

Material Data Safety Sheet

ACID STAINS

Date: 8/24/2011

Section I- Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product/Chemical Name: Deep Stain

CAS Number: Mixture

Manufacturer: Eagle IFP. Co.
505 Cave Rd.
Nashville, TN 37210

Phone: 615-872-2710

Fax: 615-872-9052

www.eaglesealer.com

HMIS

Health	3	Serious
Flammability	0	Minimal
Reactivity	2	Moderate
Precaution:	G	

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER: In the event of an emergency call INFOTRAC 1-800-535-5035

****Emergency Overview****

ACID STAIN

- Has a chlorine odor
- Is corrosive (D002)
- Is non-combustible

Section II - Composition / Information on Ingredients

<u>Ingredient Name</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>% Wt</u>
Hydrochloric Acid	7647-01-0	<25
Manganese Chloride	13446-34-9	<25
Sodium dichromate dihydrate	7789-12-0	<25
Ferric chloride, hexahydrate	10025-77-1	<25
Copper (II) Chloride Dihydrate	10125-13-0	<25

	<u>OSHA TLV</u>	<u>ACGIH TLV</u>
Hydrochloric acid:	5 ppm.	5 ppm
Manganese Chloride	5 mg/m ³	0.2 mg/m ³
Sodium Dichromate	0.005 mg/m ³	0.05 mg/m ³
Ferric Chloride	1 mg/m ³	1 mg/m ³
Copper (II) Chloride	1 mg/m ³	1 mg/m ³

Section III – Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical Appearance: colored liquid

Odor: Chlorine odor

Vapor Pressure: H₂O

Vapor Density: Equal to water

Specific Gravity (H₂O=1, at 4 °C): 1.0-2.0

Water Solubility: 100%

Material VOC: 0 g/L

Boiling Point: 215 °F (102 °C)

Freezing/Melting Point: Not Determined

pH: <4

Section IV – Fire-Fighting Measures

Flash Point: N/A

LEL: Not Determined

UEL: Not Determined

Flammability: Non-flammable

Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, foam or CO₂

Unusual Fire or Explosion Hazards: Hydrogen gas may form explosive mixture in the air. At high temperatures toxic corrosive fumes of anhydrous gas may be emitted.

Hazardous Combustion Products: hydrogen chloride and oxides of copper

Fire-Fighting Instructions: Do not release runoff from fire control methods to sewers or waterways.

Fire-Fighting Equipment: Because fire may produce toxic thermal decomposition products, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in pressure-demand or positive-pressure mode.

Section V – Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Deep Stain is stable at room temperature in closed containers under normal storage and handling conditions.

Polymerization: Hazardous polymerization cannot occur under normal temperatures and pressures.

Chemical Incompatibilities: Contact with common metals, including aluminum or magnesium, may produce hydrogen which may form explosive mixtures in the air.

Condition to Avoid: Heat, open flame, reactive metals, and strong oxidizers.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Thermal oxidative decomposition of Deep Stain can produce toxic and hazardous gases including fumes of hydrogen chloride and oxides of copper.

Section VI – Health Hazard Information

Potential Health Effects

Primary Entry Routes: Inhalation, skin

Target Organs: None Known

Acute Effects

Inhalation: Burning sensation in the throat, coughing and choking

Eye: May cause severe irritation, impairment and permanent damage

Skin: Severe irritation, inflammation, ulceration, necrosis and burns with permanent damage.

Ingestion: Burns of the mouth, throat, esophagus and stomach with consequent pain, uneasiness, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, chills and intense thirst.

Carcinogenicity: IARC, NTP, and OSHA do not list Deep Stain as a carcinogen.

Medical Conditions Aggravated: Inhalation of fumes may aggravate existing lung problems.

Emergency and First Aid Procedures

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. Administer artificial respiration if necessary. Call a physician.

Eye Contact: Flush with water for 20 minutes lifting upper and lower eyelids occasionally. Continue irrigation with normal saline until pH returns to normal. Call a physician.

Skin Contact: Remove contaminated clothing and rinse the affected area for at least 20 minutes. Thoroughly wash with soap and water until no evidence of the chemical remains. For chemical burns, cover with proper dressing and bandage. Call a physician.

Ingestion: Drink large amounts of water or milk to dilute the acids. If vomiting persists, take fluids repeatedly. Ingested acid must be diluted 100:1 to render harmless to tissues.

After first aid, get appropriate in-plant, paramedic, or community medical support.

Spill/Leak Procedures

Small Spills: Spills may be absorbed using cement powder or fly ash and shoveled into containers. Neutralize spills with lime, sodium bicarbonate or crushed limestone and prevent runoff. Notify proper authorities if runoff should occur.

Large Spill Containment: For large spills, dike far ahead of liquid spill for later disposal. Do not release into sewers or waterways.

Cleanup: Spills may be absorbed using cement powder or fly ash and shoveled into containers. Neutralize spills with lime, sodium bicarbonate or crushed limestone and prevent runoff. Notify proper authorities if runoff should occur.

Regulatory Requirements: Follow applicable OSHA regulations (29 CFR 1910.120).

Disposal Regulatory Requirements: Follow applicable Federal, state, and local regulations.

Container Cleaning and Disposal: Containers must not be washed out or used for other purposes. Do not weld or flame cut empty containers.

Section VII – Regulatory information

RCRA Hazardous Waste Number (40 CFR 261.33): Possibly D002

RCRA Hazardous Waste Classification (40 CFR 261.22): Corrosive (pH < 2 or > 12.5)

<u>Component</u>	<u>CAS#</u>	<u>SARA 313</u>	<u>SARA311/312</u>	<u>RQ</u>	<u>TPO</u>
Hydrochloric Acid	7647-01-0	Yes	Yes	5000	500
Manganese Chloride	13446-34-9	Yes	Yes	No	No
Sodium Dichromate	7789-12-0	Yes	Yes	10	No
Ferric Chloride	10025-77-1	No	Yes	No	No
Copper (II) Chloride	10125-13-0	Yes	Yes	No	No

State Regulations: Consult individual state agency for further information.

Section VIII – Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Ventilation: Provide general or local exhaust ventilation systems to maintain airborne concentrations below OSHA PELs (Sec. 2). Local exhaust ventilation is preferred because it prevents contaminant dispersion into the work area by controlling it at its source.

Respiratory Protection: Seek professional advice prior to respirator selection and use. Follow OSHA respirator regulations (29 CFR 1910.134) and, if necessary, wear an OSHA/NIOSH approved respirator. Select respirator based on its suitability to provide adequate worker protection for given working conditions, level of airborne contaminations, and presence of sufficient oxygen. For emergency or non-routine operations (cleaning spills, reactor vessels, or storage tanks), wear an SCBA.

Protective Clothing/Equipment: Wear chemically protective gloves, boots, aprons, and gauntlets to prevent prolonged or repeated skin contact. Wear protective eyeglasses or chemical safety goggles, per OSHA eye and face protection regulations (29 CFR 1910.133). Contact lenses are not eye protective devices. Appropriate eye protection must be worn instead of, or in conjunction with contact lenses.

Safety Stations: Make emergency eyewash stations, safety/quick drench showers, and washing facilities available in work area.

Contaminated Equipment: Separate contaminated work clothes from street clothes. Launder before reuse. Remove this material from your shoes and clean personal protective equipment.

Comments: Never eat, drink, or smoke in work areas. Practice good personal hygiene after using this material, especially before eating, drinking, smoking, using the toilet, or applying cosmetics.

Section IX – Special Precautions and Comments

Handling Precautions: Keep away from all ignition sources (heat, flame, sparks and strong oxidizers). Use only in well ventilated areas.

Storage Requirements: Store in safety containers.

DOT: Corrosive liquid, acidic, inorganic, n.o.s. (Hydrochloric acid), 8, UN3264, PGIII

Disclaimer: The information contained herein is based on data considered accurate. However, no warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of these data or the results to be obtained from the user thereof.