

Advice to doctor CORROSIVE POISONING TREATMENT: Immediate treatment preferably in a hospital is mandatory. It is also important to attempt to discover the chemical substances ingested. In treating corrosive poisoning, DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING; DO NOT ATTEMPT GASTRIC LAVAGE; and DO NOT ATTEMPT TO NEUTRALISE THE CORROSIVE SUBSTANCE. Vomiting will increase the severity of damage to the oesophagus as the corrosive substance will again come in contact with it. Attempting gastric lavage may result in perforating either the oesophagus or stomach. Immediately dilute the corrosive substance by having the patient drink milk or water. If the trachea has been damaged tracheostomy may be required. For oesophageal burns begin broad-spectrum antibiotics and corticosteroid therapy. Intravenous fluids will be required if oesophageal or gastric damage prevents ingestion of liquids. Long-range therapy will be directed toward preventing or treating oesophageal scars and strictures.

First aid facilities Eye wash facilities and safety shower should be available.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability Non flammable. May evolve toxic gases (phosphorus oxides) when heated to decomposition. Contact with most metals may evolve flammable hydrogen gas.

Fire and explosion Treat as per requirements for surrounding fires. Evacuate area and contact emergency services. Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) when combating fire. Use waterfog to cool intact containers and nearby storage areas.

Extinguishing Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

Hazchem code 2R

2 Water Fog (or fine water spray if fog unavailable)

R Full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing apparatus.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions Wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as detailed in Section 8 of this SDS. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Ventilate area where possible. Contact emergency services where appropriate.

Environmental precautions Prevent product from entering drains and waterways.

Methods of cleaning up Contain spillage, then cover / absorb spill with sodium bicarbonate or 50-50 mixture of sodium carbonate and calcium hydroxide. Collect for complete neutralisation and appropriate disposal.

References See Sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

7. STORAGE AND HANDLING

Storage Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, removed from incompatible substances, heat or ignition sources and foodstuffs. Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use.

Handling Before use carefully read the product label. Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure standards

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
		ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³
Phosphoric acid	SWA (AUS)	--	1	--	3

Biological limits No biological limit allocated.

Engineering controls Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical extraction ventilation is recommended. Maintain vapour levels below the recommended exposure standard.

PPE

Eye / Face	Wear splash-proof goggles. When using large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely, wear full face protection.
Hands	Wear full-length PVC or full-length rubber or full-length butyl or full-length neoprene or full-length viton (R) or full-length nitrile gloves.
Body	Wear coveralls. When using large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely, wear rubber boots and a PVC apron.
Respiratory	Where an inhalation risk exists, wear a Type B (Inorganic gases and vapours) respirator. If spraying, with prolonged use, or if in confined areas, wear an Air-line respirator.



9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	AMBER LIQUID
Odour	SLIGHT ODOUR
Flammability	NON FLAMMABLE
Flash point	NOT RELEVANT
Boiling point	100°C to 160°C
Melting point	NOT AVAILABLE
Evaporation rate	NOT AVAILABLE
pH	0.5
Vapour density	NOT AVAILABLE
Specific gravity	1.3
Solubility (water)	SOLUBLE
Vapour pressure	NOT AVAILABLE
Upper explosion limit	NOT RELEVANT
Lower explosion limit	NOT RELEVANT
Partition coefficient	NOT AVAILABLE
Autoignition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Decomposition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Viscosity	NOT AVAILABLE
Explosive properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Oxidising properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Odour threshold	NOT AVAILABLE
% Volatiles	NOT AVAILABLE

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability	Stable under recommended conditions of storage.
Conditions to avoid	Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.
Material to avoid	Incompatible with alkalis (eg. sodium hydroxide) and metals (eg. aluminium).
Hazardous Decomposition Products	May evolve toxic gases (phosphorus oxides) when heated to decomposition.
Hazardous Reactions	Polymerization is not expected to occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health Hazard Summary	Highly corrosive. This product has the potential to cause serious adverse health effects. Use safe work practices to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Over exposure may result in severe skin, eye and respiratory burns with permanent lung and tissue damage. Upon dilution, the potential for adverse health effects may be reduced.
Eye	Highly corrosive. Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain, redness and corneal burns with possible permanent damage.
Inhalation	Corrosive - toxic. Over exposure may result in irritation of the nose and throat, coughing and bronchitis. High level exposure may result in ulceration of the respiratory tract, lung tissue damage, chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema. Effects may be delayed.

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Skin Corrosive. Contact may result in irritation, redness, pain, rash, dermatitis and possible burns. Prolonged or repeated contact may result in ulceration.

Ingestion Highly corrosive. Ingestion may result in burns to the mouth and throat, nausea, vomiting, ulceration of the gastrointestinal tract, oedema, rapid pulse, shock, unconsciousness, convulsions and death.

Toxicity data PHOSPHORIC ACID (7664-38-2)
LD50 (ingestion) 1530 mg/kg (rat)
LD50 (skin) 2740 mg/kg (rabbit)

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity This substance may be hazardous to the environment.

Persistence and degradability No information provided.

Bioaccumulative potential No information provided.

Mobility in soil No information provided.

Other adverse effects Phosphoric acid is hazardous to aquatic life at high concentrations. While acidity may be reduced by natural water minerals, the phosphate may persist indefinitely. When spilled onto soil, it will permeate downward, and may dissolve some of the soil matter, especially carbonate-based materials. Some acid will be neutralised, however significant amounts will remain for transport to groundwater.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste disposal Wearing the protective equipment detailed above, neutralise to pH 6-8 by SLOW addition to a saturated sodium bicarbonate solution or similar basic solution. Dilute with excess water and flush to drain. Waste disposal should only be undertaken in a well ventilated area.

Legislation Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE



	LAND TRANSPORT (ADG)	SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO)	AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO)
UN number	1805	1805	1805
Proper shipping name		PHOSPHORIC ACID	
DG class/ Division	8	8	8
Subsidiary risk(s)	None Allocated	None Allocated	None Allocated
Packing group	II	II	II
GTEPG	8A1		
Hazchem code	2R		
EMS	F-A, S-B		

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poison schedule Classified as a Schedule 6 (S6) Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

Inventory Listing(s) **AUSTRALIA: AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances)**
All components are listed on AICS, or are exempt.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional information ACIDS: When mixing acids with water (diluting), caution must be taken as heat will be generated which causes violent spattering. Always add a small volume of acid to a large volume of water, NEVER the reverse.

RESPIRATORS: In general the use of respirators should be limited and engineering controls employed to avoid exposure. If respiratory equipment must be worn ensure correct respirator selection and training is undertaken. Remember that some respirators may be extremely uncomfortable when used for long periods. The use of air powered or air supplied respirators should be considered where prolonged or repeated use is necessary.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:

The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment is made.

HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE:

It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control measures; protective equipment used and method of application. Given that it is impractical to prepare a ChemAlert report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

Abbreviations

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
CAS #	Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds
CNS	Central Nervous System
EC No.	EC No - European Community Number
GHS	Globally Harmonized System
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
LD50	Lethal Dose, 50% / Median Lethal Dose
mg/m ³	Milligrams per Cubic Metre
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
pH	relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).
ppm	Parts Per Million
REACH	Regulation on Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals
STEL	Short-Term Exposure Limit
STOT-RE	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)
STOT-SE	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons
SWA	Safe Work Australia
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TWA	Time Weighted Average

Revision history

Revision	Description
1.1	Standard SDS Review
1.0	Initial SDS Creation

Report status

This document has been compiled by RMT on behalf of the manufacturer, importer or supplier of the product and serves as their Safety Data Sheet ('SDS').

It is based on information concerning the product which has been provided to RMT by the manufacturer, importer or supplier or obtained from third party sources and is believed to represent the current state of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the product at the time of issue. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained directly from the manufacturer, importer or supplier.

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