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PAGE 1 / 4

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET SCORCH REMOVER

This material safety data sheet contains environmental, health and toxicology information for your employees. Please make sure this information is given to them. It also contains information to help you meet Community Right To Know Laws. If you resell this product, this MSDS must be given to the buyer or the information incorporated in your MSDS.

This MSDS complies with 29 CFR 1910.1200
(The Hazard Communication Standard)

5/01/02

SECTION I - PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT IDENTITY: SCORCH REMOVER

D.O.T. PROPER SHIPPING NAME: HYDROGEN PEROXIDE LESS THAN 8 %

UN #: NOT APPLICABLE

D.O.T. LABELS: NOT APPLICABLE

D.O.T. CLASSIFICATION: NOT APPLICABLE

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE/ RQ : NOT APPLICABLE

HAZARD RATINGS:

HEALTH (NFPA) : 0 HEALTH (HMIS) : 0 FLAMMABILITY: 0 REACTIVITY: 0

SECTION 11 - COMPONENTS

INGREDIENT	CAS #	PEL	TLV
Hydrogen Peroxide Blend	7722-84-1	50 ppm	50 ppm
Water	732-18-5		

SECTION III - PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING POINT : 101 C / 214 F

MELTING / FREEZING POINT : -3 C / 27 F

VAPOR PRESSURE : 31 mm hg @ 30 c

VAPOR DENSITY (AIR =1): No data available

APPEARANCE AND STATE : CLEAR, COLORLESS LIQUID

ODOR: ODORLESS

EVAPORATION RATE (BUTYL ACETATE =1) : > 1

PH (AS IS) : APPROX. 2.5 - 3.5

PH (1% SOLUTION) : APPROX. 5.0 - 6.0

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H2O = 1) : 1.01 @ 20 C / 68 F

SECTION IV - FIRE & EXPLOSION INFORMATION

FLASH POINT : Non-combustible
AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE: Non-combustible
FLAMMABLE LIMITS - UPPER : Non-combustible
 (AIR) - **LOWER:** Non-combustible
EXPLOSIVE LIMIT : Not applicable
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Preferably water or water fog, carbon dioxide or dry chemical
OXIDIZING PROPERTIES : Not applicable
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Oxygen which supports combustion.
FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus with a full face piece operated in the positive pressure demand mode and full body protection when fighting fire.
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Any tank or container surrounded by fire should be flooded with water for cooling. Wear full protected clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus.
DEGREE OF FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD: Product is non-combustible, on decomposition releases oxygen which may intensify fire.
SPECIAL FIRE & EXPLOSION HAZARDS : Decomposition can release oxygen which supports combustion and reduces the effectiveness of suffocation type fire extinguishers.
***This material is a powerful oxidizer, contact with combustible materials can result in fire or explosion.**

SECTION V- HEALTH HAZARD DATA

PERMISSIBLE THRESHOLD LEVEL: 1 PPM
THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE: 1 PPM
EYE CONTACT: Minimally irritating (5% H2O2) (Rabbit) REF: I86-1949
SKIN CONTACT: Mildly irritating after 4 hours of exposure; (10% H2O2) (Rabbit) REF: I89-1078
SKIN ABSORPTION: LD50 (Rabbit) > 2000 mg/kg (35% H2O2) REF: I83-746
INHALATION: LC50 > 0.17 mg/l (Rat) (50% H2O2) REF: I89-1080
INGESTION: Oral LD50 > 5000 mg/kg (Rat) (10% H2O2) REF: I89-1077

EFFECTS OF ACUTE OVEREXPOSURE:

EYES : Can cause severe damage, even blindness; effects may not be immediate. Maybe delayed as much as a week.
SKIN: Can cause temporary bleaching, redness and blistering
BREATHING: Excessive inhalation of vapors can cause nasal and respiratory irritation
SWALLOWING: Results in evolution of oxygen and may cause bleeding and injury to mouth, throat, and digestive tract as a result of sudden swelling.

CHRONIC EFFECTS FROM OVEREXPOSURE:

****** There are reports of limited evidence of carcinogenicity of hydrogen peroxide to mice administered high concentrations in their drinking water (IARC Monograph 36, 1985). However, the International Agency for Research on Cancer concluded that hydrogen peroxide could not be classified as to its carcinogenicity to humans (Group III Carcinogen).

Effects considered include sensitivities, carcinogenicity, teratogenicity, mutagenicity, synergistic products, and any medical conditions generally recognized as being aggravated by exposure.

FIRST AID MEASURES:

SKIN : Wash with water, remove contaminated clothing , launder contaminated clothing before re-use. If irritation persists, obtain medical attention .

EYES : Immediately flush with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. If irritation persists, obtain medical attention.

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. If discomfort occurs, obtain medical attention.

INGESTION: Drink water to dilute. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a physician or transport to an emergency facility.

**** NOTES TO PHYSICIAN:** Direct contact may be minimally irritating. Treatment is by dilution and is symptomatic and supportive.

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SECTION VI - REACTIVITY/STABILITY DATA

STABILITY: Stable. Contamination could cause decomposition

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Excessive heat or contamination could cause product to become unstable.

MATERIAL TO AVOID: Dirt, organics and combustibles

INCOMPATIBILITY: Iron and other heavy metals, galvanized iron, copper alloys and caustic reducing agents, cyanides, ferrous metals, organic materials.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Oxygen that supports combustion.

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SECTION VII - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED:

**** Dilute with large volume of water and hold in a pond or diked area until H2O2 decomposes.**

SMALL SPILL: Immediately soak up spill with perlite or vermiculite. Sweep up with non-sparking equipment.

LARGE SPILL: Persons not wearing protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until clean-up has been completed. Stop spill at source, dike area of spill to prevent spreading pump liquid to salvage tank, remaining liquid may be taken up on sand, clay, earth, floor absorbent, or other absorbent material and shoveled into containers.

**** Notify the proper authorities as required that a spill has occurred.**

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD:

An acceptable method of disposal is to dilute with a large amount of water and allow the hydrogen peroxide to decompose followed by discharge into a suitable treatment system in accordance with all appropriate governmental regulations. Because acceptable methods of disposal may vary by location and because regulatory requirements may change, the appropriate regulatory agencies should be contacted prior to disposal.

SMALL SPILL: Dispose of in accordance with all local, state, and federal regulations.

LARGE SPILL: Dispose of in accordance with all applicable local, state and federal regulations.

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SECTION VIII - HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING:

Avoid excessive heat and contamination. Contamination may cause decomposition and generation of oxygen gas which could result in high pressures and possible container rupture. Hydrogen peroxide should not be stored in an unvented container and should be transferred only in a prescribed manner (see FMC technical bulletins).

Never returned unused hydrogen peroxide to original container. Empty drums should be rinsed with water before discarding. Utensils used for handling hydrogen peroxide should be made only of glass, stainless steel, aluminum or plastic.

VENTILATION:

Provide mechanical general and/or local exhaust ventilation to prevent release of vapor or mist into the working environment.

STORAGE:

Store drums in cool areas out of direct sunlight and away from combustibles. For bulk storage refer to FMC technical bulletins.

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SECTION IX - EXPOSURE CONTROL/PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

CONTROL MEASURES:

Ventilation should be provided to minimize the release of H₂O₂ vapors and mists into the work environment. Spill should be minimized or confined immediately to prevent release into the work area. Remove contaminated clothing immediately and wash before reuse.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

If concentrated or in excess of 10ppm are expected, use approved self contained breathing apparatus. Do not use oxidizable sorbants such as activated carbon.

If workplace exposure limits of product or any component is exceeded, a NIOSH/MSHA approved air supplied respirator is advised in absence of proper environmental control. OSHA regulations also permit other NIOSH/MSHA respirators (negative pressure type) under specified conditions (see a industrial hygienist). Engineering or administrative controls should be implemented to reduce exposure.

VENTILATION:

Provide sufficient mechanical - general or local exhaust- ventilation to maintain exposure below TLV(s).

EYES: Chemical splash goggles and face shield (8" min) in compliance with OSHA regulations are advised. Cup type chemical goggles can also be used.

GLOVES: Liquid proof rubber or neoprene gloves.

FOOTWEAR: Rubber or neoprene footwear.

SPECIAL CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT: Polyester or acrylic full clothing.

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