



OAK INDUSTRIAL SUPPLIES

“THE INDUSTRIAL SUPPLIES PEOPLE”

HEALTH & SAFETY DATA SHEET

TRIKLONE

PAGES 1 OF 4

DELIVERY SPECIFICATION

APPEARANCE	CLEAR AND COLOURLESS LIQUID
ODOUR	CHARACTERISTIC
COLOUR (HAZEN)	10 MAX
DENSITY AT 20 C	1. 452-1. 462 (TYPICAL 1. 460)
DISTILLATION (AT 1013 mbar C)	
	IBP 86.5
	DP 88.0
RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION (m / m%)	0.005 MAX
ALKALINITY AS NaOH (M / M%)	0.003 MAX
FREE CHLORINE	NONE
ACIDITY AS HCl (m / m%)	0.02 MAX
MEETS REQUIREMENTS OF	BS 580 : 1963
	MIL. SPEC. MIL-T-27602
	NASA AND MARSHALL SPACE FLIGHT CENTRE SPECIFICATION
	U.S. FED. SPEC. 0-T-634

HAZARDS AND TOXICITY:

GENERAL: Triklone and Perchloroethylene do not have flash points or fire points and are essentially non-flammable. However, mixtures of their vapours in certain proportions with air, or more especially oxygen, can be ignited by electrical sparks or other high energy sources and care should be taken to exclude switches from such atmospheres.

Neither the liquids nor their vapours should be allowed to come into contact with flames, glowing filaments or even very hot surfaces, since they are decomposed under such conditions with the formation of acidic and toxic products, in particular, Phosgene, which is highly toxic.

As is the case with many other Chlorinated Hydrocarbons, these products can react with certain metals, such as the Alkali and Alkaline earth metals, e.g. Sodium Potassium, Barium. If the metal is in a finely divided condition, this reaction can be very violent.

TRIKLONE:

Under certain conditions Triklone can react with strongly Alkaline materials with the formation of spontaneously flammable, explosive and toxic Dichloroacetylene. Contact with Alkaline substances such as Caustic Soda, Caustic Potash, Silver allowed.

It is possible for Triklone to react with aluminium under certain conditions with the evolution of Hydrogen Chloride, which is acidic and pungent. This reaction can be self-propagating and be very violent if unchecked. If this reaction has set in, immediate steps should be taken to quench it by the addition of plenty of water, or better, Soda Ash solution.

The vapours' of these materials have narcotic properties and inhalation of high concentrates will cause drowsiness, headaches, giddiness. U can occur, which could be quickly fatal. Industrial exposure to these materials is usually on account of vapour inhalation. Ingestion leads to liver complications, kidney trouble, Cardiac Arrhythmia and Coma.

The recommended Threshold Limit value for Triklone at present is 100 ppm. (535 mg per cubic metre), but notice has been given that (270 mg per cubic metre).

The recommended Threshold Limit Value for Perchloroethylene is 50 ppm (670 mg per cubic metre), provided that steps are taken to prevent absorption through the skin.

FIRE:

If possible, spray drums not involved in the fire with water to keep them cool and lessen the risk of bursting. The products are non-flammable but, as pointed out above, in contact with flames or very hot Surfaces, they will be decomposed with the evolution of irritating and toxic fumes. Personnel fighting fires, in which drums of these materials are involved, should keep upwind. It may be necessary for them to wear breathing apparatus.

SPILLAGE:

Prevent entry into basements, work pits and other spaces below ground level and also into drains. Small amounts should be absorbed with sand, earth, sawdust or other absorbent. In the case of large quantities efforts should be made to transfer as much as possible to drums or to a tank and residual traces as above. It will almost certainly be necessary for personnel dealing with the incident to wear breathing apparatus.

HAMILTON ROAD SUTTON IN ASHFIELD NOTTINGHAMSHIRE NG17 5LN UK

TELEPHONE: 044(0)1623 442222 FAX: 044(0)1623 441234

Web site: www.oakis.co.uk e-mail: sales@oakis.co.uk

ROAD ACCIDENTS:

Stop the engine.
Display "No Smoking" notices.
Mark the road and warn other road users.
Notify the police and Fire Brigade.
Contain any leakage by the use of sand, earth or other absorbent material.
Prevent entry into drains.
Keep public away from the area.
In the case of a large spillage, transfer as much as possible to a tank or drums and absorb residual traces with sand and earth.
It may be necessary for personnel dealing with the incident to wear breathing apparatus.

WASTE DISPOSAL:

Do not pour into drains or dump indiscriminately but send to a registered tip using the services of a waste Disposal Contractor.

The properties of these materials are such that waste material containing them may come within the scope of the Control of Pollution (Special Waste) Regulations 1980.
These regulations and the Circular Letter from the Department of the Environment, reference No 4/1981, should be consulted for further details and guidance.

This information has been prepared from the best sources of knowledge available to us but we accept no liability for any inaccuracy or insufficiency in this information whatsoever.

HANDLING PRECAUTIONS:

Avoid breathing the vapours.
Avoid contact with the skin, eyes and clothing.
Handle and use under conditions of good exhaust ventilation.
Wear eye protection and rubber or PVC gloves. If there is a danger of splashing an apron should be worn to protect the overalls or clothing.
Persons handling or using Triklone or Perchloroethylene must not smoke because of the dangers of these solvents decomposing into Phosgene and Hydrogen Chloride. Do not use near flames or in the presence of electric fires. Welding should not be carried out unless the atmosphere is free from these vapours. If it is necessary to transport small quantities about the work place, covered containers should be used for this purpose.

STORAGE:

Store drums and other containers in a cool, dry, well ventilated place, avoiding direct sunlight. Mild steel, galvanised suitably lined, is satisfactory, but aluminium is not recommended.

FIRST AID:

Contact with eyes: Wash the eyes with copious amounts of clean water for at least 20 minutes. If irritation continues, seek medical attention.

FIRST AID CONTINUED:

Contact with skin: Remove contaminated clothing and wash the affected part with soap and water. It is unlikely that permanent damage will result but if irritation persists, seek medical attention. The contaminated clothing must well aired before it is used again.

Inhalation: Remove the affected person to the fresh air and obtain medical attention immediately. Keep the person warm until the doctor arrives. If there are breathing difficulties or signs of respiratory distress, oxygen may be administered. If breathing has ceased, apply artificial respiration. Patients who have suffered over exposure must not exert themselves for at least 12 hours: this also includes walking.

Note for Doctor: These products have strong anaesthetic properties and therefore sympotho-mimetic drugs, e.g. Adreneline, should not be administered.

Ingestion: Small quantities swallowed unintentionally are not likely to cause great harm. If large amounts have been swallowed, medical attention should be obtained or the person sent to the hospital as soon as possible.

REVISED 03/03/04