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H - O - H Water Technology, Inc. 500 South Vermont Street Palatine, Illinois 60067

EMERGENCY PHONE No"s

847 - 358 - 7400 (H - O - H BUSINESS Hrs.) 800 - 424 - 9300 (CHEMTREC - 24 Hrs.)

HMIS:

4 = EXTREME 3 = SEVERE2 = MODERATE 1 = SLIGHT

0=INSIGNIFICANT

HEALTH 1 FLAMMABILITY 0

REACTIVITY

DOT:

HAZARD LABELING



IN DOT APPROVED POLYETHYLENE CONTAINERS

PRODUCT	PRODUCT NAME	CHEMICAL	FAMILY	DATE	Rev. No.	SUPERSEDES	EPA - TPQ	BY	
IDENTIFICATION	CS-78	CORROS	ION INHIBITOR	7 - 12 - 08	14	7 - 11 - 06	NA		
HAZARDOUS	CHEMICAL NAME	COMMON	NAME	CAS No.	PERCEN	OSHA PEL	ACGIH-TLV	OTHER	
COMPONENTS	SODIUM MOLYBDATE DIHYDRATE	SAME		7631 - 95 -	0 6.75	5 mg/m ³	5 mg/m ³	NOT APPLICABLE	
	SODIUM TETRABORATE	BORAX 1330 - 43 -		4 1.87	NA	10 mg/m³	NOT APPLICABLE		
COMMENT	The TL _{so} is that level of concentration a produces a mortality rate of 50% in the highest concentration at which the mort	test population.	The "no effect" level is		Comparative Dichromate	Acute LD _{so} Toxic	ity of Sodium I	Molybdate and Sodium	
	highest concentration at which the mortality rate is zero over the exposure time. TL ₅₀ concentrations for sodium molybdate are quite high, ranging from 3,200 to ppm. Moreover, the "no effect" concentration levels of 1,800 to 7,500 ppm would classify sodium molybdate as not a toxic substance.			o over 10,00	Chemical Molybdate Chromate	Species Rainbow Trout Rainbow Trout	(Hrs.)96	7,340 ppm	
	Molybdenum has a low order of toxicity mg/kg of body weight. Oral toxicity wa 125 mg/kg for the trioxide, 101 mg for	s about the sam	e, depending on the cor	mpound, being	Molybdate	Daphnia Trout	48	285 ppm 3,220 ppm	
	molybdate.				Chromate	Daphnia	48	3 ppm	
PHYSICAL DATA	BOILING POINT (Degrees Fahrenheit)	215°	SOLUBILITY (in water)		COMPLET	EVAPORATI (water = 1.0		< 1.0	
DAIA	VAPOR PRESSURE (in millimeters of Mercury)	WATER	SPECIFIC GRAVITY (water = 1.0)		1.075	рН		102	
	VAPOR DENSITY (air = 1.0)	NA	PERCENT(%) VOLA (by volume)	TILE	NA				
	APPEARANCE and ODOR	CLEAR RED	A since in the same of the sam	my 2					
FIRE AND	FLASH POINT (Degrees Fahrenheit)	METHOD	FLAMMABLE	LOWERE	XPLOSIVE LIMIT		UPPER EXPLO	ER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT	
EXPLOSION	NONE	NA	LIMITS	NOT APPLICABLE NOT APPLICABLE		APPLICABLE			
	EXTINGUISHING MEDIA		SPECIAL FIRE FIGH	TING PROCEDU	URES	UNUSUAL F	FIRE AND EXPLO	SION HAZARDS	
	WATER COOL CONTAINERS TO PREVENT F	RUPTURE.		NONE			NON	IE	
		- M							
REACTIMTY DATA	STABLE X UNSTABLE	CONDITIONS TO AVOID							
	INCOMPATABILITY (Materials to Avoid) STRONG MINERAL ACIDS, OTHER CHEMICAL T		REATMENT FO	RMULATIONS.					
	HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS	NONE UNDER ORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCES. MAY OCCUR, OXYGEN MAY BE PRODUCED.			UNDER EXTRE	ME HEATING SU	CH AS IN A FIR	E, DECOMPOSITION	
	HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION MAY WILL OCCUR WON'T OCCUR X	CONDITIONS TO AVOID							
SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS	STORAGE AND HANDLING			OTHER	?				

- 1. PROTECT CONTAINERS AGAINST PHYSICAL DAMAGE.
- 2. STORE IN A COOL, DARK, WELL-VENTILATED LOCATION AWAY FROM DIRECT SUNLIGHT AND OTHER SOURCES OF RADIANT HEAT.
- 3. KEEP CONTAINERS TIGHTLY CLOSED WHEN NOT IN USE. NEVER MOVE AN OPEN OR LOOSELY CLOSED CHEMICAL CONTAINER.
- 4 WEAR HAND AND FOOT PROTECTION WHEN MOVING HEAVY CONTAINERS.
- 1 NOT TO BE TAKEN INTERNALLY.
- 2 NOT TO BE USED FOR OTHER THAN SPECIFIED PURPOSE.
- 3. KEEP AWAY FROM CHILDREN
- 4. NEVER MIX THIS MATERIAL WITH ANY OTHER CHEMICAL UNLESS AT THE SPECIFIC DIRECTION OF H - O - H PERSONNEL.
- 5. TRIPLE RINSE EMPTY CONTAINERS BEFORE OFFERING FOR DISPOSAL OR SALVAGE. <u>NEVER</u> REUSE EMPTY CONTAINERS.

HEALTH HAZARD DATA	THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE	74 mg/m³ (AIR) BASED ON A MIST OF CS-78 IN AIR, RELATIVE TO SODIUM MOLYBDATE			CS-78	
	ACUTE HEALTH HAZARDS		CHRONIC HEALTH HAZARDS			
		MILD IRRITAN	т		NONE KNOWN	
FFECTS OF	SKIN AND EYES / TAI	RGET ORGAN	INHALATION		INGESTION	
EXPOSURE	TISSUE IRRITATION		NON -	VOLATILE	MILD IRF	RITANT

IF A MIST OR SPRAY IS DRAWN INTO THE

BREATHING TRACT, IRRITATION OF BRONCHIAL TISSUE AND LUNGS MAY OCCUR PROLONGED EXPOSURE MAY PRODUCE NASAL SORES AND

MAY CAUSE IRRITATION OF THE DIGESTIVE

TRACT.

CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED	DERMATITIS, BLISTERS, BURNS, OR ANY PRE- EXISTING SKIN IRRITATION IF CONTACT OCCURS.	IN NORMAL USE, NO EFFECT SHOULD BE NOTED SINCE NO HAZARDOUS VOLATILES ARE PRESENT.	IF INGESTION OCCURS, STOMACH ULCERS OF OTHER PRE-EXISTING DIGESTIVE CONDITIONS
EMERGENCY	SKIN AND EYES	INHALATION	INGESTION
PROCEDURES	EYES	NON - VOLATILE	INDUCE VOMITING
	FLUSH EYES WITH WATER FOR 15 MINUTES. SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION IF IRRITATION DEVELOPS. SKIN	IF LIQUID OR CONCENTRATED SPRAY OR MIST IS INHALED, REMOVE SUBJECT TO FRESH AIR. GET PROMPT MEDICAL ATTENTION.	IF CONSCIOUS, DILUTE INGESTED MATERIAL WITH 2 OR MORE GLASSES OF WATER OR MILK BEFORE ANY ATTEMPT TO INDUCE VOMITING. NEVER GIVE ANYTHING BY MOUTH TO AN UNCONSCIOUS PERSON. MEDICAL ATTENTION IS REQUIRED.
	FLUSH WITH WATER AND WASH WITH SOAP AND WATER REMOVE CONTAMINATED CLOTH- ING AND WASH WELL BEFORE RELISE IF IRRI-		

MUCOUS TISSUE BURNS.

CARCINOGEN	NATIONAL TOXICOLOGY PROGRAM (NTP)	IARC MONOGRAPHS	O S H A REGULATED
LISTING	NO	NO	NO

	SPILLS AND RELEASES	WASTE DISPOSAL METHODS
PROCEDURES	CONTAIN SPILLED MATERIAL AND COLLECT INTO SUITABLE CONTAINER FOR DISPOSAL.	CONSULT FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO WASTE DISPOSAL.

CONTROL MEASURES	EYE PROTECTION	SAFETY GLASSES WITH SIDE SHIELDS.			
	RESPIRATORY PROTECTION	NOT REQUIRED FOR ORDINARY USE. DURING EMERGENCY CONDITIONS OR IF A SERIOUS SPILL OCCURS, AN AIR PURIFING RESPIRATOR DESIGNED TO ABSORB FINE DUST, SMOKE, AND ACIDIC VAPORS SHOULD BE USED.			
	OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT	IMPERMEABLE CLOTHING. AN EYEWASH FOU	EABLE CLOTHING. AN EYEWASH FOUNTAIN IS ADVISABLE IN THE AREA OF USE.		
	LOCAL EXHAUST	YES	SPECIAL VENTILATION	NOT REQUIRED FOR NORMAL USE.	
	MECHANICAL VENTILATION	NOT REQUIRED FOR NORMAL USE.	OTHER VENTILATION	NOT REQUIRED FOR NORMAL USE.	
	PROTECTIVE GLOVES	NON-SLIP VINYL OR RUBBER GLOVES.	PROTECTIVE CLOTHING	APRON OR COVERALLS	

REFERENCES

- 1. Threshold Limit Values For Chemical Substances And Physical Agents In The Work Environment, ACGIH, 1989. 2. OSHA Safety and Health Standards: 29CFR 1900 to 1910, July 1, 1988

MAY CAUSE EYE IRRITATION AND POSSIBLE CONJUNCTIVITIS. PROLONGED EXPOSURE MAY DAMAGE EYE TISSUE.

TATION DEVELOPS, GET MEDICAL ATTENTION.

- 3. Fifth Annual Report on Carcinogens, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, National Toxicology Program, 1989 (Summary).

- 4. M. Sittig, Handbook of Toxic & Hazardous Chemicals, (Noyes Publications, Park Ridge, N. J., 1981).
 5. Community Right To Know Manual, (Thompson Publishing Group, Washington, D. C., 1990).
 6. Right To Know / Chemical Manual (ILLINOIS MANUFACTURES ASSOCIATION: Rooks, Pitts, and Poust, 1990).

- 7. Toxic and Hazardous Industrial Chemicals Safety Manual (THE INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION INSTITUTE, 1975).

 8. M. J. Lefevre, S. A. Conibear, First Aid Manual for Chemical Accidents, 2nd ed. (Van Nostrand Reinhold, New York, 1989).

 9. Hazardous Materials Guide; Shipping, Materials Handling and Transportation (J. J. KELLER & ASSOCIATES, Inc., Neenah, Wisconsin, Dec. 1990).

 10. Hazard Communication Guide, Federal & State Right to Know Standards (J. J. KELLER & ASSOCIATES, Inc., Neenah, Wisconsin, Dec. 1990).

REPORTABLE QUANTITY	CERCLA OR EPA (Extremely Hazardous) NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER (800 - 424 - 8802)	STATE EMERGENCY RELEASE NOTIFICATION ILLINOIS (Only) 800 - 782 - 7860 (Consult for others)	LOCAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE AUTHORITY Record Telephone No. of Local Response Authority
WRITTEN REPORT MUST FOLLOW	NA	NA	NA NA