

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET Page 1 of 4

## PristinePower®

### 1. Product And Company Identification

**Supplier:** Earth Science Laboratories, Inc., 113 SE 22<sup>nd</sup> St., Suite 1, Bentonville, AR 72712, United States

**Telephone Number:** (479) 271-7381 **FAX Number:** (479) 271-7693

**Emergency Phone Number:** 1-800-535-5053 (Infotrac)

**Issue Date:** 01/01/2009

**Product Name:** PristinePower®

**Chemical Name:** Potassium Monopersulfate

**Chemical Family:** Peroxygen Salt

**Chemical Formula:** Proprietary

**MSDS Number:** 311

### 2. Composition/Information On Ingredients

Ingredient Name	CAS Number
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE	546-93-0
POTASSIUMBISULFATE	7646-93-7
POTASSIUMPEROXYDISULFATE	7727-21-1
POTASSIUMPEROXYMONOSULFATE	10058-23-8
POTASSIUMSULFATE	7778-80-5
SODIUM CARBONATE	497-19-8

Ingredients listed in this section have been determined to be hazardous as defined in 29CFR 1910.1200.

Materials determined to be health hazards are listed if they comprise 1% or more of the composition.

Materials identified as carcinogens are listed if they comprise 0.1% or more of the composition.

Information on proprietary materials is available in 29CFR 1910.1200(i)(1).

## EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

This product is a skin and eye corrosive, and a nose and throat irritant.

### 3. Hazards Identification

**Primary Route(s) Of Entry:** Skin Contact.

**Eye Hazards:** Corrosive to eyes. Eye contact may cause corrosion or ulceration. Severe eye damage may result if not immediately treated.

**Skin Hazards:** Corrosive to skin. Skin contact with aqueous solutions or the dry powder upon contact with moisture or perspiration may cause skin burns or ulceration; temporary body hair loss may occur in contacted areas. Skin contact with the product may cause allergic skin reactions in sensitive individuals.

**Ingestion Hazards:** May cause irritation of the throat. Ingestion may cause inflammation and damage to the lining of the stomach, resulting in bleeding. Ingestion may cause gastritis possibly progressing to necrosis or hemorrhage.

**Inhalation Hazards:** Inhalation may cause nose bleeds and irritation of the upper respiratory passages with coughing and discomfort.

**Signs And Symptoms:** Irritant to eyes and skin due to oxidizing properties.

#### 4. First Aid Measures

**Eye:** In case of contact, hold eyelids apart and immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Call a physician or a poison control center immediately.

**Skin:** Wash affected areas with soap and water. Call a physician. Wash clothing before reuse.

**Ingestion:** DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Drink large amounts of water. Call a physician or a poison control center immediately.

**Inhalation:** If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Consult physician.

#### 5. Firefighting Measures

**Flash Point:** N/A °F

**Fire and Explosion Hazards:** Improper storage of large masses of this product can trap heat and lead to ignition of combustibles. Grinding or intensive mixing may cause decomposition with liberation of heat and oxygen; ignition of oxidizable material if present may occur.

**Extinguishing Media:** In case of fire, soak (flood) with water.

**Firefighting Instructions:** Will release oxygen when heated, intensifying a fire. Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective gear. GRINDING OR INTENSIVE MIXING MAY GENERATE SUFFICIENT HEAT TO FUSE PRODUCT AND CAUSE IGNITION OF OXIDIZABLE MATERIAL PRESENT.

#### 6. Accidental Release Measures

Clean up spill immediately. Flush spill area with water in compliance with state and federal regulations.

#### 7. Handling And Storage

**Handling And Storage Precautions:** Keep out of reach of children. Store material in a cool and dry place.

**Handling Precautions:** Avoid breathing dust or vapor. Avoid contact with skin and clothing. Avoid contact with eyes. Wash thoroughly after handling. Wash clothing after use.

**Storage Precautions:** Store in a cool dry place. Keep away from heat, sparks, flame, and other sources of ignition (i.e., pilot lights, electric motors and static electricity).

**Work/Hygienic Practices:** Use safe chemical handling procedures suitable for the hazards presented by this material.

#### 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

**Engineering Controls:** Local exhaust acceptable. Special exhaust not required.

**Eye/Face Protection:** Safety glasses with side shields or goggles recommended.

**Skin Protection:** Chemical-resistant gloves.

**Respiratory Protection:** The level of respiratory protection needed should be based on the required protection factor after evaluating chemical exposures using appropriate industrial hygiene monitoring and/or OSHA guidance.

**9. Physical And Chemical Properties**

**Appearance:** White granules or powder.

**Odor:** None.

**Chemical Type:** Mixture.

**Physical State:** Solid.

**Melting Point:** DECOMPOSES °F.

**Boiling Point:** DECOMPOSES °F.

**Specific Gravity:** 1.2.

**Molecular Weight:** PROPRIETARY.

**Percent Volatiles:** NIL.

**Vapor Pressure:** NIL.

**Vapor Density:** NOT VOLATILE.

**Solubility:** >25% AT 20C (68F).

**Evaporation Rate:** NOT VOLATILE.

**Corrosive:** Oxidizer.

**10. Stability And Reactivity**

**Stability:** Stable.

**Hazardous Polymerization:** Will not occur.

**Conditions To Avoid (Stability):** The mixture of this product with compounds containing halides or active halogens (bromine, chlorine, iodine) can cause the release of the respective halogen gas, if moisture is present. Avoid these gases (bromine and chlorine) because they are very irritating to eyes and lungs even at low concentrations. Never mix concentrated product with dry or concentrated bromine containing chemicals, such as bromates, bromides, or any concentrated bromine pool chemicals. Mixing this product with dry or concentrated chlorine containing chemicals, such as hypochlorites, sodium dichloroisocyanurate, sodium triisocyanurate or with sodium chloride, may cause the release of chlorine gas. Mixing with cyanides can cause release of hydrogen cyanide gas. Mixing with heavy metal salts such as those of cobalt, nickel, copper, or manganese can cause decomposition with release of oxygen and heat.

**Incompatible Materials:** Alkalis, heavy metals cause evolution of oxygen gas. Halogens and cyanides can cause release of gases of these compounds.

**Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Oxygen.

**11. Toxicological Information**

**Acute Studies:** This product is a severe skin and eye irritant, but is not a skin sensitizer in animals.

**12. Ecological Information**

No data available.

**13. Disposal Considerations**

Dispose in accordance with applicable federal, state and local government regulations.

**14. Transport Information**

**Proper Shipping Name:** CORROSIVE SOLID, ACIDIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S. (Monopersulfate Compound).  
**Hazard Class:** 8, PGII (<=1kg Consumer Commodity ORM-D).  
**DOT Identification Number:** UN3260.

**15. Regulatory Information**

**SARA Hazard Classes:** Acute Health Hazard.  
**Canadian Regulatory Information:**  
Class D, Div 2b - Toxic Material. Skin or Eye Irritant.  
Class E - Corrosive Material.  
Class C - Oxidizing Material.

**NFPA:** 3 0 1

**HMIS**  
**HEALTH:** 3  
**FLAMMABILITY:** 0  
**REACTIVITY:** 1  
**PERSONAL PROTECTION:** E

**16. Other Information**

**Revision/Preparer Information**  
**MSDS Preparer:** JHW  
**This MSDS Supersedes a Previous MSDS Dated:** 4/22/2004.

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