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### **NOTICE : Important information**

*Please note that this generic exposure scenario is by no means intended to be mandatory, prescriptive or exhaustive. The content of this document is intended for guidance only and whilst the information on uses covered is provided in utmost good faith and has been based on the best information currently available, is to be relied upon at the user's own risk. Ultimately, it is for each company to assess the appropriateness and completeness of the information on a case-by case basis and decide what elements they wish to adopt or to add. In particular, the preparation and content of the e-SDS is the legal responsibility of each company for its own products placed on the market, and the user should verify, complete, correct or adapt this generic document appropriately.*

*No representations or warranties are made with regards to its completeness or accuracy, in particular regarding the list of uses that are covered, and no liability will be accepted by [the consortium members] for damages of any nature whatsoever resulting from the use of or reliance on the information.*

*The consortium members acknowledge that any activities carried out under REACH have to be carried out in full compliance with EU competition law, in particular but not limited to Articles 101 and 102 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) as well as any applicable national laws.*

## SECTION 1. Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

### 1.1 Product identifier:

Trisodium orthophosphate

EINECS Number: 231-907-1

CAS Number: 7778-53-2

REACH Registration number: [to be filled in by company]

Other Identifiers: TKP

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

#### Industrial / professional uses:

- Manufacture of TKP
- Formulation of mixtures
- Formulation of materials
- Industrial use in water treatment
- Industrial use of lubricants
- Industrial use as a non-reactive processing aid
- Industrial use as a reactive processing aid
- Industrial use as a process regulator; includes use as an accelerator for synthetic rubber
- Industrial use as a food additive
- Industrial use in dyes and auxiliary chemicals for textiles
- Professional use in metal and non-metal surface treatment
- Professional use in water treatment
- Professional use of lubricants
- Professional use as a laboratory chemical - non-reactive processing aid
- Professional use as a laboratory chemical - reactive processing aid
- Professional use in fertilisers
- Professional use in washing and cleaning products

#### Consumer uses:

- Consumer use in fertilisers
- Consumer use in washing and cleaning products

Service life of articles also considered in the annex of this document.

No known uses advised against.

### 1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet:

[Insert relevant details including contact name, address, phone number, email here]

### 1.4 Emergency telephone number:

[Insert suitable emergency number and hours of operation]

## SECTION 2. Hazards identification

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## Tripotassium orthophosphate

Date of issue: 09/01/2018

### 2.1 Classification of the substance

#### 2.1.1 According to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (EU CLP):

Eye Damage – Cat 1 – H318

Irritating to the Respiratory Tract – Cat 3 – H335

### 2.2 Label elements

#### 2.2.1 According to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (EU CLP):

Name: Tripotassium orthophosphate

Index Number: Not applicable

CAS Number: 7778-53-2



Signal word: Danger

Hazard Statements:

H318: Causes serious eye damage

H335: May cause respiratory irritation

Precautionary Statements:

Prevention:

P261: Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P280: Wear protective gloves, eye protection and face protection.

Response:

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 or doctor/physician.

P304+P340: IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

P312: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

**NOTE: Information in Section 2.2 MUST be consistent with the information provided on the supplier's labels \*ONLY 6 OF THE RELEVANT P-STATEMENTS HAVE BEEN CHOSEN – see dossier for all statements and update accordingly.**

### 2.3 Other hazards

The material is not considered to be PBT or vPvB.

## SECTION 3. Composition / information on ingredients

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## Tripotassium orthophosphate

Date of issue: 09/01/2018

### 3.1 Substance:

Name	EC Number	CAS Number	Typical concentration	Concentration Range
Tripotassium orthophosphate	231-907-1	7778-53-2	Ca.93% [Taken from SIP - specific company to update where necessary]	[to be provided by company]

Registration Number (if available): [specific to each registrant – insert number here]

EC name: tripotassium orthophosphate

Identification of hazardous impurities (where applicable):

All impurities > 1% are other inorganic phosphates or other related inorganic substances, similar to the Registered substance, and which do not significantly affect its toxicological and ecotoxicological properties

All hazardous impurities are < 0.1%

**NOTE: The above information on impurities is company specific therefore suppliers to update where necessary and in line with the data that is provided in their joint registration dossier Section 1.2.**

## SECTION 4. First aid measures

### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

#### Inhalation

IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Seek Medical attention.

#### Ingestion

No special measures required.

#### Skin Contact

In case of contact with skin, rinse with plenty of water, remove contaminated clothing.

#### Eye Contact

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Seek medical advice.

### 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Tripotassium orthophosphate is irritating to the respiratory tract and corrosive to the eyes. No delayed effects are noted.

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

No specific information available.

## SECTION 5. Fire fighting measures

### 5.1 Extinguishing media

#### Suitable extinguishing media:

Tripotassium orthophosphate is not flammable. All extinguishing agents are considered suitable for a surrounding fire.

#### Inappropriate extinguishing media:

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Not applicable.

### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Tripotassium orthophosphate may cause respiratory irritation. Oxides of phosphorus and/or potassium oxides may be produced on combustion.

### 5.3 Advice for fire-fighters

Respiratory ventilation is recommended. Wear appropriate skin and eye protection. See Section 8.2.

## SECTION 6. Accidental release measures

### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Avoid contact with eyes, skin and respiratory system. Use personal protection equipment. Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing vapours, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing dust.

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Tripotassium orthophosphate should not arrive into the soil or the aquatic environment.

### 6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Shovel up material and recycle if possible. Dispose of contaminated material according to the waste disposal recommendations. Avoid creating dust.

### 6.4 Reference to other sections

Refer to Section 8 for suitable PPE.

Refer to Section 13 for disposal considerations.

## SECTION 7. Handling and storage

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Technical measures: sufficient ventilation and local suction is required in accordance with the details in the annex to the SDS.

Do not eat, smoke or drink.

Avoid contact with eyes.

### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Tripotassium orthophosphate is to be transported and stored in the original packaging and away from humidity.

Store in cool place. Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place.

### 7.3 Specific end use(s)

See annex for details of end uses covered in the exposure scenarios and CSR. The exposure scenarios detailed in the annex represent a worst case for exposure to humans and the environment.

## SECTION 8. Exposure controls / personal protection

### 8.1 Control parameters

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Workplace exposure limits:

The general dust exposure limit of 3 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, measured as alveolic part has to be observed (German TRGS 900, 2006).

[Please check occupational limits for the country you supply to and insert limit here if available]

DNELs (worker):

Exposure route	Exposure pattern	DNEL (workers)
Inhalation	Acute systemic effects	As no acute toxicity hazard has identified, there is no requirement to derive acute DNELs. Therefore, only long term DNELs have been derived.
	Long term systemic	23.09 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Dermal	Acute systemic effects	As no acute toxicity hazard has identified, there is no requirement to derive acute DNELs. Therefore, only long term DNELs have been derived.
	Long term systemic	No systemic toxicity effects are expected due to the inorganic nature of the substance, however local effects may occur but these effects will not be dose-dependent but will depend on the concentration of the substance present in the mixture/solution used in a specific application. As such these variations will be addressed in the risk assessment but no dermal DNEL is necessary.

No DNELs can be derived for local effects as no dose-response relationship can be identified in any of the studies available.

DNELs (general population):

Exposure route	Exposure pattern	DNEL (general population)
Inhalation	Acute systemic effects	As no acute toxicity hazard has identified, there is no requirement to derive acute DNELs. Therefore, only long term DNELs have been derived.
	Long term systemic	9.9 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Oral	Acute systemic effects	As no acute toxicity hazard has identified, there is no requirement to derive acute DNELs. Therefore, only long term DNELs have been derived.
	Long term systemic	MTDI: 70 mg/kg bw/day Tripotassium orthophosphate is a food additive that is generally recognised as safe. Consumer uses of inorganic phosphates besides food and water, do not contribute noticeably to the oral intake of phosphates. Oral intake is predominately via food and water in the form of food additives or similar or from natural sources. It is therefore considered appropriate to take into account the maximum tolerable daily intake (MTDI) value of 70 mg/kg bw /day of phosphorus as calculated by the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JEFCA) as opposed to calculating and assessing a DNEL.
Dermal	Acute systemic effects	As no acute toxicity hazard has identified, there is no requirement to derive acute DNELs. Therefore, only long term DNELs have been derived.

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	Long term systemic	No systemic toxicity effects are expected due to the inorganic nature of the substance, however local effects may occur but these effects will not be dose-dependent but will depend on the concentration of the substance present in the mixture/solution used in a specific application., As such these variations will be addressed in the risk assessment but no dermal DNEL is necessary.
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No DNEL can be derived for local effects as no dose-response relationship can be identified in any of the studies available.

PNECs:

No PNECs are calculated as no hazard has been identified.

### 8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls: Ensure work area is well ventilated or exhausted (where appropriate and in line with the exposure scenarios). Provide eye wash station.

Respiratory protection: See annex for details of processes requiring respiratory protection. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory device such as EN141 or EN405. Depending of the task (the PROC) the operator must wear a mask/ respiratory protection with efficiency of 90% (dust respirators FFP2) and in other cases respiratory protection with an efficiency of 95% (FFP3). See exposure scenarios.

Skin protection: Laboratory coat or overalls and plastic or rubber boots. Store protective clothing separately.

Eye protection: Tightly sealed chemical safety goggles (compliant with EN 166:2001)

Hand protection: Wear suitable gloves that are compliant with EN 374. Material: Chloroprene gloves or equivalent.

Environmental controls: Refer to Sections 6, 7, 12 and 13 of the SDS.

## SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Property	Value	Method
Appearance; including colour and physical state	Solid, white crystalline	Observed during water solubility study (EU Method A.6)
Odour	Odourless	Observed
Odour threshold	Not available	
pH	pH >14	Solution pH as measured in the water solubility study (EU Method A.6)
Melting point/freezing point	>450°C	EU Method A.1
Initial boiling point and boiling range	Not determined	According to Regulation No. 1907/2006, a study for boiling point is not required for solids which melt above 300°C
Flash point	Not determined	According to Regulation No. 1907/2006, the flash point does not need to be assessed for inorganic chemicals.
Evaporation rate	Not available	
Flammability (Solid, gas)	Not flammable	Based on prediction and use based

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		observations
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Not applicable	
Vapour pressure	Not determined	According to Regulation No. 1907/2006, a study for the vapour pressure need not be conducted if the melting point is above 300°C. For the purpose of environmental fate modelling, the key value for chemical safety assessment has been set at 0.000001 Pa as recommended by the ECHA Guidance document Appendix R.7.13-2: Environmental risk assessment for metals and metal compounds (July 2008).
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not applicable	
Relative density	Specific gravity: 2.56 at 17°C (anhydrous)	In accordance with Annex XI, Section 1.2. of Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH) a weight of evidence approach has been used to fulfil the endpoint '7.4. Relative Density'. Data are provided for the anhydrous form and a hydrated form of tripotassium orthophosphate. Taken together these data are considered to be acceptable to fulfil the endpoint as part of a weight of evidence and no further testing is considered to be justified.
Solubility(ies)	Solubility in water: - At 30°C: 65-67.5% w/w - At 20°C: 62.4-65% w/w - At 10°C: 62.7-65.6% w/w (very soluble)	EU Method A.6
Partition coefficient: N-octanol/water	Not determined	According to Regulation No. 1907/2006, the partition coefficient n-octanol/water does not need to be assessed for inorganic chemicals.
Auto-ignition temperature	No auto-ignition anticipated	Based on prediction
Decomposition temperature	Not applicable	
Viscosity	Not determined	Testing not technically possible: According to the relevant OECD guideline (OECD 114) a study cannot be conducted on a substance that is a solid at room temperature.
Explosive properties	Not considered to be explosive	Prediction – in accordance with EU Method A14
Oxidising properties	No oxidising properties	Prediction – in accordance with EU Method A17

### 9.2 Other information

Testing has been performed on tripotassium orthophosphate, in accordance with Annex IX of REACH.



## SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity

### 10.1 Reactivity

Non-reactive under recommended storage and handling conditions.

### 10.2 Chemical stability

Considered to be stable if used in accordance with SDS.

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

No data available.

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid humid / damp conditions.

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Strong acids.

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

None identified.

## SECTION 11. Toxicological information

### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Toxicological endpoint	Value (including relevance to CLP criteria)	Method
Acute toxicity		
Oral	LD <sub>50</sub> > 2000 mg/kg bw/day (4260 mg/kg bw). Not classified.	Rat, based on a weight of evidence approach: 3 available studies and background data on analogous materials.  Taking all the available data together it is considered that tripotassium orthophosphate is not classified for acute oral toxicity in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (EU CLP). This conclusion is further supported by the data on a number of analogous substances which suggests potassium and sodium orthophosphates are not considered to be systemically toxic.
Dermal	LD <sub>50</sub> > 2000 mg/kg bw/day (4260 mg/kg bw). Not classified.	Rat, based on a weight of evidence approach: 3 available studies and background data on analogous materials.  Taking all the available data together it is considered that tripotassium orthophosphate is not classified for acute oral toxicity in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (EU CLP). This conclusion is further supported by the data

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		on a number of analogous substances which suggests potassium and sodium orthophosphates are not considered to be systemically toxic.
Inhalation	LC <sub>50</sub> (4h) > 0.83 mg/L	Rat, EPA OPP 81-3, OECD 403, EU Method B.2. Klimisch reliability 2 – data is derived from structural analogue via read across.
Skin corrosion/irritation	Not classified.	Validated in vitro method: OECD 439 / EU B.46 (reconstituted human epidermis model). Klimisch Reliability 1. Acceptable for use under REACH and CLP.
Serious eye/damage/irritation	Corrosive to eyes category 1: (Hazard statement: H318: Causes serious eye damage)	Rabbit, WoE approach using reliability 2 studies conducted to appropriate methods. All available studies indicate that trisodium orthophosphate is irritating to the eyes.
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	Non-sensitiser	Mouse, OECD 429, EU Method B.42. Klimisch reliability 2 – read across from analogous substance. No data to suggest substance is a respiratory sensitiser.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Not considered to be mutagenic.	Tripotassium orthophosphate is not expected to produce germ cell genotoxic damage.
Carcinogenicity	Not considered to be a carcinogen.	Not required for REACH. No data to suggest likelihood of carcinogenicity.
Reproductive toxicity	Not considered to be a reproductive toxicant	Not applicable.
STOT-single exposure – all routes	STOT Single Exp. 3 (Hazard statement: H335: May cause respiratory irritation.) Affected organs: Respiratory tract Route of exposure: Inhalation	Respiratory irritation has been noted in worker populations exposed to tripotassium orthophosphate via the inhalation route and therefore a classification of STOT-SE category 3 for respiratory tract irritation is proposed.
STOT-Repeated exposure - all routes	Not considered to induce specific organ toxicity after repeated exposure via oral route.	Rats and dogs, Variety of sub acute, subchronic data available for trisodium orthophosphate and analogous materials. Key study conducted on sodium aluminium phosphate. The only indication of systemic toxicity observed in the tests performed on sodium aluminium phosphate was nephrocalcinosis observed in the renal tubes. Rats generally and particularly female rats are known to be susceptible to nephrocalcinosis when administered high doses of phosphates (typically starting at about 0.5 – 1.0 % in the diet). The effects are only seen in high dose animals (well above the recommended classification limits for STOT RE as defined in the Guidance on the Application of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008) and therefore classification for STOT RE is not justified and no classification is proposed.
Aspiration hazard	No aspiration hazard	Not applicable.

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	identified	
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The substance has been assessed with regards to the data requirements of Annex X of REACH.

## SECTION 12. Ecological information

### 12.1 Toxicity

Toxicological endpoint	Value (including relevance to CLP criteria)	Species, Method
Acute fish toxicity	96 hr LC <sub>50</sub> = > 100 mg/L 96 hr NOEC = 100 mg/L	Rainbow trout, OECD 203, EU Method C.1. Conducted on analogous substance, reliability 2.
Acute <i>Daphnia</i> toxicity	48 hr EC <sub>50</sub> = > 100 mg/L 48 hr NOEC = >100 mg/L	<i>Daphnia magna</i> , OECD 202, EU Method C.2. Conducted on analogous substance, reliability 2.
Algal growth inhibition	72 hr EC <sub>50</sub> = > 100 mg/L 72 hr NOEC = >100 mg/L  Basis for effect: growth rate	<i>Desmodesmus subspicatus</i> (algae), OECD 201, EU Method C.3.  Conducted on analogous substance, reliability 2.
Activated Sludge Respiration	3 hr EC <sub>50</sub> = > 1000 mg/L 3 hr NOEC = 1000 mg/L	Activated sludge of a predominantly domestic sewage, OECD 209, EU Method C.11, EPA OPPTS 850.6800. Conducted on analogous substance, reliability 2.

The substance has been assessed with regards to the data requirements of Annex X of REACH

### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

Tripotassium orthophosphate is an inorganic substance, biodegradation studies are not applicable. No further testing is deemed to be necessary.

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Tripotassium orthophosphate dissociates to orthophosphate and potassium ions in aqueous and biological systems. The degradation products of trisodium orthophosphate are essential nutrients (food elements) for plants, and stimulate the growth of water plants (macrophytes) and/or algae (phytoplankton) and are ubiquitous in the environment.

The potential for bioaccumulation is therefore considered to be minimal.

### 12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available:

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A batch equilibrium study according to OECD Guideline 106 was deemed to be not applicable to tripotassium orthophosphate for the following reasons:

Firstly, analysis of the test material may not be possible due to interference from the soil extracts that may leach into the aqueous media during the test. This would prevent quantification of the test material.

In addition, the mobility of the test item would be dependent on the anion exchange capacity of the soils as the main component of the test material is an anion. This absorption relationship would not be anticipated to correlate with the organic carbon content of the soils and is considered to be beyond the scope of the OECD 106 method.

### 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

According to the Guidance on Information Requirements and Chemical Safety Assessment, Chapter R.11: PBT Assessment, the PBT and vPvB criteria of Annex XIII to the regulation do not apply to inorganic substances. Therefore, tripotassium orthophosphate is not considered to require any further assessment of PBT properties.

### 12.6 Other adverse effects

No sediment or terrestrial toxicity data exists. Substance is not considered to be hazardous to sediment dwelling or terrestrial organisms. According to the criteria of the European classification and labelling system, the substance does not require classification as hazardous for the environment

## SECTION 13. Disposal considerations

### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

Disposal recommendations are made based on the material as supplied. Disposal must be in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations.

Disposal of substance: Dispose of in accordance with national and local regulations for special waste via an appropriately licensed waste contractor. Do not discharge to drains or STP.

Disposal of packaging: Empty containers and clean out appropriately before reuse or disposal. Packaging may be recycled if thoroughly cleaned. Packaging that cannot be cleaned should be disposed of according to national and local regulations for special waste via an appropriately licensed waste contractor.

Regulatory disposal information:

European waste codes: Waste producers need to assess the process used when generating the waste and its contaminants in order to assign the most appropriate waste disposal code(s).

Recommended code: European waste catalogue 16 03 03 inorganic wastes containing dangerous substances

## SECTION 14. Transport information

Transport classifications (ADR/RID/IMDG/IATA) are not defined in the REACH Registration Dossier for the substance. The information provided here is therefore not derived from this Dossier and is based on other information available to the Consortium Members. The Transport classifications (ADR/RID/IMDG/IATA) provided here are indicative and based on the data in the REACH dossier for the pure substance only and may not be applicable for solutions or other preparations. Please seek advice from your Dangerous Good Safety Advisor.

According to information available: UN transport classification: Not Classified (for pure substance as solid and solution in water)

<b>14.1 UN number</b>	
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	LAND (ADR/RID)	SEA (IMDG)	AIR (IATA)
14.2 UN proper shipping name			
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)			
Labels			
14.4 Packing group			
14.5 Environmental hazards			
14.6 Special precautions for user			
14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC code			

Other Information:

## SECTION 15. Regulatory information

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

[COMPANY TO INCLUDE ANY INFORMATION RELEVANT TO THE COUNTRY OF PRODUCT AND/OR SUPPLY]

This safety data sheet is compliant with Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH) (including the amendment, Regulation (EU) No 453/2010 and Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (EU CLP).

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment.

A Chemical Safety Assessment is available for tripotassium orthophosphate.

## SECTION 16. Other information

This SDS supersedes the SDS dated [TO BE COMPLETED BY COMPANY SUPPLYING SDS]

The following amendments have been made:

- SDS has been fully revised and re-written in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 453/2010 and Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (EU CLP).

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- Any further amendments to be detailed by supplier of SDS
- Section 2.1: Classification according to Council Directive 67/548/EEC removed in accordance with Regulation (EU) No. 453/2010

### Sources of Key data used:

- Registration dossier submitted to ECHA in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 and therefore a full reference list can be found in the corresponding CSR.

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### Abbreviations and acronyms used:

AF =	Assessment factor
DNEL =	Derived no effect level
EC50 =	Median effect concentration
LC50 =	Median lethal concentration
LD50 =	Median lethal dose
LEV =	Local Exhaust Ventilation
NOAEL =	No observed adverse effect level
NOEC =	No observed effect concentration
PBT	Persistent bioaccumulative toxic
PEC =	Predicted effect level
PNEC =	Predicted no effect level
PRE =	Personal Respiratory Equipment
OEL =	Occupational Exposure Limit
SDS =	Safety data sheet
STOT-SE =	Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure
STOT-RE =	Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure
STP =	Sewage treatment plant
vPvB =	Very persistent very bioaccumulative

**Annex: summary of relevant exposure scenarios**