

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW) Issue Date: 16-Apr-2010 NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 4642-72 Version No:4 CD 2010/2 Page 1 of 14

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME PHOSPHORIC ACID 25%

PROPER SHIPPING NAME PHOSPHORIC ACID, SOLUTION

PRODUCT USE

General laboratory reagent. Used in sulphur dioxide analysis.

SUPPLIER

Company: Vintessential Laboratories Address: 13/143 Pt. Nepean Road Dromana VIC, 3936 Australia Telephone: +61 3 5987 2242 Emergency Tel:**+61 414 892 211** Emergency Tel:**+61 409 872 0242** Fax: +61 3 5987 3303

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW) Issue Date: 16-Apr-2010 NC317TCP Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

POISONS SCHEDULE

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RISK

- Harmful if swallowed.
- Causes burns.
- Risk of serious damage to eyes.
- Toxic to aquatic organisms may cause long- term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
- Inhalation may produce serious health damage*.
- Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.

* (limited evidence).

SAFETY

- Keep locked up.
- Do not breathe gas/ fumes/ vapour/ spray.
- Avoid contact with eyes.
- Wear suitable protective clothing.
- Use only in well ventilated areas.
- Keep container in a well ventilated place.
- To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material use water.
- Keep container tightly closed.
- This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
- Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
- In case of accident or if you feel unwell
 IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information
 Centre (show label if possible).
- Use appropriate container to avoid environment contamination.
- Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.
- This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.
- In case of accident by inhalation: remove casualty to fresh air and keep at rest.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENT	6	
NAME	CAS RN	%
phosphoric acid	7664-38-2	10-30
water	7732-18-5	>60

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- 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.

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW) Issue Date: 16-Apr-2010 NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 4642-72 Version No:4 CD 2010/2 Page 3 of 14 Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- 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.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

- If skin or hair contact occurs:
- Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.
- Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- 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.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- 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 dessicating 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:

• Skin lesions require copious saline irrigation. Treat chemical burns as thermal burns with non-adherent gauze and wrapping.

• Deep second-degree burns may benefit from topical silver sulfadiazine.

EYE:

- Eye injuries require retraction of the eyelids to ensure thorough irrigation of the conjuctival cul-desacs. 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). [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology].

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW) Issue Date: 16-Apr-2010 NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 4642-72 Version No:4 CD 2010/2 Page 4 of 14

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- · Carbon dioxide.

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 fire fighting 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).

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

HAZCHEM

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PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses: Full face- shield. Gloves: PVC chemical resistant type. Respirator: Type B- P Filter of sufficient capacity

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact 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

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- 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.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.

CHEMWATCH 4642-72 Version No:4 CD 2010/2 Page 5 of 14 Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Neutralise/decontaminate residue.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR SPILL PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONE half evacuation downwind direction distance isolation down wind wind distance * distance direction half evacuation downwind INITIAL direction distance **ISOLATION** ZONE From IERG (Canada/Australia) Isolation Distance 25 metres Downwind Protection Distance 250 metres

37

FOOTNOTES

IERG Number

1 PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONE is defined as the area in which people are at risk of harmful exposure. This zone assumes that random changes in wind direction confines the vapour plume to an area within 30 degrees on either side of the predominant wind direction, resulting in a crosswind protective action distance equal to the downwind protective action distance.

2 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS should be initiated to the extent possible, beginning with those closest to the spill and working away from the site in the downwind direction. Within the protective action zone a level of vapour concentration may exist resulting in nearly all unprotected persons becoming incapacitated and unable to take protective action and/or incurring serious or irreversible health effects.

3 INITIAL ISOLATION ZONE is determined as an area, including upwind of the incident, within which a high probability of localised wind reversal may expose nearly all persons without appropriate protection to lifethreatening concentrations of the material.

4 SMALL SPILLS involve a leaking package of 200 litres (55 US gallons) or less, such as a drum (jerrican or box with inner containers). Larger packages leaking less than 200 litres and compressed gas leaking from a small cylinder are also considered "small spills".

LARGE SPILLS involve many small leaking packages or a leaking package of greater than 200 litres, such as a cargo tank, portable tank or a "one-tonne" compressed gas cylinder.

- 5 Guide 154 is taken from the US DOT emergency response guide book.
- 6 IERG information is derived from CANUTEC Transport Canada.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

• DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW) Issue Date: 16-Apr-2010 NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 4642-72 Version No:4 CD 2010/2 Page 6 of 14 Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Avoid contact with moisture.
- 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.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

• Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Reacts vigorously with alkalis.
- Reacts with mild steel, galvanised steel / zinc producing hydrogen gas which may form an explosive mixture with air.
- Inorganic acids are generally soluble in water with the release of hydrogen ions. The resulting solutions have pH's of less than 7.0.
- Inorganic acids neutralise chemical bases (for example: amines and inorganic hydroxides) to form salts neutralisation can generate dangerously large amounts of heat in small spaces.
- The dissolution of inorganic acids in water or the dilution of their concentrated solutions with additional water may generate significant heat.
- The addition of water to inorganic acids often generates sufficient heat in the small region of mixing to cause some of the water to boil explosively. The resulting "bumping" can spatter the acid.
- Inorganic acids react with active metals, including such structural metals as aluminum and iron, to release hydrogen, a flammable gas.
- Inorganic acids can initiate the polymerisation of certain classes of organic compounds.
- Inorganic acids react with cyanide compounds to release gaseous hydrogen cyanide.
- Inorganic acids generate flammable and/or toxic gases in contact with dithiocarbamates, isocyanates, mercaptans, nitrides, nitriles, sulfides, and strong reducing agents. Additional gas-generating reactions occur with sulfites, nitrites, thiosulfates (to give H2S and SO3), dithionites (SO2), and even carbonates.
- Acids often catalyse (increase the rate of) chemical reactions.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- 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 storing and handling recommendations.

Store between 15 and 25 degC.

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



+: May be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific preventions

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW) Issue Date: 16-Apr-2010 NC317TCP

X: Must not be stored together

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTRO Source	DLS Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m³	STEL ppm	n STEL mg/m³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m³	TWA F/CC Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	phosphoric acid (Phosphoric acid)		1		3			
The following materia • water:	als had no OELs on ou	ır records		CAS:7732-	18- 5			
EMERGENCY Material phosphoric acid	EXPOSURE LIMITS Revised IDLH Value (1,000	mg/m3)	Revise	ed IDLH Valu	e (ppm)			

MATERIAL DATA

PHOSPHORIC ACID 25%: Not available

PHOSPHORIC ACID:

■ The saturated vapour concentration of phosphoric acid exceeds the TLV. The TLV-TWA is based by analogy from comparable experience and data for sulfuric acid. Exposure at or below this limit is thought to prevent throat irritation amongst unacclimatised workers.

Fumes of phosphorus pentoxide at concentrations between 0.8 and 5.4 mg/m3 were reported to be noticeable but not uncomfortable whilst concentrations between 3.6 and 11.3 mg/m3 produced coughing in unacclimatised workers but were tolerable. Concentrations of 100 mg/m3 were unbearable except in inured workers.

WATER:

■ No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

PERSONAL PROTECTION



EYE

- Safety glasses with unperforated side shields may be used where continuous eye protection is desirable, as in laboratories; spectacles are not sufficient where complete eye protection is needed such as when handling bulk-quantities, where there is a danger of splashing, or if the material may be under pressure
- Chemical goggles whenever there is a danger of the material coming in contact with the eyes; goggles must be properly fitted
- Full face shield (20 cm, 8 in minimum) may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW) Issue Date: 16-Apr-2010 NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 4642-72 Version No:4 CD 2010/2 Page 8 of 14 Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

of eyes; these afford face protection.

- Alternatively a gas mask may replace splash goggles and face shields.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A
 written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each
 workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of
 chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in
 their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin
 eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. 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. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

HANDS/FEET

- Elbow length PVC gloves.
- When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.
- Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.

RESPIRATOR

■ Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Breathing Zone Level ppm (volume)	Maximum Protection Factor	Half- face Respirator	Full- Face Respirator
1000	10	B- AUS P	-
1000	50	-	B- AUS P
5000	50	Airline *	-
5000	100	-	B- 2 P
10000	100	-	B- 3 P
	100+		Airline**

* - Continuous Flow ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection.

An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant: solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air). Air Speed: 0.25- 0.5 m/s (50- 100 f/min.)

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW) Issue Date: 16-Apr-2010 NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 4642-72 Version No:4 CD 2010/2 Page 9 of 14 Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5- 1 m/s (100- 200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1- 2.5 m/s (200- 500 f/min.)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5- 10 m/s (500- 2000 f/min.)
Within each range the appropriate value depends on:	
Lower end of the range 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to	Upper end of the range 1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance	2: Contaminants of high toxicity

3: Intermittent, low production.3: High production, heavy use4: Large hood or large air mass in motion4: Small hood- local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

value only.

Colourless, odourless acidic liquid; mixes with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid. Mixes with water. Corrosive. Acid.

State Melting Range (°C) Boiling Range (°C) Flash Point (°C) Decomposition Temp (°C) Autoignition Temp (°C) Upper Explosive Limit (%)

- Liquid 21 approx 158 approx Not Applicable Not Available Not Applicable Not Applicable
- Molecular Weight Viscosity Solubility in water (g/L) pH (1% solution) pH (as supplied) Vapour Pressure (kPa) Specific Gravity (water=1)

Not Applicable Not Available Miscible Not Available <1 0.22 1.71

continued...

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW) Issue Date: 16-Apr-2010 NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 4642-72 Version No:4 CD 2010/2 Page 10 of 14 Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

· Contact with alkaline material liberates heat.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual. 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. Swelling of the epiglottis may make it difficult to breathe which may result in suffocation. More severe exposure may result in vomiting blood and thick mucus, shock, abnormally low blood pressure, fluctuating pulse, shallow respiration and clammy skin, inflammation of stomach wall, and rupture of oesophageal tissue. Untreated shock may eventually result in kidney failure. Severe cases may result in perforation of the stomach and abdominal cavity with consequent infection, rigidity and fever. There may be severe narrowing of the oesophageal or pyloric sphincters; this may occur immediately or after a delay of weeks to years. There may be coma and convulsions, followed by death due to infection of the abdominal cavity, kidneys or lungs.

EYE

■ If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.

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. Severe burns produce long-lasting and possibly irreversible damage. The appearance of the burn may not be apparent for several weeks after the initial contact. The cornea may ultimately become deeply opaque resulting in blindness.

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.

INHALED

■ Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.

The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.

Corrosive acids can cause irritation of the respiratory tract, with coughing, choking and mucous membrane damage. There may be dizziness, headache, nausea and weakness. Swelling of the lungs can occur, either immediately or after a delay; symptoms of this include chest tightness, shortness of breath, frothy phlegm and cyanosis. Lack of oxygen can cause death hours after onset.

High concentrations cause inflamed airways and watery swellingof the lungs with oedema.

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW) Issue Date: 16-Apr-2010 NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 4642-72 Version No:4 CD 2010/2 Page 11 of 14 Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

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. Chronic exposure may inflame the skin or conjunctiva.

As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

PHOSPHORIC ACID:

■ unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

Unreported (human) LDLo: 220 mg/kg Oral (rat) LD50: 1530 mg/kg Oral (rat) LD50: 3500 mg/kg* [Monsanto]* Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1260 mg/kg* Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 25.5 mg/m³/4h Inhalation (Mouse) LC50: 25.5 mg/m³/4h IRRITATION Skin (rabbit):595 mg/24h - SEVERE Eye (rabbit): 119 mg - SEVERE

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production. phosphoric acid (85%)

WATER:

■ No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

PHOSPHORIC ACID:

PHOSPHORIC ACID 25%:

- DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

■ The principal problems of phosphate contamination of the environment relates to eutrophication processes in lakes and ponds. Phosphorus is an essential plant nutrient and is usually the limiting nutrient for bluegreen algae. A lake undergoing eutrophication shows a rapid growth of algae in surface waters. Planktonic

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW) Issue Date: 16-Apr-2010 NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 4642-72 Version No:4 CD 2010/2 Page 12 of 14 Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

algae cause turbidity and flotation films. Shore algae cause ugly muddying, films and damage to reeds. Decay of these algae causes oxygen depletion in the deep water and shallow water near the shore. The process is self-perpetuating because anoxic conditions at the sediment/water interface causes the release of more adsorbed phosphates from the sediment. The growth of algae produces undesirable effects on the treatment of water for drinking purposes, on fisheries, and on the use of lakes for recreational purposes.

■ 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.

PHOSPHORIC ACID 25%:

Toxic to aquatic organisms.

PHOSPHORIC ACID:

■ Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l): 138

May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

• On the basis of available evidence concerning either toxicity, persistence, potential to accumulate and or observed environmental fate and behaviour, the material may present a danger, immediate or long-term and /or delayed, to the structure and/ or functioning of natural ecosystems.

Ecotoxicity:

F = = 4 = = 1 = 14 = 1

The tolerance of water organisms towards pH margin and variation is diverse. Recommended pH values for test species listed in OECD guidelines are between 6.0 and almost 9. Acute testing with fish showed 96h-LC50 at about pH 3.5.

ECOTOXICITY				
Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
phosphoric acid	HIGH LOW		LOW	HIGH HIGH
water	LOW		LOW	mon

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

• Recycle wherever possible.

- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Treat and neutralise at an approved treatment plant. Treatment should involve: Neutralisation with soda-ash or soda-lime followed by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
- Decontaminate empty containers with 5% aqueous sodium hydroxide or soda ash, followed by water. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.
- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
- Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

Otherwise:

- If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
- Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW) Issue Date: 16-Apr-2010 NC317TCP Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: CORROSIVE

HAZCHEM:

2R (ADG7)

Land	Transport UND	G:
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Class or division:	8	Subsidiary risk:		
UN No.:	1805	UN packing group:		
Shipping Name: PHOSPHORIC ACID, SOLUTION				

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	8	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1805	Packing Group:	III
Special provisions:	A3		
Cargo Only			
Packing Instructions:	821	Maximum Qty/Pack:	60 L
Passenger and Cargo		Passenger and Cargo	
Packing Instructions:	819	Maximum Qty/Pack:	5 L
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity		Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity	
Packing Instructions:	Y819	Maximum Qty/Pack:	1 L

None III

Shipping Name: PHOSPHORIC ACID, SOLUTION

Maritime Transport IMI	DG:		
IMDG Class:	8	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1805	Packing Group:	111
EMS Number:	F-A , S-B	Special provisions:	223
Limited Quantities:	5 L		
Shipping Name: PHOS	PHORIC ACID	SOLUTION	

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE

S5

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

phosphoric acid (CAS: 7664-38-2,16271-20-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Exposure Standards","Australia Hazardous Substances","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix E (Part 2)","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix F (Part 3)","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix F (Part 3)","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 5","Australia Standard for the Uniform

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW) Issue Date: 16-Apr-2010 NC317TCP Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 6", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

water (CAS: 7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply","OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

No data for Phosphoric Acid 25% (CW: 4642-72)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name CAS phosphoric acid 7664-38-2, 16271-20-8

EXPOSURE STANDARD FOR MIXTURES

■ "Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of spray/ mist or fume/ dust components and concentration:

■ Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) :100 mg/m³.

■ Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at: www.chemwatch.net/references.

■ The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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This is the end of the MSDS.