

# SAFETY DATA SHEET



## GROUT RESTORE 60

APPLIED PRODUCTS AUSTRALIA PTY LTD

Catalogue number: AP159

Version No: 3.2

Issue date: 09/11/2016

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

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

#### Product Identifier

Product name	GROUT RESTORE 60
Synonyms	AP159
Proper shipping name	PHOSPHORIC ACID, SOLUTION
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Heavy duty Phosphoric Acid based detergent and cleaner
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#### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	APPLIED PRODUCTS AUSTRALIA PTY LTD
Address	11 Gamma Close, Beresfield 2322 NSW Australia
Telephone	(02) 4966 5516
Fax	(02) 4966 5510
Website	www.actichem.com.au
Email	info@actichem.com.au

#### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Poisons Information Centre
Emergency telephone numbers	13 1126
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

### SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Poisons Schedule	6
GHS Classification <sup>[1]</sup>	Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) 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 statements

H318	Causes serious eye damage
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H312	Harmful in contact with skin

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

P260	Do not breathe fumes / vapours.
P280	Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.
P234	Keep only in original container.

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

P301+P310+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P310+P361+P353+P352	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower and soap.
P305+P310+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P304+P310+P340	IF INHALED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Remove person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

**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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This SDS and the hazard classifications contained herein only apply to the product in its concentrated form as supplied. When diluted more than 1: 6, they no longer apply. However, good hygiene and housekeeping practices should be adhered to.

**SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS****Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
7664-38-2	60	phosphoric acid
Trade secret	<10	proprietary

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

**SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES****Description of first aid measures**

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <p>Seek medical advice / attention without delay.</p> <p>Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.</p> <p>If necessary, transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</p> <p>Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</p>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <p>Seek medical advice / attention without delay.</p> <p>Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.</p> <p>Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</p> <p>Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water for 20 minutes or until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.</p> <p>If necessary, transport to hospital, or doctor.</p>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<p>If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</p> <p>Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</p> <p>Seek medical advice / attention without delay.</p> <p>Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</p> <p>Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained.</p> <p>Perform CPR if necessary.</p> <p>If necessary, transport to hospital, or doctor.</p> <p>Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema.</p> <p>As this reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in semi-recumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested.</p> <p>Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or beclomethasone derivative may be considered.</p> <p><b>This must definitely be left to a doctor or person authorised by him/her.</b>(ICSC13719)</p>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<p>For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.</p> <p>Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.</p> <p><b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></p> <p>If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</p> <p>Observe the patient carefully.</p> <p>Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</p> <p>Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</p> <p>Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</p>

### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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.

#### 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.

#### 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.

## SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

### Extinguishing media

<b>Extinguishing media</b>	Foam. Dry chemical powder. BCF (where regulations permit). Carbon dioxide. Water spray or fog.
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### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire incompatibility</b>	None known
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### Advice for firefighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	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 firefighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. <b>Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.</b> 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.
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	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 acid smoke. Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of phosphorus oxides (POx).

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

<b>Minor Spills</b>	Check regularly for spills and leaks. Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, 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.
<b>Major Spills</b>	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. Absorb on sand, dirt, vermiculite or similar absorbent material. Place into labelled drums and dispose of according to local government regulations. Immediately notify emergency services (Police or Fire Brigade) if the spill is too large for you to safely and effectively handle.

Personal protective equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of this SDS

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	<p><b>DO NOT</b> allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</p> <p>Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area.</p> <p><b>WARNING: To avoid violent reaction, ALWAYS add material to water and NEVER water to material.</b></p> <p>Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling, <b>DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</b> Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Avoid physical damage to containers. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.</p>
<b>Other information</b>	<p>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 storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</p>

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<p><b>DO NOT</b> use aluminium or galvanised containers</p> <p>Check regularly for spills and leaks. Plastic pail. Packing as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</p>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<p>Avoid storage with strong alkalis, oxidising agents and reducing agents. Is corrosive to aluminium, tin and zinc.</p>

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Control parameters

#### OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

#### INGREDIENT DATA


Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
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

### Exposure controls

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<p>Maintain adequate ventilation at all times. In most circumstances natural ventilation systems are adequate. If ventilation is poor, then the use of a local exhaust ventilation system is recommended.</p>
<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<p>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. 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.</p>
<b>Skin protection</b>	<p>See Hand protection below</p>
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<p>Wear chemical protective gloves. Neoprene or butyl are recommended for this application. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</p>
<b>Body protection</b>	<p>Overalls When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.</p>
<b>Other protection</b>	<p>PVC Apron. Eyewash unit. Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.</p>
<b>Thermal hazards</b>	<p>Not Available</p>

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Dark green liquid		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	1.35-1.40
<b>Odour</b>	Acid	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	<1	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Flammable	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water (g/L)</b>	Miscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	Contact with alkaline material liberates heat
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	Corrosive acids can cause irritation of the respiratory tract, with coughing, choking and mucous membrane damage. There may be dizziness, headache, nausea and weakness. The material may produce respiratory tract irritation, and result in damage to the lung including reduced lung function.
<b>Ingestion</b>	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. As absorption of phosphates from the bowel is poor, poisoning this way is less likely. Effects can include vomiting, tiredness, fever, diarrhoea, low blood pressure, slow pulse, cyanosis, spasms of the wrist, coma and severe body spasms. 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.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption. 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. The material may cause severe inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time.
<b>Eye</b>	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.
<b>Chronic</b>	Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. 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. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering

**SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION****Toxicity****Ecotoxicity:**

Material not thought to be ecotoxic.

**Persistence and degradability**

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

**Bio accumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
phosphoric acid	LOW (LogKOW = -0.7699)

**Mobility in soil**

Ingredient	Mobility
phosphoric acid	HIGH (KOC = 1)

**SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS****Waste treatment methods**

Product / packaging disposal	Recycle containers whenever possible. Product residues and containers should be disposed of in accordance with local government regulations
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**SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION****Labels Required**

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	2R

**Land transport (ADG)**

UN number	1805				
Packing group	III				
UN proper shipping name	PHOSPHORIC ACID, SOLUTION				
Environmental hazard	No relevant data				
Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Class</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sub risk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Class	8	Sub risk	Not Applicable
Class	8				
Sub risk	Not Applicable				
Special precautions for user	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>223</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Limited quantity</td> <td>5 L</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Special provisions	223	Limited quantity	5 L
Special provisions	223				
Limited quantity	5 L				

**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

**SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION****Other information**

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](http://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 Government Industrial Hygienists
STEL:	Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL:	Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit
IDLH:	Immediate Danger to Life or Health Concentrations
OSF:	Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL:	No Observed Effects Level
TLV:	Threshold Limit Value
LOD:	Limit Of Detection
OTV:	Odour Threshold Value
BCF:	Bio Concentration Factors
BEI:	Biological Exposure Index

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