

Material Safety Data Sheet

SECTION 1 – CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY INFORMATION

Product Name: Alumafloc IL

Part Number: none

Chemical Family: Anionic polymer

Manufacturer's Name: Siemens Industry, Inc. - Water Technologies Business Unit

Address: 181 Thorn Hill Road, Warrendale, PA 15086

Product/Technical Information Phone Number: (724) 772-0044

Medical/Handling Emergency Phone Number: CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300

Transportation Emergency Phone Number: CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300

Issue Date: August 2000

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SECTION 2 – COMPOSITION INFORMATION

<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>Percent by Weight</u>	<u>CAS#</u>
Petroleum Distillate proprietary		64742-47-8
Anionic polymer proprietary		25987-30-8

The remaining ingredients of Alumafloc IL are considered to be trade secrets under provisions of 29 CFR 1910.1200, OSHA Hazard Communication Standard.

SECTION 3 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Appearance & Odor: Milky white liquid with slight organic odor.

Emergency Overview:

- ◆ Inhalation of Petroleum distillates causes dizziness, drowsiness, headache, nausea and throat irritation.
- ◆ Skin and eye contact may cause irritation and ingestion may cause gastrointestinal irritation with nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.
- ◆ Aspiration hazard!
- ◆ Combustible liquid.

Fire & Explosion Hazards: This material is not normally combustible, however if water content is lost due to heat (as in a fire), this material may release flammable vapors when exposed to high temperatures. When mixed with air and exposed to ignition source, vapors can burn if open or explode if confined. May be very slippery when spilled and/or mixed with water.

Primary Route(s) of Exposure: inhalation of vapors, skin and eye contact

Inhalation – Acute Effects: Petroleum distillates normally enter the body via inhalation of vapors. Overexposure to petroleum distillates may cause dizziness, drowsiness, headache and nausea and throat irritation. The vapors of petroleum distillates are mild narcotics and mucous membrane irritants.

Skin Contact – Acute Effects: This material may be a skin irritant, especially after prolonged or repeated contact, and may be absorbed through the skin.

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Eye Contact – Acute Effects: Exposure to petroleum distillates may cause eye irritation.

Ingestion – Acute Effects: Aspiration hazard. May cause gastrointestinal irritation with nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Aspiration of material into the lungs may cause chemical pneumonitis, which may be fatal.

SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation First Aid: Remove affected person from area to fresh air and provide oxygen if breathing is difficult. Give artificial respiration ONLY if breathing has stopped and give CPR ONLY if there is no breathing and no pulse. Obtain medical attention.

Skin Contact First Aid: Immediately remove clothing from affected area and wash skin for 15 minutes with flowing water and soap. Clothing should be discarded or washed before reuse. Obtain medical assistance if irritation develops. DO NOT instruct person to neutralize affected skin area.

Eye Contact First Aid: Immediately irrigate eyes with flowing water continuously for 15 minutes while holding eyes open. Contacts should be removed before or during flushing. Seek medical assistance if irritation develops. DO NOT instruct person to neutralize.

Ingestion First Aid: If victim is alert and not convulsing rinse mouth with water and give plenty of water to drink. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, have affected person lean forward with head down to avoid breathing in of vomitus. Rinse mouth again and give more water to drink. Obtain medical attention.

Medical Conditions Aggravated: Persons with pre-existing skin disorders may be more susceptible to the effects of these agents. In persons with impaired pulmonary function, especially those with obstructive airway diseases, the breathing of petroleum distillates might cause exacerbation of symptoms due to their irritant properties.

Note to Physician: Treat patient symptomatically.

SECTION 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point/Method: >200 °F

Auto Ignition Temperature: not determined

Upper/Lower Explosion Limits: not determined

Extinguishing Media: Foam, dry chemical or CO₂ are recommended. Water spray or water fog are also acceptable, however, product will become very slippery following contact with water.

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep containers cool using a water spray.

Fire & Explosion Hazards: Material is not normally combustible, however if water content is lost due to heat (as in a fire), this material may release flammable vapors when exposed to high temperatures. When mixed with air and exposed to ignition source, vapors can burn if open or explode if confined. May be very slippery when spilled and/or mixed with water.

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Hazardous Products of Decomposition and/or Combustion: Incomplete combustion may generate carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide or oxides of nitrogen.

NFPA Ratings:

HEALTH- 1 FLAMMABILITY- 2 REACTIVITY- 0 OTHER- none

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spill/Leak Procedures: Stop leak if you can do so without risk. Remove all sources of ignition.

Cleanup: Take up with sand or other adsorbent material and place in container for later disposal. Thoroughly flood area with water only after majority of the material has been cleaned up. CAUTION: Area may become very slippery.

Regulatory Requirements: All disposal methods must be in compliance with all Federal, State, Local and Provincial laws and regulations. Regulations may vary in different locations. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility solely of the waste generator.

Disposal: DO NOT DUMP INTO ANY SEWERS, ON THE GROUND OR INTO ANY BODY OF WATER. All disposal methods must be in compliance with all Federal, State, Local and Provincial laws and regulations. Regulations may vary in different locations. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility solely of the waste generator.

SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling: Wash thoroughly after handling. Use with adequate ventilation and personal protective equipment.

Storage: Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from heat, sparks or flame. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible materials.

General Comments: Use non-sparking tools and equipment. Containers of this product may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (vapors, liquid); observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product.

SECTION 8 – PERSONAL PROTECTION/ EXPOSURE CONTROL

Respiratory Protection: Not required unless product is heated

Skin Protection: Wear appropriate protective gloves to prevent skin exposure.

Eye Protection: Wear chemical safety goggles.

Ventilation Protection: Mechanical ventilation should be adequate.

Other Protection: Safety showers, with quick opening valves which stay open, and eye

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wash fountains, or other means of washing the eyes with a gentle flow of cool to tepid tap water, should be readily available in all areas where this material is handled or stored. Water should be supplied through insulated and heat-traced lines to prevent freeze-ups in cold weather.

Exposure Limits:

Exposure limits have not been developed.

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance & Odor: Milky white liquid with slight organic odor.

Vapor Pressure: ~0.13

Vapor Density (Air=1): ~6.3

Boiling Point: 212 °F

Melting Point: ND

Specific Gravity: 1.00 - 1.05

Solubility in Water: ~5 g/l

Volatile Percentage: ND

pH: ND

Flash Point/method: >200 °F

Auto Ignition Temperature: ND

Upper/Lower Explosion Limits: ND

Other: ND

*ND=Not determined

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable under normal temperatures and pressures.

Incompatibilities: Aluminum, iron, copper metal, and oxidizing agents.

Polymerization: Will not occur.

Decomposition: Incomplete combustion may generate carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide or oxides of nitrogen.

Conditions to Avoid: Heat, sparks, open flame and incompatible materials.

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Inhalation – Acute: Overexposure to petroleum distillates may cause dizziness, drowsiness, headache and nausea and throat irritation. The vapors of petroleum distillates are mild narcotics and mucous membrane irritants. There have been few toxicologic studies, either on animals or man. While 4000 to 7000 ppm are tolerated for 1 hour by human subjects, symptoms of narcosis, such as dizziness and drowsiness, occur at those concentrations. Continuing exposure may produce signs of inebriation, followed by headache or nausea. Exposure at 10,000 to 20,000 ppm is regarded as immediately hazardous to life. The higher boiling fractions may produce irritation of the eyes, nose and throat in addition to symptoms of mild narcosis.

Inhalation – Chronic: No chronic systemic effects have been reported from widespread industrial use. If benzene is present in the distillate, however, the hazard of both acute and

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chronic poisoning is increased; the presence of elevated phenol in the urine is indicative of benzene exposure.

Skin Contact – Acute: Overexposure to petroleum distillates may cause skin irritation. May be absorbed through the skin.

Skin Contact – Chronic: Prolonged overexposure may cause drying, defatting, dermatitis and cracking of the skin.

Eye Contact – Acute: Overexposure to petroleum distillates may cause eye irritation.

Ingestion – Acute: Aspiration hazard. May cause gastrointestinal irritation with nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Aspiration of material into the lungs may cause chemical pneumonitis, which may be fatal.

Ingestion – Chronic: There are no known chronic ingestion effects.

Carcinogenicity/Mutagenicity: There are no known carcinogenic/mutagenic effects.

Reproductive Effects: There are no known reproductive effects.

Neurotoxicity: There are no known neurotoxic effects.

Other Effects: There are no other known toxic effects.

Target Organs: Persons with pre-existing skin disorders may be more susceptible to the effects of these agents. In persons with impaired pulmonary function, especially those with obstructive airway diseases, the breathing of petroleum distillates might cause exacerbation of symptoms due to their irritant properties.

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

There are no known ecological effects.

SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Spill/Leak Procedures: Material that cannot be used or chemically reprocessed and empty containers should be disposed of in accordance with all applicable regulations. Product containers should be thoroughly emptied before disposal.

Regulatory Requirements: Generators of waste material are required to evaluate all waste for compliance with RCRA and any local disposal procedures and regulations. NOTE: State and local regulations may be more stringent than federal regulations.

Disposal: Generators of waste material are required to evaluate all waste for compliance with RCRA and any local disposal procedures and regulations. NOTE: State and local regulations may be more stringent than federal regulations.

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SECTION 14 – TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

DOT Shipping Description: Not regulated by D.O.T.

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

CERCLA SECTION 103 (40CFR302.4): no RQ: none

SARA SECTION 302 (40CFR355.30): no

SARA SECTION 304 (40CFR355.40): no

SARA SECTION 313 (40CFR372.65): no

SARA HAZARD CATEGORIES, SARA SECTIONS 311/312 (40CFR370.21):

ACUTE: yes

CHRONIC: yes

FIRE: yes

REACTIVE: no

SUDDEN RELEASE: no

OSHA PROCESS SAFETY (29CFR1910.119): no

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65: no

SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

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. It is the buyer's responsibility to ensure that its activities comply with federal, state, provincial and local laws.

Revision Indicator: April 2011, Revised Section 1 (Updated manufacturer's name)