

Material Safety Data Sheet
Coilinator

Evcor Solutions, Inc.
530 Adelaide St., Suite 6107
Toronto, ON M5V 1T5 Canada
1-800-860-1537

DATE PREPARED: 07/13/2012
REVISION DATE: 10/16/2012
CHEM-TEL: 800-225-3924

SECTION I - IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: Coilinator
PRODUCT USE: Coil Cleaner

SECTION II – COMPOSITION/HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENT	PERCENTAGE	CAS NUMBER	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV
Sodium Hydroxide	10-30%	1310-73-2	2 mg/m3	2 mg/m3
Propane/N-Butane	1-5%	68476-86-8	N/A	1000 ppm
Nitrogen, Industrial Grade	1-5%	7727-37-9	Not established	Not established

SECTION III – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: Danger! Highly corrosive material. Causes severe burns to respiratory tract, skin, eyes and gastrointestinal tract. Causes permanent eye damage.

ROUTES OF ENTRY: Eyes, Ingestion, Inhalation, Skin

EYES: Causes severe burns, irritation, redness, tearing, pain, may result in loss of sight.

INGESTION: Will cause extensive damage to tissue and may be fatal.

INHALATION: May cause irritation (possibly severe), chemical burns, upper respiratory damage, and pulmonary edema

SKIN: Causes severe burns. prolonged contact will destroy tissue.

MEDICAL CONDITION AGGRAVATED: Asthma, bronchitis, emphysema and other lung diseases and chronic nose, sinus or throat conditions. Skin irritation may be aggravated in individuals with existing skin disorders.

CHRONIC HEALTH HAZARDS: Dermatitis may occur due to long-term irritation. Sodium hydroxide may produce inflammation of the eyes, skin, and mucous membranes. Esophageal carcinoma at the site of a chronic lye stricture has been reported. [Gosselin, Smith & Hodge 1984

CARCINOGENICITY: OSHA: No ACGIH: No NTP: No IARC: No OTHER: No

SECTION IV - FIRST AID MEASURES

EYES: Immediately flush with water for 15 minutes while holding eyelids open. Seek immediate medical attention.

INGESTION: Will cause extensive damage to tissue and may be fatal.

INHALATION: Move to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If not breathing administer artificial respiration. Keep person warm, quiet and seek immediate medical attention.

SKIN: Immediately wash with water for 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes immediately. Seek immediate medical attention.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: The absence of visible signs or symptoms of burns does not reliably exclude the presence of actual tissue damage.

SECTION V – FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT: Not Tested

FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR, (% BY VOLUME) UPPER: N/A **LOWER:** N/A

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use media appropriate for surrounding fire.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Move container from fire area if it can be done without risk. Cool containers with water.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Contact with some metals, particularly magnesium, aluminum, and galvanized zinc can generate hydrogen rapidly which is explosive.

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: None

SECTION VI – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

SPILL: Dike area to contain spill. Dilute spill with large quantities of water and then neutralize with a dilute acid. flush area with water until clean. wear ppe equipment:safety goggles, chemical resistant clothing, and gloves

WASTE DISPOSAL: Dispose of in accordance with all local, state and federal environmental rules and regulations. Check the pH of the waste to be disposed, if it is greater than 12.5 it must be handled

Material Safety Data Sheet

Coilinator

as a RCRA hazardous waste. May be subject to disposal regulations: U.S. EPA 40 CFR 261. Hazardous waste Number(s): D002

RCRA STATUS: Dispose of in accordance with all local, state and federal environmental

rules and regulations. Check the pH of the waste to be disposed, if it is greater than 12.5 it must be handled

as a RCRA hazardous waste. May be subject to disposal regulations: U.S. EPA 40 CFR 261. Hazardous waste Number(s): D002

SECTION VII – HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING AND STORAGE: Store in a cool dry area. Do not allow materials to contact organic materials or strong acids. Replace cap on container after each use. Keep away from children. Wear protective clothing when using. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Do not get on skin, clothing, or in eyes.

SECTION VIII – EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

ENGINEERING CONTROLS / VENTILATION: Provide local exhaust ventilation where dust or mist may be generated. Ensure compliance with applicable limits.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Wear NIOSH/MSHA approved organic vapor respiratory protection.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING: Chemical resistant rubber or neoprene apron and chemically resistant boots to avoid skin and clothing contact.

ADDITIONAL MEASURES: Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after use. Use good industrial hygiene practices.

SECTION IX - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE: Yellow Liquid

PHYSICAL STATE: Liquid

FREEZING POINT: Not Tested

VAPOR DENSITY (AIR=1): N/A

pH: 11.15

ODOR: No distinct odor

BOILING POINT: 288°F

VAPOR PRESSURE (mm Hg): 1 @ 77°F (25°C)

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H₂O=1): 1.54 @ 77°F (25°C)

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: 100 %

SECTION X – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY DATA

CHEMICAL STABILITY: Stable

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Organic materials, concentrated acids metal. May react with certain food sugars.

INCOMPATIBILITY: Organic materials, concentrated acids metal. May react with certain food sugars.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BY-PRODUCT: Some metals can release oxides of phosphorus and release hydrogen gas which can be explosive

SECTION XI – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION: Sodium Hydroxide - 1310-73-2; Dermal LD50: Corrosive; Oral LD 50: 400 mg/kg (rabbit) LDLo [PB 234-899 1974]; Inhalation LC50: Corrosive. Eye Effects: Severely irritating, corrosive (rabbit) [RTECS 1986, NIOSH 1975]; Skin Effects: Severely irritating, corrosive (rabbit) [RTECS 1986, PB 234-899 1974]

SECTION XII – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION: Sodium Hydroxide - 1310-73-2 Bluegill sunfish: 48-hour LC50= 99 mg/L, Mosquito fish: 96-hour LC50= 125 mg/L. Brown shrimp (Crangon crangon): 48-hour LC50= 30 - 100 mg/L, Brook Trout: 24-hour LC50=25ppm

The damaging effects are mostly a consequence of the increase in pH. The upper pH limit tolerated by most freshwater fish is 8.4; the pH must generally be greater than 9 before the aqueous environment becomes lethal for fully developed fish. Freshwater algae are destroyed above pH 8.5. Concentrations of 20 to 100 mg/L have been reported to kill salmon, trout, carp and crayfish. [Ref. , Environment Canada, Environmental Protection Service, Sodium Hydroxide Environmental and Technical Information for Problem Spills. June 1984]

SECTION XIII – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE DISPOSAL: Dispose of in accordance with all local, state and federal environmental

rules and regulations. Check the pH of the waste to be disposed, if it is greater than 12.5 it must be handled

as a RCRA hazardous waste. May be subject to disposal regulations: U.S. EPA 40 CFR 261. Hazardous waste Number(s): D002

RCRA STATUS: Dispose of in accordance with all local, state and federal environmental

rules and regulations. Check the pH of the waste to be disposed, if it is greater than 12.5 it must be handled

as a RCRA hazardous waste. May be subject to disposal regulations: U.S. EPA 40 CFR 261. Hazardous waste Number(s): D002

Material Safety Data Sheet
Coilinator

SECTION XIV - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Compressed Gas N.O.S.
HAZARD CLASS/DIVISION: 2.2
UN/NA NUMBER: UN1956
PACKAGING GROUP: n/a

AIR SHIPMENT

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Compressed Gas N.O.S.
HAZARD CLASS/DIVISION: 2.2
UN/NA NUMBER: UN1956

SHIPPING BY WATER:

VESSEL (IMO/IMDG)
PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Compressed Gas N.O.S.
HAZARD CLASS/DIVISION: 2.2

UN/NA NUMBER: UN1956

NOTE:

SECTION XV - REGULATORY INFORMATION

TSCA STATUS: All Chemicals are listed or exempt.

CERCLA (COMPREHENSIVE RESPONSE COMPENSATION, AND LIABILITY ACT): Chemical Name: Sodium Hydroxide RQ: 1,000 lb
Category C

SARA 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES: Acute Health Hazard.

SARA 313 REPORTABLE INGREDIENTS: None

STATE REGULATIONS: CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65: None Sodium hydroxide - Illinois toxic substances disclosure to employee act; Illinois chemical safety act; New York release reporting list; Rhode Island RTK hazardous substances; Pennsylvania RTK; Minnesota; Massachusetts RTK; New Jersey;

Louisiana spill reporting

INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS: WHMIS (Canada): CLASS D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (VERY TOXIC). CLASS E: Corrosive liquid.

SECTION XVI - ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

PREPARATION BY: Technical Department

DISCLAIMER: To the best of our knowledge, information contained herein is accurate. However there is no assumption of liability 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 hazard which exists. The information contained in this MSDS was obtained from current and reliable sources; however, the data is provided without any warranty, expressed or implied, regarding its correctness or accuracy. Since the conditions or handling, storage and disposal of this product are beyond the control of the manufacturer, the manufacturer will not be responsible for loss, injury, or expense arising out of the products improper use. No warranty, expressed or inferred, regarding the product described in this MSDS shall be created or inferred by any statement in this MSDS. Various government agencies may have specific regulations regarding the transportation, handling, storage, use, or disposal of this product which may not be covered by this MSDS. The user is responsible for full compliance.