

# S-WELD BRITE WASH

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 21-Feb-2008

NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 4946-42

Version No:4

CD 2009/3 Page 1 of 13

## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

S-WELD BRITE WASH

### PROPER SHIPPING NAME

PHOSPHORIC ACID, SOLUTION

### PRODUCT USE

Oxidiser and metal conditioner.

### SUPPLIER

Company: Callington Haven Pty Ltd

Address:

PO Box 144

Rydalmere

NSW, 2116

AUS

Company: Callington Haven Pty Ltd

Address:

30 South Street

Rydalmere

NSW, 2116

AUS

Telephone: +61 2 9898 2788

Emergency Tel: 1800 039 008 (24 hours)

Emergency Tel: +61 3 9573 3112

Fax: +61 2 9684 4215

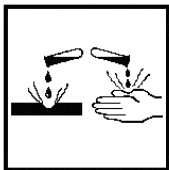
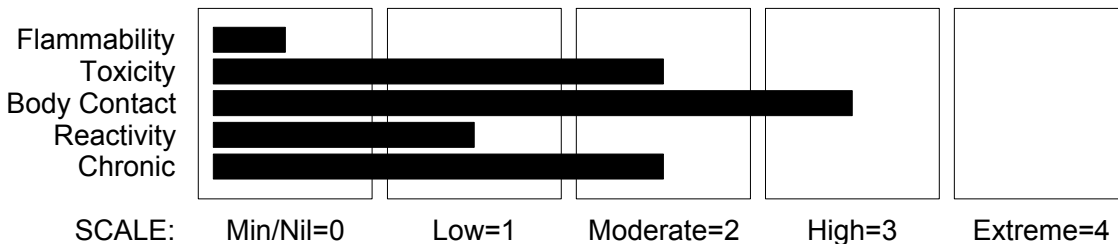
Email: sales@calhaven.com.au

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



### POISONS SCHEDULE

S6

### RISK

- Harmful if swallowed.
- Causes burns.

### SAFETY

- Keep locked up.
- Do not breathe gas/ fumes/ vapour/ spray.

continued...

# S-WELD BRITE WASH

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 21-Feb-2008

NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 4946-42

Version No:4

CD 2009/3 Page 2 of 13

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

- 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).

- 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 INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
phosphoric acid	7664-38-2	30-60
performance additives		10-30
water	7732-18-5	10-30

## 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.

### 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.

continued...

# S-WELD BRITE WASH

## Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 21-Feb-2008

NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 4946-42

Version No:4

CD 2009/3 Page 3 of 13

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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- 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.
- Prosthesis 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

■ 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:

- 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 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).
- [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology].

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

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# S-WELD BRITE WASH

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 21-Feb-2008

NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 4946-42

Version No:4

CD 2009/3 Page 4 of 13

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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- 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 (PO<sub>x</sub>).

## FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Reacts with mild steel and zinc to produce hydrogen (H<sub>2</sub>).

## HAZCHEM: 2R(5)

## PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:

Full face- shield.

Gloves:

PVC chemical resistant type.

Respirator:

Type B-P Filter of sufficient capacity

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### 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.
- 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.

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# S-WELD BRITE WASH

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 21-Feb-2008

NC317TCP

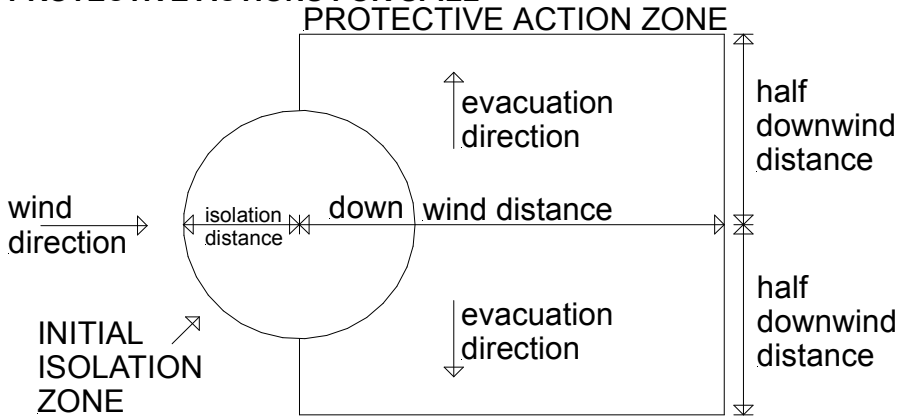
CHEMWATCH 4946-42

Version No:4

CD 2009/3 Page 5 of 13

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

## PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR SPILL



From IERG (Canada/Australia)

Isolation Distance	25 metres
Downwind Protection Distance	250 metres
IERG Number	37

## FOOTNOTES

- 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 life-threatening 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

- 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.

continued...

# S-WELD BRITE WASH

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 21-Feb-2008

NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 4946-42

Version No:4

CD 2009/3 Page 6 of 13

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- 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

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

## STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Segregate from alkalis, oxidising agents and chemicals readily decomposed by acids, i.e. cyanides, sulfides, carbonates.
- Reacts with mild steel, galvanised steel / zinc producing hydrogen gas which may form an explosive mixture with air.

## 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.

## SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



- +: *May be stored together*  
O: *May be stored together with specific preventions*  
X: *Must not be stored together*

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Australia Exposure Standards	phosphoric acid (Phosphoric acid)	1	3

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- water: CAS:7732- 18- 5

### EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)
phosphoric acid	1, 000	

### MATERIAL DATA

S-WELD BRITE WASH:

Not available

continued...

# S-WELD BRITE WASH

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 21-Feb-2008

NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 4946-42

Version No:4

CD 2009/3 Page 7 of 13

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### PHOSPHORIC ACID:

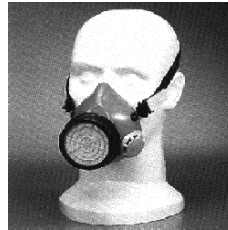
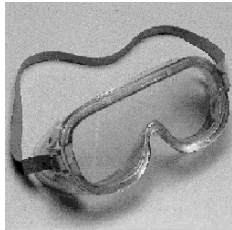
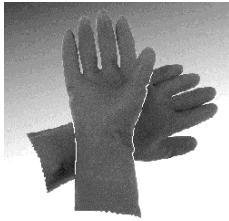
■ The saturated vapour concentration of phosphoric acid exceeds the TLV. The TLV-TWA is based by analogy from comparable experience and data for sulfuric acid. Exposure at or below this limit is thought to prevent throat irritation amongst unacclimatised workers.

Fumes of phosphorus pentoxide at concentrations between 0.8 and 5.4 mg/m<sup>3</sup> were reported to be noticeable but not uncomfortable whilst concentrations between 3.6 and 11.3 mg/m<sup>3</sup> produced coughing in unacclimatised workers but were tolerable. Concentrations of 100 mg/m<sup>3</sup> were unbearable except in injured workers.

### WATER:

- No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

### PERSONAL PROTECTION



### EYE

- 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. 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

- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

### 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**

continued...

# S-WELD BRITE WASH

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 21-Feb-2008

NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 4946-42

Version No:4

CD 2009/3 Page 8 of 13

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

\* - 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

■ General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. 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:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25- 0.5 m/s (50- 100 f/min)
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 capture
- 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.
- 3: Intermittent, low production.
- 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion

#### Upper end of the range

- 1: Disturbing room air currents
- 2: Contaminants of high toxicity
- 3: High production, heavy use
- 4: 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.

continued...



# S-WELD BRITE WASH

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 21-Feb-2008

NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 4946-42

Version No:4

CD 2009/3 Page 9 of 13

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## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### APPEARANCE

Clear colourless acidic liquid; mixes with water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Mixes with water.

Corrosive.

Acid.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable.

Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.34- 1.36

pH (1% solution): Not available

Evaporation Rate: Not available

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available

Boiling Range (°C): Not available

Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not available

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not available

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable

State: Liquid

Melting Range (°C): Not available

pH (as supplied): <1

Volatile Component (%vol): Not available

Flash Point (°C): Not applicable

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not available

Viscosity: Not Available

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## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

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### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
- Contact with alkaline material liberates heat.

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

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### 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.

The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following 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. 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.

continued...

# S-WELD BRITE WASH

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 21-Feb-2008

NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 4946-42

Version No:4

CD 2009/3 Page 10 of 13

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## 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. 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

■ 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.

## 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. 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 swelling of the lungs with oedema.

## 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.

## 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/m<sup>3</sup>/4h

Inhalation (Mouse) LC50: 25.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/4h

■ 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%)

### IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit):595 mg/24h - SEVERE

Eye (rabbit): 119 mg - SEVERE

continued...

# S-WELD BRITE WASH

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 21-Feb-2008

NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 4946-42

Version No:4

CD 2009/3 Page 11 of 13

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

WATER:

- No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

S-WELD BRITE WASH:

PHOSPHORIC ACID:

- DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

S-WELD BRITE WASH:

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

PHOSPHORIC ACID:

- Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l): 138

- 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.
- May cause long-term adverse effects in the 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.
- 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 blue-green algae. A lake undergoing eutrophication shows a rapid growth of algae in surface waters. Planktonic 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.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
S- Weld Brite Wash		No data		
phosphoric acid	HIGH	No data	LOW	HIGH
water	LOW	No data	LOW	HIGH

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Treat and neutralise at an effluent treatment plant.
- Use soda ash or slaked lime to neutralise.
- Recycle containers, otherwise dispose of in an authorised landfill.

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# S-WELD BRITE WASH

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 21-Feb-2008

NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 4946-42

Version No:4

CD 2009/3 Page 12 of 13

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: CORROSIVE  
HAZCHEM: 2R(5) (ADG7)

### ADG7:

Class or division:	8	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	1805	UN packing group:	III
Special provisions:	223	Packing Instructions:	None
Notes:	None	Limited quantities:	5 L
Portable tanks and bulk containers - Instructions:	T4	Portable tanks and bulk containers - Special provisions:	TP1
Packagings and IBCs - Packing instruction:	P001, IBC03, LP01	Packagings and IBCs - Special packing provisions:	None

Shipping Name: PHOSPHORIC ACID, SOLUTION

### Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division:	8	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	1805	UN packing group:	III

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		

Shipping Name: PHOSPHORIC ACID, SOLUTION

### Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	8	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1805	Packing Group:	III
EMS Number:	F- A, S- B	Special provisions:	223

Limited Quantities: 5 L

Shipping Name: PHOSPHORIC ACID SOLUTION

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

**POISONS SCHEDULE: S6**

### REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

**phosphoric acid (CAS: 7664-38-2) 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) - Schedule 5", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 6", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships", "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

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# S-WELD BRITE WASH

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 21-Feb-2008

NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 4946-42

Version No:4

CD 2009/3 Page 13 of 13

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

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

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships", "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 S-Weld Brite Wash (CW: 4946-42)**

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## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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■ 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](http://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.*