

Safety Data Sheet

Revision 1
Prepared 2014-01-30

Section 1 - Identification

Product Name: Boost Pool Total Alkali Increaser

Product Code: 280

TradeName(s):

Manufacturer / Supplier:

Atlantic Solutions
125 N. Chatham Pkwy.
Chapel Hill, NC. 27517
(800)-476-0895

For INFOTRAC Assistance

24 Hr. Infotrac Number: (800)-535-5053

Section 3 - Composition, Information on Ingredients

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD WARNING

H316 Causes mild skin irritation

H320 Causes eye irritation

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

Code Phrase

P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.

Response

Code Phrase

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

Chemical Name / CAS No

OSHA Exposure Limits

ACGIH Exposure Limits

Other Exposure Limits

No Reportable Ingredients

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

INHALED

- If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

EYE CONTACT - If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN - If skin contact occurs:

- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

IF SWALLOWED:

- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN: Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

Flash Point: N/A

Auto ignition:

LEL: N/A

UEL: N/A

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Non Combustible.
- Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.

May emit poisonous fumes.

May emit corrosive fumes.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.
- Use firefighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

Equipment should be thoroughly rinsed after use.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapors and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- Wipe up.
- Place in a suitable, labeled container for waste disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS

Moderate hazard.

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labeled containers for recycling.
- Neutralize/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent).
- Collect solid residues and seal in labeled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- After cleanup operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.

If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Section 7 - Handling & Storage

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.

- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin

SUITABLE CONTAINER:

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labeled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY: None known.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS:

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.

Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

RESPIRATOR

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

For further information consult your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

EYE

- We recommend the use of Safety Glasses with side shields or Chemical Goggles..
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

The selection of the suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material cannot be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.

The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:

- frequency and duration of contact,

- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity
- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.

Section 9 - Physical & Chemical Properties

Appearance	Powder
Color	Blue Cast
pH	N/A
Specific Gravity	2.2
Odor	Characteristic
Odor Threshold	N/A
Freezing Point	N/A
Boiling Range	N/A
Flash Point	N/A
Evaporation Rate	N/A
Vapor Pressure	N/A
Solubility in Water	Complete
Viscosity	N/A
Flammability	N/A
Upper/lower flammability	N/A
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	N/A
Auto-ignition temperature	N/A
Decomposition temperature	N/A

Section 10 - Stability & Reactivity

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO STABILITY

- Product is considered stable.

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO POLYMERIZATION

- Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Stable

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED: Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.

EYE: Limited evidence exists, or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or is expected to produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterized

SKIN: Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects; the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.. Limited evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterized by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

INHALED: The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation. Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene

practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS: Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to health; nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimized as a matter of course.
TOXICITY AND IRRITATION: Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

Mixture Toxicity LD50, Oral: mg/kg
 LD50, Dermal: mg/kg
 LC50, Inhalation: mg/l

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by state and/ or city and county. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Recycle wherever possible.
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

Section 14 - Transportation Information

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: ADR, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

- None

Section 16 - Other Information

Hazardous Material Information System (HMIS)

HEALTH	1
FLAMMABILITY	0
PHYSICAL HAZARD	0
PERSONAL PROTECTION	

Legend

* = Chronic Health Hazard

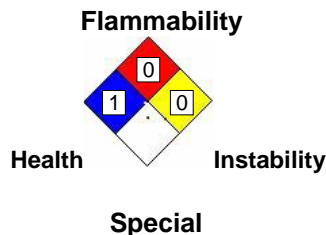
0 = INSIGNIFICANT

1 = SLIGHT

2 = MODERATE

3 = HIGH

National Fire Protection Association



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End of Safety Data Sheet

