



No Drain Acid Wash

Safety Data Sheet

Section 1: Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name: No Dran Acid Wash
Catalog Codes:
CAS #: Mixture
Uses: Pool Stain Remover and Acid Wash

Manufacturer

Company Name: United Chemical Corporation
Address: 3741 E Telegraph Rd
Fillmore CA 93021
Telephone: (800)524-5550
Website: www.unitedchemical.com
Emergency Phone Number: (805)407-9883

Section 2: Hazards Identification

Physical Hazards: Contact with incompatible materials. Avoid mixing with oxidizing agents.
Health Hazards: Causes severe skin burns. Causes substantial, temporary eye injury. Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin.
Environmental Hazards: Toxic to fish. Toxic to aquatic organisms.
Label Elements:



Signal Word:
Hazard Statement:

DANGER

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. serious eye damage and is harmful if swallowed or in contact with skin. It is also harmful to aquatic life with long-lasting effects.

Precautionary Statement (GHS-US):
Prevention:

Avoid breathing dust/mists, wash skin thoroughly, avoid release to the environment, and wear protective gloves/clothing/eye protection.

Response:	If swallowed or on skin: Rinse mouth/skin and get immediate medical attention. If inhaled: Remove to fresh air and call a doctor. If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water and seek immediate medical attention
Storage:	Store locked up in a dry, closed container away from strong oxidizers.
Disposal:	Dispose of container in accordance with regulations.
Hazard(s) not otherwise classified (HNOC):	Reacts with water/bases (exothermic) and sensitive to high humidity.

Section 3: Composition and Information on Ingredients

Chemical Name	CAS Number	% by weight
Proprietary		

Section 4: First Aid Measures

Eye Contact:	Immediately flush with water for 15-20 minutes, removing contact lenses after 5 minutes if present, and call a poison center or doctor
Skin Contact:	Remove contaminated clothing instantly and rinse skin thoroughly with water for 15-20 minutes. Consult a poison center or doctor
Inhalation:	Move the person to fresh air. If not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance and give artificial respiration, then call a poison center or doctor.
Ingestions:	Immediately call a poison control center or doctor for advice. Have the person sip milk or water, but never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Only induce vomiting if instructed by medical personnel.

Section 5: Fire and Explosion

Flammability of the Product:	Non-flammable solid.
Flammable Limits:	Not applicable
Products of Combustion:	Carbon oxides, sulfur oxides, and nitrogen oxides.
Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances:	Combustible in contact with strong oxidizing agents or alkaline materials.

Explosion Hazards in Presence of Various Substances: Closed containers may explode from pressure buildup when exposed to extreme heat.

Fire Fighting Media and Instructions: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full protective gear. Avoid breathing combustion fumes.

Suitable extinguishing media: Water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Do not use high-pressure water jets, which can scatter the dry chemical dust.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Small Spill: Stop the leak if you can do so safely and prevent the dust from spreading.

Large Spill: Keep unauthorized personnel away and ensure the immediate area is well ventilated.

Environmental Precautions: Keep spilled dry powder out of municipal sewers, storm drains, surface water, and groundwater. This material is explicitly toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Notify local environmental or public safety authorities immediately if a large release enters water systems.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Precautions: Causes skin burns. Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin.

Storage: Store in a dry, well-ventilated area out of the reach of children and away from oxidizers.

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Engineering Controls: Handle in a well-ventilated area. Keep dust generation to a minimum

Personal Protection: Wear safety goggles, nitrile gloves, and a dust respirator before approaching.

Personal Protection in Case of a Large Spill: Same as above

Exposure Limits: Not Available

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical state and appearance:	Solid
Odor:	Odorless
Taste:	Acidic/Sour
Molecular Weight:	Not Applicable
Color:	Colorless
pH (1% soln/water):	Not Available
Boiling Point:	Not Available
Melting Point	212°F / 100°C
Critical Temperature	Not Available
Specific Gravity	Not Available
Vapor Pressure:	Not Available
Vapor Density:	Not Available
Volatility:	Non-volatile
Odor Threshold:	Not Available
Water/Oil Dist. Coeff.:	Not Available
Ionicity (in Water):	Anionic/Cationic mixture
Dispersion Properties:	Disperses and dissolves readily in water
Solubility:	Highly soluble in water

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Stability:	Stable under recommended dry warehouse storage conditions, but highly sensitive to moisture.
Instability Temperature:	Not Available
Conditions of Instability:	High ambient humidity, exposure to moisture, or temperatures exceeding decomposition points. Moisture causes the sulfamic acid component to clump and structurally degrade.
Incompatibility with Various Substances:	Highly incompatible with strong oxidizing agents (such as chlorine, bromine, non-chlorine shock, sodium bromide, chlorine donors, or hydrogen peroxide). Also incompatible with alkalis/strong bases (such as soda ash or baking soda)
Corrosivity:	Highly corrosive in aqueous solutions. Causes severe skin burns, substantial but temporary eye injury, and will attack exposed, unprotected metal surfaces.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Routes of Entry:	Inhalation, ingestion, skin contact and eye contact.
Toxicity to Animals:	Oral and dermal.

Chronic Effects on Humans:	Prolonged or frequent exposure can cause chronic inflammation of the upper respiratory tract, gastrointestinal disturbances, weight loss, and kidney damage due to calcium oxalate stone formation. Repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis, severe skin damage, or cyanosis of the fingers.
Other Toxic Effects on Humans:	Highly corrosive to tissue. Severe acute inhalation can lead to pulmonary irritation, coughing, and shortness of breath. Ingestion can cause severe mucosal burns, abdominal pain, intense vomiting, and shock.
Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals:	Highly hazardous to aquatic life forms. Accidental environmental spills are toxic to fish and aquatic organisms, potentially causing rapid physiological stress or death in local water ecosystems.
Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans:	Persons with pre-existing kidney disorders, skin conditions, or compromised respiratory function are at a significantly higher risk when exposed to this product.

Section 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity:	Toxic to fish and aquatic organisms.
BOD5 and COD:	Not Available
Products of Biodegradation:	The organic component degrades into carbon dioxide and water. Inorganic components dissociate into ammonium, sulfate, and nitrate ions.
Toxicity of the Products of Biodegradation:	The degradation products themselves are generally less toxic than the undissociated raw material. However, the release of large quantities of ammonium and nitrate ions can contribute to localized eutrophication in stagnant aquatic environments.
Special Remarks on the Products of Biodegradation:	Dilution and natural neutralization by environmental bases drastically reduce the acute corrosive risks of the components. Clean up all spills immediately to prevent the concentrated raw blend from reaching storm drains or local stream ecosystems.

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Review all local, state, and federal environmental regulations before disposal. Do not dispose of waste directly into municipal sewers, storm drains, or the ground. Unused or pure product waste may be classified as hazardous waste due to corrosivity (RCRA Waste Code D002) if the pH of the aqueous solution is ≤ 2 . Do not reuse the empty container. Triple-rinse the empty plastic container with water, offering it for recycling if available, or dispose of it safely in a sanitary landfill according to local rules.