1 CHEMICAL PRODUCT & COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Trade Name Laundry Sour
Manufacturer PrairieWest
1801 Sargent Avenue
Winnipeg, MB Canada R3H 0E2

Telephone Numbers - 24 Hour Emergency Assistance
Medical 800-228-5635
Chemtrec 800-424-9300
Chemtrec Int'l 703-527-3887

Product Class Laundry Sour
Product Number LD 005

2 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Component Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient Name</th>
<th>CAS Number</th>
<th>Percent</th>
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<tr>
<td>Phosphoric Acid</td>
<td>7664-38-2</td>
<td>10-20</td>
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3 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview
Danger! Corrosive
May be corrosive to the eyes. May cause moderate to severe skin irritation. May be harmful if swallowed. Corrosive effects on the skin and eyes may be delayed, and damage may occur without the sensation or onset of pain. Strict adherence to first aid measures following any exposure is essential. May cause ulcers of the upper respiratory tract and pulmonary oedema. Pulmonary oedema is the build-up of fluid in the lungs that may be fatal. Symptoms of pulmonary oedema, such as shortness of breath, may not appear until several hours after exposure and are aggravated by physical exertion.

Health Effects: Eyes
Extremely Corrosive! This product causes corneal scarring and clouding. Glaucoma, cataracts and permanent blindness may occur.

Health Effects: Skin
Corrosive! Burns can occur if not promptly removed. Concentrated solutions may cause pain and deep and severe burns to the skin. Prolonged and repeated exposure to dilute solutions often causes irritation, redness, pain and drying and cracking of the skin. Toxic effects may be delayed. Avoid handling when the skin is moist, wet or abraded.

Health Effects: Inhalation
Corrosive! Product may cause severe irritation of the nose throat and respiratory tract. Repeated and/or prolonged exposures may cause productive cough, running nose, bronchopneumonia, pulmonary oedema (fluid build-up in lungs), and reduction of pulmonary function. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause discoloration and erosion of teeth.
Health Effects: Ingestion
Corrosive! This product causes severe burning and pain in the mouth, throat and abdomen. Vomiting, diarrhea and perforation of the esophagus and stomach lining may occur. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause discoloration and erosion of teeth.

4 FIRST AID MEASURES
Eye
Immediately flush eyes with running water for a minimum of 30 minutes, preferably up to 60 minutes. Hold eyelids open during flushing. If irritation persists repeat flushing. DO NOT transport victim until the recommended flushing period is completed unless flushing can be continued during transport.

Skin
Prompt removal of the material from skin is essential. Remove all contaminated clothing and immediately wash the exposed areas with copious amounts of water for a minimum of 30 minutes or up to 60 minutes for critical body areas. Obtain medical attention IMMEDIATELY. While the patient is being transported to a medical facility, apply compresses of iced water. If medical treatment must be delayed, immerse the affected area in iced water. Avoid prolonged immersion because of risk of frostbite. Remove briefly from iced solution every 10 to 15 minutes. If immersion is not practical, compresses of iced water can be applied. Avoid freezing tissues.

Inhalation
Move victim to fresh air. Give artificial respiration ONLY if breathing has stopped. Give cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) if there is no breathing AND no pulse. Oxygen administered may be beneficial in this situation but should only be administered by personnel trained in its use. Obtain medical attention IMMEDIATELY.

Ingestion
DO NOT attempt to give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. IMMEDIATELY contact local Poison Control Centre. If victim is alert and not convulsing, rinse mouth out and give 1 to 2 glasses of milk. Water may be used if milk is not available but it is not as effective. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, have victim lean forward with head down to avoid breathing in of vomitus, rinse mouth and administer more milk or water. IMMEDIATELY transport victim to an emergency facility.

Notes to Physician
Immediate consultation with the local Poison Control Centre should be initiated. Severe and sometimes delayed (up to 72 hours) local and systemic reactions can occur. Due to the severely irritating or corrosive nature of the material, swallowing may lead to ulceration and inflammation of the upper alimentary tract with hemorrhage and fluid loss. Also, perforation of the esophagus or stomach may occur, leading to mediastinitis of peritonitis and the resultant of complications. 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.

5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES
Flash Point (> 93.9 °C), > 201 F PMCC
Extinguishing Media
Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide, water fog.

Fire Fighting Equipment / Instructions
Firefighters should wear full fire-fighting turn-out gear (full Bunker gear) including NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece operated in the pressure demand or other positive pressure mode.

6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES
SPILL AND LEAK PROCEDURES

Emergency Action:
- Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment during cleanup.
- Small Spills: Absorb with earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers for later disposal.
- Large Spills: Dike ahead of liquid spill for later disposal.
- Do not discharge effluent containing this product into lakes, streams, ponds, estuaries, oceans or other waters unless in accordance with the requirements of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and the permitting authority has been notified in writing prior to discharge. Do not discharge effluent containing this product to sewer systems without previously notifying the local sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance, contact your State Water Board or Regional Office of the EPA.

Surfaces may become slippery after spillage.

Handling Procedures
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid breathing vapors or mists of this product. Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking, or using toilet facilities. As with all chemicals, good industrial hygiene practices should be followed when handling this material.

7 HANDLING & STORAGE

Storage Procedures
- DO NOT CONTAMINATE WATER, FOOD OR FEED BY STORAGE OR DISPOSAL.
- PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in a dry place no lower in temperature than 50°F or higher than 120°F (10 to 27 C). Avoid freezing or excessive heat.

Engineering Controls
- Provide adequate local exhaust ventilation to maintain worker exposure below exposure limits.

8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Personal Protective Equipment: Eyes/Face
- Wear chemical goggles and face shield. Use full face shield and chemical safety goggles when there is potential for contact. Contact lenses should not be worn when working with this material.

Personal Protective Equipment: Skin
- Gloves and protective clothing made from neoprene, natural rubber, butyl rubber or nitrile rubber should be impervious under conditions of use. Discard contaminated gloves. Attacks some types of rubber, plastics and coatings. Prior to use, user should confirm impermeability.

Personal Protective Equipment: Respiratory
- A NIOSH/MHSA – approved full face piece air-purifying respirator equipped with acid gas, dust, mist, fume cartridges for concentrations up to 50 ppm Hydrochloric Acid. An air-supplied respirator if concentrations are higher or unknown.

Personal Protective Equipment: General
- Eye wash fountain and emergency showers are recommended. Wear an impermeable apron and boots. Locate safety shower and eyewash station close to chemical handling area. Take all precautions to avoid personal contact.

9 PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Flash Point (> 93.9 °C), > 201 F PMCC
Boiling Point (93.3 °C), 200 F
Specific Gravity (1.007 g/ml), 8.38 lb/gal (@ 25 C)
Percent Volatile 85 - 95 % (w/w)
Vapor Pressure Not Determined or Unknown
Vapor Density Estimated heavier than air.
Evaporation Rate Estimated slower than ethyl ether.
RVOC 0 %

pH Value 3 (as is)

Appearance and Odor
Clear liquid,

Chemical Stability
Stable under normal conditions.

10 STABILITY & REACTIVITY

Conditions to Avoid
Avoid strong oxidizing agents.

Incompatibility
This product is incompatible with anionic compounds, strong oxidizing agents, Ammonia, Strong Bases, Potassium Hydroxide, Sodium Hydroxide, Combustibles, Amines, Isocyanates, Vinyl Acetate, Acetic Anhydride, Organic Materials, Reducing agents, Nylon, Attacks some types of rubber, plastics and coatings, Finely divided metals, Zinc and its alloys, Brass, Bronze, Galvanized iron, Metals, Alkali metals and their hydroxides, Alkanol amines

Hazardous Decomposition
Chlorine and Hydrogen Chloride

Hazardous Polymerization
Will not occur.

Carcinogenicity
Not listed as carcinogenic according to IARC, NTP or OSHA.

11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Other Toxicological Information

Carcinogenicity Data
The ingredients(s) of this product is (are) not classified as carcinogenic by ACGIH or IARC, not regulated as carcinogens by OSHA, and not listed as carcinogens by NTP

Mutagenicity Data
Hydrochloric Acid has demonstrated mutagenic activity in bacterial assay

Synergistic Materials
Reaction with Hydrochloric Acid and formaldehyde may form bis-chloromethyl ether. Bis-Chloromethyl ether is a suspected human carcinogen according to ACGIH and carcinogenic according to humans according to IARC.

Ecotoxicity
Toxic to fish.

12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Environmental Fate
This product is biodegradable. Toxicity to aquatic life is primarily associated with pH. Can be dangerous if allowed to enter drinking water intakes. DO NOT contaminate domestic or irrigation water supplies, lakes, streams, ponds, or rivers.

13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Instructions
CONTAINER DISPOSAL - Do not reuse empty container. Triple rinse empty container with water. Return
metal drum then offer for reconditioning or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities. Plastic containers may be disposed of in a sanitary landfill, incinerated, or if allowed by local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke. Offer for recycling if available. For containers 1 gallon or less: Do not reuse empty container (bottle, can, bucket). Wrap container and put in trash. Neutralize carefully with soda ash or sodium bicarbonate to a pH of 6 to 9. Neutralization is expected to be exothermic. Effervescence may result.

14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT Proper Shipping Name Refer to bill of lading or container label for DOT or other transportation hazard classification, if any.

Hydrochloric Acid Blend UN 2922 Class 8 Packing Group II Corrosive

15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

State Regulations This product may contain the following ingredient(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm: Ethylene Oxide (CAS RN: 75-21-8) Nitrilotriacetic acid (NTA) (CAS RN: 139-13-9)

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16 OTHER INFORMATION

HAZARD RATINGS

Health 3
HMIS 3
flammability 0
reactivity 1

Completed On January 13, 2013
Completed By Product Safety & Compliance