



Safety Data Sheet

Phosphoric Acid 62%



1. Identification

Product identifier	Phosphoric Acid 62%
Product code	N.Av.
Other means of identification	Orthophosphoric acid. Phosphoric Acid (Green 25% P205). Phosphoric Acid (Green 50% P205). Phosphoric Acid (Green 54% P205). Phosphoric Acid (Green 61.2% P205). Phosphoric Acid (Green 70% P205). Phosphoric Acid (Green 85% P205).
Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use	Industrial solvent, cleaner, degreaser. Plating chemicals. Food additive. Chemical intermediate. Fertilizer.
Manufacturer	Sylvite 3221 North Service Road, Suite 200 Burlington, Ontario Canada L7N 3G2 Tel. 1-800-229-0602 Fax 905-315-2083 https://www.sylvite.ca/
Emergency phone number	Quebec Poison Center: 1-800-463-5060 Ontario Poison Center: 1-800-268-9017 or 419-813-5900 B.C. Poison Control Center: 1-800-567-8911 ou 604-567-8911 or contact your local poison control centre in the province or territory where you live. Canutec: 613-996-6666 or *666 on a cellular phone (for transportation)

2. Hazard identification

Summary	CORROSIVE! Avoid all contact with the skin, eyes and clothing. Do not breathe vapours, mists or aerosols. Do not ingest. If ingested consult physician immediately and show this Safety Data Sheet. Wear eye protection, gloves and other protective clothing that are adapted to the task being performed and the risks involved.
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WHMIS 2015/GHS/OSHA HCS 2012



Skin corrosion/irritation (Category 1A)
 Serious eye damage/eye irritation (Category 1)
 Carcinogenicity (Category 1A)
 Health hazards not otherwise classified (HHNOC)

DANGER

- H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
- H3xx: May cause burns and serious injury to the respiratory tract
- H350: May cause larynx and lungs cancer of the by inhalation of acid mist
- P201: Obtain special instructions before use.
- P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
- P260: Do not breathe mist, vapours and spray.
- P264: Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
- P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye protection.
- P308+313: IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention.
- P301+330+331: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
- P303+361+353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water and soap or take a shower if necessary.

P363: Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

P304+340: IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

P305+351+338: IF IN EYES: Rinse continuously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P310: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or a doctor.

P405: Store locked up.

P501: Dispose of contents and container to an approved waste disposal plant.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Common name	CAS	Weight % content
Phosphoric acid	7664-38-2	62 %
Sulfuric acid	7664-93-9	1 - 5 %

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation	Move person to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen by trained personnel. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Seek medical attention immediately. Symptoms of lung edema (mainly cough and difficulty breathing) often occur after some hours and they are aggravated by physical effort. Rest and medical observation are therefore essential.
Skin contact	IMMEDIATELY! Flush with water for at least 20 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Speed is essential. Avoid touching eyes with contaminated body parts. Seek medical attention or contact a Poison Centre immediately. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
Eye contact	IMMEDIATELY flush with plenty of water. Speed is essential. Remove contact lenses if easy to do. Hold eyelids apart to rinse properly. Flush with water for at least 20 minutes. Seek medical attention immediately. Have an ophthalmologist make an evaluation of eye injury.
Ingestion	DO NOT induce vomiting, unless recommended by medical personnel. If victim is conscious wash out mouth with water and give 1-2 glasses of water to drink. Never give anything by mouth if victim is unconscious or convulsing. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, keep head below hip level to prevent aspiration into the lungs. Seek medical attention or contact a Poison Centre immediately.
Other	It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Do not use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation unless you use a buccal protective device. Immediate first aid is needed to prevent damage.
Symptoms	Causes burns to the respiratory tract, gastrointestinal tract, eyes and skin. The severity of symptoms may vary depending on exposure conditions.
Notes to the physician	Treatment for corrosive chemical contact with skin after initial flushing procedures: Immerse the exposed part immediately in ice water to relieve pain and to prevent swelling and blistering. Place cold packs, ice or wet clothes on the burned area if immersion is not possible. Remove anything that is constrictive, such as rings, bracelets or footwear, before swelling begins. Cover the exposed part with a clean, preferably sterile, lint-free dressing. For severe exposure, immediately seek medical attention and monitor breathing and treat for shock. Skin accidentally projection may cause systemic poisoning. Serious effects may be delayed after exposure. Symptoms may appear 5 to 72 hours later. Mucosal injury following ingestion of this corrosive material may contraindicate the induction of vomiting in the treatment of possible intoxication. Similarly, if gastric lavage is performed, intubation should be done with great care. If oral burns are present or a corrosive ingestion is suspected by the patient's history, perform esophagoscopy as soon as possible. Scope should not be passed beyond the first burn because of the risk of perforation. This product contains materials that may cause severe pneumonitis if aspirated. If ingestion has occurred less than 2 hours earlier, carry out careful gastric lavage; use endotracheal cuff if available, to prevent aspiration. Observe patient for respiratory difficulty from aspiration pneumonitis. Give artificial resuscitation and appropriate chemotherapy if respiration is depressed.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media	Dried powder, carbon dioxide (CO ₂). Use an extinguishing agent appropriate for the surrounding fire. Do not use a heavy water jet.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	Contact with most metals causes formation of flammable and explosive hydrogen gas. Contact with water will generate heat or splashing. Under the effect of heat phosphoric acid is dehydrated and forms pyrophosphoric acid (around 200 °C), metaphosphoric acid (over 300 °C) and then polyphosphoric acid and phosphorus oxides. Sulfuric Acid decomposes at high temperature in sulfur dioxide and sulfur trioxide.
Special protective equipment	Firefighters must wear self contained breathing apparatus with full face mask. Firefighting suit may not be efficient against chemicals.
Special protective actions for fire-fighters	Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers. Prevent run-off from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers or drinking water supply.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material. Make sure to wear personal protective equipment mentioned in this Safety Data Sheet.
Environmental precautions	Prevent entry into sewers, closed areas and release to the environment. For a large spill, consult the Department of Environment or the relevant authorities.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate unauthorized personnel. Ventilate the area well. Stop leak, if it's possible to do so without risk. Do not pour water on the spill or leak point. Avoid splashing. Neutralize carefully, using a commercial absorbent for spills acid or absorb with non-combustible material (a mixture of sodium carbonate, bentonite and sand) and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. The neutralization will be to be exothermic (heat formation). Finish cleaning by rinsing with water contaminated surface. Drains must have retention basins for pH adjustment and neutralization of spilled materials and flushing prior to discharge. For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), recover by mechanical means such as pumps and skimmers and store the product in a closed container in the dangerous waste shed. Dispose via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling	This product must be manipulated by qualified personnel. Use only in well ventilated area. Do not breathe vapours, mists or aerosols. Avoid formation of vapours or mists. There may be mist formation when the product is heated, particularly if the ambient moisture is high. The extent of the exposure to mist will mainly depend on the size of the generated particles, the level of generation of these, the concentration of the chemical, temperature and ambient humidity. Avoid all contact with the skin, eyes and clothing. Make sure to wear personal protective equipment mentioned in this Safety Data Sheet. Open and handle container with care. Never add water directly in this product. Add this product instead in small quantities to stirring water to avoid splashing. DO NOT dispose residue in sewers, streams or drinking water supply. Corrosive for metals. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. Keep only the quantities necessary for the work being performed in the work area. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use. Do not eat, do not drink and do not smoke during use. Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling this compound and before eating, drinking or using toiletries. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities	Store tightly closed and in properly labelled containers in a cool, dry and well ventilated place. Keep away from direct sunlight and heat. Keep away from moisture. Store away from bases and incompatible materials (see section 10). Bulk storage tanks should be constructed of corrosion-resistant materials, should have an overfill protection device and electrically grounded.
Storage temperature	15 to 25 °C (59 to 77 °F)

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health	Phosphoric acid: 1000 mg/m ³ . Sulfuric acid: 15 mg/m ³ .		
Phosphoric acid	STEL TWA (8h)	3 mg/m ³ 1 mg/m ³	AB , ACGIH, BC, ON, RSST AB , ACGIH, BC, ON, OSHA, RSST
Sulfuric acid	STEL TWA (8h)	3 mg/m ³ 0.2 mg/m ³ 1 mg/m ³	AB , RSST ACGIH , BC, ON AB , OSHA, RSST
Appropriate engineering controls	Provide sufficient mechanical ventilation (general or local exhaust) to keep the airborne concentrations of vapours, mists, aerosols or dust below their respective occupational exposure limits. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation.		
Individual protection measures			
Eye	Wear chemical splash goggles. If risk of contact with eyes or the face wear chemical splash goggles and a face shield.		
Hands	Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves should be worn at all times when handling this chemical product. Wear nitrile or neoprene gloves. Before using, user should confirm impermeability. Discard gloves with tears, pinholes, or signs of wear. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. Wash gloves with water before removing them. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly.		
Skin	Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved. Wear normal work clothing covering arms and legs as required by employer code. Wear appropriate chemical impervious clothing. If necessary, wear an apron or long-sleeve protective coverall suit.		
Respiratory	Where the conditions in the workplace require a respirator, it is necessary to follow a respiratory protection program. Moreover, respiratory protection equipment (RPE) must be selected, fitted, maintained and inspected in accordance with regulations and standard 29 CFR 1910.134 (OSHA), ANSI Z88.2 or CSA Z 94.11 (Canada) and approved by NIOSH/MSHA. In case of insufficient ventilation or in enclosed area until maximum 100 times of exposure limit, wear full face mask respirator fitted with a particulate filter N100 (P100 and R100 in the presence of oil). For concentrations higher than the Threshold Limit Value, wear any self-contained breathing apparatus that has a full face piece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode.		
Feet	Wear rubber boots to clean up a spill.		
 Apron Goggles Nitrile gloves			

9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Liquid	Flammability	Non-flammable
Colour	Light green to amber	Flammability limits	N/Ap.
Odour	Odourless	Flash point	N/Ap.
Odour threshold	N/Ap.	Auto-ignition temperature	N/Ap.
pH	1 to 2.2	Sensibility to electrostatic charges	N.Av.
Melting point	5 (85% H ₃ PO ₄)°C (41 °F)		N.Av.

		Sensibility to sparks and/or friction	
Freezing point	5 (85% H3PO4) °C (41 °F)	Vapour density	3.4 (Air = 1)
Boiling point	130 to 158 °C (266 to 316.4 °F)	Relative density	1.58 to 1.76 kg/L (Water = 1)
Solubility	Fully soluble in water.	Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	N/Ap.
Evaporation rate	< Butyl Acetate	Decomposition temperature	213 to 340 °C (415.4 to 644 °F)
Vapour pressure	<0.8kPa (6 mm Hg) @ 20 °C (68 °F)	Viscosity	N/Av.
Percent Volatile	100%	Molecular mass	N/Ap.
N/Av.: Not Available N/Ap.: Not Applicable Und.: Undetermined N/E: Not Established			

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	Violent reaction with bases. Corrosive for metals. Contact with most metals causes formation of flammable and explosive hydrogen gas. Hygroscopic (absorb humidity). Attacks some plastics and rubber.
Chemical stability	Stable under recommended storage conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions (including polymerizations)	Hazardous polymerization will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	Avoid contact with incompatible materials. Never add water directly in this product.
Incompatible materials	Bases such as hydroxides, lime and carbonates, amines, reducing agents, oxidizers, peroxides, nitrates, chlorates, combustibles materials, aldehydes, nitromethane, cyanides, most metals, aluminum, iron, copper, mild steel, bronze, zinc, titanium, cast iron, brass.
Hazardous decomposition products	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

11. Toxicological information

Numerical measures of toxicity	Phosphoric acid Ingestion 1530 mg/kg Rat LD50 Inhalation >0.42 mg/l/4h Rat LC50 Skin 2740 mg/kg Rabbit LD50 Sulfuric acid Ingestion 2140 mg/kg Rat LD50 Inhalation 0.255 mg/l/4h Rat LC50 0.85 mg/l/4h Mouse LC50
Likely routes of exposure	Skin, eyes, inhalation, ingestion.
Delayed, immediate and chronic effects	<p>Eye contact Vapors and mists can irritate the eyes. May cause burns and damages to eyes. Eye Irritation/Corrosion, Rabbit (OECD TG 405): 75 to 85% phosphoric acid solution (0.1 ml/1h) is corrosive.</p> <p>Skin contact Causes skin burns. Skin Irritation/Corrosion, Rabbit : 85% phosphoric acid solution/4h, corrosive. The severity of symptoms may vary depending on exposure conditions. (contact time, concentration of the product). May be harmful by skin contact. Application of 631 to 7,940 mg/Kg of 75-85% aqueous solution of Phosphoric Acid to the intact skin if rabbits, under semi-occlusive cover, for 24 hours produced reduced appetite and activity, increasing weakness, collapse and death (OECD SIDS). However, it will not be absorbed if it is corrosive to the skin.</p> <p>Inhalation</p>

	<p>Aerosol or mist exposure may cause burns of to nose, throat and respiratory tract, pulmonary oedema. Symptoms of lung edema (mainly cough and difficulty breathing) often occur after some hours and they are aggravated by physical effort. Repeated or prolonged exposure may cause chronic bronchitis. liver damage, kidney damage, The severity of symptoms may vary depending on exposure conditions.</p> <p>Ingestion Causes burns to mouth, throat and stomach. May cause oedema of the larynx, blood vomiting, perforation of the oesophagus and of the stomach, a shock, death can occur.</p> <p>Respiratory or skin sensitization Ingredients present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% of this product are not skin or respiratory sensitizers.</p> <p>IARC/NTP Classification Common name IARC NTP Sulfuric acid 1 K IARC : 1- Carcinogenic; 2A- Probably carcinogenic; 2B- Possibly carcinogenic. NTP : K- Known to be carcinogens; R- Reasonably anticipated to be carcinogens.</p> <p>Carcinogenicity International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) have concluded that occupational exposure to strong inorganic acid mists containing Sulphuric Acid (CAS no 7664-93-9) is carcinogenic to man, causing cancer of the larynx and, to a lesser extent, the lung (Group 1). NTP: Inhalation of strong inorganic acid mists containing sulfuric acid (CAS no 7664-93-9) is listed as a known human carcinogen (K) by The National Toxicology Program. The ACGIH considers that only sulfuric acid (CAS no 7664-93-9) contained in strong inorganic acid mists is a suspected human carcinogen (A2). Sulfuric acid is slightly carcinogenic to animal; tumor development is related to the local irritation effect. Phosphoric Acid: Not listed as a carcinogen by IARC, ACGIH, NIOSH, NTP or OSHA.</p> <p>Mutagenicity Ingredients in this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% are not known to cause mutagenic effects.</p> <p>Reproductive toxicity Ingredients in this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% are not known to cause reproduction effects.</p> <p>Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure No target organ is listed.</p> <p>Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure No target organ is listed.</p>
Interactive effects	No information available.
Other information	No information available.

12. Ecological information

Ecological toxicity	Fish - Medaka - <i>Oryzias latipes</i> - fresh water	LC50	75.1 mg/L; 96 hr (pH 3.39 - 4.45) [OECD 203]
	Fish - <i>Lepomis macrochirus</i> - Bluegill	LC50	pH 3-3.5; 96 hr
	Fish (Chronic toxicity) - Mosquito fish (<i>Gambusia affinis</i>)	LC50	138 mg/L; 96 hr
	Aquatic Invertebrate - <i>Daphnia magna</i>	EC50	>376 mg/L; 48 hr (pH 7.53-7.95) [OECD 202]
	Aquatic Invertebrate - <i>Daphnia magna</i>	EC50	pH 4.6; 12 hr
	Aquatic Plant - Algae, <i>Pseudokirchnerilla subcapitata</i>	EC50	77.9 mg/L; 72 hr (pH 3.40-5.61) [OECD 201]
	Algae, <i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i>	EC50	32 mg/L; 72 hr (pH 5.61-7.48) [OECD 201]
	Bacteria - activated sludge	EC50	pH 2.55
	Terrestrial Plants (Peas, beans, beets, rapeseed and weeds)	ECx	Sprayed with 15-20% solution of H3PO4: Foliage was destroyed on all plants.
	Fish - Zebrafish - <i>Brachydanio rerio</i>	LC50	82 mg/L; 24 hr (CAS no 7664-93-9) ISO 7346/1
	Fish (Chronic toxicity) - <i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i>	CESO	0.13 mg/L (pH 5.56)
Persistence	Inorganic compounds persist in the environment indefinitely or incorporate into biological systems.		

Degradability	The term biodegradability, as such, is not applicable to inorganic compounds. The Phosphorus cycle is well understood. Phosphates are converted to calcium or iron/aluminum phosphates or are incorporated with the organic soil matter. Under anaerobic conditions, microorganisms may degrade phosphate to phosphine. Living organisms assimilate sulfate and reduce it to organic sulfur.
Bioaccumulative potential	No bioaccumulation. The inorganic products of this kind are not expected to accumulate in living organisms, but they are expected to accumulate in plants.
Mobility in soil	During transport through the soil, phosphoric acid and sulfuric acid will dissolve some of the soil material, in particular, carbonate-based materials. Under acidic soil conditions, sparsely soluble phosphates tend to solubilize and may migrate to water. Under alkaline soil conditions, soluble phosphates are translocated in the soil only over very short periods and are then immobilized under calcium or magnesium salts. Any sulfate released into the environment will be distributed between water and soil.
Other adverse effects	The observed ecological toxicity presented by this product for the environment was considered a result of pH effects. This compound will release phosphates which will result in algae growth, increased turbidity, and depleted oxygen. At extremely high concentrations, this may be hazardous to fish or other marine organisms. Release to watercourses may cause effects downstream. This chemical does not deplete the ozone layer.

13. Disposal considerations

	Important! Prevent waste generation. Use in full. DO NOT dispose residue in sewers, streams or drinking water supply. Residues and empty containers must be considered as hazardous waste. Dispose via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Observe all federal, state/provincial and municipal regulations. If necessary consult the Department of Environment or the relevant authorities.
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14. Transport information

UN Number	UN 1805
UN Proper Shipping Name	PHOSPHORIC ACID SOLUTION
Environmental hazards	This material does not contain marine pollutant.
Special precautions for user	Permit required for transportation with proper DANGER placards displayed on vehicle.
TDG - Transportation of Dangerous Goods (Canada)	
Transport hazard class(es)	 Class 8
Packing group	III
Emergency response guidebook 2016	<u>154</u>
IMO/IMDG - International Maritime Transport	
Classification	UN 1805. PHOSPHORIC ACID, SOLUTION. Class 8, PG III. Emergency schedules (EmS-No) F-A, S-B
IATA - International Air Transport Association	
Classification	UN 1805. PHOSPHORIC ACID, SOLUTION. Class 8, PG III.
These transportation classifications are provided as a customer service. As the shipper YOU remain responsible for complying with all applicable laws and regulations, including proper transportation classification and packaging. In addition, if a domestic exemption exists, it is the responsibility of the shipper to define the application of it.	

15. Regulatory information

CANADA

Common name	CAS	CEPA	DSL	NDSL	NPRI
Phosphoric acid	7664-38-2		X		
Sulfuric acid	7664-93-9		X		X

- CEPA: List of Toxic Substances Managed Under Canadian Environmental Protection Act
- DSL: Domestic Substances List Inventory
- NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List Inventory
- NPRI: National Pollutant Release Inventory Substances

UNITED STATE OF AMERICA

Common name	CAS	TSCA	CER CLA	EPCRA 313	EPCRA 302/304	CAA 112(b) HON	CAA 112(b) HAP	CAA 112(r)	CWA 311	CWA Prio.
Phosphoric acid	7664-38-2	X	X	X						
Sulfuric acid	7664-93-9	X	X	X	X				X	

- TSCA: Toxic Substance Control Act
- CERCLA: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act list of hazardous substances
- EPCRA 313: Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, Section 313 Toxic Chemicals
- EPCRA 302/304: Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, Section 302/304 Extremely Hazardous Substances
- CAA 112(b) HON: Clean Air Act - Hazardous Organic National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutant
- CAA 112(b) HAP: Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants lists pollutants
- CAA 112(r): Clean Air Act - Regulated Chemicals for Accidental Release Prevention
- CWA 311: Clean Water Act - List of Hazardous Substances
- CWA Priority: Clean Water Act - Priority Pollutant list

California Proposition 65

No ingredients listed.

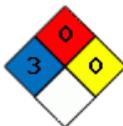
Other regulations

CANADA :
- Canadian National Pollutant Release Inventory Substances (NPRI):
This material is listed in Phosphore (total) (Substance Identifier NA - 22).

HMIS

③	Health
①	Flamability
①	Reactivity
ⓧ	Protective Equipment

NFPA



16. Other information

Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	Sylvite 2017-01-23
Version	03
Other information	<p>CHANGES MADE IN THE VERSION 03: sections 1 and 3.</p> <p>CHANGES MADE IN THE VERSION 02: sections 2, 3, 11, 12 and 15.</p> <p>DATE OF SECOND VERSION OF SDS: 2016-02-19.</p>

DATE OF FIRST VERSION OF SDS:

2013-06-03.

REFERENCES:

- Haz-Map, Information on Hazardous Chemicals and Occupational Diseases, <https://haz-map.com/>
- TOXNET Databases, Toxicology Data Network, NIH U.S. National Library of Medicine, <http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/>
- IPCS INCHEM, Chemical Safety Information from Intergovernmental Organizations, Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS), Copyright International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS), <http://www.inchem.org>
- Service du répertoire toxicologique de la Commission des normes, de l'équité, de la santé et de la sécurité du travail (CNESST), <http://www.reptox.csst.qc.ca>
- OECD Existing Chemicals Database, Chemicals Screening Information DataSet (SIDS) for High Volume Chemicals, UNEP publications, <http://webnet.oecd.org/HPV/UI/Search.aspx>
- Database, Institut National de Recherche et de Sécurité, <http://www.inrs.fr/accueil/produits/bdd.html>
- Phosphoric acid, The Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances, RTECS #: TB6300000.
- Sulfuric acid, The Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances, RTECS #: WS5600000.
- NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, NIOSH Publications, 2007, <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npg/npg.html>
- IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans, International Agency for Research on Cancer, World Health Organisation, <http://monographs.iarc.fr/>

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

AIHA: American Industrial Hygiene Association

HMIS: Hazardous Materials Identification System

NFPA: National Fire Protection Association

OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (USA)

NIOSH: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

NTP: National Toxicology Program

RSST: Règlement sur la santé et la sécurité du travail (Québec)

GHS: Globally Harmonized System

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer

IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit (15 min)

TWA: Time Weighted Averages

WHMIS: Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

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