

Caulk 34% Tooth Conditioner Gel

Dentsply (Australia) Pty Ltd

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Chemwatch: 4993-46

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Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Caulk 34% Tooth Conditioner Gel
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains phosphoric acid)
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	For dental use only.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Dentsply (Australia) Pty Ltd
Address	11-21 Gibby Road Mount Waverley VIC 3149 Australia
Telephone	1300 55 29 29
Fax	+61 3 9538 8260
Website	www.dentsply.com.au
Email	dentalservices@dentsply.com

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Poisons Information Centre (AUSTRALIA)
Emergency telephone numbers	13 11 26 - AUSTRALIA (24 hour service)
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max	
Flammability	0		
Toxicity	2		0 = Minimum
Body Contact	4		1 = Low
Reactivity	1		2 = Moderate
Chronic	0		3 = High
			4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Metal Corrosion Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1A, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 4
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

GHS label elements	
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SIGNAL WORD	DANGER
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Hazard statement(s)

H290	May be corrosive to metals.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Continued...

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H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H413	May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P234	Keep only in original container.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Precautionary statement(s) 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.
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.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
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Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
7664-38-2	34	phosphoric acid
Not Available	Not Spec.	blue dye

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Contact	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

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Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. <p>Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of:</p> <p>phosphorus oxides (POx)</p>
HAZCHEM	2X

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles. ▶ Trowel up/scrape up.
Major Spills	<p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	<p>Phosphoric acid:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ is a medium-strong acid which produces violent reaction with bases ▶ may produce violent react when water is added to the concentrated form ▶ reacts violently with solutions containing ammonia or bleach, azo compounds, epoxides and other polymerisable compounds ▶ reacts, possibly violently with amines, aldehydes, alkanolamines, alcohols, alkylene oxides, amides, ammonia, ammonia hydroxide, calcium oxide, cyanides, epichlorohydrin, esters, halogenated organics, isocyanates, ketones, oleum, organic anhydrides, sodium tetraborate, sulfides, sulfuric acid, strong oxidisers, vinyl acetate ▶ forms explosive mixtures with nitromethane ▶ at elevated temperatures attacks many metals producing hydrogen gas ▶ at room temperature does not attack stainless steel, copper or its alloys ▶ attacks glass, ceramics, and some plastics, rubber and coatings ▶ Reacts vigorously with alkalis ▶ Reacts with mild steel, galvanised steel / zinc producing hydrogen gas which may form an explosive mixture with air.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA


Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
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Australia Exposure Standards	phosphoric acid	Phosphoric acid	1 mg/m3	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
EMERGENCY LIMITS						
Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3		
phosphoric acid	Phosphoric acid	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available		
Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH				
phosphoric acid	10,000 mg/m3	1,000 mg/m3				
blue dye	Not Available	Not Available				

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 of eyes; these afford face protection. Alternatively a gas mask may replace splash goggles and face shields.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots. The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overalls. P.V.C. apron. Barrier cream.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the: "Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".
The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the computer-generated selection:
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Material	CPI
NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE	A
NATURAL RUBBER	A
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	A
NEOPRENE	A
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	A
NITRILE	A
NITRILE+PVC	A
PE	A
PVC	A
SARANEX-23	A

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory, may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation.

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Respiratory protection

Type B-P Filter of sufficient capacity (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	B-AUS P2	-	B-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	B-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	B-2 P2	B-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulphur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

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Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Blue gel with acid odour, does not mix with water.		
Physical state	Gel	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.3
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	<2	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Applicable	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	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 Applicable
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Applicable	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Applicable	VOC g/L	Not Applicable

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Contact with alkaline material liberates heat ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
Ingestion	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 large quantity of phosphoric acid may cause severe abdominal pains, thirst, acidemia, 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. Necrosis of the upper and lower digestive tract and pancreas was evident at autopsy.
Skin Contact	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. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. 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. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.
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.
Chronic	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. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Sodium phosphate dibasic can cause stones in the kidney, loss of mineral from the bones and loss of thyroid gland function.

Caulk 34% Tooth Conditioner Gel	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
phosphoric acid	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1260 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 119 mg - SEVERE
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 0.0255 mg/L/4hr ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 595 mg/24h - SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1.7 ml ^[1]	

Continued...

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Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	
Caulk 34% Tooth Conditioner Gel	The material may produce respiratory tract irritation, and result in damage to the lung including reduced lung function.	
PHOSPHORIC ACID	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search for acid mists, aerosols, vapours Data from assays for genotoxic activity in vitro suggest that eukaryotic cells are susceptible to genetic damage when the pH falls to about 6.5. Cells from the respiratory tract have not been examined in this respect. Mucous secretion may protect the cells of the airways from direct exposure to inhaled acidic mists, just as mucous plays an important role in protecting the gastric epithelium from its auto-secreted hydrochloric acid. In considering whether pH itself induces genotoxic events in vivo in the respiratory system, comparison should be made with the human stomach, in which gastric juice may be at pH 1-2 under fasting or nocturnal conditions, and with the human urinary bladder, in which the pH of urine can range from <5 to > 7 and normally averages 6.2. phosphoric acid (85%)	
Caulk 34% Tooth Conditioner Gel & PHOSPHORIC ACID	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.	
Caulk 34% Tooth Conditioner Gel & PHOSPHORIC ACID	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.	
Caulk 34% Tooth Conditioner Gel & PHOSPHORIC ACID	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.	
Acute Toxicity	✓	Carcinogenicity ⊕
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity ⊕
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure ⊕
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	⊕	STOT - Repeated Exposure ⊕
Mutagenicity	⊕	Aspiration Hazard ⊕

Legend: ✗ - Data available but does not fit the criteria for classification
 ✓ - Data required to make classification available
 ⊕ - Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
phosphoric acid	LC50	96	Fish	75.1mg/L	2
phosphoric acid	EC50	48	Crustacea	>376mg/L	2
phosphoric acid	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	77.9mg/L	2
phosphoric acid	EC50	24	Crustacea	>376mg/L	2
phosphoric acid	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	<7.5mg/L	2

Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
 May cause long-term adverse effects in the environment.
 DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

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

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
phosphoric acid	LOW (LogKOW = -0.7699)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
phosphoric acid	HIGH (KOC = 1)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS


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Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Otherwise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Reduction ▶ Reuse ▶ Recycling ▶ Disposal (if all else fails) This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use.
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	2X

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	1760
UN proper shipping name	CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains phosphoric acid)
Transport hazard class(es)	Class : 8 Subrisk : Not Applicable
Packing group	II
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Special provisions : 274 Limited quantity : 1L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1760
UN proper shipping name	Corrosive liquid, n.o.s. * (contains phosphoric acid)
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class : 8 ICAO / IATA Subrisk : Not Applicable ERG Code : 8L
Packing group	II
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Special provisions : A3A803 Cargo Only Packing Instructions : 855 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack : 30L Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions : 851 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack : 1L Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions : Y840 Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack : 0.5 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1760
UN proper shipping name	CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains phosphoric acid)
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class : 8 IMDG Subrisk : Not Applicable
Packing group	II
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable

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Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-A, S-B
	Special provisions	274
	Limited Quantities	1 L

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code
Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

PHOSPHORIC ACID(7664-38-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSSL	N (phosphoric acid)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	Y
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y

Legend: Y = All ingredients are on the inventory
N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other Information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
phosphoric acid	7664-38-2, 16271-20-8

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

The 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.

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 Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit
- IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- LOD: Limit Of Detection
- OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- BCF: BioConcentration Factors
- BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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