

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET



Date Issued: 10/31/2006

MSDS No: 383219

Revision No: New MSDS

CORROSIVE TOTE WASH

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: CORROSIVE TOTE WASH

PRODUCT CODE: 383219

ALTERNATE TRADE NAME(S): WASTE Corrosive Tote Wash

MANUFACTURER

Tarr, LLC

P.O. Box 12570

Portland OR 97212

Transportation: 503-288-5294

Service Number: 503-288-5294

24 HR. EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS

CHEMTREC (US Transportation) :(800) 424 - 9300

CANUTEC (Canadian Transportation) :(613) 996 - 6666

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

IMMEDIATE CONCERNS: DANGER! Corrosive. Causes eye and skin burns, harmful and corrosive if swallowed. Harmful if inhaled or absorbed through skin. Aspiration may cause lung damage. Repeated exposure may cause liver and kidney damage. KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN. Use good personal hygiene when handling this product. Wash hands after use.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

EYES: Material may cause severe eye irritation, experienced as discomfort or pain, excess blinking and tear production, marked excess redness and swelling of the eye and chemical burns to the cornea.

SKIN: Prolonged or repeated contact can result in the absorption of potentially harmful amounts of material. Single exposure may cause local discomfort or pain, severe excess redness and swelling, tissue destruction, fissures, ulceration and possibly bleeding into the injured area.

INGESTION: Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, resulting in lung injury. Causes severe irritation or chemical burns of the mouth, throat, esophagus, and stomach, with pain or discomfort in the mouth, throat, chest and abdomen, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, dizziness, drowsiness, thirst, faintness, weakness, circulatory collapse and coma.

INHALATION: May cause irritation of the respiratory tract, experienced as nasal discomfort and discharge, coughing and possibly accompanied by chest pain. Prolonged overexposure may cause injury to the respiratory tract.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE

ACUTE TOXICITY: Repeated overexposure may cause damage to kidneys and liver.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED: Skin contact may aggravate an existing dermatitis.

Inhalation of material may aggravate asthma and inflammatory or fibrotic pulmonary disease.

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	Wt. %	CAS
Ethanol, 2-amino-	20 - 33	141-43-5
Benzenesulfonic acid, dodecyl-	20 - 33	27176-87-0
Water	< 5	7732-18-5

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

EYES: Hold eyelids apart and flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention without delay, preferably from an ophthalmologist.

SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Wash affected area with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention. Launder clothing before reuse.

INGESTION: Do not give liquids if victim is unconscious or drowsy. Otherwise, give 2 glasses of water (16 oz.). Induce vomiting as directed by medical personnel. Keep victim's head below hips while vomiting. Get medical attention immediately.

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Seek immediate medical attention.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN: There is no specific antidote. Treatment of overexposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. The hazards of this material are due mainly to its severely irritant properties on skin and mucosal surfaces. Due to the irritant nature of the material, the stomach should be evacuated carefully in cases of poisoning by swallowing.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASHPOINT AND METHOD: (205°F) to (300°F) TAG CC

FLAMMABLE LIMITS: 0 to 0

Notes: Not determined.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Apply alcohol-type or all-purpose type foam by manufacturer's recommended techniques for large fires. Use carbon dioxide or dry chemical media for small fires.

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: Oxides of carbon and nitrogen. Carbon monoxide is highly toxic if inhaled; carbon dioxide in sufficient concentrations can act as an asphyxiant. Acute overexposure to the products of combustion may result in irritation of the respiratory tract.

FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Clear fire area of unprotected personnel. Fire fighters should wear self contained breathing apparatus and other recommended protective equipment. Do not direct a solid stream of water or foam into burning molten material; this may cause spattering and spread the fire.

FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT: Firefighters should wear proper protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece in positive pressure mode.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: During fire, oxides of nitrogen may be evolved.

Contact with most metals causes formation of flammable and explosive hydrogen gas.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

GENERAL PROCEDURES: Avoid breathing vapor. Remove all sources of ignition and provide ventilation. Wear protective clothing as given in section 8. Dike area to contain spill. Take precautions as necessary to prevent contamination of ground and surface waters. Recover spilled material with absorbent, such as sawdust or vermiculite, and sweep into closed containers for disposal using non-sparking equipment. Do not flush to sewer. If area of spill is porous, remove as much contaminated earth and gravel, etc. as necessary and place in closed containers for proper disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

GENERAL PROCEDURES: Do not add nitrites or other nitrosating agents. A nitrosamine, which may cause cancer, may be formed. Minimum feasible handling temperatures should be maintained. Storage: Periods of exposure to high temperatures should be minimized. Store above 64 F (18 C) to prevent crystallization.

STORAGE: Store in a cool dry place.

COMMENTS: KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN! Empty containers retain product residue and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize or expose such containers to heat or flame.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE GUIDELINES

OSHA HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS (29 CFR1910.1200)							
		EXPOSURE LIMITS					
		OSHA PEL		ACGIH TLV		SupplierOEL	
Chemical Name		ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³
Ethanol, 2-amino-	TWA	3 ppm ^[1]	6 mg/m ³ ^[1]	3 ppm	7.5 mg/m ³	NL ppm	NL mg/m ³
	STEL	NL ppm	mg/m ³	6 ppm	15 mg/m ³	NL ppm	NL mg/m ³
Benzenesulfonic acid, dodecyl-	TWA	NL ppm ^[1]	NL mg/m ³ ^[1]	NL ppm	NL mg/m ³	NL ppm	NL mg/m ³
	STEL	NL ppm	NL mg/m ³	NL ppm	NL mg/m ³	NL ppm	NL mg/m ³

OSHA TABLE COMMENTS:

1. NL = Not Listed

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower. Process hazard: Sudden release of hot organic chemical vapor or mists from processes equipment operating at elevated temperature and pressure, or sudden ingress of air into hot equipment under a vacuum, may result in ignitions without the presence of obvious ignition sources. Published "autoignition" or "ignition" temperature values cannot be treated as safe operation temperatures in chemical processes without analysis of the actual process conditions. Any use of this product in elevated-temperature processes should be thoroughly evaluated to establish and maintain safe operating conditions.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

EYES AND FACE: Use chemical splash goggles and face shield (ANSI Z87.1 or approved equivalent), unless a full face piece respirator is worn. Do not wear contact lenses.

SKIN: Wear resistant gloves (consult your safety equipment supplier). To prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact, wear impervious clothing and boots.

RESPIRATORY: Use self-contained breathing apparatus in high vapor concentrations. Follow OSHA respirator regulations (29 CFR 1910.134).

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING: Wear impervious protective clothing, including boots, gloves, lab coat, apron or coveralls, as appropriate, to prevent skin contact.

WORK HYGIENIC PRACTICES: Use good personal hygiene when handling this product. Wash hands after use, before eating, drinking, smoking, or using the toilet.

OTHER USE PRECAUTIONS: Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL STATE: Liquid

ODOR: Mild ammoniacal.

COLOR: Colorless, clear to pale amber liquid.

pH: < 2

Notes: Lowest pH of any layer.

VAPOR PRESSURE: Not Determined

VAPOR DENSITY: Heavier than air.

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Soluble

EVAPORATION RATE: Less than 1 (n-Butyl Acetate = 1)

DENSITY: ~ 8.605

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: > 1.000 at 20°C

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABLE: Yes

STABILITY: Avoid temperatures above 250 degrees C. May undergo self-sustaining thermal decomposition.

POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: None identified.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Oxides of carbon and nitrogen. Carbon monoxide is highly toxic if inhaled; carbon dioxide in sufficient concentrations can act as an asphyxiant. Acute overexposures to the products of combustion may result in irritation of the respiratory tract.

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS: Strong oxidizing agents, strong acids, strong bases, aldehydes, ketones, acrylates, organic anhydrides, organic halides, formates, lactones, oxalates.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ACUTE

INHALATION LC₅₀:

Notes: Significant laboratory data with possible relevance to human health hazard evaluation: Inhalation studies of monoethanolamine (MEA) in laboratory animals produced effects which suggest possible injury to the nervous system.

REPRODUCTIVE EFFECTS: A laboratory study suggests that rats given high doses of MEA by gavage produced increased embryofetal death, growth retardation and some malformations (hydronephrosis/hydroureter). Due to the high doses used and other technical deficiencies, the validity of this study is somewhat questionable. There is evidence that no embryofetotoxicity or teratogenicity was produced in rats or rabbits when MEA was administered by skin contact, a more relevant route of potential human exposure.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION: When released into the soil, this material may leach into groundwater.

AQUATIC TOXICITY (ACUTE): Monoethanolamine is toxic to aquatic life at relatively low concentrations in water. Laboratory tests indicate the Monoethanolamine is rapidly biodegraded at very low concentrations (about 10 ppm) in water. However, a large spill might be detrimental to aquatic life.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

DISPOSAL METHOD: The preferred options for disposal are to send to licensed reclaimers, or to permitted incinerators. Any disposal practice must be in compliance with federal, state, and local regulations. Do not dump into sewers, ground, or any body of water.

EMPTY CONTAINER: KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN! Empty containers retain product residue and can be dangerous.

RCRA/EPA WASTE INFORMATION: Chemical waste generators must determine whether a discarded chemical is classified as a hazardous waste. US EPA guidelines for the classification determination are listed in 40 CFR. Additionally, waste generators must consult state and local hazardous waste regulations to ensure complete and accurate classification.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT (DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION)

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Corrosive Liquid, Acidic, Inorganic, N.O.S.

TECHNICAL NAME: (Dodecylbenzene Sulfonic Acid)

PRIMARY HAZARD CLASS/DIVISION: 8

UN/NA NUMBER: UN 2491

PACKING GROUP: III

NAERG: 153

REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ) UNDER CERCLA: 100

LABEL: Corrosive liquid

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

UNITED STATES

SARA TITLE III (SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT)

311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES: This product should be reported as an immediate (acute) health hazard, and a delayed (chronic) health hazard.

FIRE: No **PRESSURE GENERATING:** No **REACTIVITY:** No **ACUTE:** Yes
CHRONIC: Yes

313 REPORTABLE INGREDIENTS: Monoethanolamine (CAS 141-43-5) is listed.

302/304 EMERGENCY PLANNING

EMERGENCY PLAN: To the best of our knowledge, this product is not listed as an extremely hazardous substance.

CERCLA (COMPREHENSIVE RESPONSE, COMPENSATION, AND LIABILITY ACT)

CERCLA RQ: 100 lbs.

TSCA (TOXIC SUBSTANCE CONTROL ACT)

TSCA REGULATORY: All ingredients are on the TSCA inventory or are not required to be listed on the TSCA inventory.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

PREPARED BY: P. Rodabaugh

REVISION SUMMARY: New MSDS

HMIS RATING

HEALTH:	☐	3
FLAMMABILITY:	☐	1
PHYSICAL HAZARD:	☐	1
PERSONAL PROTECTION:	X	

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