
G2G-FOAM+™ SAFETY DATA SHEET

Issued: 02/07/2010 Revision No: 02

7 Pages

According to the Commission Regulation (EU) No 453/2010 Annex II of REACH Regulation

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY

1.1 Product Identifier

G2G-Foam+

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the mixture and of the company

Alkaline Based 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
Phone: +44 115 900 5858

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency tel:

+1 813 248 0585 24 Hours, 7 Emergency Days, Chem-Tel, Inc.

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the mixture

Classification under CHIP:	[C]; R34;
Directive 1999/45/EC:	This mixture meets the criteria for classification as dangerous in accordance with Directive 1999/45/EC.

Physicochemical hazards: Incompatible with acids, organic halogen compounds, nitro compounds, aluminium, magnesium, tin, zinc, various sugars. Avoid heat.

Human health: Corrosive. Severe irritant or burns to eyes, skin and respiratory system. Swallowing may cause burns of mouth, throat, and stomach.

Environment: This product does not contain substances which are harmful to aquatic organisms or which may cause long term effects to the aquatic environment.

Please see Section 16 for full classification.

2.2 Label elements



Corrosive

Risk phrases

R34: Causes burns.

Safety Phrases

S26: In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.

S28: After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of soap and water.

S36/37/39: Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye / face protection.

S45: In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).

S60: This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

2.3 Other hazards

Workplace exposure limit:	This product does not have a workplace exposure limit.
PBT:	This substance is not identified as a PBT substance.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

INGREDIENT	EC No	CAS No.	CONTENT %	CLASSIFICATION
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	215-185-5	2-5	[C] R35
Tetra sodium ethylene diamine tetra acetate	64-02-8	200-573-9	0-1	[Xn] R22; [Xi] R41
Sodium carbonate	497-19-8	207-838-8	0-1	[Xi] R36
Mazon 40 surfactant			0-1	[Xi] R36
Sodium gluconate	527-07-1	208-407-7	0-1	

SECTION 4: FIRST-AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Skin contact - Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes . Get medical attention immediately. Wash clothing before reuse.

Eye contact - Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for 15 minutes, lifting lower and upper eyelids occasionally. Get medical attention immediately after administering first aid.

Ingestion - Do not induce vomiting. If conscious, give half a litre of water to drink immediately. Consult a physician immediately.

Inhalation - Remove casualty from exposure ensuring one's own safety whilst doing so. If not breathing give artificial respiration. If breathing becomes laboured, give oxygen. Get medical attention.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Swallowing may cause burns of mouth, throat and stomach. Symptoms may include bleeding, vomiting, diarrhoea, fall in blood pressure. Damage may appear days after exposure. Contact with skin or eyes can cause irritation and may result in burns and scarring. When ingested damage may appear days after exposure.

4.3 Indication of any immediate attention and special treatment needed

Immediate attention is required for all exposures. 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: FIRE-FIGHTING 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

Adding water to caustic solution generates large amounts of heat. Can react with certain metals, such as aluminium, 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. Cool exposed containers with a water spray to prevent rupturing.

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. Cleanup personnel must be equipped with personal protective gear. Remove contaminated clothing immediately.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Do not discharge into drains or rivers. Contain and recover liquid when possible.

6.3 Method for cleaning up

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 aluminium tools to collect absorbed material or aluminium 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

Always add the caustic to water while stirring; never the reverse. Do not mix with acids or organic materials. Wash hands after handling.

7.2 Condition for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep container tightly closed. Protect from physical damage. Store in a cool dry ventilated area away from sources of extreme heat, moisture and incompatibilities. Store above 16 °C (60 °F) to prevent freezing. Do not store with aluminium or magnesium containers. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues.

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

Ensure there is sufficient ventilation of the area. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred because it can control the emissions of the contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion of it into the general work area.

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: Wear impervious protective clothing, including boots, gloves, lab coat, apron or coveralls.

Other: Impermeable protective clothing.

Respiratory protection: A half-piece particulate respirator (EN 149) may be worn for up to ten times the exposure limit. A full-face piece particulate respirator may be worn up to 50 times the exposure limit. In case of emergency where exposure levels are not known, use a full-face piece positive-pressure, air-supplied respirator.

Thermal hazards: Not expected if conditions of use are respected

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance:	Yellow liquid
Odour:	Slight odour
Odour threshold:	n.a.
pH:	13
Melting point/freezing point:	-3.9 °C
Initial boiling point and boiling range:	104 °C
Flash point:	n.a.
Evaporation rate:	n.a.
Flammability limits %	n.a.
Vapour pressure:	Same as water
Vapour density	n.a.
Relative density:	Same as water
Solubility:	Miscible in water
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water:	n.a.
Auto-ignition temperature:	n.a.
Decomposition temperature:	n.a.
Viscosity:	n.a.
Explosive properties:	n.a.
Oxidising properties:	n.a.

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 aluminium, 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

Heat. Incompatibles

10.5 Incompatible materials

Acids, organic halogen compounds, nitro compounds, aluminium, magnesium, tin, zinc, various sugars.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Shock-sensitive salts, hydrogen gas, carbon monoxide and sodium oxide.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Test	Species	End-Point	Value
Skin	Rabbit	Irritation EC50	500 mg
Eye	Rabbit	Irritation EC50	50 µg

Acute Toxicity: Swallowing may cause burns of mouth, throat and stomach. Bleeding may occur. There may be vomiting and diarrhoea.

Irritation: Skin exposure can cause irritation or burns and scarring with greater exposures. Causes irritation of eyes, and with greater exposures it can cause burns that may result in permanent impairment of vision, even blindness. Effects from inhalation of mist vary from mild irritation to serious damage of the upper respiratory tract, depending on severity of exposure. Symptoms may include sneezing, sore throat or runny nose, redness, itching or burning. Severe pneumonitis may occur.

Corrosivity: Causes burns. Scarring of tissue and death may result. A fall in blood pressure may occur. Damage may appear days after exposure.

Sensitisation: Not expected to be a sensitiser

Repeated dose toxicity: Not expected to be of major concerns

Carcinogenicity: Not expected to be carcinogenic.

Mutagenicity: Not expected to be mutagenic

Toxicity for reproduction: Not expected to be toxic to reproduction

Route of exposure: Skin contact

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics: Skin exposure can cause irritation or severe burns and scarring with greater exposures. Causes irritation of eyes, and with greater exposures it can cause burns that may result in permanent impairment of vision, even blindness. Effects from inhalation of mist vary from mild irritation to serious damage of the upper respiratory tract, depending on severity of exposure. Symptoms may include sneezing, sore throat or runny nose, redness, itching or burning. Severe pneumonitis may occur.

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 substance is not identified as a PBT substance.

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, national and international laws.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT 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

III

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

Mode-specific information:

ROAD/RAIL (ADR/RID/CDG)

Transport category 3

Tunnel restriction code E

SEA (IMDG)

Not Marine Pollutant

IMDG Code segregation group 18 – Alkalis

EmS: F-A S-B

AIR (ICAO/IATA)

ERG Code 8L

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

According to CHIP

Hazard symbols: Corrosive



Risk phrases

R34: Causes burns.

Safety Phrases

S26: In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.

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S36/37/39: Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye / face protection.

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S60: This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Note: The regulatory information given above only indicates the principal regulations specifically applicable to the product described in the safety data sheet. The user's attention is drawn to the possible existence of additional provisions which complete these regulations. Refer to all applicable national, international and local regulations or provisions.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has not been conducted.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

This safety data sheet is prepared in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 453/2010.

* indicates text in the SDS which has changed since the last revision.

Risk phrases used in Section 3

R22: Harmful if swallowed.

R35: Causes severe burns.

R36: Irritating to eyes.

R41: Risk of serious damage to eyes.

Legal disclaimer

The above information is believed to be correct but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. This company shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product.