

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

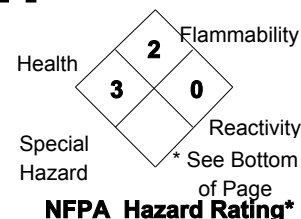
Manufactured by:

SURFLEX
SERIES

Anderson

Chemical Company

325 SOUTH DAVIS AVENUE
LITCHFIELD, MINNESOTA 55355
(320) 693-2477



Product Name: Liquid Laundry Soft/Sour

24-HOUR EMERGENCY PHONE #: 1-800-424-9300 (CHEMTREC)

Revised: 8/1/2011 lmt
Supersedes: 11/25/2009

I. IDENTIFICATION

Chemical Name And Synonyms:

Not applicable

DOT Shipping Name

Fluorosilicic Acid, Solution

Chemical Family:

Acid

DOT Hazard Class & I.D. Number

Corrosive Material UN1778

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II. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Component	CAS NO.	%	TLV	PEL	Toxic	Hazard
Hydrofluorosilicic Acid	16961-83-4	4-6	2.5mg/m3	2.5mg/m3	NA	Corrosive
Isopropanol	67-63-0	2-3	400 ppm	400 ppm	NA	Flammable
Trade Secret	TSRN 9190		NE	NE	NA	May cause severe skin and eye irritation, possible
Trade Secret	TSRN 8250		NE	NE	NA	May cause irritation to the eyes, skin, and respiratory tract.

**Toxic chemical subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (40 CFR §372).

NA: Not applicable
NE: Not established

III. PHYSICAL DATA

Boiling Point: Not established
Specific Gravity: 1.032
Appearance: Opaque, pink liquid

Form: Liquid
Solubility In Water: Complete
Odor: Floral

pH, 1% Soln.: 2.3

IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flashpoint: 140°F - 150°F

Extinguishing Media: Small fires: Water spray, foam, dry chemical or CO2. Large fires: Water spray, fog or foam.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Although this product is not combustible, if a fire occurs in the near vicinity good fire fighting practice dictates the use of self-contained breathing apparatus and other protective, acid-proof gear.

Unusual Fire And Explosion Hazards: Reacts with many metals to produce flammable and explosive hydrogen gas. Keep container cool with water, using fog nozzles, as decomposition will occur above 222°F and produce toxic and corrosive fumes of fluoride.

V. HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Carcinogenic: The raw materials used in this product are not considered to be a carcinogen by ACGIH and OSHA.

Effects Of Over-exposure: Corrosive. Contact may cause severe eye irritation, eye burns, and permanent eye damage. Contact may cause severe skin irritation, skin burns, and permanent skin damage. Harmful if inhaled. May cause severe irritation and burns of the nose, throat, and respiratory tract. Harmful or fatal if swallowed. May cause severe irritation and burns of the mouth, throat and digestive tract. Symptoms of overexposure may include ulceration of the nose and throat, coughing, salivation, headache, fatigue, dizziness, nausea, shock, and pulmonary edema (accumulation of fluid around the lungs). May lead to coma or death. Onset of symptoms may be delayed. Prolonged or repeated overexposure to fluoride compounds may cause fluorosis. Fluorosis is characterized by skeletal changes, consisting of osteosclerosis (hardening or abnormal density of bone) and osteomalacia (softening of bones) and by mottled discoloration of the enamel of teeth (if exposure occurs during enamel formation). Symptoms may include bone and joint pain and limited range of motion. Conditions aggravated by exposure may include skin and respiratory (asthma-like) disorders.

Emergency And First Aid Procedures:

EYES: Immediately flush with water for 15 minutes, lifting the upper and lower eyelids occasionally. Medical attention should be given as soon as possible.

SKIN: Immediately flush with water for at least 15-20 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes, paying particular attention to skin under the nails. Always get medical attention no matter how minor skin burns appear. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse, but destroy contaminated shoes.

INGESTION: Do **not** induce vomiting. If conscious, give large quantities of water to dilute the acid. Get medical attention immediately. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

INHALATION: Remove exposed person to an uncontaminated area immediately. If breathing has stopped, start artificial respiration at once. Oxygen should be provided for an exposed person having difficulty breathing (but only by an authorized person) until exposed person is able to breathe easily by themselves. Exposed person should be examined by a physician.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN: Beware of late onset of pulmonary edema for up to 48 hours. Treat severe burns similar to hydrofluoric acid exposure.

* NFPA/HMIS Degree or Hazard: 4 = Extreme; 3 = High; 2 = Moderate; 1 = Slight; 0 = Insignificant.

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HMIS A. Safety Glasses B. Safety Glasses, Gloves C. Safety Glasses, Gloves, Apron D. Face Shield, Gloves, Apron E. Safety Glasses, Gloves, Dust Respirator F. Safety Glasses, Gloves, Apron, Dust Respirator G. Safety Glasses, Gloves, Vapor Respirator H. Splash Goggles, Gloves, Apron, Vapor Respirator I. Safety Glasses, Gloves, Vapor and Dust Respirator J. Splash Goggles, Gloves, Apron, Vapor and Dust Respirator K. Air Line, Hood or Mask, Gloves, Full Suit, Boots X. Ask your supervisor for guidance.

VI. REACTIVITY DATA

Stability - Unstable: **Stable: x**

Conditions To Avoid: Heat, sparks, and open flames.

Incompatibility: Avoid contact with metals, stoneware, strong acids and alkalies, explosives, toxicants, readily oxidizable materials, alkali (Materials to Avoid) metals, combustible solids, and organic peroxides.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: When heated to decomposition (222°F), it emits highly toxic and corrosive fumes of hydrofluoric acid, silicon tetrafluoride and hydrogen gas. Oxides of carbon, sulfur and nitrogen.

VII. SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

Steps To Be Taken In Case Material Is Released Or Spilled:

Small Spills: Wear appropriate protective equipment. Contain material. Neutralize with water and lime (hydrated lime) and flush to drain.

Keep unnecessary people away. Stay upwind, keep out of low areas. Isolate hazard area and deny entry. Remove sources of ignition.

Large spills: Any personnel in area should wear a NIOSH approved air supplied acid suit. Dike area to contain material. Do not allow solution to enter sewers or surface water. Neutralize the spill with water and lime (hydrated lime). Take up with sand or noncombustible absorbent material and place in containers for later disposal. Provide ventilation and be wary of hydrogen generated upon contact with some metals.

Waste Disposal Method: Dispose of in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.

VIII. SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

Respiratory Protection: If use conditions generate vapors or mists, wear a NIOSH approved respirator appropriate for those emission levels.

Ventilation: General or local exhaust to maintain vapor or mists below permissible exposure levels.

Protective Gloves: Acid resistant gloves.

Eye Protection: Chemical goggles; full faceshield if use conditions warrant.

Protective Clothing: If contact is possible, wear acid-proof clothing and shoes.

IX. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

Precautions To Be Taken In Handling And Storing:

Store in containers in cool, dry, well ventilated area away from sources of heat or ignition. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Do NOT store in glass or stoneware. Use non-sparking tools. Keep separate from alkali metals, oxidizing agent, combustible solids and organic peroxides. Do not inhale fumes and prevent skin contact. If pungent, irritating odor can be detected, workers are being overexposed. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wear all protective equipment and clothing when handling.

Other Precautions Eyewash and safety shower facilities should be available where product is stored or handled. Contact lenses should not be worn when handling chemical.

X. REVISED INFORMATION

MSDS Status: