1. Identification

GHS Product Identifier: PHOSPHORIC ACID 85%

Company Name: CHEM-SUPPLY PTY LTD (ABN 19 008 264 211)
Address: 38 - 50 Bedford Street GILLMAN SA 5013 Australia
Telephone/Fax Number: Tel: (08) 8440-2000 Fax: (08) 8440-2001

Product Name: PHOSPHORIC ACID 85%

Classified as hazardous

2. Hazard Identification

GHS classification of the substance/mixture: Corrosive to Metals: Category 1
Signal Word (s): DANGER

Hazard Statement (s):
- H290 May be corrosive to metals.
- H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Pictogram (s):
- Corrosion

Precautionary statement – Prevention:
- P234 Keep only in original container.
- P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
- P264 Wash thoroughly after handling.
- P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement – Response:
- P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
- 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 victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable 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.
- P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
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Precautionary statement – Storage
P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P405 Store locked up.
P406 Store in corrosive resistant/container with a resistant inner liner.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Characterization</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>CAS</th>
<th>Proportion</th>
<th>Hazard Symbol</th>
<th>Risk Phrase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liquid</td>
<td>Phosphoric acid</td>
<td>7664-38-2</td>
<td>85 %</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>R34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Water to make a total of 100%</td>
<td>7732-18-5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation
If inhaled, remove from contaminated area to fresh air immediately. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Immediately obtain medical aid if cough or other symptoms appear.

Ingestion
DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Wash out mouth with water, afterwards drink plenty of water. Seek immediate medical attention.

Skin
Remove contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. Wash affected areas with copious quantities of water immediately. Seek immediate medical advice.

Eye contact
Seek immediate medical assistance. Immediately irrigate with copious quantity of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids to be held open.

First Aid Facilities
Maintain eyewash fountain and safety shower in work area.

Advice to Doctor
Treat symptomatically as for strong acids. Consult Poisons Information Centre.

Other Information
For advice, contact the National Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Hazard from Combustion Products
Phosphoric acid forms toxic phosphorous oxide fumes on combustion.

Specific Methods
Use extinguishing media most appropriate for the surrounding fire. No limitations to the type of extinguishing media.

Small fire: Use dry chemical, CO2 or water spray.
Large fire: Use water spray, fog or foam - Do NOT use water jets.
If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from the fire area. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after the fire is out. Avoid getting water inside the containers.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical
Material does not burn. Fire or heat will produce irritating, poisonous and/or corrosive gases. Containers may explode when heated.

Hazchem Code
2R

Precautions in connection with Fire
Wear SCBA and chemical splash suit. Fully encapsulating, gas-tight suits should be worn for maximum protection. Structural firefighter’s uniform is NOT effective for these materials.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal Precautions
Avoid inhalation and ingestion. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Evacuate the area of all non-essential personnel.

Personal Protection
Wear protective clothing specified for normal operations (see Section 8)

Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages
Absorb or contain liquid with sand, earth or spill control material. Shovel up using non sparking tools and place in a labelled, sealable container for subsequent safe disposal. Put leaking containers in a labelled drum or overdrum.

Clean-up Methods - Large Spillages
Seek expert advice on handling and disposal.

Environmental Precautions
Avoid release to the environment.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for Safe Handling
Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wash hands and face thoroughly after working with material. Use with adequate ventilation. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. If you feel unwell, seek medical attention and show the label when
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Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

- Storage in well ventilated area. Store away from foodstuffs. Keep containers securely sealed and protected against physical damage. Store away from sources of heat or ignition. Keep dry and protect from direct sunlight. Protect from freezing.

Corrosiveness


Storage Regulations

Refer Australian Standard AS 3780 - 1994 ‘The storage and handling of corrosive substances’.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupational exposure limit values</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>STEL</th>
<th>TWA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phosphoric acid</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 mg/m3</td>
<td>1 ppm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other Exposure Information

A time weighted average (TWA) has been established for Phosphoric acid (Safe Work Australia) of 1 mg/m3. The corresponding STEL level is 3 mg/m3. The STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that should not be exceeded for more than 15 minutes and should not be repeated for more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. The exposure value at the TWA is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week.

Appropriate engineering controls

Provide sufficient ventilation to ensure that the working environment is below the TWA (time weighted average). In industrial situations maintain the concentrations values below the TWA. This may be achieved by process modification, use of local exhaust ventilation, capturing substances at the source, or other methods.

Respiratory Protection

Where ventilation is not adequate, respiratory protection may be required. Avoid breathing dust, vapours or mists. Respiratory protection should comply with AS 1716 - Respiratory Protective Devices and be selected in accordance with AS 1715 - Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure levels. In event of emergency or planned entry into unknown concentrations a positive pressure, full-facepiece SCBA should be used. If respiratory protection is required, institute a complete respiratory protection program including selection, fit testing, training, maintenance and inspection.

Eye Protection

The use of a face shield, chemical goggles or safety glasses with side shield protection as appropriate. Must comply with Australian Standards AS 1337 and be selected and used in accordance with AS 1336.

Hand Protection

Avoid skin contact when removing gloves from hands, do not touch the gloves outer surface. Dispose of gloves as hazardous waste. Hand protection should comply with AS 2161, Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance. Recommendation: rubber or plastic gloves.

Personal Protective Equipment

Final choice of personal protective equipment will depend on individual circumstances and/or according to risk assessments undertaken. Safety boots in industrial situations is advisory, foot protection should comply with AS 2210, Occupational protective footwear - Guide to selection, care and use.

Body Protection

Clean clothing or protective clothing should be worn, preferably with and apron. Clothing for protection against chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous Chemicals.

Hygiene Measures

Always wash hands before smoking, eating or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.

9. Physical and chemical properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Form</td>
<td>Liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>Clear, colourless, syrupy liquid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour</td>
<td>Odourless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting Point</td>
<td>21 ºC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling Point</td>
<td>158 ºC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in Water</td>
<td>Soluble in water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Gravity</td>
<td>1.685</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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10. Stability and reactivity

Chemical Stability: Stable under normal use conditions.

Conditions to Avoid: Incompatibilities.

Incompatible Materials: Acetulides, alcohols, aldehydes, amides, amines, ammonia or bleach, azo-compounds, carbamates, caustics, cyanides, esters, epoxides, fluorides, glycols, halogenated organics, ketones, mercaptans, nitromethane, organic peroxides, organophosphates, phenols and cresols, phosphides, silicides, sodium tetrahydroborate, strong caustics, stainless steel, sulfides and unsaturated halides.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Phosphoric acid decomposes under formation of toxic fumes on contact with alcohols, cyanides, ketones, phenols, esters, sulfides, mercaptans and halogenated organic compounds. Liberates explosive hydrogen gas when reacting with chlorides and stainless steel. Exothermic reactions with aldehydes, amines, alcohols and glycols, azo-compounds, carbamates, esters, caustics, phenols and cresols, organophosphates, epoxides, explosives, combustible materials, unsaturated halides, sodium tetrahydroborate, organic peroxides.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

11. Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity - Oral: LD50 (rat): 1,530 mg/kg (anhydrous) (IUCLID)

Acute Toxicity - Dermal: LD50 (rabbit): 2,740 mg/kg (anhydrous) (IUCLID)

Ingestion: Harmful if swallowed and absorbed through membranes. Burns to the mouth, throat and stomach. Symptoms include sour acid taste, coughing, difficulty breathing and swallowing, conjunctivitis, severe gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting, bloody diarrhoea, severe abdominal pains, extreme thirst, convulsions.

Inhalation: Harmful if inhaled. Vapour or mist can cause irritation of the nose, throat, and upper respiratory tract. Severe exposures can lead to a chemical pneumonitis.

Skin: Harmful if absorbed through skin. Corrosive. Concentrated acid solutions can cause redness, pain, itching, scaling, occasional blistering, and severe skin burns.

Eye: Harmful if contact the eyes. Mists may cause eye irritation. Symptoms include of redness, pain, tearing, eyelid spasms, blurred vision, chemical conjunctivitis, burns and permanent eye damage. Risk of blindness!

Carcinogenicity: No evidence of carcinogenic properties.

Chronic Effects: Dermatitis may occur from prolonged or repeated skin contact. Prolonged or over exposure to phosphoric acid can increase fluid levels in the lungs (pulmonary oedema). May cause clammy skin and dermatitis, weak and rapid pulse, shallow respiration, very little urine, bronchitis, shortness of breath. Severe exposure to phosphoric acid can lead to shock, circulatory collapse and death.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity: Quantitative data on the ecological effect of this product are not available.

Bioaccumulative Potential: Phosphate (formed when phosphoric acid is dissolved) is unlikely to bioaccumulate in most aquatic species.

Information on Ecological Effects: Excessive amounts of phosphoric acid can affect the pH shift leading to a potential risk to aquatic organisms.

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal: Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be disposed of according to relevant local, state and federal government regulations.

Container Disposal: Dispose container as hazardous waste.
PHOSPHORIC ACID 85%

14. Transport information

Transport Information
Dangerous goods of Class 8 (Corrosive) are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following:
Class 1, Class 4.3, Class 5, Class 6, if the Class 6 dangerous goods are cyanides and the Class 8
dangerous goods are acids, Class 7; and are incompatible with food and food packaging in any quantity.
1805

U.N. Number
UN proper shipping name
PHOSPHORIC ACID

Transport hazard class(es)
8

Hazchem Code
2R

Packaging Method
3.8.8RT8

Packing Group
III

EPG Number
8A1

IERG Number
37

15. Regulatory information

Regulatory Information
Listed in the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

Poisons Schedule
S6

16. Other Information

Date of preparation or last revision of SDS
September 2014.

Literature References
'Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons No. 4', Commonwealth of Australia, June 2013.
'Labelling of Hazardous Workplace Chemicals, Code of Practice' Safe Work Australia.
Safe Work Australia, 'Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008(2004)]'.
Safe Work Australia, 'Hazardous Substances Information System, 2005'.
Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Safe Work Hazardous Substances (2011)'.

Contact Person/Point
Paul McCarthy Ph. (08) 8440 2000

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Empirical Formula & Structural Formula
H3 P O4

...End Of MSDS...