

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET: RESCUE DRAIN

Section I - General Information

(000000-000000- - 5988)
Date of Issue:
8/8/2007 12:00:00 AM
Chemical Name & Synonyms:
N/A
Chemical Family:
Alkaline blend
Manufacturer Name:
CHEMSEARCH DIV. OF NCH CORP.
Manufacturer Address:
BOX 152170
IRVING, TX 75015
Prepared By:
M MCDOWELL/CHEMIST

Supercedes:
9/4/2003 12:00:00 AM
Trade Name & Synonyms:
RESCUE DRAIN
Formula is a mixture: [✓]

Product Code Number: M066
Emergency Phone Number: 800-424-9300

Section II - Hazardous Ingredients

THE HAZARDS PRESENTED BELOW ARE THOSE OF THE INDIVIDUAL COMPONENTS

Chemical Name (Ingredients)	Hazard	TLV	PEL	STEL	CAS #
SODIUM HYDROXIDE	CORROSIVE	N/E 1	2 mg/m3\$ 2	2 mg/m3\$ 1	1310-73-2
SODIUM SULFATE	IRRITANT	N/E 1	5 mg/m3 #2	N/E	7757-82-6
SODIUM BISULFATE	IRRITANT	N/E 1	5 mg/m3 #2	N/E	7681-38-1
MONOSODIUM PHOSPHATE ANHYDROUS	IRRITANT	N/E 1	5 mg/m3 #2	N/E	7558-80-7
SODIUM CHLORIDE	IRRITANT	N/E 1	5 mg/m3 #2	N/E	7647-14-5
# PNOR					
\$ CEILING LIMIT					

Section III - Physical Data

Boiling Point (°F):N/A
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg):<0.1
Vapor Density (Air=1):5.8
pH @ 100% :14 @ 10%
% Volatile by Volume:2
H₂O Solubility:Appreciable
Specific Gravity (H₂O=1):1.08
Color:Light yellow
Odor:Citrus
Clarity:Opaque
Evaporation Rate (BuAc=1):0
Viscosity:Granules

Section IV - Fire and Explosion Hazard

Flash Point:Non-flam
Flammable Limits:Hydrogen gas
LEL: 4%
Method Used: N/A
UEL: 75%
Aerosol Level (NFPA 30B): N/A

Extinguishing Media:			
[] Foam	[] Alcohol Foam	[] CO2	
[✓] Dry Chemical	[] Water Spray	[✓] Other	

NFPA 704 Hazard Rating:	
4-Extreme	Health: 3
3-High	Flammability: 1
2-Moderate	Instability: 1
1-Slight	Special: W*
0-Insignificant	

Special Fire Fighting Procedures:

Firefighters should wear a self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective gear. Do not use water to extinguish fires where this product is involved as water will cause a violent or explosive reaction. Contain fires with dry sand by creating a ring using non-sparking equipment.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:

Prolonged contact with reactive metals, such as Aluminum, Copper, Brass, Bronze, Chromium, Magnesium, Tin, Zinc, and alloys, can cause the formation of flammable Hydrogen Gas which can form an explosive mixture with air.

Section V - Health and Hazard Data

Threshold Limit Value:
2 mg/m³ as ceiling limit for Sodium Hydroxide.

Effects of Overexposure:

Acute: (Short Term Exposure)

This product may react with materials in the sewer to form potentially hazardous gases. Violent eruptions, harmful gases, or corrosive splashback can result.
EYE CONTACT: Corrosive. Causes burns, corneal damage, and possible blindness.
SKIN CONTACT: Corrosive. Causes burns and possible deep ulcerations or scarring.
INHALATION: Causes burns to the respiratory tract, nose, mouth, and throat with discomfort, nasal discharge, sneezing, coughing, rapid heartbeat, and chest pain. Inhalation of mist or vapors may cause chemical pneumonitis which can cause damage and may be fatal.
INGESTION: Corrosive. Causes burns to the mouth, throat, esophagus, and stomach with nausea and pain. Symptoms may include vomiting of blood. Blood loss through damaged tissue can lead to low blood pressure and shock, and may be fatal.

Chronic: (Long Term Exposure)

May cause bronchopneumonia, chemical pneumonitis, pulmonary edema, delayed scarring of the airway, and other affected organs.
Medical conditions aggravated by exposure are pre-existing respiratory and skin conditions such as asthma, emphysema, and dermatitis.
TARGET ORGANS: None Known. There is no primary route of entry into the body. The primary routes of exposure are skin and eye contact.

Primary Routes of Entry		
[] Inhalation	[] Ingestion	[] Absorption

Emergency First Aid Procedures:

Inhalation:
If dust is inhaled, remove from the area to fresh air. Have the person blow their nose to remove the substance from the nasal passages and keep from inhaling further. If not breathing, clear the airway and start mouth-to-mouth artificial respiration. Get immediate medical attention.

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Eye Contact:

Immediately rinse the eyes with water. Remove any contact lenses and continue flushing for at least 15 minutes. Hold the eyelids apart to ensure rinsing of the entire surface of the eyes and lids with water. Get immediate medical attention.

Skin Contact:

Immediately remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wipe away material with a cloth. Flush thoroughly with large amounts of water for at least 20 to 30 minutes. Get immediate medical attention. Discard clothing and shoes.

Ingestion:

Give 3 to 4 glasses of water, but DO NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, give fluids again. Get immediate medical attention. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person.

Notes to Physician:

Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. Measures against circulatory shock, respiratory depression, and convulsions may be needed.

Section VI - Toxicity Information

Product Contains Chemicals Listed as Carcinogen or Potential Carcinogen By:				
☐ IARC	☐ NTP	☐ OSHA	☐ ACGIH	☐ Other

VOC content: 0.6% by weight; 6.5 g/L

SODIUM HYDROXIDE
ORL-RAT LD₅₀: 40 mg/kg 4.
SKN-RBT LD₅₀: 220 mg/kg 4.
SKN-RBT TCL₅₀: 25 pph 3.
SKN-RBT SDT: 500 mg/24h severe 3.
EYE-RBT SDT: 1 mg/24h severe 3.

SODIUM SULFATE
ORL-RAT LD₅₀: 5989 mg/kg 4.

SODIUM BISULFATE
ORL-RAT LD₅₀: 2800 mg/kg 3.

MONOSODIUM PHOSPHATE ANHYDROUS
ORL-RAT LD₅₀: 7100 mg/kg 3.
SKN-RBT LD₅₀: >7940 mg/kg 3.
EYE-HMN SDT: 50 mg/mild 4.
EYE-RBT SDT: 150 mg/mild 4.

SODIUM CHLORIDE
IHL-RAT LC₅₀: >42 gm/m3/1h 3.
ORL-RAT LD₅₀: 3000 mg/kg 3.
SKN-RBT LD₅₀: >10 gm/kg 3.
SKN-RBT SDT: 500 mg/24h mild 3.
EYE-RBT SDT: 100 mg/24h moderate 3.

Section VII - Reactivity Data

Stability ☒ Stable ☐ Unstable Conditions to Avoid: Heat generation including ignition may occur if product is exposed to water. Avoid moisture as an exothermic reaction may occur.	Hazardous Polymerization ☒ Will not occur ☐ May occur Conditions to Avoid: N/A
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Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid):
This product may react with materials in the sewer to form potentially hazardous gases. Violent eruptions, harmful gases, or corrosive splashback can result. Strong oxidizing agents such as chlorine bleach and concentrated hydrogen peroxide; reducing agents, aldehydes, carbides, strong acids, carbon tetrachloride, chlorinated or fluorinated hydrocarbons, cyanides, leather, organic halogen or nitro compounds, sulfides, water, and wool. Prolonged contact with reactive metals, such as aluminum, brass, bronze, chromium, magnesium, tin, zinc, and alloys, can cause the formation of flammable hydrogen gas which can form an explosive mixture with air. Hazardous carbon monoxide gas can form upon contact with reducing sugars, food, and beverage products.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:
Oxides of Sulfur and Carbon; explosive Hydrogen gas.

Section VIII - Spill Or Leak Procedures

Steps to be Taken if Material is Released or Spilled:
Eliminate ignition sources of electrical, static or frictional sparks. Ventilate the contaminated area and avoid creating dusty conditions. Wear appropriate protective clothing. Transfer solid using non-sparking equipment into a properly labeled container for reuse or disposal. Once all material has been removed, if necessary wash area with water and pick up wash water for disposal. Prevent product from contaminating soil or from entering sewage and drainage systems and bodies of water.

Waste Disposal Method(s):
Dispose of in accordance with all Federal, state, and local regulations.

Neutralizing Agent:
Use dilute acids such as Hydrochloric Acid or vinegar. Add cautiously while mixing. Wear appropriate protective clothing.

Section IX - Special Protection Information

Required Ventilation:
Local ventilation is recommended to control exposure from operations that can generate dusty conditions. Local ventilation is preferred, because it prevents dispersion into work areas by controlling it at its source.

Respiratory Protection:
Respirators should be selected by and used under the direction of a trained health and safety professional following requirements found in OSHA's respirator standard (29 CFR 1910.134) and ANSI's standard for respiratory protection (Z88.2-1992). Wear a NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator with a dust cartridge filter if exposure can exceed TLV/PEL. For <10X PEL, use an N95 quarter or half mask respirator; <50X PEL, use a full face respirator equipped with N95 filters; <200X PEL, use a powered air purifying respirator (positive pressure) with N95 filters; >200X PEL, use a full face, type C supplied air respirator (continuous flow mode).

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Glove Protection:

Neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves should be worn. Ensure compliance with OSHA’s personal protective equipment (PPE) standard for hand protection. 29 CFR 1910.138.

Eye Protection:

Chemical goggles and a face shield should be worn when handling. Ensure compliance with OSHA’s Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) standard for eye and face protection. 29 CFR 1910.133.

Other Protection:

Wear protective clothing when handling. A safety shower and an eyewash station should be available.

Section X - Storage and Handling Information

Storage Temperature	Storage Conditions
Max: 120°F Min: 35°F	☒ Indoors ☐ Outdoors ☐ Heated ☐ Refrigerated

Precautions to be Taken in Handling and Storing:

Always store material in its original container. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Avoid creating dusty conditions. Seal open containers immediately. Empty containers may contain product residues which may exhibit the hazards of the product. Keep away from damp conditions as an exothermic reaction can occur.

Other Precautions:

Keep out of reach of children. Read the entire label before using the product. Follow the label directions.

Section XI - Regulatory Information

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Upper % Limit
None.		

Those Ingredients listed above are subject to the reporting requirements of 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR part 372.

Please call 1-800-527-9919 for additional information if you are a California customer. This MSDS is not intended for users in the state of California.

Section XII - References

- 1. Threshold Limit Values for chemical substances and physical agents and biological exposure indices, ACGIH, 2007.
 - 2. OSHA PEL.
 - 3. Vendor’s MSDS.
 - 4. Registry of toxic effects of chemical substances, CCINFOWeb, 2007.
 - 5. European Chemical Substances Information System (ESIS), International Uniform Chemical Information Database (IUCLID) Chemical Data Sheets.
- All the components of this product are in compliance with the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) and are either listed on the TSCA inventory or otherwise exempted from listing.

IRR: Irritant, OSHA: Occupational Safety & Health Administration, IARC: International Agency for the Research on Cancer, TOX: Toxic, NFPA: National Fire Protection Association, ppm: Parts Per Million, UEL: Upper Explosion Limit, STEL: Short-term Exposure Limit, SKN: Skin, IHL: Inhalation, COMB: Combustible, CORR: Corrosive, MUT: Mutagenic, CARC: Carcinogenic, N/A: Not Applicable, TLV: Threshold Limit Value, N/E: Not Established, ORL: Oral, FLAM: Flammable, ASPHYX: Asphyxiant, C.O.C.: Cleveland Open Cup, PNOR: Particles Not Otherwise Regulated, LEL: Lower Explosion Limit, mg/L: Milligrams per Liter, PNOS: Particles Not Otherwise Specified, g/L: Grams per Liter, FMCC: Pensky-Martin Closed Cup, NTP: National Toxicology Program, ug/L: Micrograms per Liter, TCC: Tagliabue Closed Cup, SEV: Severe, RBT: Rabbit, INV: Intravenous, ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit, MOD: Moderate, IPT: Intraperitoneal, gm/kg: Grams per Kilogram, C.C.C.: Cleveland Closed Cup, HMN: Human, mg/m3: Milligrams per Cubic Meter, mg/kg: Milligrams per Kilogram, VOC: Volatile Organic Compound, SDT: Standard Draize Test, MSE: Mouse, GPG: Guinea Pig.
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