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Safety Data Sheet JAX Low Temp

1. IDENTIFICATION

Synonyms none
 CAS# see Part 3, below
 Material Use low temperature machine dish washing formula

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

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS Class (Category)	eye corrosive (1)	skin irritant (2)
Signal Words	DANGER	WARNING
Hazard Statements	causes serious eye damage (H318)	causes skin irritation (H315)



GHS Precautionary Statements for Labeling

P260, P262, P264 Do not breathe spray. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling.
 P270, P280 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wear eye protection, protective gloves and clothing of neoprene or nitrile.
 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 ³	LD ₅₀ (mg/kg)		LC ₅₀ ppm INHALATION
				ORAL	SKIN	
Nitritotrimethylphosphonic Acid	6419-19-8	1-5%	not listed	>2100	>6300	not known
Sodium Hydroxide	1310-73-2	1-5%	2	over 500	not known	not known
Tetrapotassium Pyrophosphate	7320-34-5	1-5%	not listed	4640	not known	not known
Sodium Gluconate	527-07-1	0-1%	not listed	>2000	not known	not known
Water	7732-18-5	balance	not toxic	90,000	not toxic	not toxic

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 if there is persistent irritation.
 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.

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5. FLAMMABILITY & FIRE-FIGHTING

Flash Point	cannot burn
Autoignition Temperature	cannot burn
Flammable Limits	cannot burn
Combustion Products	oxides of carbon, nitrogen, phosphorous, sodium & potassium; also part oxidized hydrocarbon fragments may form in fire
Firefighting Precautions	as for materials sustaining fire; compatible with water; firefighters must wear SCBA
Static Discharge	cannot accumulate a static charge

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Leak Precaution	dike to control spillage and prevent environmental contamination
Handling Spill	recover free liquid with suitable pumps; neutralize residue cautiously with sodium bicarbonate (<i>solid or solution</i>), sweep, shovel & store in closed containers for disposal

7. HANDLING & STORAGE

Store away from acids. Never cut, drill, weld or grind on or near this container, whether empty or full. Always replace drum, pail or IBC cap prior to moving the container!

Avoid generating or breathing product mist. If mist forms in use, install adequate ventilation to clear workplace air. Avoid all contact with skin & wash work clothes frequently. An eye bath & safety shower should be available at the workplace.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROL & PERSONAL PROTECTION

Sodium Hydroxide:

ACGIH TLV	2mg/m ³	ACGIH STEL	not listed
OSHA PEL	2mg/m ³	OSHA STEL	not listed
Ventilation	no special mechanical ventilation required		
Hands	wear neoprene or nitrile gloves – <i>always confirm suitability with supplier</i>		
Eyes	safety glasses with side shields or chemical goggles – <i>always protect eyes!</i>		
Clothing	impermeable (hands, above) apron, boots, long sleeves, if splashing is anticipated		

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

NOTE: for Flash Point, Autoignition Temperature & Flammable Limits see Part 5.

Odor & Appearance	clear, colorless, odorless liquid
Odor Threshold	not known – odorless
Vapor Pressure	as for water
Evaporation Rate (<i>Butyl Acetate = 1</i>)	as for water
Vapor Density (air = 1)	0.6 (<i>water</i>) – <i>no other volatile components present</i>
Boiling Point	not measured – approximately 105°C / 221°F
Freezing Point	not measured – approximately -3°C / 27°F
Decomposition Temperature	not known
Specific Gravity	1.05 (20/20°C)
Water Solubility	complete
Viscosity	not known, thin, mobile liquid
pH	>13 – <i>strongly alkaline</i>

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10. REACTIVITY

Dangerously Reactive With	strong acids
Also Reactive With	damages wool, leather & silk; may corrode aluminum, zinc and tin (<i>galvanized surfaces</i>)
Chemical Stability	stable; will not polymerize
Decomposes in Presence of	not known
Decomposition Products	none apart from Hazardous Combustion Products
Mechanical Impact	not sensitive

11. TOXICITY INFORMATION**i. ACUTE EXPOSURE**

Skin Contact	irritating; may be corrosive if not removed promptly
Skin Absorption	slight; toxic effects unlikely by this route
Eye Contact	corrosive to eyes
Inhalation	mist likely to be severely irritating to 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 to dilute material may cause dermatitis
Sensitizing	not a sensitizer
Carcinogen/Tumorigen	not known to be a tumorigen or a carcinogen 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 ₅₀ (oral)	10,500mg/kg (rat)
LD ₅₀ (skin)	<i>insufficient information to calculate</i>
LC ₅₀ (inhalation)	<i>insufficient information to calculate</i>

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Sodium Hydroxide:**

Bioaccumulation	not a bioaccumulator
Biodegradation	inorganic product – cannot biodegrade
Abiotic Degradation	dilutes readily in surface water, neutralizing with dissolved CO ₂ 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>

Aquatic Toxicity

LC ₅₀ (Fish 96 hr)	125mg/liter (<i>Gambusia affinis</i>), 45mg/liter (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>) – <i>lethal due to alkalinity</i>
LC ₁₀₀ (Crustacea, 48hr)	100-150mg/liter (<i>Daphnia magna</i>); 125-1000mg/liter (freshwater insect larvae)
EC ₅₀ (Algae)	<i>no information</i>
EC ₅₀ (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.*

Tetrapotassium Pyrophosphate:

Bioaccumulation	cannot bioaccumulate
Biodegradation	inorganic substance; cannot biodegrade; <i>phosphates are taken up avidly by plant life</i>
Abiotic Degradation	estimated ½-life to hydrolysis is over one year
Mobility in soil, water	water soluble; moves readily through soil & the water column

Aquatic Toxicity

LC ₅₀ (Fish 96 hr)	>100mg/liter (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>)
LC ₅₀ (Crustacea, 48hr)	>100mg/liter (<i>Daphnia magna</i>)
NOEC (Algae)	>100mg/liter (<i>Desmodesmus subspicatus</i>)
NOEC (Bacteria)	>1000mg/liter (<i>domestic sewage sludge</i>)

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12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION, cont'd**Sodium Gluconate:**

Bioaccumulation	readily metabolized by all living organisms; cannot bioaccumulate
Biodegradation	biodegrades rapidly in the presence of oxygen; aerobic – 89% in 28 days; anaerobic – 100% in 35 days
Abiotic Degradation	estimated ½-life in air is 3.4 hours by photodegradation
Mobility in soil, water	water soluble; moves readily in soil & water; combines with soil Ca ⁺⁺ & Mg ⁺⁺ ions to water insoluble products
Aquatic Toxicity	<i>data below from US EPA and from OECD SIDS documents</i>
LC ₅₀ (Fish, 96hr)	2.5 & 5.2mg/liter (species not specified), >100mg/liter (Oryzas latipes)
EC ₅₀ (Crustacea, 48hr)	5.2mg/liter (Daphnia magna), 4.5mg/liter (Mysid shrimp), >1000mg/liter (Daphnia magna)
EC ₅₀ (Algae)	1.3mg/liter (“green algae”), >1000mg/liter (Selenastrum capricornutum & Desmodesmus subspcatus)
EC ₅₀ (Bacteria)	>5000mg/liter (Pseudomonas putida)

Nitritotrimethylenetris(phosphonic acid):

Bioaccumulation	not a bioaccumulator
Biodegradation	biodegrades slowly in sewage treatment facility; 22-23%, 35% & 50% in 28 days ¹
Abiotic Degradation	direct photolysis does not occur; indirect photolysis is slight ¹
Mobility in soil, water	water soluble; moves readily in soil and water
Aquatic Toxicity	
LC ₅₀ (Fish, 96hr)	160mg/liter (Salmo gairdneri), >330mg/liter (Lepomis macrochirus), 1212mg/liter (Ictalurus punctatus) & others
EC ₅₀ (Crustacea, 48hr)	297, 375 & 883mg/liter (Daphnia magna), 94mg/liter (Acartia tonsa) & others
EC ₅₀ (Algae, 72hr)	80mg/liter (Skeletonema costatum); 19.6mg/liter (Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata) & others
NOEC (Algae, 72hr)	100mg/liter (Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata – 3 reports) & others;
	0.1 to 10mg/liter <i>stimulated</i> the growth of Anabena sp
EC ₀ – no effect (Bacteria)	>250mg/liter (Pseudomonas putida), >100 & >200mg/liter (activated sludge)

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal	do not flush to sewer ; neutralize with acidic waste material; dispose of neutralized material as appropriate for the substances present
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	UN – 3266
Shipping Name	corrosive liquid, basic, inorganic, N.O.S. (sodium hydroxide)
Classification	Class 8; Packing Group III
Marine Pollution	not a marine pollutant
ERAP Required	No
Reportable Quantity (RQ)	28,000lbs (sodium hydroxide)

**15. REGULATIONS**

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

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Date of Preparation April 2015

Date of Revision -

Prepared for Tomco-Harwel, by Peter Bursztyrn

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

last page of SDS**PLEASE ENSURE THAT THIS SDS IS GIVEN TO, AND EXPLAINED TO PEOPLE USING THIS PRODUCT.****EMERGENCY INFORMATION: INFOTRAC 1-800-535-5053**