JMN SPECIALTIES, INC.

Safety Data Sheet
AC-10578-5 Corrosion Removing and Metal Conditioning Compound

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name	AC-10578-5 Corrosion Removing and Metal Conditioning Compound
Product number	AC-10578-5 Corrosion Removing and Metal Conditioning Compound
Brand	JMN

1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use of the chemical: Concentrated phosphoric acid cleaning compound for circulation cleaning, derusting, descaling, mill scale removal, weld discoloration removal, and pre-commissioning cleaning of carbon steel and stainless steel piping systems, vessels, tanks, heat exchangers, and related industrial equipment.
Restrictions on Use: For industrial and professional use only. Not for household, food, or pharmaceutical use.

1.4 Supplier's details

Name	JMN Specialties, Inc.
Address	1100 Victory Drive Westwego LA 70094 USA
Telephone	504-341-3749
Fax	504-341-5868
email	sales@jmnspecialties.com

1.5 Emergency phone number

US & Canada: (800) 255-3924
Outside USA +01-813-248-0585.

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS classification in accordance with: OSHA (29 CFR 1910.1200, 2024)

- Skin corrosion/irritation, Cat. 1B
- Eye damage/irritation, Cat. 1
- Corrosive to metals, Cat. 1

2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictograms

Signal word	**Danger**

Hazard statement(s)

H290	May be corrosive to metals
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

Precautionary statement(s)

P234	Keep only in original packaging.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
P264	Wash hands and clean any skin contact thoroughly after handling.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P301+P330+P331	If swallowed: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P361+P353	If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].
P304+P340	If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338	If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/emergency room.
P390	Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.
P405	Store locked up.
P406	Store in a corrosive resistant container with a resistant inner liner.
P501	Dispose of container and unused contents in accordance with federal, state and local requirements.

2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification

Contact with active metals may liberate hydrogen gas. Product may cause localized environmental damage through pH reduction if released in large quantities.

Statement regarding ingredients of unknown toxicity

0% (oral, dermal, inhalation)

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Component	Identification	Weight %	Classifications
Phosphoric acid	CAS no.: 7664-38-2 EC no.: 231-633-2 Index no.: 015-011-00-6	> 89 - 91 %	CLASSIFICATIONS: Skin corrosion/irritation, Cat. 1B. HAZARDS: H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. [SCLs/M-factors/ATEs]: Skin Corr. 1B; H314: C ≥ 25 %; Skin Irrit. 2; H315: 10 % ≤ C < 25 %; Eye Irrit. 2; H319: 10 % ≤ C < 25 %
Polyethylene glycol p-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenyl ether	CAS no.: 9002-93-1	1 - 5 %	CLASSIFICATIONS: No data available. HAZARDS: No data available.

Trade secret statement (OSHA 1910.1200(i))
Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation. When not listed, mixtures may contain water [CAS No. 7732-18-5] to 100%. The chemical identity and/or percentage of composition of other components is being withheld as a trade secret.

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

General advice	Immediate medical attention is required for all significant exposures. Corrosive effects may not become fully apparent for several hours after exposure. Show this Safety Data Sheet to the attending physician. Remove exposed individuals from further contact with the product and monitor for delayed symptoms.
If inhaled	Immediately remove the affected person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If breathing is difficult, trained personnel may administer oxygen. If breathing has stopped, provide artificial respiration and seek immediate medical attention. Symptoms may include coughing, throat irritation, burning sensation of the respiratory tract, shortness of breath, and chest discomfort. Pulmonary edema may occur following significant exposure to acid mist and may be delayed.
In case of skin contact	Immediately remove contaminated clothing, shoes, and leather goods. Flush affected skin with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Do not attempt to neutralize on the skin. Seek immediate medical attention if irritation, redness, blistering, burns, or tissue damage occurs. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse and discard contaminated leather articles that cannot be adequately decontaminated.
In case of eye contact	Immediately flush eyes cautiously with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids open and away from the eyeball. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing during transport to medical care. Immediate medical attention by an ophthalmologist is strongly recommended. Permanent eye injury may occur if treatment is delayed.
If swallowed	DO NOT induce vomiting. Rinse mouth thoroughly with water if the affected person is conscious. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If vomiting occurs naturally, keep the victim leaning forward to reduce aspiration risk. Immediate medical attention is required. Corrosive injury to the mouth, throat, esophagus, and stomach may occur.
Personal protective equipment for first-aid responders	Responders should wear appropriate protective gloves, chemical-resistant clothing, and eye/face protection to prevent secondary exposure. Avoid direct contact with contaminated clothing or body fluids.

4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Symptoms/Effects After Inhalation: Exposure to mists or aerosols may cause severe irritation or burns to the nose, throat, and respiratory tract. Symptoms may include coughing, sore throat, wheezing, shortness of breath, and chest tightness. Significant exposure may result in delayed pulmonary edema.
Symptoms/Effects After Skin Contact: Causes severe skin burns. Symptoms may include redness, pain, blistering, swelling, whitening of the skin, and tissue destruction. Severity depends upon concentration and duration of contact.

Symptoms/Effects After Eye Contact: Causes severe eye damage. Symptoms include intense pain, tearing, redness, swelling, blurred vision, corneal injury, and possible permanent impairment of vision.
Symptoms/Effects After Ingestion: Ingestion may cause severe irritation and corrosive injury to the mouth, throat, esophagus, and gastrointestinal tract. Symptoms may include pain, difficulty swallowing, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, and gastrointestinal distress.
Delayed Effects: Corrosive injuries may continue to develop after exposure. Respiratory complications and tissue damage may not be immediately apparent.

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

Treat symptomatically and supportively. Due to the corrosive nature of the product, gastric lavage and induction of vomiting are generally contraindicated unless specifically directed by medical personnel. Consider endoscopic evaluation following significant ingestion to assess the extent of gastrointestinal injury. Monitor respiratory status following inhalation exposure, as pulmonary edema may be delayed. The severity of injury depends on concentration, duration of exposure, affected tissue, and promptness of decontamination. Immediate flushing and medical treatment are essential to minimize permanent injury. Corrosive effects may not become fully apparent until several hours after exposure.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

Suitable Extinguishing Media: This product is non-combustible and does not burn under normal conditions. In the event of a fire involving surrounding materials, use extinguishing media appropriate for the conditions present, including water spray, water fog, dry chemical, carbon dioxide (CO_2), or alcohol-resistant foam. Water spray may be used to cool fire-exposed containers and equipment. Although the product itself does not support combustion, extinguishing measures should be selected based on the materials involved in the surrounding fire.
Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: No specific extinguishing media are known to be unsuitable. Do not use a solid water stream directly on spilled material, as splashing may spread corrosive liquid.

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

This product is a concentrated phosphoric acid solution and is not combustible. However, exposure to elevated temperatures or fire conditions may result in the release of irritating, corrosive, and potentially toxic decomposition products. Contact with certain reactive metals, including aluminum, zinc, magnesium, and steel under some conditions, may generate flammable hydrogen gas, which can accumulate in confined spaces and create a fire or explosion hazard. Thermal decomposition may produce phosphorus oxides, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and acidic vapors. Containers exposed to fire may rupture due to pressure buildup. Additionally, spilled product may create slippery surfaces and increase hazards to emergency response personnel. Contaminated fire-fighting runoff may be corrosive and harmful to aquatic environments if released without containment.

5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) operating in positive-pressure mode and full protective firefighting gear, including chemical-resistant clothing where exposure to the product is possible. Approach fire areas from upwind to avoid exposure to hazardous decomposition products and acidic vapors. Water spray may be used to cool fire-exposed containers and adjacent equipment to prevent overheating and pressure buildup. Containers exposed to fire should be moved from the area if it can be done safely. Contaminated fire-fighting water and runoff should be contained and prevented from entering drains, sewers, waterways, or environmentally sensitive areas. Fire residues and extinguishing media contaminated with product should be collected and disposed of in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations. Contact with reactive metals during fire conditions may generate flammable hydrogen gas, requiring additional caution in confined or poorly ventilated areas.

Further information

Although the product itself is not combustible, heating may increase internal container pressure and lead to container failure. Fire residues and contaminated extinguishing media should be collected and disposed of in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations. Contact with reactive metals during fire conditions may generate hydrogen gas, creating an additional flammability hazard.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Do not breathe mist, vapors, or spray. Evacuate non-essential personnel from the affected area and ensure adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment, including chemical-resistant gloves, goggles, face shield, protective clothing, and acid-resistant footwear. For large releases or situations where exposure limits may be exceeded, use appropriate respiratory protection. Exercise caution, as spilled material may create slippery surfaces. Personnel responding to spills should be trained in the handling of corrosive materials.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent release into drains, sewers, waterways, groundwater, or soil. Contain spills immediately to minimize environmental impact. Large releases may cause localized acidification of water or soil and may be harmful to aquatic organisms due to pH reduction. Notify appropriate regulatory authorities if a significant release enters the environment or cannot be contained.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

If it can be done safely, stop the source of the leak. Dike and contain the spill using sand, earth, vermiculite, or other inert absorbent materials. Small spills may be carefully neutralized with sodium bicarbonate, soda ash, lime, or other suitable alkaline neutralizing agents while avoiding excessive heat generation and splattering. After neutralization, absorb the residue with inert material and place in suitable corrosion-resistant containers for disposal. For large spills, collect the material for recovery or disposal without dilution whenever practical. Flush residual contamination with water only after material has been recovered and neutralized, and only where permitted by applicable regulations. All cleanup materials and recovered product should be disposed of in accordance with federal, state, and local requirements.

Reference to other sections

See protective measures in Sections 7 and 8. Disposal considerations in Section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practices. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Do not breathe mists, vapors, or spray. Use only with adequate ventilation and avoid generating aerosols. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment as described in Section 8. Wash thoroughly after handling and before eating, drinking, smoking, or using restroom facilities. Contaminated clothing should be removed immediately and washed before reuse. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use. Do not mix with incompatible materials such as strong bases, cyanides, sulfides, hypochlorites, oxidizing agents, or reactive metals. Empty containers may contain hazardous residues and should be handled with the same precautions as full containers.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from heat sources, direct sunlight, and incompatible materials. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use and store in corrosion-resistant containers constructed of compatible materials such as polyethylene, polypropylene, fiberglass-reinforced plastic, or properly lined steel. Protect containers from physical damage and freezing conditions. Segregate from strong bases, oxidizers, cyanides, sulfides, hypochlorites, and reactive metals. Secondary containment is recommended for bulk storage. Containers should be clearly labeled and maintained in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements.

Specific end use(s)

This product is intended for use as a concentrated phosphoric acid corrosion removing and metal conditioning compound for immersion-tank, circulation cleaning, derusting, descaling, and surface preparation applications. Use only in accordance with established operating procedures and applicable safety guidelines.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

1. Phosphoric acid (CAS: 7664-38-2 EC: 231-633-2)
PEL (Inhalation): 1 mg/m3; USA (OSHA)
OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

PEL (Inhalation): 1 mg/m3, (ST) 3 mg/m3; USA (Cal/OSHA)
OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

REL (Inhalation): 1 mg/m3, (ST) 3 mg/m3; USA (NIOSH)
OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

TLV® (Inhalation): 1 mg/m3, (ST) 3 mg/m3; USA (ACGIH)
OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

TWA [Phosphoric acid] (Inhalation): 1 mg/m3; AU (AU/SWA)

STEL [Phosphoric acid] (Inhalation): 3 mg/m3; AU (AU/SWA)

IOELV-LTEL [Orthophosphoric acid] (Inhalation): 1 mg/m3; EU (EU/OSHA)
List no. 1 under Council Directive 98/24/EC as amended. List last updated on 8/29/2023.

IOELV-STEL [Orthophosphoric acid] (Inhalation): 2 mg/m3; EU (EU/OSHA)
List no. 1 under Council Directive 98/24/EC as amended. List last updated on 8/29/2023.

PEL [Phosphoric acid] (Inhalation): 1 mg/m3; US (US/OSHA)
OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

PEL [Phosphoric acid] (Inhalation): 1 mg/m3, (ST) 3 mg/m3; US (Cal/OSHA)
OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

REL [Phosphoric acid] (Inhalation): 1 mg/m3, (ST) 3 mg/m3; US (NIOSH)
OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

8.2 Appropriate engineering controls

Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation to maintain airborne concentrations below applicable occupational exposure limits. Use process enclosures, local exhaust systems, or other engineering controls where mist generation may occur. Emergency eyewash stations and safety showers should be readily accessible in all areas where the product is handled or stored. Maintain good industrial hygiene practices and minimize employee exposure to mists, vapors, and splashes.

8.3 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Pictograms

Eye/face protection
Wear chemical splash goggles meeting ANSI Z87.1 requirements together with a face shield whenever splashing is possible. Contact lenses should not be worn when handling corrosive materials.

Skin protection
Wear chemical-resistant gloves such as neoprene, nitrile, butyl rubber, PVC, or other materials demonstrated to be resistant to phosphoric acid solutions. Gloves should be inspected regularly and replaced when signs of degradation are observed.

Body protection
Wear appropriate chemical-resistant protective clothing, including acid-resistant apron, coveralls, chemical suit, and boots as necessary to prevent skin contact. Selection of protective clothing should be based on the level and duration of anticipated exposure.

Respiratory protection
Where engineering controls are insufficient to maintain airborne concentrations below applicable exposure limits, use a NIOSH-approved respirator suitable for acid mists. For emergency response, unknown concentrations, or confined-space entry, a positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required.

Thermal hazards
No specific thermal hazards are known under normal conditions of use. However, contact with hot surfaces or elevated temperatures may increase the generation of acidic vapors and decomposition products.

Control banding approach
Control Band C – Corrosive Materials: Implement controls appropriate for handling corrosive liquids, including containment, splash prevention, local exhaust ventilation, emergency decontamination facilities, and use of chemical-resistant personal protective equipment.

Environmental exposure controls
Prevent uncontrolled release to soil, surface water, groundwater, drains, and sanitary sewer systems. Phosphoric acid solutions are highly soluble in water and may cause localized acidification of the environment. Releases should be contained and neutralized where appropriate. Storage and handling areas should be designed to prevent environmental contamination, including the use of secondary containment for bulk storage systems.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Liquid
Appearance	Clear liquid
Color	Water white to pale straw
Odor	Mild Acidic
Odor threshold	No data available
Melting point/freezing point	Approximately 14–32°F (-10 to 0°C)
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	> 212°F (>100°C)
Flammability	Non-flammable
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	Not applicable
Flash point	Not applicable (non-flammable aqueous inorganic acid solution)
Explosive properties	Product is not explosive
Auto-ignition temperature	Not applicable (non-flammable aqueous inorganic acid solution)
Decomposition temperature	> 392°F (>200°C)
Oxidizing properties	Not oxidizing
pH	< 1

Kinematic viscosity	10–30 cSt @ 40°C (estimated)
Solubility	Complete
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value)	< 0 (estimated)
Vapor pressure	< 1 mm Hg @ 20 °C
Evaporation rate	< 1 (estimated)
Density and/or relative density	Density (25 °C): 1.54 – 1.60 g/cm³ Pounds per gallon (25 °C): 12.9 – 13.4 lb/gal
Relative vapor density	> 1
Particle characteristics	Not applicable for this product

Further safety characteristics (supplemental)
VOC Content: Approximately 0%

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity
This product is a strongly acidic aqueous solution and will react with alkaline materials, strong bases, cyanides, sulfides, hypochlorites, and certain metals. Contact with active metals such as aluminum, zinc, magnesium, and iron under some conditions may liberate flammable hydrogen gas. The product may also react with carbonate-containing materials, releasing carbon dioxide gas.

10.2 Chemical stability
Stable under normal conditions of storage, handling, and use. Product remains stable when stored in properly closed, corrosion-resistant containers and protected from incompatible materials. No hazardous polymerization will occur.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions
Hazardous reactions may occur upon contact with strong bases, oxidizing agents, cyanides, sulfides, hypochlorites, and reactive metals. Neutralization with alkaline materials may generate heat and cause splattering if performed rapidly. Contact with metals may produce hydrogen gas, which can form explosive mixtures with air in confined spaces.

10.4 Conditions to avoid
Avoid excessive heat, contamination, evaporation to dryness, freezing, prolonged exposure to incompatible materials, and generation of acid mists. Avoid contact with reactive metals, strong bases, oxidizers, hypochlorites, cyanides, and sulfides. Protect containers from physical damage.

10.5 Incompatible materials
Strong bases, alkalis, ammonia, hypochlorites (including bleach), cyanides, sulfides, carbides, chlorates, nitrates, strong oxidizing agents, reducing agents, and reactive metals including aluminum, zinc, magnesium, and galvanized materials. Contact with these materials may result in heat generation, release of hazardous gases, or violent reactions.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products
Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products are not expected. Thermal decomposition, fire conditions, or prolonged exposure to elevated temperatures may generate phosphorus oxides, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, acidic vapors, and other irritating or corrosive decomposition products. Hydrogen gas may be generated through reaction with certain metals.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity
Based on available data for the components and the corrosive nature of the mixture, this product is not classified for acute toxicity by oral, dermal, or inhalation exposure. However, exposure may result in severe local tissue injury due to corrosivity.
Estimated Acute Toxicity:
Oral LD_{50} (rat): > 2,000 mg/kg (estimated)
Dermal LD_{50} (rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg (estimated)
Inhalation LC_{50}: Not available; low volatility limits inhalation exposure under normal conditions

Skin corrosion/irritation
Causes severe skin burns. Contact may result in redness, pain, blistering, tissue destruction, and chemical burns. Severity depends upon concentration, duration of exposure, and promptness of decontamination.

Serious eye damage/irritation
Causes severe eye damage. Exposure may result in intense pain, tearing, redness, swelling, corneal injury, and possible permanent visual impairment if treatment is delayed.

Respiratory or skin sensitization
Based on available information, this product is not expected to cause skin sensitization or respiratory sensitization. Repeated exposure to acid mists may aggravate existing respiratory conditions.

Germ cell mutagenicity
Based on available component data, this product is not classified as a germ cell mutagen. No components are classified under GHS Categories 1A, 1B, or 2 for mutagenicity.

Carcinogenicity
This product is not classified as a carcinogen. No components are listed by IARC, NTP, OSHA, or ACGIH as carcinogenic at reportable concentrations.

Reproductive toxicity
Based on available data, this product is not classified for reproductive toxicity or developmental toxicity.

Summary of evaluation of the CMR properties
Carcinogenicity: No component listed by IARC, NTP, or OSHA at reportable levels.
Mutagenicity / Germ cell: No evidence at mixture level based on available component data.
Reproductive toxicity: No evidence at mixture level based on available component data.
No components are classified as carcinogenic, mutagenic, or toxic to reproduction at concentrations requiring disclosure.
Ethical note: No animal testing performed on the mixture; estimates are based on component data and GHS additivity. Corrosivity classification is based on known properties of the acidic system and component classifications.

Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - single exposure
Not classified. Exposure to mists or aerosols may cause irritation or burns to the respiratory tract, including coughing, sore throat, difficulty breathing, and chest discomfort.

Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - repeated exposure
Based on available data, this product is not classified for specific target organ toxicity following repeated exposure. Safe handling on a long-term basis should emphasize avoidance of repeated acute exposure, as prolonged or repeated contact may result in local effects including irritation or corrosive injury to the eyes, skin, and respiratory tract. This product may aggravate pre-existing eye, skin, or respiratory conditions.

Aspiration hazard
Not classified. Due to its physical properties and corrosive nature, aspiration into the lungs is not expected to be the primary hazard. Ingestion remains hazardous because of corrosive injury to the gastrointestinal tract.

Additional information
Solutions of this product are acidic. Repeated or prolonged exposure may result in chronic skin irritation, dermatitis, or aggravation of existing skin, eye, or respiratory conditions. Long-term exposure to acid mists may contribute to irritation of the respiratory tract.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Toxicity
FISH: Product: Fish: Expected to have low toxicity: >100 mg/L (based on similar products / components)
AQUATIC INVERTEBRATES: Product: Daphnia magna: Expected to have low toxicity: >100 mg/L (based on similar products / components)
CHRONIC TOXICITY FISH Product: NOEC/NOEL: >100 mg/L (based on similar products / components)
The primary environmental hazard is associated with pH reduction rather than inherent chemical toxicity. Significant releases may adversely affect aquatic organisms and vegetation through acidification of water or soil.
AQUATIC INVERTEBRATES Product: NOEC/NOEL: >100 mg/L (based on similar products / components)
TOXICITY TO AQUATIC PLANTS Product: Algae: Expected to have low toxicity: >100 mg/L (based on similar products / components)

Persistence and degradability
Not expected to persist in the environment as a defined compound. Phosphoric acid dissociates in water to phosphate ions, which are naturally occurring and subject to normal environmental cycling. The nonionic surfactant component is expected to be readily biodegradable. The primary environmental concern associated with this product is local acidification of water or soil following uncontrolled release, rather than long-term persistence.

Bioaccumulative potential
Product itself is generally considered to have low bioaccumulative potential.

Mobility in soil
This product is highly soluble in water and is expected to exhibit high mobility in soil and aquatic environments. Following release, phosphoric acid will dissociate and may react with naturally occurring minerals and alkaline materials in soil. Significant releases may lower soil and water pH and increase phosphate concentrations in nearby surface waters.

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
Not fulfilling PBT (persistent/bioaccumulative/toxic) criteria. Not fulfilling vPvB (very persistent, very bioaccumulative) criteria.

Endocrine disrupting properties
Based on available data, this product is not expected to cause endocrine disruption in aquatic or terrestrial organisms. Phosphoric acid and water are inorganic substances that do not exhibit endocrine-active behavior. The surfactant component is not identified as an environmental endocrine disruptor by ECHA, OECD, EPA, or other recognized regulatory authorities.

Other adverse effects
No additional adverse ecological effects are expected under normal conditions of use. The primary environmental hazard associated with this product is local acidification of water or soil following uncontrolled release, which may adversely affect aquatic organisms and vegetation due to pH reduction rather than inherent toxicity. Nutrient enrichment from phosphate release may contribute to eutrophication if large quantities are discharged into surface waters. No ozone depletion, photochemical smog formation, global warming potential concerns, or long-term environmental persistence are anticipated.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Disposal methods

Product disposal
Unused or waste product may exhibit the characteristic of corrosivity and may be regulated as a hazardous waste under applicable regulations. Product should not be discharged to the environment, surface waters, storm drains, sanitary sewers, or soil without appropriate treatment and regulatory authorization. Neutralization may be appropriate where permitted by applicable regulations and performed by qualified personnel.

Packaging disposal
Empty containers may retain hazardous residues and vapors. Do not cut, weld, grind, reuse, or expose empty containers to heat, sparks, flames, or other ignition sources. Containers should be completely drained, properly managed, and disposed of or recycled through approved facilities in accordance with applicable regulations.

Waste treatment
Treatment, storage, transportation, and disposal must be conducted in accordance with all applicable federal, state, provincial, and local requirements. Waste materials should be collected in suitable corrosion-resistant containers pending disposal. Neutralized waste streams should be evaluated to determine their regulatory status before disposal.

Sewage disposal
Not approved for disposal into sanitary sewers, storm drains, surface waters, or groundwater. Releases may cause significant pH reduction and environmental harm. Disposal through wastewater systems should only occur where specifically authorized by applicable regulatory authorities and treatment facilities.

Other disposal recommendations
Regulatory requirements may vary by location. The waste generator is responsible for determining the proper waste classification and disposal method at the time of disposal. Processing, use, contamination, or mixing with other materials may alter the characteristics of the waste and affect disposal requirements. Every effort should be made to prevent releases to the environment and to manage waste in a manner consistent with pollution prevention practices.

SECTION 14: Transport information

DOT (US)
UN Number: 3264
Class: 8
Packing Group: II
Proper Shipping Name: Corrosive Liquid, Acidic, Inorganic, n.o.s. (Phosphoric Acid)
Reportable quantity (RQ): The CERCLA Reportable Quantity (RQ) for phosphoric acid (CAS 7664-38-2) is 5,000 lb. Based on active phosphoric acid in this product, the product-level RQ is approximately 7,326 lb of product, or approximately 551 gallons of product. Actual spill reporting obligations may vary depending on the circumstances of the release and applicable federal, state, and local regulations.
Marine pollutant: No

IMDG
UN Number: 3264
Class: 8
Packing Group: II
EMS Number: F-A, S-B
Proper Shipping Name: Corrosive Liquid, Acidic, Inorganic, n.o.s. (Phosphoric Acid)
Marine pollutant: No

IATA
UN Number: 3264
Class: 8
Packing Group: II
Proper Shipping Name: Corrosive Liquid, Acidic, Inorganic, n.o.s. (Phosphoric Acid)

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

Component	CAS no.	RTK (US) for state:	TSCA (US)[1]	CA Prop. 65[2]	pfas[3]
Phosphoric acid	7664-38-2	MA, NJ, PA	P	-	-
Polyethylene glycol p-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenyl ether	9002-93-1	-	P	-	-

[1] "P"—Public list, "C"—Confidential list. [2] "c"—cancer, "r"—reproductive harm. [3] "pfas"—Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances.

Regulation	Applicability
SARA 302 Components	No chemicals in this material are subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 302.
SARA 313 Components	This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.
Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL)	Chemical name: Phosphoric acid CAS: 7664-38-2
Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL)	Chemical name: Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α-[4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenyl]-ω-hydroxy- CAS number: 9002-93-1
Water hazard class (WGK, Germany)	Chemical name: Polyethylene glycol p-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenyl ether, CAS number: 9002-93-1 WGK hazard class: WGK 2 - Hazardous to water
Massachusetts Toxic Use Reduction Act (TURA) list	Chemical name: Phosphoric acid CAS number: 7664-38-2 TRI listing: unlisted; CERCLA listing: X-reportable; TURA-only listing: no; de minimis concentration threshold: 1 percent. Qualifiers/definitions: TURA only chemical State Only Form R. Changes: TURA reportable all years except RY1992 -- TRI chemical delisted RY1992, however also a CERCLA chemical added RY1993
SARA 311/312 Hazards	Skin Corrosion or Irritation • Serious Eye Damage or Eye Irritation
Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL)	Chemical name: Phosphoric acid CAS number: 7664-38-2
Minnesota Chemicals of High Concern (Minn. Stat. 116.9401)	Chemical name: Phosphoric acid CAS number: 7664-38-2 Health: respiratory system

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

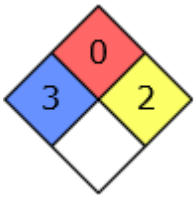
A Chemical Safety Assessment (CSA) has not been carried out for this mixture. (Under EU REACH, CSAs are performed for substances; this product is a mixture formulated from registered substances.)

Annex: Voluntary Chemical Safety Assessment (summary)
Ingestion: Ingestion may cause severe irritation and corrosive injury to the mouth, throat, esophagus, and gastrointestinal tract. Symptoms may include pain, nausea, vomiting, and discomfort. Serious injury may occur depending on concentration and exposure. Immediate medical attention is required.
Eye Contact: Causes severe eye damage. Exposure may result in intense pain, stinging, tearing, redness, swelling, and potential long-lasting injury if not promptly treated.
Skin Contact: Causes skin burns. Contact may result in redness, blistering, and irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may lead to dermatitis.
Inhalation / Respiratory: Mists or vapors may cause severe irritation or burns to the nose, throat, and respiratory tract. High exposure may result in coughing, difficulty breathing, and chest discomfort. Individuals with asthma or pre-existing respiratory conditions may be more sensitive.

HMIS Rating

AC-10578-5 Corrosion Removing and Metal Conditioning Compound	
HEALTH	3
FLAMMABILITY	0
PHYSICAL HAZARD	2
PERSONAL PROTECTION	C

NFPA Rating



SECTION 16: Other information

This Safety Data Sheet has been revised as of the issue date indicated in the footer. Changes may include updates to composition, hazard classification, physical and chemical properties, toxicological information, and regulatory data. Previous versions should be discarded. Users are advised to review the entire document to ensure awareness of current information.

16.1 Further information/disclaimer

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16.2 Preparation information

Prepared in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200), as revised in 2024, and aligned with the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS), Revision 7.