction may extend the corrosive injury.
- Be careful to avoid further vomit since re-exposure of the mucosa to the acid is harmful. Limit fluids to one or two glasses in an adult.
- Charcoal has no place in acid management.
- Some authors suggest the use of lavage within 1 hour of ingestion.

SKIN:

- Hydrofluoric (HF) acid burns require immediate and specialized first aid and medical treatment. Symptoms may be delayed up to 24 hours depending on the concentration of HF. After decontamination with water, further damage can occur due to penetration/absorption of the fluoride ion. Treatment should be directed toward binding the fluoride ion as well as the effects of exposure. Skin exposures can be treated with a 2.5%g. calcium gluconate gel repeated until burning ceases.

EYE:

- Eye injuries require retraction of the eyelids to ensure thorough irrigation of the conjunctival cul-de-sacs. Irrigation should last at least 20-30 minutes. **DO NOT** use neutralising agents or any other additives. Several litres of saline are required.
- Cycloplegic drops, (1% cyclopentolate for short-term use or 5% homatropine for longer term use) antibiotic drops, vasoconstrictive agents or artificial tears may be indicated dependent on the severity of the injury.
- Steroid eye drops should only be administered with the approval of a consulting ophthalmologist).

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

Extinguishing media	Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire incompatibility	None known

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Use firefighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. **Do not** approach containers suspected to be hot. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	Non-combustible. Not considered to be a significant fire risk. Acids may react with metals to produce hydrogen, a highly flammable and explosive gas. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. May emit corrosive, poisonous fumes. May emit acrid smoke. Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of phosphorus oxides (POx).
HAZCHEM	2X

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	Check regularly for spills and leaks. Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. Wipe up. Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major Spills	Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Stop leak if safe to do so. Absorb on sand, dirt, vermiculite or similar absorbent material. Place into labelled drums and dispose of according to local government regulations. Immediately notify emergency services (Police or Fire Brigade) if the spill is too large for you to safely and effectively handle.

PPE	Personal protective equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of this SDS

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	**DO NOT** allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. **WARNING:** To avoid violent reaction, **ALWAYS** add material to water and **NEVER** water to material. Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling, **DO NOT** eat, drink or smoke. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Avoid physical damage to containers. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
Other information	Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	**DO NOT** use aluminium or galvanised containers Check regularly for spills and leaks. Plastic pail. Packing as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	Avoid storage with strong alkalis, oxidising agents and reducing agents.Is corrosive to glass, aluminium, tin and zinc

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	phosphoric acid	Phosphoric acid	1 mg/m3	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	hydrofluoric acid	Hydrogen fluoride	3 ppm / 2.6 mg/m3 peak limitation	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	2-Butoxyethanol	96.9 mg/m3 / 20 ppm	242 mg/m3 / 50 ppm	Not Available	Sk

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
phosphoric acid	Phosphoric acid	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	2-Butoxyethanol	20 ppm	20 ppm	700 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
phosphoric acid	10,000 mg/m3	1,000 mg/m3
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	700 ppm	700 [Unch] ppm

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Maintain adequate ventilation at all times. In most circumstances natural ventilation systems are adequate. If ventilation is poor, then the use of a local exhaust ventilation system is recommended.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	Chemical goggles. Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation. Lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	Wear chemical protective gloves. Neoprene or butyl are recommended for this application. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
Body protection	Overalls When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.
Other protection	PVC Apron. Eyewash unit. Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Red liquid

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	1.05
Odour	Acid	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	<3	**Decomposition temperature**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	98 - 105	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Not Flammable	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit(%)	Not Applicable	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	2.37	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	**VOC g/L**	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	The product is chemically stable under standard ambient conditions (room temperature) .
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	Metals, Alkali metals, Strong bases, glass
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Corrosive acids can cause irritation of the respiratory tract, with coughing, choking and mucous membrane damage. There may be dizziness, headache, nausea and weakness. The material may produce respiratory tract irritation, and result in damage to the lung including reduced lung function.
Ingestion	Ingestion of acidic corrosives may produce burns around and in the mouth, the throat and oesophagus. Immediate pain and difficulties in swallowing and speaking may also be evident. As absorption of phosphates from the bowel is poor, poisoning this way is less likely. Effects can include vomiting, tiredness, fever, diarrhoea, low blood pressure, slow pulse, cyanosis, spasms of the wrist, coma and severe body spasms. Ingestion of large quantity of phosphoric acid may cause severe abdominal pains, thirst, academia, difficult breathing, convulsions, collapse, shock and death. Although less hazardous than nitric and sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid has equal corrosive action upon ingestion. Death of an individual 19 days after ingestion of phosphoric acid was due to recurrent internal haemorrhage.
Skin Contact	Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption. The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin. Skin contact with acidic corrosives may result in pain and burns; these may be deep with distinct edges and may heal slowly with the formation of scar tissue. Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. The material may cause severe inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time.
Eye	The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating. Direct eye contact with acid corrosives may produce pain, tears, sensitivity to light and burns. Mild burns of the epithelia generally recover rapidly and completely.
Chronic	Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Repeated or prolonged exposure to acids may result in the erosion of teeth, swelling and/or ulceration of mouth lining. Irritation of airways to lung, with cough, and inflammation of lung tissue often occurs. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering

Toxicological effects of ingredients

phosphoric acid	Acute toxicity	Oral LD50 (rat): 1250 mg/kg Dermal LD50 (rabbit): 2740 mg/kg
	Skin corrosion/irritation	Corrosive to skin - may cause skin burns
	Eye damage/irritation	A severe eye irritant. Corrosive to eyes; contact can cause corneal burns. Contamination of eyes can result in permanent injury.
	Respiratory/skin sensitization	No data available
	Germ cell mutagenicity	No data available
	Carcinogenicity	No data available
	Reproductive toxicity	No data available
	STOT (single exposure)	No data available
	STOT (repeated exposure)	Prolonged exposures can cause necrosis of nasal passages and oedema of lungs
	Aspiration toxicity	No data available
proprietary nonionic surfactant	Acute toxicity	May be harmful if swallowed. Swallowing may result in irritation of the gastrointestinal tract.
	Skin corrosion/irritation	Irritating
	Eye damage/irritation	Causes serious eye damage.
	Respiratory/skin sensitization	No available data.
	Germ cell mutagenicity	No available data.
	Carcinogenicity	No available data.
	Reproductive toxicity	No available data.
	STOT (single exposure)	Breathing in mists or aerosols may produce respiratory irritation.
	STOT (repeated exposure)	No available data.
	Aspiration toxicity	No available data.
hydrofluoric acid	Acute toxicity	Acute toxicity estimate Oral - 10.63 mg/kg Acute toxicity estimate Inhalation - 4 h - 1.25 mg/l - vapor(Calculation method) Acute toxicity estimate Dermal - 10.63 mg/kg
	Skin corrosion/irritation	Causes severe burns
	Eye damage/irritation	Causes serious eye damage. Risk of blindness.
	Respiratory/skin sensitization	No data available
	Germ cell mutagenicity	No data available
	Carcinogenicity	No data available
	Reproductive toxicity	No data available
	STOT (single exposure)	No data available
	STOT (repeated exposure)	No data available
	Aspiration toxicity	No data available
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Acute toxicity	Oral LD50 (guinea pig) 1414 mg/kg Dermal LD50 (guinea pig) >2000 mg/kg Inhalation LC0 >3.1 mg/l>641 ppm 1h
	Skin corrosion/irritation	Causes skin irritation.
	Eye damage/irritation	Causes serious eye irritation.
	Respiratory/skin sensitization	Not classified No study available.
	Germ cell mutagenicity	Not classified
	Carcinogenicity	Not classified
	Reproductive toxicity	Not classified
	STOT (single exposure)	High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression
	STOT (repeated exposure)	Based on repeated exposure toxicity values, not classified
	Aspiration toxicity	Based on physico-chemical values or lack of human evidence. Not classified

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites**.**

	Endpoint	Duration (hr.)	Species	Value
phosphoric acid	LC50	96	Fish	75.1mg/L
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>5.62mg/L
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	15.29mg/L
	EC10	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	37.7mg/L
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.71mg/L
hydrofluoric acid	NOEC	21d	Daphnia	3.7mg/L
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LC50	96	Fish	1-250mg/L
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>1-mg/L
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1-mg/L
	NOEC	24	Crustacea	>1-mg/L

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
phosphoric acid	HIGH	HIGH

Bio accumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
phosphoric acid	LOW (LogKOW = -0.7699)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
phosphoric acid	HIGH (KOC = 1)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / packaging disposal	Recycle containers whenever possible. Product residues and containers should be disposed of in accordance with local government regulations

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	2X

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	2922
Packing group	II
UN proper shipping name	CORROSIVE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S. (contains hydrogen fluoride and phosphoric acid)
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	Class: 8 Sub risk: 6.1
Special precautions for user	Special provisions: 223 Limited quantity: 1 L

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

PHOSPHORIC ACID IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

HYDROFLUORIC ACID IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 7

PROPRIETARY NONIONIC SURFACTANT IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) – Agents classified by AIRC monographs

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Schedule

Revision Date	Not applicable
Initial Date	30/05/2025

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
1.0	30/05/2025	All sections originated

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources such as the ECHA C&L Chemical Inventory, HSNO (CCID) New Zealand, AICIS and HCIS Australia

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Definitions and abbreviations

PC-TWA;	Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC-STEL:	Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC:	International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH:	American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists
STEL:	Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL:	Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit
IDLH:	Immediate Danger to Life or Health Concentrations
OSF:	Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL:	No Observed Effects Level
TLV:	Threshold Limit Value
LOD:	Limit Of Detection
OTV:	Odour Threshold Value
BCF:	Bio Concentration Factors
BEI:	Biological Exposure Index

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End of SDS