Nutrien
Feeding the Future™

SAFETY DATA SHEET

PHOSPHORIC ACID 75 - 85%

Section 1. Identification

Product identifier : PHOSPHORIC ACID 75 - 85%

Product code : TG75, TG80, TG85, TG75LS, TG80LS, TG85LS, DCHA75, DCHA80, DCHA85

SDS # : N-2338

Other means of identification : This safety data sheet applies to the following:
TG75 - Phosphoric Acid 75% Technical Grade
TG80 - Phosphoric Acid 80% Technical Grade
TG85 - Phosphoric Acid 85% Technical Grade
TG75LS - Phosphoric Acid 75% Technical Grade Low Sulfate
TG80LS - Phosphoric Acid 80% Technical Grade Low Sulfate
TG85LS - Phosphoric Acid 85% Technical Grade Low Sulfate
DCHA75- Phosphoric Acid 75% Decolorized High Alkali Acid
DCHA80- Phosphoric Acid 80% Decolorized High Alkali Acid
DCHA85- Phosphoric Acid 85% Decolorized High Alkali Acid

Product type : Liquid.

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

Identified uses
Industrial use. Manufacture of chemical products.

Uses advised against
Product is not intended for consumer use. Reserved for industrial and professional use only.

Supplier's details : PCS Sales (Canada), Inc. (A Subsidiary of Nutrien Ltd.)
Suite 1700
211 - 19th Street East
Saskatoon SK S7K 5R6
Canada

Telephone no. : 1-800-524-0132

Email : sds@nutrien.com

Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation) : CHEMTREC (24 hrs) 1-800-424-9300 or +1-703-527-3887

Section 2. Hazard identification

Classification in accordance with the Hazardous Products Regulations (SOR/2015-17; SOR/2022-272)

Classification of the substance or mixture : CORROSIVE TO METALS - Category 1
SKIN CORROSION - Category 1
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1
Health Hazards Not Otherwise Classified - Category 1

GHS label elements

Section 2. Hazard identification

Hazard pictograms :

Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : May be corrosive to metals.
Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
Causes respiratory tract burns.
Causes digestive tract burns.

Precautionary statements

Prevention : Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection. Keep only in original packaging. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Response : Absorb spillage to prevent material damage. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.

Storage : Store locked up. Store in a corrosion resistant container with a resistant inner liner.

Disposal : Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Supplemental label elements : Keep container tightly closed. Do not breathe vapor or spray. Do not taste or swallow. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture : Mixture

Ingredient name	% (w/w)	Identifiers
phosphoric acid	75 - 85.5	CAS: 7664-38-2
water	14.5 - 25	CAS: 7732-18-5

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4. First-aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

Eye contact : CORROSIVE. Begin eye irrigation immediately. All eye exposures require medical evaluation following decontamination. Immediately rinse eyes with large quantities of water or saline for a minimum 30 minutes, longer irrigation time is preferred if possible. If possible, remove contact lenses being careful not to cause additional eye damage. If the initial water supply is insufficient, keep the affected area wet with a moist cloth and transfer the person to the nearest place where rinsing can be continued for the recommended length of time. Call an ambulance for transport to hospital. Continue eye irrigation during transport. For additional advice call the medical emergency number on this safety data sheet or your poison center or doctor.

Section 4. First-aid measures

Inhalation : CORROSIVE. If mists or vapors are present in unknown or excessive concentrations, rescuers must wear appropriate respiratory protection and a suit resistant to acids (Level B or C). REMOVE PERSON TO FRESH AIR. Watch closely for signs of wheezing and breathing difficulties. Maintain an open airway. If not breathing, begin CPR. Oxygen may be administered by trained personnel. Affected persons who have stopped breathing or are having difficulty breathing or are unconscious need immediate medical attention. Call an ambulance for transport to hospital. For additional advice call the medical emergency number on this SDS or your poison center or doctor.

Skin contact : CORROSIVE. Immediately begin rinsing the affected areas with water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Affected areas should be rinsed for a minimum 30 minutes, longer irrigation time is preferred if possible, due to the chemical reactions that occur. Luke-warm water is recommended for continued irrigation to prevent hypothermia. Conscious persons without breathing difficulties may benefit from prolonged irrigation in a fixed shower or bathing facility prior to hospital transport. Call an ambulance for transport to hospital. Continue skin irrigation during transport. For additional advice call the medical emergency number on this safety data sheet or your poison center or doctor. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

Ingestion : CORROSIVE. If the affected person requires cardiopulmonary resuscitation, avoid mouth to mouth contact. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, attempt to keep head lower than the chest so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Wash face and mouth with water to remove visible material. If the exposed person is conscious and can swallow, give 1-2 sips of water. Do not give anything else by mouth. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie, belt or waistband to prevent any breathing restrictions. For signs of breathing difficulties, refer to the INHALATION section. Call an ambulance for transportation to hospital. For additional advice, call the medical emergency number on this safety data sheet or your poison center or doctor.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact : Corrosive to eyes. Causes serious eye damage.

Inhalation : Corrosive to the respiratory system.

Skin contact : Corrosive to the skin. Causes severe burns.

Ingestion : Corrosive to the digestive tract. Causes burns.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Eye contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain
watering
redness

Inhalation : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
respiratory tract irritation
coughing
wheezing and breathing difficulties

Skin contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
redness
blistering may occur

Ingestion : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
stomach pains
throat and stomach pain
difficulty swallowing
nausea or vomiting

Section 4. First-aid measures

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Notes to physician : Phosphoric acid is an acid which may cause coagulative necrosis. Treatment is symptomatic and supportive. The extent of injury depends on duration of exposure and concentration of liquid. Do not attempt to use chemicals to neutralize the exposure.

Specific treatments : Improved outcome requires prolonged rinsing or soaking with water in order to extract corrosive ions that have penetrated through the stratum corneum. Expert opinion indicates an extended duration of rinsing is required to remove corrosive chemicals - 60 minutes for strong alkalis, and 30 minutes for other corrosive substances. Water should be maintained at a comfortable temperature. It may be necessary to delay transport to emergency care facilities in order to to ensure 30 or 60 minutes of rinsing time. However, transporting the patient may be necessary depending on the condition of the patient or the availability of a water supply. If transport is necessary, rinsing the affected area should continue, if possible, during transport.

Protection of first-aiders : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Decontamination measures may be necessary. Personnel and equipment must be checked and decontaminated prior to leaving the area.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Non-flammable. Material will not burn. Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

Unsuitable extinguishing media : None known.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical : In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Reacts violently with water. Will react with water or steam to produce heat and corrosive fumes. Attacks many metals producing extremely flammable hydrogen gas which can form explosive mixtures with air. Flammable concentrations of vapor may accumulate in the headspace of containers.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
phosphorus oxides
acidic corrosive material
toxic and corrosive fumes

Special protective actions for fire-fighters : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. Contain and collect the water used to fight the fire for later treatment and disposal.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

For emergency responders : If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

Environmental precautions : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused adverse impacts (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Small spill : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Neutralize acids by applying basic substances (soda ash or lime) or use an acid spill kit. Absorb with an inert material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Large spill : Stop leak if without risk. Absorb spillage to prevent material damage. Approach release from upwind. The spilled material may be neutralized with sodium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate or sodium hydroxide. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Move containers from spill area. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Use appropriate equipment to put the spilled substance in a container for reuse or disposal. Recycle to process, if possible.
or
Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures : Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not ingest. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Keep away from alkalis. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container. Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.

Advice on general occupational hygiene : Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a corrosion resistant container with a resistant inner liner. Store locked up. Separate from alkalis. Attacks many metals producing extremely flammable hydrogen gas which can form explosive mixtures with air. Flammable concentrations of vapor may accumulate in the headspace of containers. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Refer to NFPA 400 Hazardous Materials Code for further information on the safe storage and

Section 7. Handling and storage

handling of hazardous materials.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
phosphoric acid	**ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2024)** TWA 8 hours: 1 mg/m³. STEL 15 minutes: 3 mg/m³. **Saskatchewan Provincial:** (Canada, 4/2021) STEL 15 minutes: 3 mg/m³. TWA 8 hours: 1 mg/m³. **British Columbia Provincial:** (Canada, 9/2024) TWA 8 hours: 1 mg/m³. STEL 15 minutes: 3 mg/m³. **CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019)** TWA 8 hours: 1 mg/m³. STEL 15 minutes: 3 mg/m³. **CA Quebec Provincial.** (Canada, 2/2024) TWAEV 8 hours: 1 mg/m³. STEV 15 minutes: 3 mg/m³. **CA Alberta Provincial:** (Canada, 3/2023) OEL 15 minutes: 3 mg/m³. OEL 8 hours: 1 mg/m³.

Biological exposure indices

No exposure indices known.

Appropriate engineering controls : Use only with adequate ventilation. If user operations generate dust, fumes, gas, vapor or mist, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits.

Environmental exposure controls : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures

Contact your personal protective equipment supplier to verify the compatibility of the equipment for the intended purpose.

General information : Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Hygiene measures : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Eye/face protection : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles and/or face shield. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.

Skin protection

Hand protection : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. Recommended:
butyl rubber
neoprene rubber
nitrile rubber
PVC
Contact your personal protective equipment supplier to verify the compatibility of the equipment for the intended purpose.

Body protection : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. Recommended: chemical-resistant protective suit

Other skin protection : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. Recommended: Impervious rubber safety boots.

Respiratory protection : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

The conditions of measurement of all properties are at standard temperature and pressure unless otherwise indicated.

Appearance

Physical state : Liquid. [Clear viscous liquid.]

Color : Colorless.

Odor : Odorless.

Odor threshold : Not available.

pH : 1 to 1.5

Melting point/freezing point : -18 to 21°C (-0.4 to 69.8°F)

Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range : 135 to 158°C (275 to 316.4°F)

Flash point : [Product does not sustain combustion.]

Evaporation rate : Not available.

Flammability : Non-flammable.

Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit : Not applicable.

Vapor pressure :

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Ingredient name	Vapor Pressure at 20˚C			Vapor pressure at 50˚C		
	mm Hg	kPa	Method	mm Hg	kPa	Method
water	17.5	2.3				

Relative vapor density : Not available.

Relative density : Not available.

Density : 1.574 to 1.692 g/cm³

Bulk density : 13.1 to 14.1 lb/gal

Solubility(ies) :

Media	Result
water	Easily soluble

Solubility in water : Soluble

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : Not applicable.

Auto-ignition temperature : Not applicable.

Decomposition temperature : Not available.

Viscosity : Dynamic (20°C (68°F)): 21.5 to 43.5 mPa·s (21.5 to 43.5 cP)

Particle characteristics

Median particle size : Not applicable.

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity : Reacts violently with bases.

Chemical stability : The product is stable.

Possibility of hazardous reactions : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

Conditions to avoid : This product should be stored away from oxidizing materials and strong bases. Refer to NFPA 400 Hazardous Materials Code for further information on the safe storage and handling of hazardous materials.

Incompatible materials : Attacks many metals producing extremely flammable hydrogen gas which can form explosive mixtures with air.
Reactive or incompatible with the following materials:
alkalis
metals

Hazardous decomposition products : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result
phosphoric acid	**Rat - Oral - LD50** 1.25 g/kg

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : Not considered to be acutely toxic. Corrosive to the digestive tract.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : Corrosive to the skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : Corrosive to eyes.

Respiratory corrosion/irritation

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : Corrosive to the respiratory tract.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Skin

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Respiratory

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Carcinogenicity

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Reproductive toxicity

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Aspiration hazard

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Information on the likely routes of exposure

Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation.

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact : Corrosive to eyes. Causes serious eye damage.

Inhalation : Corrosive to the respiratory system.

Skin contact : Corrosive to the skin. Causes severe burns.

Ingestion : Corrosive to the digestive tract. Causes burns.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Eye contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain
watering
redness

Inhalation : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
respiratory tract irritation
coughing
wheezing and breathing difficulties

Skin contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
redness
blistering may occur

Ingestion : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
stomach pains
throat and stomach pain
difficulty swallowing
nausea or vomiting

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

Short term exposure

Potential immediate effects : See above.

Potential delayed effects : See below.

Long term exposure

Potential immediate effects : See above.

Potential delayed effects : See below.

Potential chronic health effects

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

General : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Carcinogenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Mutagenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Reproductive toxicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

N/A

Other information

Not available.

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result
phosphoric acid	**Acute - LC50 - Fresh water** US EPA Fish - Bluegill - *Lepomis macrochirus* 60 ppm [96 hours] **Acute - LC50 - Fresh water** US EPA Daphnia - Water flea - *Daphnia magna* 89 mg/l [48 hours]

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : No known significant effects or critical hazards. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities.

Persistence and degradability

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : Not persistent.

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	$LogP_{ow}$	BCF	Potential
water	-1.38	-	Low

Mobility in soil

Soil/Water partition coefficient : Not available.

Other adverse effects

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or

Section 13. Disposal considerations

liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Section 14. Transport information

	TDG Classification	DOT Classification	IMDG	IATA
UN number	UN1805	UN1805	UN1805	UN1805
UN proper shipping name	PHOSPHORIC ACID SOLUTION	PHOSPHORIC ACID SOLUTION	PHOSPHORIC ACID SOLUTION	PHOSPHORIC ACID SOLUTION
Transport hazard class(es)	8 	8 	8 	8 
Packing group	III	III	III	III
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.	No.

Additional information

TDG Classification : Product classified as per the following sections of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations: 2.40-2.42 (Class 8).
Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index 5
Passenger Carrying Road or Rail Index 5

DOT Classification : **Reportable quantity** 5848 lbs / 2655 kg [429.5 gal / 1625.8 L].
Packaging instruction Exceptions: 154. Non-bulk: 203. Bulk: 241.
Quantity limitation Passenger aircraft/rail: 5 L. Cargo aircraft: 60 L.
Special provisions A7, IB3, N34, T4, TP1
Remarks The letters “RQ” must also be entered on the shipping paper either before or after the basic description when the quantity in a package exceeds the reportable quantity.

IMDG : **Emergency schedules** F-A, S-B
Special provisions 223

Special precautions for user : **Transport within user’s premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

Section 15. Regulatory information

Canadian lists

Canadian NPRI : The following components are listed: phosphoric acid

CEPA Toxic substances : None of the components are listed.

International regulations

Chemical Weapon Convention List Schedules I, II & III Chemicals

Not listed.

Montreal Protocol

Not listed.

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Not listed.

Section 15. Regulatory information

Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC)

Not listed.

UNECE Aarhus Protocol on POPs and Heavy Metals

Not listed.

Inventory list

Australia : Not determined.

Canada : All components are listed or exempted.

China : All components are listed or exempted.

Eurasian Economic Union : **Russian Federation inventory**: All components are listed or exempted.

Japan : **Japan inventory (CSCL)**: Not determined.
Japan inventory (ISHL): Not determined.

New Zealand : All components are listed or exempted.

Philippines : All components are listed or exempted.

Republic of Korea : Not determined.

Taiwan : All components are listed or exempted.

Thailand : All components are listed or exempted.

Turkey : Not determined.

United States : Not determined.

Viet Nam : All components are listed or exempted.

Section 16. Other information

History

Date of issue/Date of revision : 3/27/2026

Date of previous issue : No previous validation

Version : 1

Key to abbreviations : ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
DOT = Department of Transportation
GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
HPR = Hazardous Products Regulations
IATA = International Air Transport Association
IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
IMO = International Maritime Organization
LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
N/A = Not available
SGG = Segregation Group
TDG = Transportation of Dangerous Goods
UN = United Nations

Procedure used to derive the classification

Section 16. Other information

Classification	Justification
CORROSIVE TO METALS - Category 1 SKIN CORROSION - Category 1 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1 Health Hazards Not Otherwise Classified - Category 1	Calculation method On basis of test data On basis of test data Calculation method

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

Supply chain partners must ensure they pass this SDS, and all other relevant safety information to their customers.

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