

SDS G2G-FOAM+-GB - WPN 696495 Issue 1, Version 3, Revised 28 September 2015 Total Pages: 5

G2G-Foam+

SECTION 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Product identifier

G2G-Foam +

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the mixture and of the company

Alkaline based evaporator and condensing coil cleaner.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

DiversiTech UK Limited Glaisdale Drive East Nottingham NG8 4LY United Kingdom Tel: +44 1159005858 Fax: +44 1159294468

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency tel: 001+1813 248 0585, 24 Hours, 7 Emergency Days, Chem-Tel, Inc.

SECTION 2. HAZARDOUS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the mixture

GHS Classification:

Skin Irritation Category 1B Eye Irritation Category 1

2.2 Label Elements:



Signal Word Danger!

Hazard Statement(s)

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

H318 Causes serious eye damage.

Precautionary statement(s)

P102 Keep out of reach of children.
P103 Read label before use.
P260 Do not breathe mist or spray.
P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

P280 Wear rubber or nitrile protective gloves/protective clothing, and goggles or face shield for eye and face protection.

P310 Immediately call your national POISON CENTRE information service or a doctor.

P301 + 330 + 331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

P303 + 361 + 353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.

P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

P304 + 340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P305 + 351 + 338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P405 Store locked up.

P501 Dispose of contents and container in accordance with international and local regulations.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances

INGREDIENT	CAS No.	EINECS No.	% or Range	GHS Classification		
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	215-185-5	2-5	H314: Severe skin burns and eye damage Category 1A H318: Eye Damage Category 1 H402: Aquatic Acute Category 3		
Tetrasodium ethylene diamine tetraacetate	64-02-8	200-573-9	0-1	H302: Harmful if swallowed H318: Eye Damage	Category 4 Category 1	



SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS (cont.)

Sodium Carbonate	497-19-8	207-838-8	0-1	H315: Skin irritant H319: Eye Irritant	Category 2	
Sodium Silicate	1344-09-8	215-678-4	0-1	H290: Maybe corrosive to H314: Skin corrosion	metals	Category 1 Category 1B
				H335: May cause respirate	ry irritation	Category 3

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Skin contact - Immediately rinses skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove all contaminated clothes and footwear immediately unless stuck to skin. Consult a doctor.

Eye contact - Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for 15 minutes, lifting lower and upper eyelids occasionally. Transfer to hospital for specialist examination.

Ingestion - Do not induce vomiting. If conscious, give half a litre of water to drink immediately. Transfer to hospital as soon as possible.

Inhalation - Remove casualty from exposure ensuring one's own safety whilst doing so. If breathing becomes laboured, give oxygen. Consult a doctor.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Causes irritation or severe burns to skin and eyes. If inhaled, symptoms may include sneezing, sore throat or runny nose. Swallowing may cause severe burns of mouth, throat and stomach. There may be diarrhea, vomiting, bleeding from the mouth or nose.

4.3 Indication of any immediate attention and special treatment needed

Get medical attention immediately. Perform endoscopy in all cases of suspected sodium hydroxide ingestion. In cases of severe oesophageal corrosion, the use of therapeutic doses of steroids should be considered. General supportive measures with continual monitoring of gas exchange, acid-base balance, electrolytes, and fluid intake are also required.

SECTION 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Do not use water. Suitable extinguishing media for the surrounding fire should be used.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Can react with certain metals, such as aluminum, to generate flammable hydrogen gas.

5.3 Advice for fire-fighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Wear protective clothing to prevent contact with skin and eyes.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Ensure adequate ventilation Keep unnecessary and unprotected people away from area of spill. Remove contaminated clothing immediately.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Do not discharge into drains or rivers.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Contain and recover liquid when possible. Residues from spills can be diluted with water, neutralised with dilute acid such as acetic, hydrochloric or sulfuric. Absorb neutralised caustic residue on clay, vermiculite or other inert substance and package in a suitable container for disposal. Do not use aluminum tools to collect absorbed material or aluminum containers to store collected wastes.

6.4 Reference to other sections

Please refer to Section 8 for details on protective wear.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Ensure there is sufficient ventilation of the area. Always add the caustic to water while stirring; never the reverse. Wash hands after handling. Empty containers may be hazardous as they retain product residues.

7.2 Condition for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in cool, well-ventilated area. Protect from physical damage. Keep away from incompatibles. Store above 16 degrees centigrade to prevent freezing. Keep away from moisture. Do not use aluminum containers. Do not store with magnesium containers.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

No further details



SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

SODIUM HYDROXIDE

UK - 8 hour TWA: 2 mg/m3 UK - 15 min. STEL: 2 mg/m3

8.2 Exposure controls

Eye/face protection: Use chemical safety goggles and/or a full face shield where splashing is possible. Maintain eye wash fountain and quick-drench facilities or a source of running water in the work area.

Skin protection:

Hand protection: Impermeable and acid-resistant gloves.

Other: Wear impervious and acid-resistant protective clothing, including boots, gloves, lab coat, apron or coveralls.

Respiratory protection: A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee below exposure limit. A half-piece particulate respirator (EN 149) may be worn for up to ten time the exposure limit. Local exhaust ventilation is preferred. A full-face piece particulate respirator may be worn up to 50 times the exposure limit.

Thermal hazards: Not relevant

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance: Yellow liquid
Odor: Slight odour
Odor Threshold: No data available

pH: 13
Melting Point/freezing point: -3.9 °C
Boiling Point: 104 °C

Flash Point: No data available Evaporation Rate: No data available Flammable Limits: No data available Relative Density: Same as water Solubility: Miscible in water Vapor pressure: Same as water No data available Vapor Density: No data available Viscosity: Explosive Properties: No data available Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient: No data available No data available **Autoignition Temperature: Decomposition Temperature:** No data available **Oxidising Properties:** No data available

9.2 Other information

No further details

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

Stable under normal conditions.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Sodium hydroxide in contact with acids and organic halogen compounds, especially trichloroethylene, may cause violent reactions. Contact with nitro methane and other similar nitro compounds cause the formation of shock-sensitive salts. Contact with metals such as aluminum, magnesium, tin and zinc cause formation of flammable hydrogen gas. Sodium hydroxide, even in fairly dilute solution, reacts readily with various sugars to produce carbon monoxide. Precautions should be taken including monitoring the tank atmosphere for carbon monoxide to ensure safety of personnel before vessel entry.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Freezing temperatures. Incompatibles.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Acids. Halogens. Nitrates. Magnesium. Aluminum. Zinc. Metal containers.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

In combustion emits toxic fumes of carbon dioxide / carbon monoxide. When exposed to nitro compounds cause the formation of shock-sensitive salts.



SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Potential health effects:

11.1.1 Acute Toxicity: No data available

11.1.2 Irritation: Skin exposure can cause irritation or severe burns and scarring with greater exposures. Eye contact causes irritation. May cause permanent damage. May cause permanent blindness.

11.1.3 Corrosive: In contact with skin, causes severe burns.

11.1.4 Sensitization: Not a skin sensitizer

11.1.5 Repeated dose toxicity: No effect

11.1.6 Carcinogenicity: Not expected to be carcinogenic.

11.1.7 Mutagenicity: Not expected to be mutagenic

11.1.8 Toxicity for reproduction: No effect

11.1.9 Route of exposure: Skin contact and inhalation.

11.1.10 Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics: Causes irritation or severe burns to skin and eyes. If inhaled, symptoms may include sneezing, sore throat or runny nose. Swallowing may cause severe burns of mouth, throat and stomach. There may be diarrhea, vomiting, bleeding from the mouth or nose.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

No data available.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

No data available.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

No data available.

12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

This product does not contain substances identified as PBT.

12.6 Other adverse effects

No further details

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Disposal operations - Treat empty containers as hazardous.

Disposal of packaging - Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be managed in an appropriate and approved waste facility. Please follow all local, regional, and international laws.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

14.1 UN number

UN 3266

14.2 UN proper shipping name

Corrosive Liquid, Basic, Inorganic, N.O.S. (contains sodium hydroxide).

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

Class 8

14.4 Packing group

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14.5 Environmental hazards

Not Environmentally Hazardous Substance.

14.6 Special precautions for user

See section 8

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable to packaged goods



SECTION 14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION (cont.)

Mode-specific information:

ROAD/RAIL (ADR/RID/CDG) Transport category 1

Tunnel restriction code E

SEA (IMDG) Not Marine Pollutant

IMDG Code segregation group18 - Alkalis

AIR (ICAO/IATA) ERG Code 8L

EmS: F-A S-B

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has not been conducted.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Revision Summary: All Sections: New GHS Format

Abbreviations:

UN Model Regulations means the Model Regulations annexed to the most recently revised edition of the Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods published by the United Nations.

IMDG Code means the International Maritime Dangerous Goods code, as amended.

ADR means the European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road, as amended.

RID means the Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail, as amended.

ADN means the European Agreement concerning the International Transport of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways, as amended.

Sources of Key Data:

UK Regulatory References: The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 1988. Chemicals (Hazard Information & Packaging) Regulations.

EU Directives: Dangerous Substance Directive 67/548/EEC. Dangerous Preparations Directive 1999/45/EC. System of specific information relating to Dangerous Preparations. 2001/58/EC.

Statutory Instruments: Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging) Regulations. Control of Substances Hazardous to Health.

Approved Code of Practice: Safety Data Sheets for Substances and Preparations. Classification and Labelling of Substances and Preparations Dangerous for Supply. British

Guidance Notes: Workplace Exposure Limits EH40. CHIP for everyone HSG(108).

National Regulations: The Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2002. No. 1689.

Classification and Labelling Guidance: Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), Annex 2
Precautionary Statement and Pictograms: Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), Annex 3

Guidance on the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets: Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), Annex 4

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