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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
Aerosol Nu-Brite

I - PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Company Name: Nu-Calgon Wholesaler, Inc.
Address: 2008 Altom Court, St. Louis, MO 63146-4151
Product Name: Aerosol Nu-Brite
Synonyms: Alkaline cleaner/degreaser

Tel No: (314) 469-7000, (800) 554-5499
CHEMTREC: (800) 424-9300
Product Number: 4291-18

II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS OF MIXTURES

<u>MATERIAL</u>	<u>CAS#</u>	<u>% By Wt</u>	<u>TLV</u>	<u>PEL</u>
Caustic Soda, 50%	1310-73-2	10-20		2mg/m3
monoethanolamine	141-43-5	1-5		3 ppm
liquefied petroleum gas**	98476-85-7	1-10		1000 ppm

**2500 ppm ACGIH Exposure Limits

All ingredients are TSCA listed.

III - PHYSICAL DATA

Vapor Pressure: 50 psi	Vapor Density (Air=1) 60-90° F: 1.55
Evaporation Rate: < ether	VOC Content (% by wt.): Not determined
Solubility in H ₂ O: Partial	pH @ Solution: N
Freezing Point °F: Not determined	pH as Distributed: 13
Boiling Point °F: Not determined	Appearance: aerosol spray
Specific Gravity H ₂ O=1 @25° C: 1.10 (concentrate)	Odor: chemical fragrance

IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION

Flash Point F: Not determined Flammable Limits: LEL 10.8%UEL 9.5%

Extinguishing Media: Water fog or fine spray. Carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam, alcohol-resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred if available. General purpose synthetic foams (includingAFFF) or protein foams may function but much less effectively.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire area and deny unnecessary entry.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Material is highly volatile and readily gives off vapors which may travel along the ground and be ignitedpilot lights, flames, sparks, heaters, smoking, electric motors, static discharges or other ignition source distant from the handling point.

V - REACTIVITY DATA

Stability - Conditions to avoid: Stable under normal conditions - Keep away from heat, sparks and open flames.

Incompatibility: Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents, strong alkalis and strong mineral acids. Can react with reactive metals such as aluminum, zinc, magnesium, copper, tec. to release hydrogen gas which can form explosive mixture with air.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: VBurning can produce CO and /or carbon dioxide and trace of phosgene gas

Conditions Contributing to Hazardous Polymerizations: Will not occur

VI - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE (Medical Conditions Aggravated/Target Organ Effects),

A. ACUTE (Primary Route of Exposure) EFFECTS OF OVER-EXPOSURE: Shortness of breath, dizziness, and light-headedness. Can cause eye irritation, skin irritation, dermatitis. Can cause chemical pneumonia if aspirate into lungs. EYE: Exposure can cause irreversible eye damage or injury. Gas phase not expected to cause eye irritation. Liquid phase can cause frostbite and burns. SKIN: Exposure can cause irreversible damage, burns or frostbite. INHALATION: May be harmful or fatal. May cause damage to nasal and respiratory passages. Gas is an asphyxiant and may exhibit anesthetic properties at high concentrations. INGESTION: May be harmful or fatal. Results in severe damage to mucous membranes and deep tissues.

B. SUBCHRONIC, CHRONIC, OTHER: Prolonged exposure above the OSHA permissible exposure limits (PEL) may result in kidney and liver damage.

C. MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY OVEREXPOSURE : None recognized.

VII - EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

INHALATION: Remove individual to fresh air. Give oxygen if breathing is labored. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Keep person warm and quiet. Seek medical attention.

EYES: Flush with large amounts of water for at least 20 minutes. Lift upper and lower eyelids occasionally. Get medical attention.

SKIN: Thoroughly flush exposed skin with soap and water.

INGESTION: If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Immediately drink two glasses of water. Never give anything to an unconscious person. Get medical attention.

VIII - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURE

Spill Management: Isolate spill or leak area immediately. Keep unauthorized personnel away. Ventilate area and eliminate all ignition sources. Small spills: clean up with inert materials and dispose of in accordance with all local, state and federal regulations. Large spills: not applicable due to aerosol package.

Waste Disposal Methods: Empty aerosol containers may be disposed of through normal channels. Full or partially full containers are considered hazardous waste and must be disposed of accordingly.

IX - PROTECTION INFORMATION/CONTROL MEASURES

Respiratory: Personal protective equipment is recommended for prolonged or repeated contact.

Eye Protection: Chemical splash goggles or face shield Glove: Chemical resistant gloves

Other Clothing and Equipment: As required.

Ventilation: General ventilation may be adequate for maintaining airborne concentrations below established exposure limits. If general ventilation is inadequate, supplemental local exhaust may be required. Where explosive mixture may be present, systems safe for such locations should be used. Other special precautions, such as respiratory protection, may be required if airborne concentrations cannot be reduced to below the established exposure limits.

X - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

Precautions to be taken in Handling and Storing : Keep containers tightly closed. Isolate from heat, sparks and open flames. Closed container may explode when exposed to extreme heat.

Additional Information:

NFPA

Health Hazard.....: 4

Fire Hazard.....: 3

Reactivity.....: 0

Specific Hazard....:

HMIS RATING

Health Hazard.....: 4

Fire Hazard.....: 3

Reactivity.....: 0

Personal Protection....: X (Sec. 9)

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