



Trade name	: LO-204	HEALTH	1 HAZARDOUS
Description	: Cooling Water Treatment	FIRE	0 WILL NOT BURN
DOT Information	: BIOCID	REACTIVITY	0 STABLE
		SPECIFIC	

SECTION 3-PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING POINT	> 212°F
VAPOR PRESSURE (mmHg)	< 18.0
EVAP RATE (WATER=1)	ND
ODOR	Acrid
SOLUBILITY IN WATER	Complete

SECTION 4- Hazard Identification

Immediate effects: Danger! Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Cause skin burns.

Maybe fatal if swallowed. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reaction in some individuals. Plastic container, if present, may cause static ignition hazard. Aspiration may cause lung damage. Causes asthmatic signs and symptoms in hyper reactive individuals. Potential health effects
Primary Routes of entry: Inhalation, ingestion, and skin and eye contact.

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

Skin: Brief contact will cause itching with mild to moderate local redness and possibly swelling. Prolong contact may result in pain, severe redness and swelling with ulceration, tissue destruction and possibly bleeding into the inflamed area. Contact with solutions of Glutaraldehyde may cause harmless yellow or brownish coloration of skin. Skin Absorption: Prolonged or widespread contact may result in the absorption of potentially harmful amounts of material. Ingestion: Moderately toxic. May cause moderate to marked irritation and possibly chemical burns of the mouth, throat, esophagus and stomach. There will be discomfort or pain in the chest and abdomen, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, dizziness, faintness, drowsiness, thirst, weakness, circulator shock, collapse and coma. Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, resulting in lung injury.

Inhalation: Vapor is irritating to the respiratory tract, causing stinging sensations in the nose and throat, discharge from nose, possibly bleeding from the nose, coughing, chest discomfort and tightness, difficulty with breathing and headache. Heating the solution may result in more sever irritant effects. Chronic Exposure: Repeated skin contact may cause acumulative dermatitis. May cause skin sensitization in a small portion of individuals and present as an allergic contact dermatitis. This usually results from contact with the liquid, but occasionally there may be a reaction to Glutaraldehyde vapor. Will cause signs and symptoms of an asthmatic attack in hyper reactive individuals.

Section 5: Fire Fighting Measures

Flash Point: ND

Flammable Limits: ND

Fire Extinguishing Media: Nonflammable (aqueous solution). After water evaporates, remaining material will burn. Use carbon dioxide in sufficient concentrations can act as an asphyxiant. Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Use self contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: None known.

Hazardous combustion products: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide.

**Section 6: Accidental Release Measures**

Steps to be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled: Very low concentrations (5 ppm or less of Glutaraldehyde) can be degraded in abiological waste water treatment system. Small spills can be flushed with large amounts of water. Large Spills: Material should be collected for disposal. It may also be possible to decontaminate spilled material by careful application of sodium hydroxide, ammonium or sodium bisulfate. Depending on conditions, considerable heat and fumes can be liberated by decontamination of reaction. Toxic to fish; avoid discharge to natural waters.

Waste Disposal Methods: Dispose of waste according to Federal, State and Local Regulations.

Section 7: Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Engineering Controls Ventilation required: General mechanical room ventilation is expected to be satisfactory if this material is kept in covered equipment or if the solution is highly diluted. However, if vapors are strong enough to be irritating to the nose or eyes, the TLV is probably being exceeded and special ventilation is required. Personal Protection Equipment Respiratory protection: Use self contained breathing apparatus in high vapor concentrations. If apparatus is not available, a MSHA/NIOSH approved air purifying respirator equipped with an organic vapor cartridge should be used.

Eye protection: Splash proof mono goggles or safety glasses with side shields in conjunction with face shield. Additional clothing and/or equipment: Eye bath and safety shower.

Section 8: Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Stable

Conditions to Avoid: High temperatures above 100 °C and evaporation of water.

Materials to Avoid (Incompatibility): Strong alkalies and acids catalyze on aldol type condensation exothermic, but not expected to be violent).

Hazardous Decomposition Products: ND

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur under 100 °C. However, if it does occur, it is not hazardous.

SECTION 9-SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: None required under normal conditions of use.

EYE PROTECTION: Chemical goggles and face shield.

SKIN PROTECTION: Rubber gloves.

OTHER CLOTHING: Standard industrial clothing.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Normal.