

QC Patina Stain "Jade"



Material Safety Data Sheet

QC Construction Products
232 S. Schnoor Ave.
Madera, CA 93637

HMIS Ratings

Health: 3
Flammability: 0
Reactivity: 1
Personal Protection D
Equipment:

Emergency Telephone Number:
Chemtrec: 800.424.9300

Notice: The following information is accurate to the best of our knowledge and is offered in good faith. No warranty, either expressed or implied, is hereby made. The recommended industrial hygiene and safe handling procedures are believed to be generally applicable. However, each user should review these recommendations in specific context of the intended use and determine whether they are appropriate.

I. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: QC Patina Stain "Jade"
Synonymous: Inorganic acid
Chemical Family: Inorganic salts/acids
Chemical Formula: Proprietary
D.O.T. Hazard Class: Corrosive liquid, inorganic, N.O.S., (Hydrochloric Acid, Solution), 8, UN3264, PGIII, ERG #153
Appearance & Odor: Greenish brown liquid, chlorine odor

II. HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS & EXPOSURE LIMITS

<i>Composition</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>OSHA PEL</i>	<i>ACGIH TLV</i>	<i>CAS NO.</i>
Hydrogen Chloride	<10	5 ppm	5ppm	7647-01-0
Sodium Dichromate	4-6	0.1 mg/m3	0.05 mg/m3	7789-12-0
Copper Chloride	20-25	1.0 mg/m3	1.0 mg/m3	10125-13-0

III. TYPICAL PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Specific Gravity (H₂O=1): 1.0 - 2.0
Boiling Point: 215 °F (101.7 °C)
Melting Point: N/A
Vapor Pressure: Equal to water
Vapor Density: Equal to water
Evaporation Rate: 0.1 (Butyl acetate = 1)
Solubility In Water: Miscible

IV. FIRE EXPLOSION & REACTIVITY DATA

Flash Point: N/A
Flammable Limits: N/A

Firefighting Media: Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide or regular foam. For larger fires use regular foam (2000 Emergency Response Guidebook, DOT P 5800.5)

Special Firefighting Procedure:	Move container away from fire area without risk. From a safe distance and keeping upwind, apply flooding amounts of water to sides of container exposed to fire for cooling purposes until well after the fire is extinguished. Stay away from ends of tanks (2000 Emergency Response Guidebook, DOT P 5800.5 Guide #153)
Unusual Fire Hazards:	Hydrogen gas may form explosive mixtures in the air. At high temperature toxic corrosive fumes of anhydrous gas may be emitted.
Reactivity:	Stable
Incompatibilities:	Contact with common earth metals, i.e. aluminum or magnesium, produces hydrogen which may form explosive mixtures in the air.
Decomposition or Byproducts:	In fire conditions products may include toxic and hazardous gases including fumes of hydrogen chloride, oxides of copper, and chromium oxides.
Hazardous Polymerization:	Not reported to occur under normal temperatures and pressures.
Conditions to Avoid:	Negligible fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.

V. HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Inhalation:	Burning of the throat.
Skin Contact:	Severe irritation, inflammation, ulceration, necrosis and chemical burns.
Eye Contact:	Severe irritation, conjunctivitis, corneal necrosis and burns with impairment or permanent eye damage.
Ingestion:	Burns of the mouth, throat, esophagus and stomach with consequent pain, uneasiness, nausea, salivation, vomiting, diarrhea, chills, shock and intense thirst.

Emergency and First Aid Procedures

Inhalation:	Remove from work area into fresh air; administer artificial respiration by qualified person if breathing has stopped. Seek immediate medical attention.
Skin Contact:	Remove contaminated clothing, rinse area of contact for at least 15-20 minutes with soap or mild detergent with large doses of water until no evidence of chemical remains. In case of chemical burns, cover area with proper dressing and bandage securely, but not tightly. Get immediate medical attention.
Eye Contact:	Rinse eyes immediately with large doses of water for at least 15-20 minutes, occasionally lifting upper and lower eyelids, until no evidence of evidence remains. Continue irrigation with normal saline until the pH has returned to normal. Cover with sterile bandages and get immediate medical attention.
Ingestion:	Drink large amount of water or milk to dilute acid. If vomiting persists, take fluid repeatedly. Ingested acid must be diluted 100 fold to render it harmless to tissues. Seek medical attention immediately.

VI. SPILL PROCEDURES & WASTE DISPOSAL

Spill: Spills may be absorbed using cement powder or fly ash. Neutralize spills with lime, sodium bicarbonate or crushed limestone.

Waste Disposal: Follow all Federal, State and Local regulations when storing and disposing of substances. Do not allow material to run off work area, and final rinsing should be absorbed or vacuumed and disposed of in accordance with regulations.

QC Patina Stain, and rinse water from the neutralization and cleaning of newly stained surfaces, may contain amounts of sodium dichromate that exceed federal hazardous waste limits. Proper disposal of QC Patina Stain, and rinse water from the neutralization and cleaning of newly stained surfaces is required. Consult local and federal guidelines for proper disposal of these materials.

Precautions for Safe Handling And Storage: N/A

Other Precautions: Air Spill - knock down vapors with water spray, contain water as it may become corrosive and dispose of properly.

VII. PROTECTIVE CONTROL MEASURES

Respirator: Use proper NIOSH-OSHA respirator for contamination levels found in work area.

Ventilation: Provide local exhaust to meet published exposure limits.

Special: N/A

Protective Gloves: Must wear appropriate protective gloves.

Eye Protection: Must wear splash-proof safety goggles or face shield to prevent exposure.

Other Protective Clothing Required: Must wear appropriate protective (impervious) clothing equipment to prevent possible skin contact.

Work/Hygiene Practices

Exercise stringent hygiene practices to minimize exposure. If contact occurs, wash any body part with soap and water immediately. Wash hands after use, and before eating, drinking or smoking.