

KT 1261C

NOT FOR EXPORT TO EU

MSDS No. MI138

Date of Preparation: 05/6/10

Revision: 5

Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product/Chemical Name: KT 1261C

Chemical Formula: Mixture

CAS Number: Mixture

Other Designations: ALKYLARYLSULFONIC ACID IN AROMATIC HYDROCARBON

General Use: VARIOUS

Manufacturer: KMCO,LP, 16503 Ramsey Road, Crosby, Texas, 77532, Phone (281) 328-3501, Fax (281) 328-9528

24-HOUR EMERGENCY NUMBER: CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300

Section 2 - Composition / Information on Hazardous Ingredients

Ingredient Name	CAS Number	% wt or % vol
Light Aromatic Solvent Naphtha	64742-95-6	35 – 70
Alkylarylsulfonic Acid, Amine Salt	Proprietary	10 – 50
Alkylarylsulfonic Acid	Proprietary	10 – 25
Alkylarylhydrocarbon	Proprietary	5 – 15
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	5 - 30
Amine Salt of Sulfuric Acid	19834-02-7	0 – 8
Cumene	98-82-8	Trace
Xylenes	1330-20-7	Trace
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	Trace
Toluene	108-88-3	Trace
Benzene	71-43-2	Trace

Ingredient	OSHA PEL		ACGIH TLV		NIOSH REL		NIOSH IDLH
	TWA	STEL	TWA	STEL	TWA	STEL	
Light Aromatic Solvent Naphtha	300 ppm	400 ppm	300 ppm	None estab.	None estab.	None estab.	None estab.
Alkylarylsulfonic Acid, Amine Salt	None estab.	None estab.	None estab.	None estab.	None estab.	None estab.	None estab.
Alkylarylsulfonic Acid	None estab.	None estab.	None estab.	None estab.	None estab.	None estab.	None estab.
Alkylarylhydrocarbon	None estab.	None estab.	None estab.	None estab.	None estab.	None estab.	None estab.
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	None estab.	None estab.	25 ppm	None estab.	25 ppm	None estab.	None estab.
Amine Salt of Sulfuric Acid	None estab.	None estab.	None estab.	None estab.	None estab.	None estab.	None estab.
Cumene	50 ppm	None estab.	50 ppm	None estab.	50 ppm	None estab.	900 ppm
Xylenes	100 ppm	None estab.	100 ppm	150 ppm	100 ppm	150 ppm	None estab.
Ethylbenzene	100 ppm	None estab.	100 ppm	125 ppm	100 ppm	125 ppm	500 ppm
Toluene	200 ppm	300 ppm	50 ppm	None estab.	100 ppm	150 ppm	500 ppm
Benzene	1 ppm	5 ppm	0.5 ppm	2.5 ppm	0.1 ppm	1 ppm	500 ppm

Section 3 - Hazards Identification

☆☆☆☆☆ Emergency Overview ☆☆☆☆☆

DANGER!

MAY BE CORROSIVE TO THE SKIN, EYES AND RESPIRATORY TRACT
APRIRATION HAZARD IF SWALLOWED-CAN ENTER LUNGS AND CAUSE DAMAGE

MAY CAUSE CARDIAC SENSITIZATION
OVEREXPOSURE MAY CAUSE CNS DEPRESSION
POTENTIAL CANCER HAZARD
POTENTIAL REPRODUCTIVE HAZARD

HMIS
H 3
F 2
R 1

Potential Health Effects**Acute Effects**

Inhalation: Extremely irritating and corrosive. May cause severe burns and tissue damage to the respiratory tract, central nervous system (CNS) effects. Symptoms may include headache, excitation, euphoria, dizziness, coordination loss, blurred vision, fatigue, tremors, convulsions, throat burns, constriction of the windpipe (bronchospasms), severe pulmonary edema, loss of consciousness, coma, respiratory arrest and death. The severity of the symptoms depends on the concentration and duration of the exposure.

Eyes: Corrosive. Exposure may cause irritation, conjunctivitis, severe burns, destruction of eye tissue, corneal injury, possible permanent injury or blindness.

Skin: Corrosive. Contact may cause reddening, itching, inflammation, burns, blistering, and with repeated or prolonged contact, possible secondary infection with tissue damage.

Ingestion: Corrosive. May cause painful irritation and burning of the mouth and throat, painful swallowing, labored breathing, burns or perforation of the gastrointestinal tract leading to ulceration and secondary infection. Corrosive damage to the stomach and esophagus may be delayed. Aspiration into lungs may cause chemical pneumonia and lung damage.

Carcinogenicity: Per IARC, there is sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of occupational exposure by humans to strong inorganic acid mists containing sulfuric acid (IARC Class 1).

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Long-Term Exposure: Pre-existing disorders of the kidney, liver, blood, skin, respiratory system, cardiovascular system, and nervous system may be aggravated by exposure to this product.

Chronic Effects: Repeated exposure to this material may cause bronchitis, laryngitis, cardiac sensitization, and damage to the peripheral nerves. Cardiac sensitization can result in arrhythmia (irregular heartbeat) and death due to cardiac arrest.

Target Organs: Acute or chronic overexposure to this material may cause system toxicity, including adverse effects to the kidney, liver, blood, adrenal gland, spleen, eyes, thymus, teeth, cardiovascular system, respiratory system, and nervous system.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get immediate medical attention.

Eye Contact: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting lower and upper eyelids occasionally. Get immediate medical attention.

Skin Contact: Remove any contaminated clothing. Wash skin with soap and water for at least 15 minutes. Get immediate medical attention. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse. Discard contaminated leather goods.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. If victim is conscious and alert, give 1 – 3 glasses of water to dilute stomach contents. Rinse mouth out with water. Get immediate medical attention.

Note to Physicians: This product is primarily an irritant and corrosive. Signs and symptoms of CNS depression, confusion, and convulsions should be considered in the assessment and treatment of victims of exposures. As a corrosive, give attention to potential complication of esophagus or stomach perforations if ingested. Use of emetics and lavage are contraindicated. Necrosis and associated inflammatory processes occur at about 48 hours, but may extend up to four days. Initial healing processes occur during the period 4 –14 days, but the esophageal wall is weakest during this period.

If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

Hydrocarbons may sensitize the heart to epinephrine and other circulating catecholamines so that arrhythmias may occur. Careful consideration of this potential adverse effect should precede administration of epinephrine or other cardiac stimulants and the selection of bronchodilators.

Aspiration of low viscosity petroleum hydrocarbons may cause severe pneumonia (oil pneumonia). Vomiting should not be induced. In unconscious victims, use of an endotracheal tube should be considered, if gastric lavage is undertaken.

Anemia may require the usual supportive measures. Medical evaluation of acute overexposures should include hematological determinations until stable. In severe acute and chronic poisoning, both renal and hepatic damage may occur and should be anticipated in such cases. Respiratory and pulmonary problems may require special attention. After severe acute symptoms have been alleviated, it may be advisable to consider periodic monitoring of the patient until such time as the likelihood of other adverse effects can be discounted.

Section 5 - Fire-Fighting Measures

Flash Point: 124°F (51 °C)

Flash Point Method: Pensky-Martens Closed Cup

Burning Rate: Not Available

Autoignition Temperature: Not Available

LEL: Not Available

UEL: Not Available

Flammability Classification: Fire hazard when exposed to heat or flames.

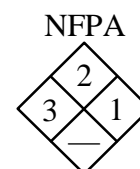
Extinguishing Media: Use water spray, dry chemical, alcohol foam, all purpose AFFF or carbon dioxide to extinguish fire.

Unusual Fire or Explosion Hazards: Vapors may form explosive mixture with air. Vapors can travel to a source of ignition and flash back.

Hazardous Combustion Products: During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to unidentified toxic and/or irritating compounds. Hazardous combustion products may include, and are not limited to, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, SO_x, and unidentified organic compounds.

Fire-Fighting Instructions: Keep people away. Isolate fire area and deny unnecessary entry. Fight fire from protected location or safe distance. Consider use of unmanned hose holder or monitor nozzles. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of re-ignition has passed. Do not release runoff from fire control methods to sewers or waterways.

Fire-Fighting Equipment: Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, pants, boots, and gloves). If protective equipment is not available or not used, fight fire from a protected location or safe distance.



Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Spill /Leak Procedures: Ventilate area of leak or spill. Remove all sources of ignition. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment, including positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Isolate hazard area for ½ mile in all directions if tank, rail car, or tank truck is involved in fire. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Use non-sparking tools and equipment. Do not flush to sewer.

Small Spills: Contain and recover material when possible.

Large Spills

Containment: Wear respirator and protective clothing as appropriate. Do not release into sewers or waterways.

Cleanup: Contain and recover material when possible. Collect liquid in appropriate container. Absorb residue with an inert material. Consult with your environmental department for detailed clean up instructions.

Regulatory Requirements: Follow applicable OSHA regulations (29 CFR 1910.120).

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Handling Precautions: Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain product or vapors. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near empty containers. No smoking, open flames or sources of ignition in handling and storage area. Electrically ground all equipment.

Storage Requirements: Store in a cool, well-ventilated place, away from direct sunlight. Avoid sources of ignition, such as static buildup, heat, sparks, or flame. Avoid contact with strong oxidizers. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Engineering Controls: Controls should be such that adequate ventilation is provided.

Ventilation: Provide general or local exhaust ventilation systems to maintain airborne concentrations below OSHA PELs (Sec. 2). Local exhaust ventilation is preferred because it prevents contaminant dispersion into the work area by controlling it at its source.

Administrative Controls: None.

Respiratory Protection: Seek professional advice prior to respirator selection and use. Follow OSHA respirator regulations (29 CFR 1910.134) and, if necessary, wear a MSHA/NIOSH-approved respirator. Select respirator based on its suitability to provide adequate worker protection for given working conditions, level of airborne contamination, and presence of sufficient oxygen. For emergency or nonroutine operations (cleaning spills, reactor vessels, or storage tanks), wear an SCBA.

Warning! Air-purifying respirators do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres. If respirators are used, OSHA requires a written respiratory protection program that includes at least: medical certification, training, fit-testing, periodic environmental monitoring, maintenance, inspection, cleaning, and convenient, sanitary storage areas.

Protective Clothing/Equipment: Wear chemically protective gloves, boots, aprons, and gauntlets to prevent prolonged or repeated skin contact. Wear protective eyeglasses or chemical safety goggles, per OSHA eye- and face-protection regulations (29 CFR 1910.133). Contact lenses are not eye protective devices. Appropriate eye protection must be worn instead of contact lenses.

Safety Stations: Make emergency eyewash stations, safety/quick-drench showers, and washing facilities available in work area.

Contaminated Equipment: Separate contaminated work clothes from street clothes. Launder before reuse. Discard contaminated leather goods and clean personal protective equipment.

Comments: Never eat, drink, or smoke in work areas. Practice good personal hygiene after using this material, especially before eating, drinking, smoking, using the toilet, or applying cosmetics.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State: Liquid

Appearance and Odor: Dark reddish –brown liquid with aromatic odor

Odor Threshold: Not determined

Vapor Pressure: Not determined

Vapor Density (Air=1): >1

Formula Weight: Mixture

Density:

Specific Gravity: 0.96 – 1.00

pH, 25% solution in water: <1

Water Solubility: Partially soluble

Other Solubilities: Not determined

Boiling Point, 760 mmHg: Not determined

Freezing/Melting Point: Not determined

Viscosity: Not determined

Refractive Index: Not determined

Surface Tension: Not determined

% Volatile: Not determined

Evaporation Rate(BuAc=1): Not determined

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Stability: KT 1261C is stable in closed containers under normal storage and handling conditions.

Polymerization: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Chemical Incompatibilities: Avoid contact with oxidizing materials.

Conditions to Avoid: Heat, flames, sparks

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Thermal oxidative decomposition of KT 1261C can produce carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, SO_x, and unidentified organic compounds.

Section 11- Toxicological Information

Toxicity Data:*

Acute or chronic overexposure to this material or its components may cause system toxicity, including adverse effects to the kidneys, liver, adrenal gland, spleen, blood, eyes, thymus, teeth, nervous system, respiratory system, and cardiovascular systems.

Exposure to components of this material may cause the following specific symptoms, depending on the concentration and duration of exposure: anemia, hearing loss, limb paralysis (animal data), erosion of dental enamel. Components have been shown to be weak cardiac sensitizers which can result in cardiac arrhythmia and ventricular fibrillation.

Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupation overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage.

Pregnant women may be at increased risk from exposure.

* See NIOSH, RTECS for additional toxicity data.

Acute Inhalation Effects:

Human, inhalation, TC_{Lo}: Data not available

Acute Oral Effects:

Rat, oral, LD₅₀: Data not available

Chronic Effects: may cause system toxicity

Carcinogenicity: Per IARC, there is sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of occupational exposure by humans to strong inorganic acid mists containing sulfuric acid.

Mutagenicity: May cause adverse reproductive effects

Teratogenicity: May cause adverse developmental effects

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: Data not available.

Environmental Fate: Data not available.

Environmental Degradation: Data not available.

Soil Absorption/Mobility: Data not available.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be disposed of in an approved waste facility, in accordance with applicable Federal, State/Provincial and Local requirements.

Section 14 - Transport Information

DOT Transportation Data (49 CFR 172.101):

Shipping Name: Flammable
Liquid, Corrosive, N.O.S.
(Solvent Naphtha,
Alkylarylsulfonic Acid)

Hazard Class: 3

ID No.: UN 2924

Packing Group: III

Label: Flammable Liquid,
Corrosive, Marine Pollutant

Special Provisions (172.102):

B1, T15, T26

Packaging Authorizations

a) **Exceptions:** 173.150

b) **Non-bulk Packaging:** 173.203

c) **Bulk Packaging:** 173.212

Quantity Limitations

a) **Passenger, Aircraft, or Railcar:** 5 L

b) **Cargo Aircraft Only:** 60 L

Vessel Stowage Requirements

a) **Vessel Stowage:** Location A

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

EU REACH – NOT REGISTERED AND CANNOT BE EXPORTED INTO THE EU

EPA Regulations:

RCRA Hazardous Waste Number (40 CFR 261.33): U019 (benzene), U055 (cumene), U239 (xylene)

RCRA Hazardous Waste Classification (40 CFR 261): Ignitable, Corrosive

CERCLA Hazardous Substance (40 CFR 302.4): several ingredients listed per RCRA, Sec. 3001; CWA, 40 CFR 116.4, 40 CFR 401.15; CAA, Sec. 112

CERCLA Reportable Quantity (RQ) (40 CFR 302.4): Cumene, 5,000 lbs.; Ethylbenzene, 1000 lbs.; Toluene, 1,000 lbs.; Xylene, 100 lbs.; Benzene, 10 lbs.

SARA 311/312 (40 CFR 370) Codes: Immediate Hazard, Delayed Hazard, Fire Hazard

SARA 313 Toxic Chemical (40 CFR 372.65): Xylene, Benzene, Cumene, Ethylbenzene, Toluene

SARA 304 EHS (Extremely Hazardous Substance) (40 CFR 355): Not Listed

OSHA Regulations:

Air Contaminant (29 CFR 1910.1000, Table Z-1): Ethylbenzene 100 ppm, Xylene 100 ppm, Toluene 200 ppm, cumene 50 ppm, Benzene 10 ppm.

California Prop. 65.

Ethylbenzene, Benzene, Toluene

Section 16 - Other Information

Prepared By: KMCO,LP

Additional Hazard Rating Systems: None.

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