



# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

EMERGENCY PHONE NO. INFOTRAC 800-535-5053

<b>Hazard Ratings</b>		<b>Health</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>4-Extreme</b>	<b>1-Slight</b>	<b>Fire</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>3-High</b>	<b>0-Insignificant</b>	<b>Reactivity</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>2-Moderate</b>	<b>X-See Text</b>	<b>Specific</b>	<b>X</b>

MFG/DIST: L & C ENTERPRISES, LMA  
 2357 HIGHWAY 53  
 POPLARVILLE, MS 39470  
 PHONE NUMBER: 601-795-4147

## SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: **LOW PREP E440**

## SECTION 2: HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

NAMES OF HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS: See CFR29 1910.1200 (i)-(13)

CHEMICAL/Common Name	CAS#	PERCENTAGE	PEL-OSHA	TLV-ACGIH
Phosphoric Acid	7664-38-2	5-8%	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
2 Butoxy Ethanol (Skin)	111-76-2	>1	50PPM	25PPM

**THIS PRODUCT HAS NO CARCINOGENS**

## SECTION 3: HEALTH HAZARD DATA

**HEALTH EFFECTS** (Acute and Chronic): **ACUTE** a) Eyes---Vapors as well as liquid can cause burns or conjunctivitis. b) Skin---Vapors as well as liquid can cause severe burns which may not immediately be noticed. c) Inhalation---Even small amounts, and prolonged breathing of fumes can cause irritation of lungs. Heavy exposure can cause throat burns, lung inflammation and pulmonary edema. d) Ingestion---Will cause severe mouth, throat and stomach burns, kidneys can be affected, can be fatal. **CHRONIC** a) Overexposure to Mineral Acids has been found to cause anemia, liver, kidney, and lung damage. **PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY:** a) Skin b) Inhalation **MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:** Pre-existing skin, eye and respiratory disorders may be aggravated by exposure to product. **EMERGENCY FIRST AID PROCEDURES:** a) Skin--Immediately flush skin with lots of running water for at least 30 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash before reuse. b) Eyes--Flush immediately with large quantities of running water for at least 15 minutes. Consult physician. c) Inhalation--If affected, remove individual to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Keep person warm, quiet and get medical attention. d) Ingestion--Do not induce vomiting. Call physician immediately. If conscious give lots of water or milk. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person.

## SECTION 4: CHEMICAL DATA

BOILING POINT (F).....:	>212	SPECIFIC GRAVITY (WATER-1).....:	1.210
VAPOR PRESSURE (mmHg):	< 2	PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME (%):	>80.00
VAPOR DENSITY (AIR=1)..:	2	EVAPORATION RATE (WATER=1).....:	1
APPEARANCE AND ODOR INFORMATION:	Pinkish color with somewhat pungent acid odor.		

## SECTION 5: PHYSICAL HAZARD DATA

**FLASH POINT** (Method Used): None **FLAMMABLE LIMITS:** LEL = N/A UEL = N/A  
**EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:** SEE SECTION 8 **OTHER ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:** **SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:** Clear area of all personnel. Do not enter confined area without full bunker gear. See additional comments section. **UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:** N/A **INCOMPATIBILITY** (Material To Avoid): Alkalis, silicones, metals, organic. **HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:** None **HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION WILL NOT OCCUR.** **CONDITIONS TO AVOID FOR POLYMERIZATION:** N/A **CONDITIONS TO AVOID FOR STABILITY:** N/A **THIS PRODUCT IS STABLE.**

**SECTION 6: SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES**

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: Absorb the large spill on suitable absorbent. Lime slurry, soda ash, or other alkali can neutralize the acid. Wash the residue down the drain or pit with plenty of water. Small spills can be flushed down the drain with plenty of water. WASTE DISPOSAL METHODS: Dispose of according to local, state and federal regulations.

**SECTION 7: EXPOSURE CONTROL INFORMATION**

VENTILATION:

LOCAL EXHAUST:	Below TLV(s)	MECHANICAL (General):	N/A
SPECIAL.....:	N/A	OTHER.....:	N/A

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: An appropriate NIOSH approved hydrocarbon canister or respirator for organic Vapor should be worn if needed. PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Acid resistant gloves should be worn when using. In case of spills, full protective clothing should be worn. OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Skin protection, full length clothing should always be worn when working with this product. Eye wash and quick drench facilities should be readily available in the workplace. OTHER ENGINEERING CONTROLS: None Known. WORK PRACTICES: Eye wash fountain and safety shower should be easily accessible. Discard properly. Do not use steel wool for application. Use stainless steel brushes, always wear protective gloves, face and eye protection. HYGIENIC PRACTICES: Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid inhalation of product vapors. Wash thoroughly after handling and before eating, drinking or smoking. Remove contaminated clothing promptly and wash thoroughly before reuse.

**SECTION 8: SPECIAL PRECAUTION**

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORAGE:

- a) Do not store under freezing conditions or above 120 degrees F.
- b) Protect from physical damage and keep tightly closed.
- c) Do not store near alkalis or alkaline materials and oxidizers.
- d) Containers marked: Hydrofluoric acid solution, not more than 60 % strength, 8, UN 1790 P G II Corrosive Poison.

MAINTENANCE PRECAUTIONS: When working with FLAMMABLE material electrically ground all equipment and use only non-sparking tools. OTHER PRECAUTIONS: Containers, even those that have been emptied will retain product residue and vapors. Always obey hazard warnings. Avoid dropping full containers, they may burst and cause spills.

EYE, FACE, AND BODY PROTECTION SHOULD ALWAYS BE WORN WHEN HANDLING OR USING THIS PRODUCT. SHIPPING INFO, UN/NA #'S, SECONDARY CONTAINER LABEL INFO NECESSARY OR SUGGESTED: PHOSPHORIC ACID SOLUTION, not more than 60% strength, 8, UN 1805, PG II, CORROSIVE POISON.

OTHER ADDITIONAL COMMENTS: SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING OR SPILL PROCEDURES--ALWAYS WEAR FULL BUNKER GEAR, AND BREATHING APPARATUS, COOL CONTAINERS WITH WATER FOG SPRAY. HEAVY STREAMS COULD SPREAD, AND SPLASH ACID ONTO OTHERS. HEALTH EFFECTS: a) Irritation or burning of exposed areas. b) Chronic overexposure may cause injury to blood, liver and kidneys. Overexposure can be prevented with proper handling and protective equipment and clothing. Those personnel using this product should be familiar with the use, and cautioned to the severity of damage that could be caused by miss-handling.

**KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN**