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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section I: Manufacturer's Information

Wasak Inc.

45 Park Place South Suite 224

Morristown, NJ 07960

Emergency Phone Number: (800) 255-3924

Information Phone Number: (973) 605-8122

Updated: 3/1/2011

Section II: Hazardous Ingredients/Identity Information

Hazardous Components CYCLOHEXYLAMINE CAS Number

OSHA PEL

ACGIH TLV

Percent

MORPHOLINE

108-91-8 110-91-8

0.00 20.00

10.00

Some Some

DIETHYLHYDROXYLAMINE

3710-84-7

20.00

Substantial

HYDROQUINONE

123-31-9

Some

Section IIa: Regulatory Information

DOT Proper Shipping Name: Corrosive Liquid,

N.O.S. (N, N-Diethylaminoethanol, Cyclohexylamine),

8 UN3267, PG II

ER-153

DOT Class: NA

RCLA Status: NA

DOT Number: NA

CERLA Status: NA

SARA/ Title III-CERLA List: NA

Material Name

CAS Number

%

Reportable Quantity

SARA/Title III-Toxic Chemical List: NA

Material Name

CAS Number

%

Reportable Quantity

TSCA Inventory Status: All components listed on TSCA Inventory

Section III: Physical/Chemical Characteristics

Boiling Point: > 212.0

Specific Gravity ($H_2O=1$): Approx. .9950

Vapor Pressure (mm Hg): 0

Melting Point: NA

Vapor Density (air=1): NA

Evaporation Rate $(H_2O=1)$: < 1.00

Solubility in Water: Complete

pH: Approx. 12-12.50

Appearance and Odor: Clear to straw colored liquid; Amine odor

Section IV: HMIS Identification and Numerical Rating

Health: 3

Flammability: 0

Reactivity: 0

Personal Protection: C

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Section V: Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

Flash Point: NA

Flammable Limits LEL: NA

UEL: NA

Method Used: NA Extinguishing Media:

This product is not combustible. Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding materials.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures:

Protect firefighters from physical contact with product since it is a strong (caustic) alkaline product. This product is not anticipated to cause problems during a fire because it can not burn, but personal contact can cause significant skin and eye burns if left unattended. See first aid instructions if contacted.

Unusual Fire and Explosion: As above

Section VI: Reactivity Data

Stability: Stable

Conditions to Avoid: NA

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid): Strong Acids Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts: NA Hazardous Polymerization: May not occur

Conditions to Avoid: NA

Section VII: Ecological Information

Aquatic Toxicology:

Ceriodaphnia dubia 48 hour acute toxicity

LC50 12.5 mg/L

Section VIII: Health Hazard Data

Route(s) of Entry:

Inhalation? Severe

Skin? Severe

Ingestion? Severe

Health Hazards (Acute and Chronic): Acute and chronic health hazards are difficult to accurately assess for mixtures. In general, see the first aid section for acute effects; long term effects would have to be derived from these immediate results. Specific chronic effects can be studied from the individual hazardous chemicals as indicated under Section II as the best guess without extensive laboratory studies.

Carcinogenicity:

NTP? None known IARC Monographs? None known OSHA Regulated? None known Signs and Symptoms of Exposure: Immediate contact will cause strong burning of skin, eyes and mucous membranes. Material is corrosive to all body tissues. IMMEDIATE flushing with water may relieve damages.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure: A knowledge of the available toxicology information and of the physical properties of the material suggests that exposure is unlikely to aggravate existing medical conditions. However, due to the widely varying uses and personal exposures possible, an individual will have to evaluate his/her particular situation.

Emergency and First Aid Procedures:

EYES: Immediately flush eyes with water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention as soon as possible. FAST RESPONSE DURING THE FIRST MINUTE after contact is critical for prevention of possibly permanent damage.

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Section VIII: Health Hazard Data (cont.)

SKIN: Wash with water, then neutralize with dilute vinegar or any other mild acidic juice, i.e. lemon, grapefruit, tomato, lime. If irritation persists, see a doctor.

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air, give oxygen if needed, or artificial respiration to maintain breathing. Get a doctor if indicated.

INGESTION: Wash mouth and other contacted parts with water. Never give anything to an unconscious person. If conscious, DO NOT induct vomiting. Give one or two glasses of water, milk of magnesia, or milk to help neutralize the alkali. CALL A DOCTOR.

DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING IF:

- -Victim is in convulsions
- -Victim has symptoms of severe pain, burning sensation in the mouth or throat or is already vomiting
- -Victim is known to have swallowed any petroleum product (solvents) or any acids or alkalis (caustics)

Section IX: Precaution for Safe Handling and Use

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled: Absorb small spills with suitable material (sand clays, sawdust, earth) and place into leak-proof container for later disposal. Flush balance of area with water to remove residues. Dispose of all material in accordance with federal, state and local laws.

Waste Disposal Method: Since federal, state and local laws vary greatly from situation to situation, and since these materials are mixtures, no one preferred waste disposal method can be given. However, one must keep in mind that all of these type products are ultimately destined to go "down the drain" since they are cleaning compounds of one sort or another. Generally, in a highly diluted or completely neutralized state they present no particular environmental hazard; they can be treated as ordinary waste, which is piped to a sanitary sewer for proper waste treatment. Neither the product nor its effluent should be discharged into any river, lake, stream, creek or watershed that might contaminate drinking water or well water. Any discharge must be specifically permitted by the proper authority like the DEP or DER, depending on your state laws.

Precautions to be taken in handling and storage: Do not freeze product. Do not subject product to excessive heat. Keep out of the reach of children. Do not contaminate food stuffs. Do not mix with any other chemicals except under direct supervision of a chemist or technically trained supervisor. Mix only with water. During storage and transport of the product, keep dry at all times and do not exceed container integrity (i.e. improperly double or triple decking of palletized goods). If sensitivity or aggravation of allergy, or unanticipated personal health problems become evident, stop use and see your supervisor. Keep in mind that often the use solution and the concentrate will have different safety precautions.

Other precautions: Launder contaminated clothing before reuse. Discard all contaminated gloves, boots and other articles that cannot be properly cleaned.

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Section X: Control Measures

Respiratory Protection (Specific Type): Use with adequate ventilation. If ventilation is not adequate, use a NIOSH approved vapor absorbing cartridge or canister type mask. Ventilation:

Local Exhaust: Recommended

Special: NA

Mechanical (General): Usually sufficient

Other: NA

Protective Gloves: Heavy duty pvc, rubber or similar type is recommended for repeated contact with use solution, or any direct contact with concentrate.

Eye Protection: Safety glasses or chemical splash goggles are always recommended, as are eyewash fountains in all industrial processing areas.

Other Protective Clothing or Equipment: Wear long sleeve shirts and pants. Launder dirty uniforms regularly. Wash or shower daily to maintain good cleanliness when in contact with various cleaning or water treatment chemicals.

Work/ Hygienic Practices: Non-slip safety shoes with a splash apron are good practices to follow. ----Start Clean----Stay Clean----End Clean = Work Safely.

Section XI: Documentary Information

Section II Hazardous Material Section Percentage Key. If no hazardous chemicals are present, then this section is not applicable.

Nil	=	0.0%	to	0.1%
Trace	=	0.1%	to	1.0%
Some	=	1.0%	to	5.0%
Minor Comp	=	5.0%	to	25.0%
Substantial	=	25.0%	to	50.0%
Major Comp	=	50.0%	to	100.0%

Substances listed in Section II are those identified as being present at a concentration of 1% or greater, or 0.1% of the substance is on the list of potential carcinogens cited in OSHA Hazard Communication Std.

If Section II does not contain any hazardous chemicals as presently defined in our applicable tables the message. . .

... will appear in this section above.

NOTE: for solid products, pH is taken of a 2% solution

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