

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

CLEANER
Cleaner

FILE NO.:
MSDS DATE: 01 / 19 /09

SECTION 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: Acid Cleaner
PRODUCT CODES: 1010

MANUFACTURER: Cogent Coatings
ADDRESS: 56 COLFAX AVE CLIFTON NJ 07013

EMERGENCY PHONE: 877-541-2016
CHEMTREC PHONE: (800) 424-9300 - All Calls Recorded
OTHER CALLS: In the District of Columbia (202) 483-7616

PREPARED BY: Cogent Coatings
1 862-238-7224

SECTION 2: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

INGREDIENT:

SULFURIC ACID; oil of vitriol	7664-93-9	10 - 20
HYDROFLUORIC ACID ; hydrogen fluoride; hydrofluoride	7664-39-3	5 - 10
PHOSPHORIC ACID 7664-38-2 <5		
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER; 2-butoxyethanol; butyl cellosolve	111-76-2	<5

SECTION 3: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: DANGER | POISON
CAUSES EYE, SKIN AND MUCOUS MEMBRANE BURNS.
HARMFUL OR FATAL IF SWALLOWED. HARMFUL IF INHALED
OR ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN.

ROUTES OF ENTRY:

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

EYES: Causes eye burns. Direct contact with the eyes can cause irreversible damage, including blindness.

SKIN: Causes skin burns. Skin contact can produce inflammation and blistering. The amount of tissue damage depends on length of contact. Contact results in immediate skin absorption which may cause hypocalcemia (calcium loss) This effect may be delayed for several hours after exposure. Severe over-exposure by absorption can result in death. Get immediate medical attention.

INGESTION: May be fatal if swallowed. May cause burns to mouth, throat and stomach. Impaired kidney function..

INHALATION: Avoid breathing vapors, spray or mists. Vapors and aerosol can produce mucous membrane, nose and throat irritation. Exposure can cause lung irritation, chest pain and edema, which may be fatal.

ACUTE HEALTH HAZARDS: Contains material which can cause cancer. Strong inorganic acid mists containing sulfuric acid

CHRONIC HEALTH HAZARDS: Contains material that can cause target organ damage. Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce kidney damage. Repeated or prolonged contact with spray or mist may produce chronic eye irritation and severe skin irritation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to spray mist may produce respiratory tract irritation leading to frequent attacks of bronchial infection. Repeated skin exposure can produce local skin destruction or dermatitis. Contains material which may cause damage to the following organs: blood, kidneys, liver, upper respiratory tract, skin, eyes, central nervous system (CNS).

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:

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CARCINOGENICITY

Contains material which can cause cancer. Strong inorganic acid mists containing sulfuric acid

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

EYES: Contains material which can cause cancer. Strong inorganic acid mists containing sulfuric acid

SKIN: Get medical attention immediately. Flush affected skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Wash clothing before reuse. Get immediate medical attention while applying and massaging 2.5% calcium gluconate gel, or while soaking skin with 0.13% zephiran chloride solution.

INGESTION: Get medical attention immediately. Wash out mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If affected person is conscious, give plenty of water to drink.

INHALATION: Move exposed person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention immediately.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT: None

NFPA HAZARD CLASSIFICATION

HEALTH: 3 FLAMMABILITY: 0 REACTIVITY: 0
OTHER:

HMIS HAZARD CLASSIFICATION

HEALTH: 3 FLAMMABILITY: 0 REACTIVITY: 0
PROTECTION:

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire. Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment. Do not release runoff from fire to sewers or waterways.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst. May emit toxic fumes under fire conditions.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES:

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8). Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble or absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING AND STORAGE: e

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8). Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. Use only with adequate ventilation. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container. Wash thoroughly after handling. Observe label precautions. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see section 10) and food and drink. Store between the following temperatures: 40°F - 120°F (4.4°C - 49°C). Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Keep out of the

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reach of children

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SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Product name
Exposure limits
SULFURIC ACID; oil of vitriol OSHA PEL (United States).
TWA: 1 mg/m³ 8 hour(s). Form: Mist
ACGIH TLV (United States).
TWA: 0.2 mg/m³ 8 hour(s).
HYDROFLUORIC ACID ; hydrogen fluoride; hydrofluoride ACGIH TLV (United States).
TWA: 0.5 ppm 8 hour(s).
CEIL: 2 ppm
OSHA PEL (United States).
TWA: 3 ppm 8 hour(s).
ACGIH/OSHA (United States).
STEL: 6 ppm 15 minute(s).
PHOSPHORIC ACID ACGIH / OSHA (United States).
TWA: 1 mg/m³ 8 hour(s).
ACGIH TLV (United States).
STEL: 3 mg/m³ 15 minute(s).
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER; 2-
butoxyethanol; butyl cellosolve
ACGIH TLV (United States). Skin
TWA: 20 ppm 8 hour(s). Form:
OSHA PEL (United States). Skin
TWA: 50 ppm 8 hour(s). Form:

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Eyes Splash goggles. Face shield

Body Wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent skin contact.
Impervious gloves. Chemical resistant boots. Chemical-resistant
protective suit.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE: Blue or Clear

ODOR: Sour. Acid. [Strong]

PHYSICAL STATE: Liquid.

pH AS SUPPLIED: <1.0

BOILING POINT: 104.44°C (220°F)

VAPOR PRESSURE (mmHg): Not Determined

VAPOR DENSITY (AIR = 1): Not Determined

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H₂O = 1): 1.12

EVAPORATION RATE: 1 (Water = 1)

VOC (consumer)
55 (g/l). (4.9%)

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SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABLE

UNSTABLE

STABILITY: The product is stable

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIAL TO AVOID): Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials and alkalis

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BY-PRODUCTS: May emit toxic fumes under fire conditions. Hydrogen fluoride (HF), sulfur oxides (SO₂, SO₃ etc.)

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

Acute Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Sulfuric Acid	LD50 Oral	Rat	2140 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	255 mg/m ³	4 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Mouse	160 mg/m ³	4 hours
Hydrofluoric acid	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	1276 ppm	1 hours
Phosphoric Acid	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>3160 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	4400 mg/kg	-
Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether	LD50 Dermal	Guinea pig	>2000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Guinea pig	1200 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Guinea pig	>633 ppm	1 hours

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION: Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result	Species	Exposure
Phosphoric Acid	-	Acute LC50 138 mg/L	Fish	96 hours

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD:

Waste must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state and local environmental control regulations. Consult your local or regional authorities for additional information.

RCRA HAZARD CLASS: Code: D002
Classification: - [Corrosive, Hazardous waste.]
Origin: - [Hazardous waste Regulation]

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SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
PROPER SHIPPING NAME: 2922
HAZARD CLASS: 8(6.1)
ID NUMBER:
PACKING GROUP: III
LABEL STATEMENT: Corosive , Poison

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS
Hydrofluoric acid
Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether

Clean Water Act (CWA) 307: No products were found.
Clean Water Act (CWA) 311: Sulfuric Acid; Hydrofluoric acid; Phosphoric Acid
Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 regulated toxic substances: No products were found.

All Components of this product are listed or exempt from listing on TSCA Inventory.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

DISCLAIMER:

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above named supplier nor any of its subsidiaries assumes any

liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.

Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution.

Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.

*NOTE: Hazard Determination System (HDS) ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks

Although these ratings are not required on MSDSs under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HDS ratings are to be used with a fully implemented program to relay the meanings of this scale.