

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Name: ALPHA 125

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BJ CHEMICAL SERVICES MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET



Chemical Services

Section: 01 PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

BJ CHEMICAL SERVICES
707 N. LEECH
HOBBS, NM 88241-1499
TELEPHONE: (505) 393-7751
Product Name: ALPHA 125
Trade Name: Biocide
Chemical Description:
Glutaraldehyde, 25% aqueous solution

Emergency Telephone CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300
Previous Version Date 4/29/97
Date Prepared 10/08/02
Version: 0000006

Section: 02 HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Component Name	CAS#	% Range
glutaraldehyde	000111-30-8	< 30%

Section: 03 PHYSICAL DATA

Freezing Point: approx. 14 Deg.F. pH: 3.7 - 4.5
Boiling Point, 760 mm Hg: approx. 213 Deg.F
Specific Gravity (H₂O=1) : 1.064 Solubility in water: Soluble
Appearance and Odor: Transparent, colorless liquid; pungent odor.

Section: 04 FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flash Point (Test Method): None
Extinguishing Media
Material is not combustible. Use extinguishing agent appropriate for surrounding fire. Keep containers cool. Contain fire fighting liquids for proper disposal.
Special Fire Fighting Procedures
Fire fighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece operated in the pressure-demand or positive-pressure mode.
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards
None

Section: 05 HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Effects of Overexposure

Eye contact: can cause severe and persistent conjunctivitis, seen as excess redness and marked swelling of the conjunctivitis with profuse discharge. Severe corneal injury may develop, which could permanently impair vision if prompt first-aid and medical treatment are not obtained. Vapor will cause stinging sensations in the eye with excess tear production, blinking and possibly slight excess redness of the conjunctiva.

Skin Contact: brief contact may cause slight irritation with itching and local redness. Prolonged contact may cause severe irritation, with local discomfort or pain, and local redness and swelling. Contact with the solution of glutaraldehyde may cause a harmless yellow or brownish discoloration of the skin. May result in the absorption of potentially harmful amounts of material.

Inhalation: vapor is irritating to the respiratory tract, causing stinging sensations in the nose and throat, discharge from the nose, possibly bleeding from the nose, coughing, chest discomfort and tightness, difficulty with breathing, and headache. Heating the solution may result in more severe irritant effects.

Ingestion: moderately toxic. May cause moderate to marked irritation or chemical burns of the mouth, throat, esophagus, and stomach. There will be discomfort or pain on the chest and abdomen, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, dizziness, faintness, drowsiness, weakness, circulatory shock, collapse and coma. Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, resulting in lung injury.

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Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: skin contact may aggravate existing dermatitis. Inhalation may aggravate asthma and inflammatory or fibrotic pulmonary disease. May cause signs and symptoms of an asthmatic attack in hyper reactive individuals.

Notes to Physician: the hazards of this material are due mainly to its severely irritant properties on skin and mucosal surfaces. Moderately toxic by swallowing, by absorption across the skin. Due to the severely irritating and corrosive nature of the material, swallowing the material may lead to ulceration and inflammation of upper alimentary tract with hemorrhage and fluid loss. Also, perforation of the esophagus or stomach may occur, leading to mediastinitis or peritonitis and the resultant complications. Any material aspirated during the vomiting may cause lung injury.

Significant Lab Data with Possible Relevance to Human Health Hazard Evaluation: Studies in humans have shown that glutaraldehyde is neither phototoxic nor a photosensitizer. Subchronic drinking water studies in rats, mice and dogs using concentrations up to 1000 ppm showed no evidence for any target organs toxicity. In vitro studies for genotoxicity using a variety of assays have given results varying from no activity, though equivocal, to weakly positive; however, all in vivo studies for genotoxicity have been uniformly negative. Several developmental toxicity studies have demonstrated that at maternally nontoxic doses, glutaraldehyde does not produce fetotoxic, embryotoxic or teratogenic effects. In a two-generation reproduction study involving continuous exposure of CD rats to glutaraldehyde up to 1000 ppm, in drinking water there were effects on parental body weight and food consumption at 1000 ppm (due to an aversion to the taste), but no adverse effects on reproductive performance. In a chronic (2-year) continuous drinking water combined chronic toxicity-oncogenicity study using Fischer 344 rats, there was no evidence for non-oncogenic target organ toxicity. The only possible oncogenicity-related finding was an increase in the incidence of large granular cell lymphocytic leukemia in female, but not male, rats. The pattern of the response suggests that it does not represent direct chemical carcinogenic activity but, rather, a modifying influence on the expression of this spontaneous and commonly occurring neoplasm in the Fischer 344 rat. Repeated application of aqueous solutions of glutaraldehyde to the rat skin for 20 dosages over a 28-day period at 50, 100 or 150 mg/kg/day produced mild local inflammatory effects, but no evidence for target organ or tissue systemic toxicity.

Target Organs: eyes, skin, respiratory and gastrointestinal tracts.

Emergency and First Aid Procedures

SKIN

Wash with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and launder contaminated clothing before reuse. Get medical attention if redness or irritation develops.

EYES

Flush eyes immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Lift lower and upper lids occasionally. Get medical attention.

INHALATION

Remove victim to fresh air. Give artificial respiration if not breathing. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. Keep person warm, quiet and get medical attention.

INGESTION

Call a physician immediately. Give victim a glass of water. Do NOT induce vomiting unless instructed by a physician or poison control center. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Section: 06 REACTIVITY DATA

Stable (Y=Yes/N=No): Y

Stability -- Conditions to Avoid
High temperatures

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Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid)
Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents, strong alkalis, and strong mineral acids.
Hazardous Decomposition Products
Thermal decomposition or combustion may produce smoke, carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.
Hazardous Polymerization May Occur (Y=Yes/N=No): N
Hazardous Polymerization -- Conditions to Avoid
Avoid removal of water and contamination with acids and alkalis.

Section: 07 SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

Steps to be Taken if Material is Released or Spilled
Persons not wearing suitable personal protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until clean-up has been completed. Shut off source of spill if possible to do so without hazard. Prevent material from entering sewers or watercourses. Provide adequate ventilation. Contain spilled material with sand or earth. Recovered undamaged or minimally contaminated material for reuse or reclamation. Place all collected material and spill absorbents into DOT approved containers.
Advise authorities. If this product is an EPA hazardous substance (see Section 10), notify the U.S.EPA or the National Response Center. Additional notification pursuant to SARA Section 302/304 (40 CFR 355) may also be required.
Waste Disposal Method
Treatment, storage, transportation and disposal must be in accordance with EPA or State regulations under authority of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (40 CFR 260-271).

Section: 08 SPECIAL PROTECTIVE INFORMATION

Respiratory Protection
If workplace exposure limit(s) of product or any component is exceeded, an NIOSH/MSHA approved air supplied respirator is advised in absence of proper environmental control. OSHA regulations also permit other NIOSH/MSHA respirators (negative pressure organic vapor type) under specified conditions. Engineering or administrative controls should be implemented to reduce exposure.
Ventilation
The use of mechanical dilution ventilation is recommended whenever this product is used in confined spaces, is heated above ambient temperatures or is agitated. When applicable, sufficient local ventilation should be provided to maintain employee exposures below safe working limits (TWA's).
Protective Gloves
Neoprene, nitrile, polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), polyvinyl chloride (PVC)
Eye Protection
Chemical splash goggles or face shield in compliance with OSHA regulations is advised; however OSHA regulations also permits safety glasses under certain conditions. The use of contact lenses is not recommended.
Other Protective Equipment
Eye wash and safety shower

Section: 09 SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

Precautions to be Taken in Handling and Storing
Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Avoid breathing vapors or mist.
Other Precautions
Laboratory studies, using an odor test panel, indicated glutaraldehyde vapors in air may be 'irritating' to humans at about 0.3 ppm in air: the TLV has been established as 0.2 ppm ceiling. Thus, if vapors are concentrated enough to be irritating, the TLV is probably being exceeded.

Section: 10 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act Of 1986(SARA) Title III
Section 302/304-Extremely Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 355)
SARA requires emergency planning based on Threshold Planning

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Quantities (TPQs) and release reporting based on Reportable Quantities (RQs) in 40 CFR 355 (used for SARA 302, 304, 311 and 312). These values are subject to change and the regulations should be consulted to verify current statutory requirements.

Components present in this product at a level which could require reporting under the statute are:

Component Name	RQ	TPQ	% Range
NONE			

Section 311/312 Chemical Inventory Reporting Requirements (40 CFR 370)

The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) may require submission of reports (chemical list, MSDS, Tier I & Tier II) to the State Emergency Response Commission, Local Emergency Response Committee and the local fire department. The SARA physical and health hazards related to this product are:

X Acute Health Hazard	Sudden Release of Pressure	Fire
X Chronic Health Hazard	Reactive	

Section 313-List of Toxic Chemicals (40 CFR 372)

This product contains the following toxic chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (40 CFR 372). This information should be included in all MSDSs that are copied and distributed for this material.

Component Name	CAS #	% Range
NONE		

CERCLA, 40 CFR 261 AND 302

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) requires notification of the National Response Center 1-800-424-8802 of any release of a Hazardous Substances equal to or greater than the reportable quantities (RQs) listed in 40CFR 302.4. Values are given in pounds for the component and not the mixture, if applicable. (These values are subject to change and the regulations should be consulted to verify current statutory levels.)

Component Name	CAS #	CERCLA RQ
NONE		

OSHA Exposure Limits

Component Name		
glutaraldehyde		
Ceiling ppm:	0.2 Ceiling MG/M3	0.8

National Fire Protection Agency

3 Health	0 Fire
0 Reactive	ACID Other

Department of Transportation Shipping Information

Proper Shipping Name: Nonregulated material

Hazardous Substance RQ: *NONE* Emergency Response Guide Number: 171

Labels: None

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), 40 CFR 261

This product, or components if product is a mixture, is/are listed on the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory.

Section 10 information is to remain attached to the material safety data sheet for this product.

While BJ CHEMICAL SERVICES believes that the above data is correct, BJ CHEMICAL SERVICES expressly disclaims liability for any loss or injury arising out of the use of this information or the use of any materials designated.

END OF MSDS