Brewcirc 9200

Safety Data Sheet

according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1. Identification

Product form : Mixture

Product name : Brewcirc 9200

Product code : 8999

1.2. Recommended use and restrictions on use

Use of the substance/mixture : High Alkaline CIP cleaner

1.3. Supplier

Ace Chemical Products, Inc.
8415 N. 87th Street
Milwaukee, WI 53224 - USA
T (414) 357-8515 - F (414) 357-8528
info@acechem.com - www.acechem.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number : For help in chemical emergencies, call Chemtrec day or night
Chemtrec 1-800-424-9300

SECTION 2: Hazard(s) identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS-US classification

Corrosive to metals Category 1	H290	May be corrosive to metals
Skin corrosion/irritation Category 1A	H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

Full text of H statements : see section 16

2.2. GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

GHS-US labeling

Hazard pictograms (GHS-US) :



Signal word (GHS-US) : Danger

Hazard statements (GHS-US) : H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H290 - May be corrosive to metals

Precautionary statements (GHS-US) : P260 - Do not breathe dust, mist, spray
P264 - Wash all exposed body parts thoroughly after handling
P280 - Wear eye protection, face protection, protective clothing, protective gloves
P301+P330+P331 - If swallowed: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting
P303+P361+P353 - If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower
P304+P340 - If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep 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 doctor, a POISON CENTER
P321 - Specific treatment - see First Aid measures on this label
P363 - Wash contaminated clothing before reuse
P405 - Store locked up
P406 - Store in corrosion-resistant container with a resistant inner liner
P501 - Dispose of contents/container to proper treatment facilities in accordance with all applicable local, state & federal regulations

2.3. Other hazards which do not result in classification

No additional information available

2.4. Unknown acute toxicity (GHS US)

Not applicable

SECTION 3: Composition/Information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

Not applicable

3.2. Mixtures

Name	Product identifier	%	GHS-US classification
sodium hydroxide, conc=50%, aqueous solution	(CAS No) 1310-73-2	90 - 100	Skin Corr. 1A, H314

Full text of hazard classes and H-statements : see section 16

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures general : Check the vital functions. Unconscious: maintain adequate airway and respiration. Respiratory arrest: artificial respiration or oxygen. Cardiac arrest: perform resuscitation. Victim conscious with laboured breathing: half-seated. Victim in shock: on his back with legs slightly raised. Vomiting: prevent asphyxia/aspiration pneumonia. Prevent cooling by covering the victim (no warming up). Keep watching the victim. Give psychological aid. Keep the victim calm, avoid physical strain. Depending on the victim's condition: doctor/hospital. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible). IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

First-aid measures after inhalation : Remove the victim into fresh air. Respiratory problems: consult a doctor/medical service.

First-aid measures after skin contact : Wash immediately with lots of water (15 minutes)/shower. Do not apply (chemical) neutralizing agents. Remove clothing while washing. Do not remove clothing if it sticks to the skin. Cover wounds with sterile bandage. Consult a doctor/medical service. If burned surface > 10%: take victim to hospital.

First-aid measures after eye contact : Rinse immediately with plenty of water for 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Cover eyes aseptically. Take victim to an ophthalmologist. Do not apply neutralizing agents. Obtain medical attention if pain, blinking or redness persist.

First-aid measures after ingestion : Rinse mouth with water. Immediately after ingestion: give lots of water to drink. Do not induce vomiting. Do not give activated charcoal. Do not give chemical antidote. Immediately call a poison center or doctor/physician. Take the container/vomit to the doctor/hospital. Ingestion of large quantities: immediately to hospital.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects (acute and delayed)

Symptoms/injuries : Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Symptoms/injuries after inhalation : EXPOSURE TO HIGH CONCENTRATIONS: Dry/sore throat. Coughing. Irritation of the respiratory tract. Irritation of the nasal mucous membranes. FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS MAY APPEAR LATER: Possible laryngeal spasm/oedema. Risk of lung oedema. Respiratory difficulties.

Symptoms/injuries after skin contact : Caustic burns/corrosion of the skin. Slow-healing wounds.

Symptoms/injuries after eye contact : Corrosion of the eye tissue. Permanent eye damage.

Symptoms/injuries after ingestion : Vomiting. Diarrhoea. Burns to the gastric/intestinal mucosa. Possible esophageal perforation. Bleeding of the gastrointestinal tract. Shock. AFTER ABSORPTION OF HIGH QUANTITIES: Disturbances of consciousness.

Chronic symptoms : ON CONTINUOUS/REPEATED EXPOSURE/CONTACT: Dry skin. Skin rash/inflammation. Possible inflammation of the respiratory tract.

4.3. Immediate medical attention and special treatment, if necessary

No additional information available

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1. Suitable (and unsuitable) extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : EXTINGUISHING MEDIA FOR SURROUNDING FIRES: Adapt extinguishing media to the environment. Foam. Dry powder. Carbon dioxide. Water spray. Sand.

Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use a heavy water stream.

5.2. Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Fire hazard : DIRECT FIRE HAZARD. Non combustible. INDIRECT FIRE HAZARD. Reactions involving a fire hazard: see "Reactivity Hazard".

Explosion hazard : INDIRECT EXPLOSION HAZARD. Reactions with explosion hazards: see "Reactivity Hazard".

Reactivity : On heating: release of corrosive gases/vapours. Absorbs the atmospheric CO2. Violent exothermic reaction with (some) acids. Reacts with (some) metals: release of highly flammable gases/vapours (hydrogen). Thermal decomposition generates : Corrosive vapors.

5.3. Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Firefighting instructions : Cool tanks/drums with water spray/remove them into safety. Dilute toxic gases with water spray. Take account of toxic fire-fighting water. Use water moderately and if possible collect or contain it. Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire. Prevent fire-fighting water from entering environment.

Protection during firefighting : Heat/fire exposure: compressed air/oxygen apparatus. Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

General measures : Isolate from fire, if possible, without unnecessary risk.

6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

Protective equipment : Gloves. Face-shield. Corrosion-proof suit. Large spills/in enclosed spaces: compressed air apparatus. Large spills/in enclosed spaces: gas-tight suit. See "Material-Handling" to select protective clothing.

Emergency procedures : Mark the danger area. No naked flames. Wash contaminated clothes. Large spills/in confined spaces: consider evacuation. In case of hazardous reactions: keep upwind. In case of reactivity hazard: consider evacuation. Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

6.1.2. For emergency responders

Protective equipment : Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.

Emergency procedures : Ventilate area.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Prevent soil and water pollution. Prevent spreading in sewers. Prevent entry to sewers and public waters. Notify authorities if liquid enters sewers or public waters.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

For containment : Contain released substance, pump into suitable containers. Consult "Material-handling" to select material of containers. Plug the leak, cut off the supply. Dam up the liquid spill. Hazardous reaction: measure explosive gas-air mixture. Reaction: dilute combustible gas/vapour with water curtain. Heat exposure: dilute toxic gas/vapour with water spray. Take account of toxic/corrosive precipitation water.

Methods for cleaning up : Take up liquid spill into absorbent material, e.g.: dry sand/earth or powdered limestone. Scoop absorbed substance into closing containers. See "Material-handling" for suitable container materials. Carefully collect the spill/leftovers. Small quantities of liquid spill: neutralize with acid solution. Wash away neutralized product with plentiful water. Damaged/cooled tanks must be emptied. Clean contaminated surfaces with an excess of water. Take collected spill to manufacturer/competent authority. Wash clothing and equipment after handling. Soak up spills with inert solids, such as clay or diatomaceous earth as soon as possible. Collect spillage. Store away from other materials.

6.4. Reference to other sections

No additional information available

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Additional hazards when processed : May be corrosive to metals.

Precautions for safe handling : Comply with the legal requirements. Remove contaminated clothing immediately. Clean contaminated clothing. Handle and open the container with care. Thoroughly clean/dry the installation before use. Do not discharge the waste into the drain. Keep away from naked flames/heat. Observe very strict hygiene - avoid contact. Keep container tightly closed. Measure the concentration in the air regularly. Carry operations in the open/under local exhaust/ventilation or with respiratory protection. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Provide good ventilation in process area to prevent formation of vapor. Do not breathe dust, mist or spray. Avoid contact during pregnancy/while nursing.

Hygiene measures : Wash Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work thoroughly after handling. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Technical measures : Comply with applicable regulations.

Storage conditions	:	Keep only in the original container in a cool, well ventilated place away from : Keep container closed when not in use. Keep container closed when not in use.
Incompatible products	:	Strong bases. Strong acids.
Incompatible materials	:	Sources of ignition. Direct sunlight.
Storage temperature	:	> 15 °C
Heat-ignition	:	KEEP SUBSTANCE AWAY FROM: heat sources.
Information on mixed storage	:	KEEP SUBSTANCE AWAY FROM: combustible materials. (strong) acids. metals.
Storage area	:	Store in a cool area. Keep out of direct sunlight. Store in a dry area. Store in a dark area. Keep locked up. Provide for a tub to collect spills. Keep only in the original container. Meet the legal requirements.
Special rules on packaging	:	SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS: hermetical. dry. clean. correctly labelled. meet the legal requirements. Secure fragile packagings in solid containers.
Packaging materials	:	SUITABLE MATERIAL: stainless steel. nickel. polyethylene. polypropylene. glass. stoneware/porcelain. MATERIAL TO AVOID: lead. aluminium. copper. tin. zinc. bronze.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

sodium hydroxide, conc=50%, aqueous solution (1310-73-2)		
ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³
ACGIH	ACGIH Ceiling (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³ (Sodium hydroxide; USA; Momentary value; TLV - Adopted Value)
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³
OSHA	OSHA PEL (Ceiling) (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³
NIOSH	NIOSH REL (ceiling) (mg/m³)	2 mg/m³

8.2. Appropriate engineering controls

No additional information available

8.3. Individual protection measures/Personal protective equipment

Personal protective equipment:

Avoid all unnecessary exposure.

Materials for protective clothing:

GIVE EXCELLENT RESISTANCE: nitrile rubber. GIVE GOOD RESISTANCE: No data available. GIVE LESS RESISTANCE: chlorinated polyethylene. styrene-butadiene rubber. nitrile rubber/PVC. GIVE POOR RESISTANCE: PVA. natural fibres

Hand protection:

Gloves. Wear protective gloves

Eye protection:

Chemical goggles or face shield. Face shield

Skin and body protection:

Corrosion-proof clothing. Wear suitable protective clothing

Respiratory protection:

Wear gas mask with filter type B if conc. in air > exposure limit. Wear appropriate mask

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	:	Liquid
Appearance	:	Clear.
Color	:	Brown
Odor	:	Odourless
Odor threshold	:	No data available

pH	:	12 - 14
pH solution	:	11 - 13
Melting point	:	No data available
Freezing point	:	< 10 °C
Boiling point	:	> 100 °C
Flash point	:	No data available
Relative evaporation rate (butyl acetate=1)	:	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	No data available
Vapor pressure	:	No data available
Relative vapor density at 20 °C	:	No data available
Relative density	:	No data available
Specific gravity / density	:	1.51 g/ml
Solubility	:	Soluble in water. Water: 100 %
Log Pow	:	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	:	No data available
Decomposition temperature	:	No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	:	No data available
Viscosity, dynamic	:	No data available
Explosion limits	:	No data available
Explosive properties	:	None.
Oxidizing properties	:	None.

9.2. Other information

VOC content : 0 %

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

On heating: release of corrosive gases/vapours. Absorbs the atmospheric CO2. Violent exothermic reaction with (some) acids. Reacts with (some) metals: release of highly flammable gases/vapours (hydrogen). Thermal decomposition generates : Corrosive vapors.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions. Absorbs the atmospheric CO2. Hygroscopic. Not established.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Not established.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Direct sunlight. Extremely high or low temperatures.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Strong acids.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide. Thermal decomposition generates : Corrosive vapors.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity	:	Not classified
Skin corrosion/irritation	:	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. pH: 12 - 14
Serious eye damage/irritation	:	Not classified pH: 12 - 14
Respiratory or skin sensitization	:	Not classified
Germ cell mutagenicity	:	Not classified
Carcinogenicity	:	Not classified
Reproductive toxicity	:	Not classified

Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure	:	Not classified
Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure	:	Not classified
Aspiration hazard	:	Not classified
Likely routes of exposure	:	Dermal. Ingestion. Inhalation. oral. Skin and eye contact.
Symptoms/injuries	:	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
Symptoms/injuries after inhalation	:	EXPOSURE TO HIGH CONCENTRATIONS: Dry/sore throat. Coughing. Irritation of the respiratory tract. Irritation of the nasal mucous membranes. FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS MAY APPEAR LATER: Possible laryngeal spasm/oedema. Risk of lung oedema. Respiratory difficulties.
Symptoms/injuries after skin contact	:	Caustic burns/corrosion of the skin. Slow-healing wounds.
Symptoms/injuries after eye contact	:	Corrosion of the eye tissue. Permanent eye damage.
Symptoms/injuries after ingestion	:	Vomiting. Diarrhoea. Burns to the gastric/intestinal mucosa. Possible esophageal perforation. Bleeding of the gastrointestinal tract. Shock. AFTER ABSORPTION OF HIGH QUANTITIES: Disturbances of consciousness.
Chronic symptoms	:	ON CONTINUOUS/REPEATED EXPOSURE/CONTACT: Dry skin. Skin rash/inflammation. Possible inflammation of the respiratory tract.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - general	:	Classification concerning the environment: not applicable.
Ecology - water	:	Mild water pollutant (surface water). Ground water pollutant. Maximum concentration in drinking water: 200mg/l (sodium) (Directive98/83EC). Harmful to fishes. Harmful to invertebrates (Daphnia). pH shift

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Brewcirc 9200	
Persistence and degradability	Not established.

sodium hydroxide, conc=50%, aqueous solution (1310-73-2)	
Persistence and degradability	Biodegradability: not applicable. Not established.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Brewcirc 9200	
Bioaccumulative potential	Not established.

sodium hydroxide, conc=50%, aqueous solution (1310-73-2)	
Bioaccumulative potential	Bioaccumulation: not applicable. Not established.

12.4. Mobility in soil

No additional information available

12.5. Other adverse effects

Other information	:	Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Disposal methods

Product/Packaging disposal recommendations	:	Remove waste in accordance with local, state and/or national regulations. Remove for physico-chemical/biological treatment. Do not discharge into surface water. Dispose in a safe manner in accordance with local/national regulations. Dispose of contents/container to ...
Additional information	:	LWCA (the Netherlands): KGA category 05. Hazardous waste according to Directive 2008/98/EC.
Ecology - waste materials	:	Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 14: Transport information

Department of Transportation (DOT)

In accordance with DOT

Transport document description	:	UN1824 Sodium hydroxide solution, 8, II
UN-No.(DOT)	:	UN1824
Proper Shipping Name (DOT)	:	Sodium hydroxide solution
Class (DOT)	:	8 - Class 8 - Corrosive material 49 CFR 173.136
Packing group (DOT)	:	II - Medium Danger
Hazard labels (DOT)	:	8 - Corrosive



DOT Packaging Non Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx)	:	202
DOT Packaging Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx)	:	242
DOT Special Provisions (49 CFR 172.102)	:	B2 - MC 300, MC 301, MC 302, MC 303, MC 305, and MC 306 and DOT 406 cargo tanks are not authorized. IB2 - Authorized IBCs: Metal (31A, 31B and 31N); Rigid plastics (31H1 and 31H2); Composite (31HZ1). Additional Requirement: Only liquids with a vapor pressure less than or equal to 110 kPa at 50 C (1.1 bar at 122 F), or 130 kPa at 55 C (1.3 bar at 131 F) are authorized. N34 - Aluminum construction materials are not authorized for any part of a packaging which is normally in contact with the hazardous material. T7 - 4 178.274(d)(2) Normal..... 178.275(d)(3) TP2 - a. The maximum degree of filling must not exceed the degree of filling determined by the following: (image) Where: tr is the maximum mean bulk temperature during transport, tf is the temperature in degrees celsius of the liquid during filling, and a is the mean coefficient of cubical expansion of the liquid between the mean temperature of the liquid during filling (tf) and the maximum mean bulk temperature during transportation (tr) both in degrees celsius. b. For liquids transported under ambient conditions may be calculated using the formula: (image) Where: d15 and d50 are the densities (in units of mass per unit volume) of the liquid at 15 C (59 F) and 50 C (122 F), respectively.
DOT Packaging Exceptions (49 CFR 173.xxx)	:	154
DOT Quantity Limitations Passenger aircraft/rail (49 CFR 173.27)	:	1 L
DOT Quantity Limitations Cargo aircraft only (49 CFR 175.75)	:	30 L
DOT Vessel Stowage Location	:	A - The material may be stowed ‘‘on deck’’ or ‘‘under deck’’ on a cargo vessel and on a passenger vessel.
DOT Vessel Stowage Other	:	52 - Stow ‘‘separated from’’ acids
Emergency Response Guide (ERG) Number	:	154
Other information	:	No supplementary information available.

TDG

Transport by sea

Transport document description (IMDG)	:	UN 1824 , 8
UN-No. (IMDG)	:	1824
Class (IMDG)	:	8 - Corrosive substances
EmS-No. (1)	:	F-A
EmS-No. (2)	:	S-B

Air transport

Transport document description (IATA)	:	UN 1824 , 8, II
UN-No. (IATA)	:	1824
Class (IATA)	:	8 - Corrosives
Packing group (IATA)	:	II - Medium Danger

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. US Federal regulations

Brewcirc 9200	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Not subject to reporing requirements of the United States SARA Section 313	
CERCLA RQ	1000 lb

All components of this product are listed, or excluded from listing, on the United States Environmental Protection Agency Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory

sodium hydroxide, conc=50%, aqueous solution (1310-73-2)	
CERCLA RQ	1000 lb

15.2. International regulations

CANADA
No additional information available

EU-Regulations
No additional information available

National regulations
No additional information available

15.3. US State regulations

Brewcirc 9200	
State or local regulations	U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

sodium hydroxide, conc=50%, aqueous solution (1310-73-2)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

SECTION 16: Other information

Other information : None.

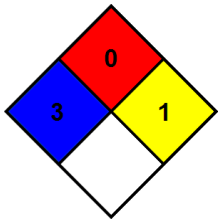
Full text of H-phrases:

H290	May be corrosive to metals
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

NFPA health hazard : 3 - Short exposure could cause serious temporary or residual injury even though prompt medical attention was given.

NFPA fire hazard : 0 - Materials that will not burn.

NFPA reactivity : 1 - Normally stable, but can become unstable at elevated temperatures and pressures or may react with water with some release of energy, but not violently.



HMIS III Rating

Health : 3 Serious Hazard - Major injury likely unless prompt action is taken and medical treatment is given

Flammability : 0 Minimal Hazard - Materials that will not burn

Physical : 0 Minimal Hazard - Materials that are normally stable, even under fire conditions, and will NOT react with water, polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react. Non-Explosives.

Personal Protection : D

D - Face shield and eye protection, Gloves, Synthetic apron

SDS US (GHS HazCom 2012)

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