

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Date Issued : 7/1/2008
SDS No. : SeaKlear Stain Klear
Date Revised : 9/8/2014
Revision No : 2

SeaKlear Stain Klear

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: SeaKlear Stain Klear
GENERAL USE: Stain Remover for swimming pools.

DISTRIBUTOR

Halosource, Inc.
1725 220th Street SE, Suite 103
Bothell, WA 98021

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS CLASSIFICATIONS

Health:

Skin Corrosion, Category 1B
Eye Damage, Category 1

GHS LABEL



Corrosion

SIGNAL WORD: DANGER

HAZARD STATEMENTS

H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT(S)

Prevention:

P260: Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264: Wash thoroughly after handling.
P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P301+P330+P331: IF SWALLOWED: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P361+P353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304+P340: IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P363: Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P405: Store locked up.
P501: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with applicable local and federal regulations.

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

IMMEDIATE CONCERNS: Corrosive. May be fatal if swallowed or inhaled. Can cause burns of the eyes and skin. Avoid breathing dusts. Can cause permanent damage of the eyes. Can cause severe irritation of the respiratory system.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

EYES: Eye contact will cause severe irritation, pain, reddening, and possibly damage to the cornea. Depending on the duration

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of eye contact, damage to the cornea may be irreversible.

SKIN: Corrosive to the skin, especially if contact is prolonged. Repeated or prolonged skin exposure can cause dermatitis and slow healing ulcers. Excessive contact may produce a delayed localized pain and discoloration of the skin with fingernails becoming brittle and blue with possible gangrenous ulcerations of the skin. Oxalic Acid may be absorbed via intact skin. Chronic skin absorption of oxalic acid can lead to formation of kidney and urinary tract stones.

INGESTION: May irritate and cause burns of the mouth and throat. Symptoms may include burning pain of the mouth and throat. Symptoms may include burning pain of the mouth, throat and stomach followed by profuse vomiting. Small doses may cause headache, pain and twitching in muscles and cramps, while larger doses can cause weak and irregular heartbeat, drop in blood pressure and signs of heart failure. The fatal adult human dose is estimated to be 5 grams (0.18 oz.) A delayed effect of ingestion is kidney damage, possibly leading to renal failure.

INHALATION: Irritating to the nose, throat and respiratory tract with symptoms of sore throat, coughing and difficulty breathing. May cause inflammation of the respiratory tract. Chronic inhalation of this product can result in the formation of kidney and urinary tract stones.

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	Wt.%	CAS
Ethanedioic acid, dihydrate	99 - 100	6153-56-6

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

EYES: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention if any adverse effect occurs.

SKIN: Immediately wash skin with soap and plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Wash clothing before reuse.

INGESTION: Do not induce vomiting. Have victim rinse mouth thoroughly with water, if conscious. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person or one who is having convulsions. Contact a physician or poison control center immediately.

INHALATION: Remove victim to fresh air. Apply artificial respiration if victim is not breathing. Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim ingested or inhaled substance; but induce artificial respiration with the aid of a mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device. Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult. Get immediate medical attention.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN: Provide general supportive measures and treat symptomatically. Treatment should be rapidly instituted by giving a dilute solution of calcium lactate, lime water, finely pulverized chalk, plaster, and/or milk to supply large amounts of calcium to inactivate oxalate by forming an insoluble calcium salt in the stomach. Gastric lavage is controversial, since this may compound an already severe corrosive lesion in the esophagus or stomach. However if used, gastric lavage should be done with limewater (calcium hydroxide). Intravenous gluconate or calcium chloride solutions should be given to prevent hypocalcemic tetany; in severe cases, parathyroid extract has also been given. Additionally, acute renal failure should be anticipated, and careful fluid management is necessary. Metabolically its toxicity is believed to be due to the capacity of oxalic acid to immobilize calcium and thus upset the calcium-potassium ration in critical tissues. Effective therapy against burns from oxalic acid involved replacement of calcium.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

GENERAL HAZARD: This product is a combustible solid, but must be substantially preheated before it ignites. This product is corrosive and presents a severe inhalation and contact hazard to firefighters. When involved in a fire, this material may decompose and produce irritating and toxic gases (e.g. carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and formic acid.) Finely divided dusts of this material may cause a hazard of an air/dust explosion.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use Water spray, dry chemical, alcohol resistant foam, or carbon dioxide. Reduce dusts with water spray.

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FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Runoff from fire control or dilution water may be corrosive and/or toxic and cause pollution. If possible, prevent runoff water from entering storm drains, bodies of water or other environmentally sensitive areas.

FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT: Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full protective gear.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

SMALL SPILL: Stop the flow of material. Contain the discharged material. If sweeping of area is necessary, use a dust suppressant agent which does not react with product.

LARGE SPILL: Evacuate the area promptly and keep upwind of the spilled material. Isolate the spill area to prevent people from entering. Keep materials which can burn away from spilled materials.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS

WATER SPILL: Prevent spill rinsate from contamination of storm drains, sewers, soil or groundwater.

GENERAL PROCEDURES: Sweep or vacuum spilled solid, minimizing generation of particulates. Use an explosion-proof vacuum. Place the material in a suitable container and dispose of according to applicable regulations. Thoroughly wash the area after a spill or leak clean-up.

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING: This product must be handled by properly trained personnel. Do not breathe dust or vapors. Use with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling.

STORAGE: Keep product tightly sealed in original containers. If this product is transferred to another container, only use portable containers and tools approved for corrosive solids. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from sunlight and heat sources. Store away from incompatible materials. No smoking in storage and use areas. Use corrosion resistant materials in storage area.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE GUIDELINES

OSHA HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS (29 CFR1910.1200)					
		EXPOSURE LIMITS			
		OSHA PEL		ACGIH TLV	
Chemical Name		ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³
Ethanedioic acid, dihydrate	TWA	[1]	1 mg/m ³ [1]		1 mg/m ³
	STEL				1 mg/m ³
Footnotes:					
1. Component of oxalic acid dihydrate is oxalic acid 144-62-7 or ethanedioic acid. Exposure limits listed are for oxalic acid.					

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Use local exhaust and corrosion-resistant ventilation. Exhaust directly to the outside.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

EYES AND FACE: Wear safety glasses with side shields (or goggles) and a face shield.

SKIN: Impervious gloves.

RESPIRATORY: Use a NIOSH/MSHA-approved respirator based on specific contamination levels.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING: Impervious clothing to prevent skin contact.

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WORK HYGIENIC PRACTICES: Provide safety shower and eyewash station in the work area.

COMMENTS: The IDLH concentration for this product is 500 mg/m3.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL STATE: Solid

ODOR: None.

APPEARANCE: Colorless, transparent crystalline.

pH: 1.3 (in 0.1 m solution)

FLASHPOINT AND METHOD: Not Available

FLAMMABLE LIMITS: 0 to 0

VAPOR PRESSURE: < 0.001 mmHg at 20°C

VAPOR DENSITY: 4.3

BOILING POINT: Not Available

FREEZING POINT: Not Available

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Freely soluble.

EVAPORATION RATE: Not Applicable

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 1.65

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: No

STABILITY: Normally stable. If heated to melting point, sublimation and decomposition occurs.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Avoid high temperatures and ignition sources.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Upon heating, water, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and formic acid are released.

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS: Strong alkalines, strong oxidizers, chlorites and hypochlorites, and combustible materials. In contact with iron and iron compounds, this product may react rapidly to form ferric oxalate. Contact with silver may form explosive silver oxalate. Oxalic acid dihydrate solutions is corrosive to metals.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ACUTE

EYES: Eye - (Rabbit, adult) 25 mg/24 hrs - severe irritation

Eye - (Rabbit, adult) 100 mg/4 seconds - severe irritation

DERMAL LD₅₀: Skin (Rabbit, adult) 500 nig/24 hrs - mild irritation.

ORAL LD₅₀: 7500 mg/kg (rat)

NOTES: Intraperitoneal LD50 270 mg/kg (mouse)

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA: Biodegrades at moderate rate.

Notes: Product is essentially non-volatile in water. May react slowly in water with photochemically produced OH radicals, but expected to be removed rapidly from surface water by direct photolysis. Not expected to bioconcentrate significantly in aquatic

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organisms.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

DISPOSAL METHOD: Dispose of in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT (DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION)

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Not Regulated.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

UNITED STATES

SARA TITLE III (SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT)

311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES: Hazard Categories: Immediate Health Hazard; Chronic Health Hazard

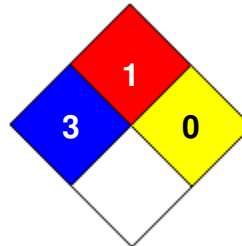
16. OTHER INFORMATION

REVISION SUMMARY: This SDS replaces the 8/20/2008 SDS. Revised: **Section 2:** .

HMIS RATING

HEALTH	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
FLAMMABILITY	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
PHYSICAL HAZARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	0
PERSONAL PROTECTION	<input type="checkbox"/>	

NFPA CODES



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