

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Prepared to U.S. OSHA, CMA, ANSI and Canadian WHMIS Standards

## **PART I** *What is the material and what do I need to know in an emergency?*

### 1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

**TRADE NAME (AS LABELED):** **ROCLEAN P303**  
**CHEMICAL NAME/CLASS:** Not applicable  
**SYNONYMS:** Not applicable  
**PRODUCT USE:** Water Treatment  
**SUPPLIER/MANUFACTURER'S NAME:** AVISTA TECHNOLOGIES  
**ADDRESS:** 133 North Pacific Street  
San Marcos, CA 92069  
**CHEMTREC EMERGENCY NO.:** 1-800-424-9300 (United States)  
1-703-527-3887 (International)  
**BUSINESS PHONE:** (760) 744-0536  
**DATE OF PREPARATION:** May 28, 1999: Revised October 3, 2007

### 2. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	% w/w	EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR					
			ACGIH-TLV		OSHA-PEL			OTHER mg/m <sup>3</sup>
			TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	IDLH mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Hydroxyalkanoic Acid	Proprietary	< 80	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Inorganic phosphate	Proprietary	< 15	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
EDTA Salt	Proprietary	< 10	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Water and other components which are present in less than 1 percent concentration (0.1% concentration for potential carcinogens, reproductive toxins, respiratory tract sensitizers and mutagens).		Balance	None of the other components contribute significant additional hazards at the concentration present in this product. All pertinent hazard information has been provided in this document, per the requirements of the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200), U.S. State equivalent Standards and Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Identification System Standards (CPR 4).					

NE = Not Established. C = Ceiling Limit. See Section 16 for Definitions of Terms Used.

NOTE: All WHMIS information is included; it is located in appropriate sections based on the ANSI Z400.1-1998 format.

### 3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

**EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:** This product is a white to cream-colored, corrosive solid. This product may irritate or burn contaminated tissue, depending on concentration and duration of contact. Depending on the duration of contact, over-exposures can severely irritate or cause burns to the eyes. This product is neither reactive nor flammable. Thermal decomposition of this product produces irritating vapors and toxic gases (e.g. carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide). Emergency responders must wear personal protective equipment (and have appropriate fire-extinguishing protection) suitable for the situation to which they are responding.

**SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE BY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE:** The most significant routes of occupational overexposure are inhalation and contact with skin and eyes. The symptoms of overexposure to this product are as follows:

**INHALATION:** If vapors, mists or sprays of this solution are inhaled, symptoms of exposure may include breathing difficulty, irritation of the mucus membranes, coughing, nasal congestion, and a sore throat. Damage to the tissues of the respiratory system may also occur, especially after prolonged exposures or exposures to high concentrations of this solution. Severe inhalation over-exposures can lead to chemical pneumonitis, pulmonary edema, and death. Chronic inhalation exposures may result in dental erosion and perforation of the nasal septum.



Certified to  
NSF/ANSI 60

DRINKING WATER TREATMENT ADDITIVES CLASSIFIED BY NATIONAL SANITATION FOUNDATION.® TO ANSI/NSF 60 ON OCTOBER 2007 AS STANDARD DRINKING WATER TREATMENT CHEMICAL FOR USE IN REVERSE OSMOSIS SYSTEMS.

**RoClean P303 NSF PROPRIETARY MSDS**  
**PAGE 1 OF 8**

### 3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION (Continued)

**CONTACT WITH SKIN or EYES:** Contact with the eyes will cause severe irritation, pain, reddening, watering, and possibly, blindness. Depending on the duration of skin contact, skin overexposures may cause reddening, discomfort, severe irritation, and chemical burns. Chemical burns result in blistering of the skin and possible scarring. Repeated skin-overexposures to low concentrations can result in dermatitis (inflammation and reddening of the skin). Repeated overexposure to The Hydroxyalkanoic Acid component of this product may cause sensitization; subsequent exposures to very small amounts may cause allergic reaction. Direct eye contact with the liquid can cause stinging, tearing and redness. Severe eye overexposures may cause irritation, pain, reddening, watering, and possibly, blindness.

**SKIN ABSORPTION:** Skin absorption is not a significant route of exposure for any component of this product.

**INGESTION:** Ingestion is not anticipated to be a likely route of occupational exposure to this product. If ingestion does occur, severe irritation and burns of the mouth, throat, esophagus, and other tissues of the digestive system will occur immediately upon contact. Symptoms of such over-exposure can include nausea, vomiting, diarrhea. Ingestion of large volumes of this product may be fatal.

**INJECTION:** Accidental injection of this product can cause burning, reddening, and swelling in addition to the wound.

**HEALTH EFFECTS OR RISKS FROM EXPOSURE:** An Explanation in **Lay Terms**.

**ACUTE:** This product is corrosive. Depending on the duration of contact, over-exposures can severely irritate or burn the eyes, skin, mucous membranes, and any other exposed tissue. If inhaled, irritation of the respiratory system may occur, with coughing, and difficulty breathing. Skin contact can cause blisters and scars. Eye contact can cause blindness. Severe inhalation, contact, and ingestion over-exposures may be fatal.

**CHRONIC:** Prolonged or repeated skin overexposure to this product may cause dermatitis (dry, red skin). Prolonged inhalation of the vapors may lead to dental erosion, nasal perforation, and respiratory disorders (e.g., bronchitis). Repeated skin overexposure to Citric Acid (a component of this product) may cause sensitization. Repeated ingestion of this product can cause tooth erosion.

**TARGET ORGANS:** Acute: Skin, eyes, respiratory system. Chronic: Skin, respiratory system.

## PART II *What should I do if a hazardous situation occurs?*

### 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

**SKIN EXPOSURE:** If this product contaminates the skin, immediately begin decontamination with running water. Remove exposed or contaminated clothing, taking care not to contaminate eyes. Victim should seek immediate medical attention if any adverse exposure symptoms develop.

**EYE EXPOSURE:** If this product enters the eyes, open victim's eyes while under gently running water. Use sufficient force to open eyelids. Have victim "roll" eyes. Minimum flushing is for 15 minutes. Victim must seek medical attention.




**INHALATION:** If vapors, mists, or sprays of this product are inhaled, remove victim to fresh air. If necessary, use artificial respiration to support vital functions. Remove or cover gross contamination to avoid exposure to rescuers.

**INGESTION:** If this product is swallowed, CALL PHYSICIAN OR POISON CONTROL CENTER FOR MOST CURRENT INFORMATION. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Have victim rinse mouth with water, if conscious. Never induce vomiting or give a diluent (e.g., water) to someone who is unconscious, having convulsions, or unable to swallow. If contaminated individual is convulsing, maintain an open airway and obtain immediate medical attention.

Victims of chemical exposure must be taken for medical attention if any adverse effects occur. Rescuers should be taken for medical attention if necessary. Take a copy of label and MSDS to physician or health professional with victim.

**MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:** Preexisting dermatitis, other skin conditions, and respiratory conditions may be aggravated by exposures to this product.

**RECOMMENDATIONS TO PHYSICIANS:** Treat symptoms and eliminate exposure.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM			
HEALTH		(BLUE)	3
FLAMMABILITY		(RED)	0
REACTIVITY		(YELLOW)	0
PROTECTIVE			D
EYES	RESPIRATOR	HANDS	BODY
	SEE SECTION 8		
For routine industrial applications			

**See Section 16 for Definition of Ratings**

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## 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT: Not applicable.

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not applicable.

FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %):

Lower: Not applicable.

Upper: Not applicable.

FIRE EXTINGUISHING MATERIALS: This material will not contribute to the intensity of a fire. Use extinguishing material suitable to the surrounding fire.

Water Spray: YES

Carbon Dioxide: YES

Foam: YES

Dry Chemical: YES

Halon: YES

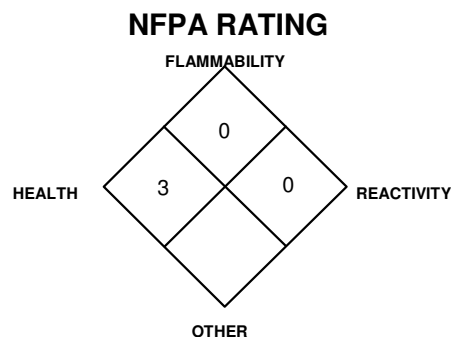
Other: Any "ABC" Class

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: This product is corrosive, and presents a severe inhalation and contact hazard to firefighters. When involved in a fire, this material may decompose and produce irritating fumes and toxic gases (e.g., carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sodium oxides and phosphorous).

Explosion Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: Not applicable.

Explosion Sensitivity to Static Discharge: Not applicable.

SPECIAL FIRE-FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Incipient fire responders should wear eye protection. Structural firefighters must wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and full protective equipment. Move containers from fire area if it can be done without risk to personnel. If possible, prevent runoff water from entering storm drains, bodies of water, or other environmentally sensitive areas.



See Section 16 for  
Definition of Ratings

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## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

RELEASE RESPONSE: Uncontrolled releases should be responded to by trained personnel using pre-planned procedures. Proper protective equipment should be used. In case of a spill, clear the affected area and protect people. Monitor the area for vapors of this product's components and the level of oxygen. Monitoring must indicate that exposure levels are below those provided in Section 2 (Composition and Information on Ingredients) and that oxygen levels are above 19.5% before anyone is permitted in the area without Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus.

For small releases, clean-up spilled liquid wearing gloves, goggles, faceshield, and suitable body protection. The minimum Personal Protective Equipment recommended for response to non-incident releases should be **Level B: triple-gloves (neoprene gloves and nitrile gloves over latex gloves), chemical resistant suit and boots, hard-hat, and Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus**. Absorb spilled liquid with polypads or other suitable absorbent materials. Neutralize residue with sodium bicarbonate or other neutralizing agent for acids. Decontaminate the area thoroughly. Test area with litmus paper to ensure neutralization. Place all spill residue in a suitable container. Dispose of in accordance with applicable U.S. Federal, State, or local procedures, or appropriate Canadian standards (see Section 13, Disposal Considerations).

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## **PART III** *How can I prevent hazardous situations from occurring?*

### 7. HANDLING and STORAGE

WORK AND HYGIENE PRACTICES: As with all chemicals, avoid getting this product ON YOU or IN YOU. Wash thoroughly after handling this product. Do not eat, drink, smoke, or apply cosmetics while handling this product. Avoid breathing vapors or mists generated by this product. Use in a well-ventilated location. Remove contaminated clothing immediately.

STORAGE AND HANDLING PRACTICES: All employees who handle this material should be trained to handle it safely. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. If this product is transferred into another container, only use portable containers and dispensing equipment (faucet, pump, drip can) approved for corrosive, acidic liquids.

Store containers in a cool, dry location, away from direct sunlight, sources of intense heat, or where freezing is possible. Material should be stored in secondary containers or in a diked area, as appropriate. Store containers away from incompatible chemicals (see Section 10, Stability and Reactivity). Storage areas should be made of corrosion resistant materials. Post warning and "NO SMOKING" signs in storage and use areas, as appropriate. Empty containers may contain residual liquid or vapors which are corrosive; therefore, empty containers should be handled with care. Never store food, feed, or drinking water in containers which held this product.

PROTECTIVE PRACTICES DURING MAINTENANCE OF CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT: Follow practices indicated in Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures). Make certain that application equipment is locked and tagged-out safely if necessary. Collect all rinsates and dispose of according to applicable U.S. Federal, State, or local procedures or appropriate Canadian standards.

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## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION

VENTILATION AND ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Use with adequate ventilation to ensure exposure levels are maintained below the limits provided in Section 2 (Composition and Information on Ingredients). Ensure eyewash/safety shower stations are available near areas where this product is used.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: None needed under normal conditions of use. Use NIOSH approved respirators if ventilation is inadequate to control mists. Maintain airborne contaminant concentrations below guidelines listed in Section 2 (Composition and Information on Ingredients). If respiratory protection is needed, use only protection authorized in the U.S. Federal OSHA Standard (29 CFR 1910.134), applicable U.S. State regulations, or the Canadian CSA Standard Z94.4-93 and applicable standards of Canadian Provinces. Oxygen levels below 19.5% are considered IDLH by OSHA. In such atmospheres, use of a full-facepiece pressure/demand SCBA or a full facepiece, supplied air respirator with auxiliary self-contained air supply is required under OSHA's Respiratory Protection Standard (1910.134-1998).

EYE PROTECTION: Use approved safety goggles or safety glasses, as described in OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133. Splash goggles with a faceshield may be needed if splash hazards exist.

HAND PROTECTION: Wear chemical impervious gloves (e.g., rubber, Neoprene).

BODY PROTECTION: Use body protection appropriate for task (e.g., Tyvek suit, rubber apron) to protect from splashes and sprays.

HMIS PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT RATING: D [Face Shield (w/ safety glasses), Gloves, Apron]

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## 9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

RELATIVE VAPOR DENSITY (air = 1): Similar to water.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: Not available

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Soluble.

VAPOR PRESSURE, mm Hg @ 20°C: Not available

ODOR THRESHOLD: Not available.

COEFFICIENT OF OIL/WATER DISTRIBUTION (PARTITION COEFFICIENT): Not available.

APPEARANCE AND COLOR: This product is a white, free flowing powder.

HOW TO DETECT THIS SUBSTANCE (warning properties): The color may act as warning properties associated with this product. Litmus paper will turn red in contact with this product.

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EVAPORATION RATE (water = 1): Approximately 1.

MELTING/FREEZING POINT: Not available

BOILING POINT: Not available

pH: 2.4 – 3.8

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## 10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Stable.

DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Thermal decomposition of this product may generate carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, phosphorus and sodium oxides.

MATERIALS WITH WHICH SUBSTANCE IS INCOMPATIBLE: Strong bases, oxidizers, and metal nitrates.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Avoid contact with incompatible chemicals.

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## PART IV *Is there any other useful information about this material?*

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## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICITY DATA: There are currently no toxicity data available for this product; the following toxicology information is available for components greater than 1 % in concentration.

**HYDROXYALKANOIC ACID:**

Standard Draize Test (Skin-Rabbit, adult)  
500 mg/24 hours: Moderate irritation effects

Standard Draize Test (Eye-Rabbit, adult) 750 mg/24 hours: Severe irritation effects

LD<sub>50</sub> (Oral-Rat) 3 g/kg

**HYDROXYALKANOIC ACID (continued):**

LD<sub>50</sub> (Oral-Mouse) 5040 mg/kg

LD<sub>50</sub> (Intraperitoneal-Rat) 883 mg/kg

LD<sub>50</sub> (Intraperitoneal-Mouse) 903 mg/kg

LD<sub>50</sub> (Subcutaneous-Rat) 5500 mg/kg

LD<sub>50</sub> (Subcutaneous-Mouse) 2700 mg/kg

**HYDROXYALKANOIC ACID (continued):**

LD<sub>50</sub> (Intraperitoneal-Mouse) LD50: 903 mg/kg

LD<sub>50</sub> (Intravenous-Rabbit, adult) 330 mg/kg

LD<sub>50</sub> (Intravenous-Mouse) 42 mg/kg

LDLo (Oral-Rabbit, adult) 7000 mg/kg

SUSPECTED CANCER AGENT: The components of this product are not found on the following lists: FEDERAL OSHA Z LIST, NTP, IARC, and CAL/OSHA, and therefore are neither considered to be nor suspected to be cancer-causing agents by these agencies.

IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT: This product can be moderately to severely irritating to contaminated tissue.

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## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

**SENSITIZATION TO THE PRODUCT:** The Hydroxyalkanoic Acid component of this product may cause sensitization; subsequent exposures to very small amounts may cause allergic reaction.

**TOXICOLOGICAL SYNERGISTIC PRODUCTS:** No information is currently available on toxicologically synergistic products of this material.

**REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY INFORMATION:** Listed below is information concerning the effects of this product and its components on the human reproductive system.

**Mutagenicity:** This product is not reported to produce mutagenic effects in humans.

**Embryotoxicity:** This product is not reported to produce embryotoxic effects in humans.

**Teratogenicity:** This product is not reported to cause teratogenic effects in humans.

**Reproductive Toxicity:** This product is not reported to cause reproductive effects in humans. Clinical studies on test animals exposed to relatively high doses of the Inorganic Carbonate component of this product provided reproductive toxicity data.

A *mutagen* is a chemical which causes permanent changes to genetic material (DNA) such that the changes will propagate through generational lines. An *embryotoxin* is a chemical which causes damage to a developing embryo (i.e. within the first eight weeks of pregnancy in humans), but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A *teratogen* is a chemical which causes damage to a developing fetus, but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A *reproductive toxin* is any substance which interferes in any way with the reproductive process.

**BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURES INDICES (BEIs):** Currently, there are no Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs) for any component of this product.

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## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ALL WORK PRACTICES MUST BE AIMED AT ELIMINATING ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION.

**ENVIRONMENTAL STABILITY:** The components of this product will decompose into other organic and inorganic compounds over time under normal environmental conditions. Additional environmental data are available as follows:

### INORGANIC PHOSPHATE:

Persistence: Can persist indefinitely.

Solubility: Soluble in 3.5 parts water at room temperature

Major Species Threatened: Plants.

### HYDROXYALKANOIC ACID:

Water Solubility = 59.2% (20°C); 84% (100°C)

Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD): 40%, 5 days; 60%, 10-20 days.

Food Chain Concentration Potential: Very Low

Experimental Log P = -1.64

Persistence: Can ferment on standing. Biodegrades quite rapidly. It is dangerous to aquatic life in high concentrations. Lowers pH in water but does not dissociate to any great extent.

### N,N-ETHYLENEDIAMINETETRAACETIC ACID< TETRASODIUM SALT:

Water solubility ≈ 103 g/mL; Water solubility ≅ 1000g/L @ 20°C

Biological Oxygen Demand = 20 mg O<sub>2</sub>/g product, Chemical Oxygen Demand = 575 mg O<sub>2</sub>/g product.

**EFFECT OF MATERIAL ON PLANTS or ANIMALS:** This product may be harmful to animal life if large volumes of it are released into the environment. Refer to section 11 (Toxicological Information) for information on the effects of components of this product on test animals.

**EFFECT OF CHEMICAL ON AQUATIC LIFE:** This product may be harmful to contaminated aquatic life (especially if large volumes of it are released into an aquatic environment. Additional aquatic toxicity data are available as follows:

### ETHYLENEDIAMINETETRAACETIC ACID, SODIUM SALT:

LC<sub>100</sub> (*Cyprinus carpio*) 24 hours = 180 ppm/ at 25°C

TLm (mosquito fish) 96 hours = 125 ppm/ (fresh water)

TLm (bluegill) 48 hours = 99 mg/L/ (tap water)

LC<sub>50</sub> (*Lepomis macrochirus* bluegill) 96 hours = 486 mg/L

LC<sub>50</sub> (*Lepomis macrochirus* bluegill) 96 hours = 490-1030 mg/L (static bioassay)

LC<sub>50</sub> (*Lepomis macrochirus* bluegill) 96 hours = > 500 mg/L

LC<sub>50</sub> (*Leuciscus Idus*) 96 hours = > 500 mg/L

LC<sub>50</sub> (Algae) 72 hours = 10-100 mg/L

LC<sub>50</sub> (*Daphnae*) 24 hours > 100 mg/L

### HYDROXYALKANOIC ACID:

EC<sub>0</sub> (*Pseudomonas putida* bacteria) 16 hours = > 10,000 mg/L

EC<sub>0</sub> (*Microcystis aeruginosa* algae) 8 days - 80 mg/L

EC<sub>0</sub> (*Scenedesmus quadricauda* green algae) 7 days = 640 mg/L

### HYDROXYALKANOIC ACID (continued):

EC<sub>0</sub> (*Entosiphon sulcatum* protozoa) 72 hours = 485 mg/L

EC<sub>0</sub> (*Uronema parducazi* Chatton-Lwoff protozoa) = 622 mg/L

LD<sub>0</sub> (*Daphnia magna* giant water flea) = 80 mg/L, long-time exposure in soft water

LD<sub>0</sub> (goldfish) 625 mg/L, long-time exposure in hard water

LD<sub>100</sub> (*Daphnia magna* giant water flea) = 120 mg/l long-time exposure in soft water

LD<sub>100</sub> (goldfish) 894 mg/L, long-time exposure in hard water

Toxic (*Daphnia* water flea) = 100 mg/L

Toxic (goldfish) 4 hours = 894 ppm fresh water

Period of survival at pH 4.0 (goldfish) 48 hours = 894 mg/L

Period of survival at pH 4.5 (goldfish) = 625 mg/L

TLm (shore crab) 48 hours = 160 ppm salt water

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## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

PREPARING WASTES FOR DISPOSAL: Waste disposal must be in accordance with appropriate U.S. Federal, State, and local regulations or with regulations of Canada. This product, if unaltered by the handling, may be disposed of by treatment at a permitted facility or as advised by your local waste regulatory authority.

EPA WASTE NUMBER: D002 (Waste Characteristic Corrosivity) for wastes consisting only of this product.

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## 14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

THIS MATERIAL IS HAZARDOUS AS DEFINED BY 49 CFR 172.101 BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION.

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Corrosive solid, acidic, organic, n.o.s. (citric acid, ethylene diamine tetra-acetic acid, sodium salt)  
HAZARD CLASS NUMBER and DESCRIPTION: 8 (Corrosive)  
UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: UN 3261  
DOT LABEL(S) REQUIRED: Corrosive (Class 8)  
PACKAGING GROUP: II  
NORTH AMERICAN RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK NUMBER (1996): 154  
NATIONAL MOTOR FREIGHT CLASSIFICATION: LTL: 100; T: 70  
MARINE POLLUTANT: No component of this product is listed as a marine pollutant by the D.O.T. (49 CFR 172.101, Appendix B).

NOTE: Shipments of this product may be shipped under small quantity and limited quantity exceptions as indicated under 49 CFR §173.4 and 49 CFR §173.150, if all requirements are met.

**Small Quantity Exception (49 CFR 173.4)**: Small quantities of Class 8 material are not subjected to other requirements of the Hazardous Materials Regulations (Subchapter C) when the maximum quantity per inner receptacle is limited to 30 mL (liquids). Refer to 49 CFR 173.4 for specific information in packaging small quantity materials.

**Limited Quantity Exceptions [49 CFR 173.154(b)]**: Limited quantities for Class 8, Packing Group II materials have inner packagings not over 1.0 L (liquids) net capacity each, packed in strong outer packaging.

TRANSPORT CANADA TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS REGULATIONS: This material is considered as dangerous goods, per Transport Canada regulations. Use above U.S. DOT shipping information for shipments to Canada.

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## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

### ADDITIONAL U.S. REGULATIONS:

U.S. SARA REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: No component of this product is subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 302, 304 and 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act.

U.S. SARA THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITY: There are no specific Threshold Planning Quantities for any component of this product. The default Federal MSDS submission and inventory requirement filing threshold of 10,000 lbs. (4,540 kg) therefore applies, per 40 CFR 370.20.

U.S. CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ): 100 lb (45.4 KG) for unlisted hazardous wastes of characteristic of corrosivity (D002).

U.S. TSCA INVENTORY STATUS: The chemicals in this product are listed on the TSCA Inventory.

OTHER U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS: Not applicable.

U.S. STATE REGULATORY INFORMATION: Components of this product are covered under specific State regulations, as denoted below:

**Alaska - Designated Toxic and Hazardous Substances**: No.

**California - Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants**: No.

**Florida - Substance List**: No.

**Illinois - Toxic Substance List**: Dodecylbenzene Sulfonate Salt.

**Kansas - Section 302/313 List**: No.

**Massachusetts - Substance List**: No.

**Michigan - Critical Materials Register**: No.

**Minnesota - List of Hazardous Substances**: No.

**Missouri - Employer Information/Toxic Substance List**: No.

**New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List**: Dodecylbenzene Sulfonate Salt.

**North Dakota - List of Hazardous Chemicals, Reportable Quantities**: Dodecylbenzene Sulfonate Salt.

**Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List**: Dodecylbenzene Sulfonate Salt.

**Rhode Island - Hazardous Substance List**: No.

**Texas - Hazardous Substance List**: No.

**West Virginia - Hazardous Substance List**: No.

**Wisconsin - Toxic and Hazardous Substances**: No.

CALIFORNIA SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT (PROPOSITION 65): No component of this product is on the California Proposition 65 lists.

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## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION (Continued)

### ADDITIONAL U.S. REGULATIONS (Continued):

ANSI LABELING (Z129.1): **DANGER!** MAY BE FATAL IF SWALLOWED. MAY CAUSE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM, SKIN AND EYE IRRITATION OR BURNS. MAY CAUSE SENSITIZATION. Do not taste or swallow. Do not get on skin or in eyes. Avoid breathing mists or sprays. Keep container closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. Wear gloves, goggles, and suitable body protection if necessary. FIRST-AID: In case of contact, immediately flush skin or eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If ingested, do not induce vomiting. Get medical attention if any adverse effects occur. IN CASE OF FIRE: Use water fog, dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, or "alcohol" foam. IN CASE OF SPILL: Absorb spill with inert material and place in suitable container. Consult Material Safety Data Sheet for additional information.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: Do not discharge effluent containing this product into streams, ponds, estuaries, oceans or other waters unless in accordance with the requirements of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and the permitting authority has been notified in writing prior to discharge. Do not discharge effluent containing this product to sewer systems without previously notifying the local sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance, contact your State Water Board or Regional Office of the EPA.

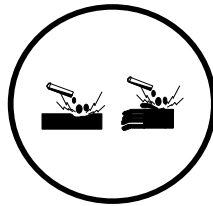
### ADDITIONAL CANADIAN REGULATIONS:

CANADIAN DSL/NDL INVENTORY STATUS: The components of this product are listed on the DSL Inventory.

OTHER CANADIAN REGULATIONS: Not applicable.

CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT (CEPA) PRIORITY SUBSTANCES LISTS: Not applicable.

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS: **Class E:** Corrosive Material



This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Canadian Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

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## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

### PREPARED BY:

CHEMICAL SAFETY ASSOCIATES, Inc.  
9163 Chesapeake Drive, San Diego, CA 92123-1002  
858/565-0302

### DATE OF PRINTING

October 3, 2007

## DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

A large number of abbreviations and acronyms appear on a MSDS. Some of these which are commonly used include the following:

**CAS #:** This is the Chemical Abstract Service Number which uniquely identifies each compound.

**ACGIH** - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, a professional association which establishes exposure limits.

**TLV** - Threshold Limit Value - an airborne concentration of a substance which represents conditions under which it is generally believed that nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed without adverse effect. The duration must be considered, including the 8-hour Time Weighted Average (**TWA**), the 15-minute Short Term Exposure Limit, and the instantaneous Ceiling Level (**C**). Skin absorption effects must also be considered.

**OSHA** - U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

**PEL** - Permissible Exposure Limit - This exposure value means exactly the same as a TLV, except that it is enforceable by OSHA. The OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits are based in the 1989 PELs and the June, 1993 Air Contaminants Rule (Federal Register: 58: 35338-35351 and 58: 40191). Both the current PELs and the vacated PELs are indicated. The phrase, "Vacated 1989 PEL," is placed next to the PEL which was vacated by Court Order.

**IDLH** - Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health - This level represents a concentration from which one can escape within 30-minutes without suffering escape-preventing or permanent injury. **The DFG - MAK** is the Republic of Germany's Maximum Exposure Level, similar to the U.S. PEL. **NIOSH** is the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, which is the research arm of the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (**OSHA**). NIOSH issues exposure guidelines called Recommended Exposure Levels (**RELs**). When no exposure guidelines are established, an entry of **NE** is made for reference.

### HAZARD RATINGS:

#### HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM: Health

Hazard: **0** (minimal acute or chronic exposure hazard); **1** (slight acute or chronic exposure hazard); **2** (moderate acute or significant chronic exposure hazard); **3** (severe acute exposure hazard; onetime overexposure can result in permanent injury and may be fatal); **4** (extreme acute exposure hazard; onetime overexposure can be fatal). Flammability Hazard: **0** (minimal hazard); **1** (materials that require substantial pre-heating before burning); **2** (combustible liquid or solids; liquids with a flash point of 38-93°C [100-200°F]); **3** (Class IB and IC flammable liquids with flash points below 38°C [100°F]); **4** (Class IA flammable liquids with flash points below 23°C [73°F] and boiling points below 38°C [100°F]. Reactivity Hazard: **0** (normally stable); **1** (material that can become unstable at elevated temperatures or which can react slightly with water); **2** (materials that are unstable but do not detonate or which can react violently with water); **3** (materials that can detonate when initiated or which can react explosively with water); **4** (materials that can detonate at normal temperatures or pressures).

**NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION: Health Hazard**: **0** (material that on exposure under fire conditions would offer no hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible materials); **1** (materials that on exposure under fire conditions could cause irritation or minor residual injury); **2** (materials that on intense or continued exposure under fire conditions could cause temporary incapacitation or possible residual injury); **3** (materials that can on short exposure could cause serious temporary or residual injury); **4** (materials that under very short exposure could cause death or major residual injury). Flammability Hazard and Reactivity Hazard: Refer to definitions for "Hazardous Materials Identification System".

### FLAMMABILITY LIMITS IN AIR:

Much of the information related to fire and explosion is derived from the National Fire Protection Association (**NFPA**). Flash Point - Minimum temperature at which a liquid gives off sufficient vapors to form an ignitable mixture with air. Autoignition Temperature: The minimum temperature required to initiate combustion in air with no other source of ignition. LEL - the lowest percent of vapor in air, by volume, that will explode or ignite in the presence of an ignition source. UEL - the highest percent of vapor in air, by volume, that will explode or ignite in the presence of an ignition source.

### TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

Possible health hazards as derived from human data, animal studies, or from the results of studies with similar compounds are presented. Definitions of some terms used in this section are: **LD<sub>50</sub>** - Lethal Dose (solids & liquids) which kills 50% of the exposed animals; **LC<sub>50</sub>** - Lethal Concentration (gases) which kills 50% of the exposed animals; **ppm** concentration expressed in parts of material per million parts of air or water; **mg/m<sup>3</sup>** concentration expressed in weight of substance per volume of air; **mg/kg** quantity of material, by weight, administered to a test subject, based on their body weight in kg. Data from several sources are used to evaluate the cancer-causing potential of the material. The sources are: **IARC** - the International Agency for Research on Cancer; **NTP** - the National Toxicology Program, **RTECS** - the Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances, **OSHA** and **CAL/OSHA**. IARC and NTP rate chemicals on a scale of decreasing potential to cause human cancer with rankings from 1 to 4. Subrankings (2A, 2B, etc.) are also used. Other measures of toxicity include **TDLo**, the lowest dose to cause a symptom and **TCLo** the lowest concentration to cause a symptom; **TDo**, **LDLo**, and **LDo**, or **TC**, **TCo**, **LCLo**, and **LCo**, the lowest dose (or concentration) to cause lethal or toxic effects. **BEI** - Biological Exposure Indices, represent the levels of determinants which are most likely to be observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker who has been exposed to chemicals to the same extent as a worker with inhalation exposure to the TLV. Ecological Information: EC is the effect concentration in water.

### REGULATORY INFORMATION:

This section explains the impact of various laws and regulations on the material. **EPA** is the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. **WHMIS** is the Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System. **DOT** and **TC** are the U.S. Department of Transportation and the Transport Canada, respectively. Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (**SARA**); the Canadian Domestic/Non-Domestic Substances List (**DSL/NDL**); the U.S. Toxic Substance Control Act (**TSCA**); Marine Pollutant status according to the **DOT**; the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (**CERCLA** or **Superfund**); and various state regulations. This section also includes information on the precautionary warnings which appear on the material's package label.