

Material Safety Data Sheet

Tridol "S" 6% AFFF

1. Product Information

1.1 Product Identification.

TRIDOL "S" 6% AFFF

1.2 Application and Use

Fire Fighting Foam Concentrate

1.3 Manufacturer/Supplier

Kidde Australia Pty Ltd, 314 Boundary Road, Dingley Vic 3172
(03) 9518 5588, 1800 672 171

Emergency Telephone Number

For information and supply: Angus Fire (03) 9518 5588, 1800 672 171

1.4 Product Description

Hydrocarbon surfactants, fluorocarbon surfactants and glycol solvents.

2. Composition

Substance	Synonyms	Concentration	Cas-No	
Diethylene glycol		2-(Butoxy) ethanol Monobutyl ether	14	112-34-5
Hydrocarbon Surfactants			<5	
Magnesium Sulphate			<5	7487-88-9
Fluorosurfactants			<5	
Balance Water				

3. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical state:	Liquid
PH at 20°C:	6.5 – 8.0
Colour:	Clear pale yellow
Boiling Point:	100°C at 760mm Hg
Odour;	Organic Colour
Freeze Point:	-2°C
Flash Point:	>98°C
Flammability:	Not Flammable
Solubility:	Miscible with water in all proportions
Viscosity at 20°C:	2cs
Specific Gravity:	1.01

4. Hazard Information

4.1 Health Hazard Information

Inhalation:	Inhalation of hazardous amounts is unlikely when used as intended. Effects not likely.
Ingestion:	Low oral risk when used as intended. May cause nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea when ingested.
Contact to Eyes or Skin:	Low risk if appropriate precaution measures are taken (see section 6). Can cause skin and eye irritation when contact to eyes or skin.

4.2 Occupational Exposure

Occupational Exposure Limit

No limits applicable.

TRIDOL "S" 6% AFFF is available for use at 6% dilution.

4.3 Fire and Explosion

General Hazards TRIDOL "S" 6% AFFF is not flammable or explosive.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Do not expose containers to heat or flame, since the containers are made from high density polyethylene and will burn. Thermal decomposition of containers and/or products may generate acrid smoke and fumes and traces of Na₂O, Cl⁻, SO_x, NO_x, and HF.

Fire Fighting Measures Fire Fighting measures are not applicable as TRIDOL "S" 6% AFFF is a fire extinguishing media. If product containers are involved in fire, then a suitable extinguishing agent should be applied.

4.4 Stability and Reactivity

Generally stable. As with all aqueous solutions TRIDOL "S" 6% AFFF should be excluded from contact with any materials which have violent reactions with water.

4.5 Sources of Information

Clayton, G.D. and F.E. Clayton: Patty's Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology. Fourth edition volumes I – iii (1991).
Sax, N.I. and R.J. Lewis, Sr: Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials. Seventh edition volumes I – iii (1991)
Health & Safety Executive: Occupational Exposure Limits (EH 40/92)
Note: EH440 is revised on an annual basis and newest issue should be applied.

5. First Aid Measures

5.1 General

First aiders should know and take precautions appropriate to avoid danger to themselves and the casualty. Take casualty together with material safety data sheet of this product to hospital or doctor, if necessary.

5.2 Inhalation

Remove casualty from exposure.

5.3 Ingestion

If ingestion is suspected, do not induce vomiting, send casualty to hospital.

5.4 Contact to Eyes

If there is eye contact, wash immediately with plenty of clean, gently flowing water for 10 minutes, then send casualty promptly to a doctor or hospital.

5.5 Contact to Skin

If there is skin contact, wash immediately with plenty of clean, gently flowing water.

6. Exposure Control/Personal Protection

6.1 Personal Protective Equipment – Fire Fighting

Angus Fire Foam Concentrates will be used by professional firefighters to control and extinguish flammable liquid fires. The nature of this process may involve exposure to heat, flame and possibly toxic vapours and fumes. It is normal procedure to wear appropriately designed personal protective equipment designed for use in firefighting situations. Angus Fire advises that this form of personal protective equipment should be used if the packaging materials become involved in fire.

6.2 Personal Protective Equipment – Other Handling

Avoid prolonged, extensive or repeated inhalation or contact to eyes and skin.

Hand Protection: Wear impervious gloves of an approved type (e.g. Neoprene)

Eye Protection: Wear safety goggles of an approved type (BS 2092)

7. Handling/Storage/Disposal

7.1 Handling and Storage

No special handling techniques required. For best results, the product should be stored in sealed, original containers above -1°C and below 50°C. Freezing and thawing do not affect the substance properties but care must be taken to avoid freezing the container and its contents since the expansion of the container contents may cause cracking of a completely rigid container as ice forms.

7.2 Accidental Release

Spillage: The practice of washing spills into drains should be avoided if at all possible and should under no circumstances be allowed without first consulting the local Water Authority and National Rivers Authority. Absorb spillage with absorbent granules and transfer to container.

7.3 Disposal

Waste should be disposed via local authority waste collection service or registered waste carrier. Ensure the destination is a licensed facility.

7.4 Transport

Special transport techniques are not required. No classification for supply or carriage by road required.

8. Toxicological Information

8.1 Aquatotoxicity

Rainbow Trout (*Ocorhynchus mykiss*)

LC50 (3hrs)	>1800 ppm
LC50 (6hrs)	>1600 ppm
LC50 (24hrs)	1300 ppm
LC50 (48hrs)	1300 ppm
LC50(72hrs)	1300 ppm
LC50(96hrs)	1300 ppm

8.2 Sources of Information

Huntingdon Research Centre: AFA 14©/911376

9. Ecological Information

9.1 Biodegradation

Biodegradable;

Chemical Oxygen Demand – 0.39 gg - 1 —
Biochemical oxygen demand

9OECD 301 E guideline)

7-day	70% biodegraded
21-day	86 – 94% biodegraded
28-day	87 – 93% biodegraded

9.2 Sources of Information

Huntingdon Research Centre: AFA 15 (e)/911453