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

Product Identifier

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product name</th>
<th>Potassium Dihydrogen Phosphate 13.6%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Synonyms</td>
<td>Potassium Dihydrogen Phosphate 13.6%, Concentrated Injection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other means of identification</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

| Relevant identified uses | POTASSIUM DIHYDROPGEN PHOSPHATE CONCENTRATED INJECTION is indicated for: The treatment of severe hypophosphataemia (serum levels <0.3 mmol/l) and other degrees of hypophosphataemia when oral therapy is not possible. mmol/l) and other degrees of hypophosphataemia when oral therapy is not possible. mmol/l) and other degrees of hypophosphataemia when oral therapy is not possible. mmol/l) and other degrees of hypophosphataemia when oral therapy is not possible. mmol/l) and other degrees of hypophosphataemia when oral therapy is not possible. mmol/l) and other degrees of hypophosphataemia when oral therapy is not possible. mmol/l) and other degrees of hypophosphataemia when oral therapy is not possible. mmol/l) and other degrees of hypophosphataemia when oral therapy is not possible. mmol/l) and other degrees of hypophosphataemia when oral therapy is not possible. mmol/l) and other degrees of hypophosphataemia when oral therapy is not possible. mmol/l) and other 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hypophosphataemia when oral therapy is not possible. mmol/l) and other degrees of hypophosphataemia when oral therapy is not possible. mmol/l) and other degrees of hypophosphataemia when oral therapy is not possible. mmol/l) and other degrees of hypophosphataemia when oral therapy is not possible. mmol/l) and other degrees of hypophosphataemia when oral therapy is not possible. mmol/l) and other degrees of hypophosphataemia when oral therapy is not possible. mmol/l) and other degrees of hypophosphataemia when oral therapy is not possible. mmol/l) and other degrees of hypophosphataemia when oral therapy is not possible. mmol/l) and other degrees of hypophosphataemia when oral therapy is not possible. mmol/l) and other degrees of hypophosphataemia when oral therapy is not possible. mmol/l) and other degrees of hypophosphataemia when oral therapy is not possible. mmol/l) and other degrees of hypophosphataemia when oral therapy is not possible. mmol/l) and other degrees of hypophosphataemia when oral therapy is not possible. mmol/l) and other degrees of hypophosphataemia when oral therapy is not possible. mmol/l) and other degrees of hypophosphataemia when oral therapy is not possible. mmol/l) and other degrees of hypophosphataemia when oral therapy is not possible. mmol/l) and other degrees of hypophosphataemia when oral therapy is not possible. mmol/l) and other degrees of hypophosphataemia when oral therapy is not possible. mmol/l) and other degrees of hypophosphataemia when oral therapy is not possible. mmol/l) and other degrees of hypophosphataemia when oral therapy is not possible. mmol/l) and other degrees of hypophosphataemia when oral therapy is not possible. mmol/l) and other degrees of hypophosphataemia when oral therapy is not possible. mmol/l) and other degrees of hypophosphataemia when oral therapy is not possible. mmol/l) and other degrees of hypophosphataemia when oral therapy is not possible. mmol/l) and other degrees of hypophosphataemia when oral therapy is not possible. mmol/l) and other degrees of hypophosphataemia when oral therapy is not possible. mmol/l) and other degrees of hypophosphataemia when oral therapy is not possible. mmol/l) and other degrees of hypophosphataemia when oral therapy is not possible. mmol/l) and other degrees of hypophosphataemia when oral therapy is not possible. mmol/l) and other degrees of hypophosphataemia when oral therapy is not possible. mmol/l) and other degrees of hypophosphataemia when oral therapy is not possible. mmol/l) and other degrees of hypophosphataemia when oral therapy is not possible. mmol/l) and other degrees of hypophosphataemia when oral therapy is not possible. mmol/l) and other degrees of hypophosphataemia when oral therapy is not possible. mmol/l) and other degrees of hypophosphataemia when oral therapy is not possible. mmol/l) and other degrees of hypophosphataemia when oral therapy is not possible. mmol/l) and other degrees of hypophosphataemia when oral therapy is not possible. mmol/l) and other degrees of hypophosphataemia when oral therapy is not possible. mmol/l) and other degrees of hypophosphataemia when oral therapy is not possible. mmol/l) and other degrees of hypophosphataemia when oral therapy is not possible. mmol/l) and other degrees of hypophosphataemia when oral therapy is not possible. mmol/l) and other degrees of hypophosphataemia when oral therapy is not possible. mmol/l) and other degrees of hypophosphataemia when oral therapy is not possible. mmol/l) and other degrees of hypophosphataemia when oral therapy is not possible. mmol/l) and other degrees of hypophosphataemia when oral therapy is not possible. mmol/l) and other degrees of hypophosphataemia when oral therapy is not possible. mmol/l) and other degrees of hypophosphataemia when oral therapy is not possible. mmol/l) and other degrees of hypophosphataemia when oral therapy is not possible. mmol/l) and other degrees of hypophosphataemia when oral therapy is not possible. mmol/l) and other degrees of hypophosphataemia when oral therapy is not possible. mmol/l) and other degrees of hypophosphataemia when oral therapy is not possible. mmol/l) and other degrees of hypophosphataemia when oral therapy is not possible. mmol/l) and other degrees of hypophosphataemia when oral therapy is not possible. mmol/l) and other degrees of hypophosphataemia when oral therapy is not possible. mmol/l) and other degrees of hypophosphataemia when oral therapy is not possible. Lowering the pH of urine. The treatment of hypokalemia; IV administration is indicated when the patient is unable to take potassium orally or if hypokalemia is severe.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registered company name</th>
<th>Phebra</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>19 Orion Road Lane Cove West NSW 2066 Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>+61 2 9420 9199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>+61 2 9420 9177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Website</td>
<td><a href="http://www.phebra.com">www.phebra.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@phebra.com">info@phebra.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Emergency telephone number

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Association / Organisation</th>
<th>Not Available</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency telephone numbers</td>
<td>+61 401 264 004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other emergency telephone numbers</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Poisons Schedule</th>
<th>Not Applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Classification</td>
<td>Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Label elements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazard pictogram(s)</th>
<th>Not Applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SIGNAL WORD</td>
<td>NOT APPLICABLE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hazard statement(s)

| H413 | May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life. |

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

| P273 | Avoid release to the environment. |

Precautionary statement(s) Response

| Not Applicable |

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

| Not Applicable |

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

| P501 | Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations. |

Continued...
SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances
See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAS No</th>
<th>% [weight]</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7778-77-0</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>Potassium dihydrogen orthophosphate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7732-18-5</td>
<td>86.4</td>
<td>Water</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact
- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
  - Wash out immediately with fresh 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.
  - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Skin Contact
- If skin or hair contact occurs:
  - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
  - Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

Inhalation
- If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
  - Other measures are usually unnecessary.

Ingestion
- 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.
  - Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
  - Seek medical advice.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

for phosphate salts intoxication:
- All treatments should be based on observed signs and symptoms of distress in the patient. Consideration should be given to the possibility that overexposure to materials other than this product may have occurred.
- Ingestion of large quantities of phosphate salts (over 1.0 grams for an adult) may cause an osmotic catharsis resulting in diarrhoea and probable abdominal cramps. Larger doses such as 4-8 grams will almost certainly cause these effects in everyone. In healthy individuals most of the ingested salt will be excreted in the faeces with the diarrhoea and, thus, not cause any systemic toxicity. Doses greater than 10 grams hypothetically may cause systemic toxicity.
- All phosphate salts, except calcium salts, have a hypothetical risk of hypocalcaemia, so calcium levels should be monitored.
- Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

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

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

| Fire Incompatibility | None known. |

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- 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 a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.
- Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of:
  - phosphorus oxides (POx)
  - May emit poisonous fumes.

HAZCHEM
- Not Applicable

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
See section 8

Continued...
Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minor Spills</th>
<th>Moderate hazard.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clean up all spills immediately.</td>
<td>Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</td>
<td>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</td>
<td>Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.</td>
<td>Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wipe up.</td>
<td>Stop leak if safe to do so.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.</td>
<td>Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Minor Spills

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.

Major Spills

Moderate hazard.
Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
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.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling

Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
Use in a well-ventilated area.
Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.
Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.

Other information

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.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container

Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities
Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Storage incompatibility

Phosphates are incompatible with oxidising and reducing agents.
Phosphates are susceptible to formation of highly toxic and flammable phosphine gas in the presence of strong reducing agents such as hydrides.
Partial oxidation of phosphates by oxidising agents may result in the release of toxic phosphorus oxides.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INGREDIENT DATA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EMERGENCY LIMITS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ingredient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium dihydrogen orthophosphate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Original IDLH</th>
<th>Revised IDLH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Potassium dihydrogen orthophosphate</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>water</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:
- Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
- Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard “physically” away from the worker and ventilation that strategically “adds” and “removes” air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process, avoid chemical or contaminant in use.
- Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.
Potassium Dihydrogen Phosphate 13.6%

**Personal protection**

- Safety glasses with side shields
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and desorption 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. Lenses should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lenses should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

**Eye and face protection**

- See Hand protection below

**Skin protection**

- The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material cannot be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact breakthrough time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.

**Hands/feet protection**

- Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.
- Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage:
  - Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
  - Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

**Body protection**

- See Other protection below

**Other protection**

- Overalls.
- PVC apron.
- Overalls.
- Chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

**Thermal hazards**

- Not Available

### Recommended material(s)

**GLOVE SELECTION INDEX**

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the: "Forsberg Clothing Performance Index". The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the computer-generated selection:

- Potassium Dihydrogen Phosphate 13.6%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>CPI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BUTYL</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATURAL RUBBER</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEOPRENE</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PVA</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VITON</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index
A: Best Selection
B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion
C: Poor to Dangerous; Choice for other than short term immersion

**Respiratory protection**

Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Required minimum protection factor</th>
<th>Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air (p.p.m. by volume)</th>
<th>Half-face Respirator</th>
<th>Full-Face Respirator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>up to 10</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>-AUS / Class 1 P2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up to 50</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-AUS / Class 1 P2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up to 50</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>Airline *</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up to 100</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-2 P2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up to 100</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-3 P2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100+</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Airline**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

### SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Information on basic physical and chemical properties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical state</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Odour</td>
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<td>Odour threshold</td>
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<td>pH (as supplied)</td>
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<td>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flash point (°C)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Evaporation rate</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
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<td>Relative density (Water = 1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</td>
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<tr>
<td>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Decomposition temperature</td>
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<tr>
<td>Viscosity (cSt)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molecular weight (g/mol)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Explosive properties</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oxidising properties</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity
See section 7

Chemical stability
- Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Possibility of hazardous reactions
See section 7

Conditions to avoid
See section 7

Incompatible materials
See section 7

Hazardous decomposition products
See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled
The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product

Ingestion
Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.

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.

Skin Contact
The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material

Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

Eye
Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

Chronic
Sodium phosphate dibasic can cause stones in the kidney, loss of mineral from the bones and loss of thyroid gland function.

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Potassium Dihydrogen Phosphate 13.6% & WATER

Acute Toxicity
- No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Skin Irritation/Corrosion
- No data of toxicological significance identified in literature search.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation
- No data of toxicological significance identified in literature search.

Respiratory or Skin sensitisation
- No data of toxicological significance identified in literature search.

Mutagenicity
- No data of toxicological significance identified in literature search.

Carcinogenicity
- No data of toxicological significance identified in literature search.

Reproductivity
- No data of toxicological significance identified in literature search.

STOT - Single Exposure
- No data of toxicological significance identified in literature search.

STOT - Repeated Exposure
- No data of toxicological significance identified in literature search.

Aspiration Hazard
- No data of toxicological significance identified in literature search.

Legend:
- Data Not Available to make classification
- Data available to make classification
- Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

**Persistency and degradability**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Persistence: Water/Soil</th>
<th>Persistence: Air</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>water</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>LOW</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Bioaccumulative potential**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Bioaccumulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>water</td>
<td>LOW (LogKOW = -1.36)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Mobility in soil**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Mobility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>water</td>
<td>LOW (KOC = 14.3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

**Waste treatment methods**

- Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.
- A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:
  - Reduction
  - Reuse
  - Recycling
  - Disposal (if all else fails)
- This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.
  - DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
  - It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
  - In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
  - Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
  - Recycle wherever possible.
  - Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
  - Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and/or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
  - Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

**SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

**Labels Required**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marine Pollutant</th>
<th>HAZCHEM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**

**Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**

**Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable
SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

POTASSIUM DIHYDROGEN ORTHOPHOSPHATE(7778-77-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

WATER(7732-18-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Inventory</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia - AICS</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada - DSL</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada - NDSL</td>
<td>N (Potassium dihydrogen orthophosphate; water)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China - IECSC</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan - ENCS</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea - KECI</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand - NZIoC</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines - PICCS</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA - TSCA</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information
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.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations
PC – TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC – STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
OSF: Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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