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## Safety Data Sheet CONAN

### 1. IDENTIFICATION

Synonyms none  
 CAS# see Part 3, below  
 Material Use concrete cleaner

**IN AN EMERGENCY CALL: INFOTRAC 1-800-535-5053**

### 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS Class (Category)	<i>skin corrosive (1)</i>	<i>STOT (3)</i>	<i>aquatic, chronic (4)</i>
Signal Words	<b>DANGER</b>	<b>WARNING</b>	<b>no Signal Word</b>
Hazard Statements	<i>causes severe skin burns &amp; eye damage (H314)</i>	<i>may cause respiratory tract irritation (H335)</i>	<i>may cause long-lasting harmful effects to aquatic life (H413)</i>

*no Pictogram*



#### GHS Precautionary Statements for Labeling

P262 Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.  
 P264 Wash thoroughly after handling.  
 P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.  
 P280 Wear protective gloves and clothing of leather.  
 P273 Avoid release to the environment.  
 P391 Collect spillage.  
 P313 & P333 If skin irritation or rash occurs, get medical advice/attention.  
 P305, P351, P338 If in eyes, rinse continuously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

### 3. COMPOSITION

	CAS NUMBER	%	TLV ppm / mg/m <sup>3</sup>	LD <sub>50</sub> (mg/kg) ORAL	LD <sub>50</sub> (mg/kg) SKIN	LC <sub>50</sub> ppm INHALATION
Sodium Carbonate	497-19-8	54.1%	not listed	4090	>2000	not known
Sodium Metasilicate (pentahydrate)	6834-92-0	35%	not listed	850	not known	not known
Sodium Hydroxide	1310-73-2	8.7%	2	over 500	not known	not known
Sodium Alkylbenzene Sulfonic Acid	68081-81-2	1%	not listed	>1080	>2000	310mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Nonionic Surfactant (NP-9)	on request	0.7%	not listed	>2000	not known	not known
Sodium Sulfate	7757-82-6	0.25%	not listed	5990	not known	not known

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#### 4. FIRST AID

- SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and do not reuse until laundered. Seek medical help promptly if there is persistent itching or redness in the affected area.
- EYES: Wash eyes with plenty of water, holding eyelids open. Seek medical assistance promptly if irritation occurs.
- INHALATION: Remove from contaminated area promptly. **CAUTION: Rescuer must not endanger himself!** If victim's breathing stops, administer artificial respiration and seek medical aid promptly.
- INGESTION: Give plenty of water to dilute product. Do not induce vomiting (NOTE below). Keep victim quiet. If vomiting occurs, lower victim's head below hips to prevent inhalation of vomited material. Seek medical help promptly.

*NOTE: Inadvertent inhalation of vomited material may seriously damage the lungs. The danger of this is greater than the risk of poisoning through absorption of this relatively low-toxicity product. The stomach should only be emptied under medical supervision, after the installation of an airway to protect the lungs.*

#### 5. FLAMMABILITY & FIRE-FIGHTING

- |                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Flash Point              | cannot burn   |
| Autoignition Temperature | cannot burn   |
| Flammable Limits         | cannot burn   |
| Combustion Products      | oxides of carbon, sulphur and nitrogen                        |
| Firefighting Precautions | as for materials sustaining fire; firefighters must wear SCBA |
| Static Discharge         | cannot accumulate a static charge                             |

#### 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- |                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| Leak Precaution | not applicable – <i>solid material</i>                  |
| Handling Spill  | sweep, shovel & store in closed containers for disposal |

#### 7. HANDLING & STORAGE

Keep dry. Never cut, drill, weld or grind on or near this container, whether empty or full. Avoid generating or breathing product dust. If dust forms in use, install adequate ventilation to clear workplace air. Alkaline material may cause skin burns if contact is prolonged. Avoid all contact with skin & wash work clothes frequently. If dust formation is possible, wear appropriate resistant clothing to prevent skin contact. An eye bath & safety shower should be available near the workplace.

#### 8. EXPOSURE CONTROL & PERSONAL PROTECTION

##### **Sodium Hydroxide:**

- |             |  |            |            |
|-------------|--|------------|------------|
| ACGIH TLV   | 2mg/m <sup>3</sup>   | ACGIH STEL | not listed |
| OSHA PEL    | 2mg/m <sup>3</sup>   | OSHA STEL  | not listed |
| Ventilation | no special mechanical ventilation required; if dust formation is possible install appropriate exhaust ventilation to control dust  |            |            |
| Hands       | wear leather gloves – <i>other types also protect; always confirm suitability with supplier</i>  |            |            |
| Eyes        | safety glasses with side shields or chemical goggles – <i>always protect eyes!</i>   |            |            |
| Clothing    | if dust formation is possible wear long-sleeved overalls with elastic wrist bands and ankle bands to prevent the entry of dust; wear a hat and face shield; take precautions to avoid skin contact |            |            |

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## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Odor & Appearance	pale, tan-colored powder, with little odor; product turns green when wet
Odor Threshold	not known – <i>odorless</i>
Vapor Pressure	not known – <i>ingredients do not form a vapor</i>
Evaporation Rate ( <i>Butyl Acetate = 1</i> )	not known – <i>no volatile ingredients</i>
Vapor Density (air = 1)	not known – <i>ingredients do not form a vapor</i>
Boiling Point	not known – <i>ingredients decompose without boiling</i>
Melting Point	not known
Density	2.6; <i>Bulk Density may be considerably lower due to air entrainment</i>
Water Solubility	not known – <i>highly soluble</i>
Viscosity	not applicable – <i>solid material</i>
pH	>12 (10% solution) – <i>strongly alkaline</i>

## 10. REACTIVITY

Dangerously Reactive With	strong acids
Also Reactive With	not known
Chemical Stability	stable; will not polymerize
Decomposes in Presence of	no decomposition trigger known
Decomposition Products	none apart from Hazardous Combustion Products
Mechanical Impact	not sensitive

## 11. TOXICITY INFORMATION

### ***i. ACUTE EXPOSURE***

Skin Contact	irritating to skin; corrosive if skin is moist & not washed promptly
Skin Absorption	slight; toxic effects unlikely by this route
Eye Contact	corrosive to eyes; may cause permanent damage
Inhalation	product dust is likely to irritate respiratory system
Ingestion	corrosive to mouth, throat & stomach – <i>ingestion is not a route of industrial exposure</i>

### ***ii. CHRONIC EXPOSURE***

General	prolonged or repeated exposure may cause dermatitis by removing protective skin oils
Sensitizing	not a sensitizer
Carcinogen/Tumorigen	not known to be a tumorigen in humans or animals
Reproductive Effect	no known effect on humans or animals
Mutagen	not known to be a mutagen or teratogen in humans or animals
Synergistic With	not known
Calculated LD <sub>50</sub> (oral)	1370mg/kg (rat)
LD <sub>50</sub> (skin)	<i>insufficient data to calculate</i>
LC <sub>50</sub> (inhalation)	<i>insufficient data to calculate</i>

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### ***Sodium Carbonate:***

Bioaccumulation	not a bioaccumulator
Biodegradation	inorganic material, cannot biodegrade
Abiotic Degradation	reacts with atmospheric CO <sub>2</sub> neutralizing gradually to sodium bicarbonate
Mobility in soil, water	water soluble; moves readily in soil and water
<b>Aquatic Toxicity</b>	
LC <sub>50</sub> (Fish, 96hr)	740mg/litre ( <i>Gambusia affinis</i> ), 300 & 320mg/litre ( <i>Lepomis macrochirus</i> )
EC <sub>50</sub> (Crustacea, 24hr)	265 & 565mg/litre ( <i>Daphnia magna</i> ), 600mg/litre ( <i>Culex</i> sp.)
EC <sub>50</sub> (Algae)	137, 242 & 1050mg/litre ( <i>Nitzschia</i> sp.)
EC <sub>50</sub> (Bacteria)	not known – <i>no data</i>

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## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION, cont'd

### **Sodium Sulfate:**

Bioaccumulation	cannot bioaccumulate
Biodegradation	inorganic substance; cannot biodegrade
Abiotic Degradation	does not undergo abiotic degradation in air or water
Mobility in soil, water	water soluble; moves readily through soil & the water column
<b>Aquatic Toxicity</b>	<b><i>Aspergillus is the only species for which an aquatic toxicity is published</i></b>
EC <sub>50</sub> (Fungi, 40hr)	80mg/litre (Aspergillus sp)

### **Sodium Metasilicate pentahydrate:**

Bioaccumulation	not a bioaccumulator
Biodegradation	inorganic product – does not biodegrade
Abiotic Degradation	dilutes readily in the environment; combines with metal ions to form insoluble calcium, aluminum, magnesium & iron silicates similar to naturally occurring silicates
Mobility in soil, water	water soluble; moves readily in soil and water
<b>Aquatic Toxicity</b>	
LC <sub>50</sub> (Fish, 96hr)	365mg/litre (Brachydanio rerio), 4037mg/litre (Gambusia affinis)
EC <sub>50</sub> (Crustacea, 96hr)	376mg/litre (Daphnia magna), 1100mg/litre (Lymnia sp.), 278mg/litre (Hyallela sp.)
EC <sub>50</sub> (Algae)	no data
EC <sub>0</sub> (Bacteria)	>1740mg/litre (Pseudomonas putida) – <i>this is an LC<sub>0</sub> – no inhibition at this dose</i>

### **Sodium Hydroxide:**

Bioaccumulation	not a bioaccumulator
Biodegradation	inorganic product – cannot biodegrade
Abiotic Degradation	dilutes readily in surface water, neutralizing with dissolved CO <sub>2</sub> to sodium carbonate; if calcium or magnesium ions are present, insoluble & immobile carbonates precipitate.
Mobility in soil, water	water soluble; moves readily in soil and water, <i>but see above</i>
<b>Aquatic Toxicity</b>	
LC <sub>50</sub> (Fish 96 hr)	125mg/litre (Gambusia affinis), 45mg/litre (Oncorhynchus mykiss) – <i>lethal due to alkalinity</i>
LC <sub>100</sub> (Crustacea, 48hr)	100-150mg/litre (Daphnia magna); 125-1000mg/litre (freshwater insect larvae)
EC <sub>50</sub> (Algae)	<i>no information</i>
EC <sub>50</sub> (Bacteria)	<i>no information</i>

**NOTE:** Lethal pH for freshwater fish is pH= 9. At this pH damage occurs to their mucus coating & their gills.

### **Nonionic Surfactant:**

Bioaccumulation	surfactant does not bioaccumulate; <b>breakdown product, unethoxylated nonylphenol may bioaccumulate</b>
Biodegradation	biodegrades in the presence of oxygen; 34% biodegradation in 20 days yielding di- and mono-ethoxylate; <a href="#"><u>however, these latter compounds resist further biodegradation (below)</u></a>
Abiotic Degradation	not known
Mobility in soil, water	sufficiently water soluble to move readily through soil and the water column
<b>Aquatic Toxicity</b>	
LC <sub>50</sub> (Fish, 96 hr)	2.1-2.6mg/litre (Pimephelas promelas), 13.9-19.5mg/litre (Poecilia reticulata – 48hr)
LC <sub>50</sub> (Crustacea, 48hr)	3.8-6.2 & 18.2mg/litre (Daphnia magna), 20.9mg/litre (Gammarus pulex)
EC <sub>50</sub> (Algae, 96hr)	15mg/litre (Lemna minor), 7mg/litre (Scenedesmus quadricauda)

**NOTE:** [The Nonylphenol Ethoxylates biodegrade to estrogenic hormone mimics & may lead to reproductive failure in shore birds, amphibia & fish.](#)

### **Sodium Alkylbenzene Sulfonic Acid:**

Bioaccumulation	does not bioaccumulate <sup>1</sup>
Biodegradation	readily biodegradable; 69% to 90% in 28 days ( <i>various linear benzene sulfonates tested</i> ) <sup>1</sup>
Abiotic Degradation	not known
Mobility in soil, water	water soluble; moves readily in soil and the water column
<b>Aquatic Toxicity</b>	
LC <sub>50</sub> (Fish, 96 hr)	2.9-13mg/litre ( <i>various species</i> ) <sup>1</sup>
EC <sub>50</sub> (Crustacea, 48 hr)	1.62mg/litre (Daphnia magna) <sup>1</sup>
EC <sub>50</sub> (Algae, 72 hr)	29mg/litre (Selenastrum capricornutum) <sup>1</sup>

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### 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Waste Disposal **do not flush to sewer**; incinerate in approved facility with flue gas monitoring & scrubbing, mix with a suitable flammable waste before incineration
- Containers **Drums** should be reused. Recondition and pressure test by a licensed reconditioner prior to re-use.  
**Pails** must be vented and thoroughly dried prior to crushing and recycling.  
**IBCs** (intermediate bulk containers): polyethylene bottle must be pressure tested & recertified at 30 months. Replace at 60 months (5 years). Steel containers must be inspected, pressure tested & recertified every 5 years.  
**Warning: never cut, drill, weld or grind on or near this container, even if empty.**

### 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

#### USA 49 CFR & Canada/International TDG

Product Identification Number

Shipping Name

Classification

*Marine Pollution*

*ERAP Required*

UN – 3262

Corrosive solid, basic, inorganic, N.O.S.  
(sodium metasilicate)

Class 8; Packing Group III  
not a marine pollutant

No



### 15. REGULATIONS

Canada DSL	on inventory
U.S.A. TSCA	on inventory
Europe EINECS	on inventory

### 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Date of Preparation May 2015

Date of Revision -

Prepared for Tomco-Harwel, by Peter Bursztyn

With data from the Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (RTECS), Hazardous Substance Data Base (HSDB), Cheminfo (CCOHS), OSHA, IUCLID Datasheets (European Chemical Substance Information System - ESIS), & others sources (below if used), as required/available

(1) OECD SIDS Initial Assessment Report on "Linear Alkylbenzene Sulfonates", Paris, April 2005:

<http://webnet.oecd.org/hpv/ui/handler.axd?id=5b837fb0-350c-4742-914e-5f6513df120a>

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