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## Safety Data Sheet JAX Powder Plus

### 1. IDENTIFICATION

Synonyms none  
 CAS# see Part 3, below  
 Material Use warewash detergent

**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, acute (4)</i>
Signal Words	<b>DANGER</b>	<b>WARNING</b>	<i>no Signal Word no Pictogram</i>
Hazard Statements	<i>causes severe skin burns &amp; eye damage (H314)</i>	<i>may cause respiratory tract irritation (H335)</i>	<i>toxic to aquatic life (H401)</i>



#### 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.

### 3. COMPOSITION

	CAS NUMBER	%	TLV mg/m <sup>3</sup>	LD <sub>50</sub> (mg/kg) ORAL	LD <sub>50</sub> (mg/kg) SKIN	LC <sub>50</sub> mg/m <sup>3</sup> INHALATION
Sodium Carbonate	497-19-8	40-60%	not listed	4090	>2000	not known
Sodium Tripolyphosphate	7758-29-4	20-40%	not listed	3100	>4640	not known
Sodium Hydroxide	1310-73-2	5-10%	2	over 500	not known	not known
Sodium Metasilicate ( <i>anhydrous</i> )	13517-24-3	5-10%	not listed	850	not known	not known
Sodium Sulfate	7757-82-6	1-5%	not listed	5990	not known	not known
Nonionic Copolymer Surfactant	on request	1-5%	not listed	>5000	not known	not known
Sodium Dichloroisocyanurate Dihydrate	51580-86-0	1-5%	not listed	1670	>2000	approx. 1000

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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, phosphorous and nitrogen; sodium oxide
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 contact with skin & wash work clothes frequently. An eye bath should be available near the workplace.

*NOTE: Contains sodium hydroxide which may damage leather, wool & silk in the presence of moisture.*

#### 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		
Hands	wear rubber 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	no special protective clothing required		

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## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Odor & Appearance	white solid (granules/flakes) with slight astringent chlorine odor; <i>NOTE: May be hygroscopic in a humid atmosphere due to sodium hydroxide content.</i>
Odor Threshold	not known
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>
Freezing Point	not known
Density	2.6
Water Solubility	not known – <i>highly soluble</i>
Viscosity	not applicable – <i>solid material</i>
pH	pH = 11.5 – <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	not known
Decomposition Products	none apart from Hazardous Combustion Products
Mechanical Impact	not sensitive

## 11. TOXICITY INFORMATION

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

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

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

General	prolonged or repeated exposure may cause skin cracking & dermatitis
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)	1840mg/kg (rat)
Calculated LD <sub>50</sub> (skin)	3510mg/kg (rabbit)
LC <sub>50</sub> (inhalation)	not known – <i>too little 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	water-soluble substance, 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 Tripolyphosphate:**

Bioaccumulation	cannot bioaccumulate
Biodegradation	cannot biodegrade; plants will use it as a fertilizer ( <i>phosphate ion</i> ), removing it from the environment
Abiotic Degradation	gradual (faster in acidic medium) hydrolysis to orthophosphate (coupled to various metallic ions)
Mobility in soil, water	water soluble & may move readily through soil and the water column; <i>note that the phosphate ion precipitates in the presence of calcium or magnesium ions, so may not move far</i>
<b>Aquatic Toxicity</b>	
LC <sub>50</sub> (Fish, 48hr)	1600mg/litre (Leuciscus idus)
EC <sub>50</sub> (Crustacea, 50hr)	1089mg/litre (Daphnia magna)
EC <sub>50</sub> (Algae)	not toxic to aquatic life but promotes algal blooms on surface water, eventually causing eutrophication
EC <sub>50</sub> (Bacteria)	1000mg/litre ( <i>activated sludge, domestic</i> )

**Sodium Hydroxide:**

Bioaccumulation	not a bioaccumulator
Biodegradation	inorganic product – cannot biodegrade
Abiotic Degradation	dilutes readily in surface water & neutralising 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 Copolymer Surfactant:**

Bioaccumulation	this surfactant does not appear to bioaccumulate – <i>manufacturer's statement</i>
Biodegradation	this surfactant biodegrades readily in the presence of oxygen; >60% in 28 days (OECD 301B)
Abiotic Degradation	not known
Mobility in soil, water	water insoluble, but presence of other ingredients may allow ready movement in soil & the water column
<b>Aquatic Toxicity</b>	
LC <sub>50</sub> (Fish, 96 hr)	>100mg/litre (Leuciscus idus) – <i>manufacturer's information</i>
LC <sub>50</sub> (Crustacea, 48hr)	>100mg/litre (Daphnia magna) – <i>manufacturer's information</i>
EC <sub>50</sub> (Algae, 96hr)	>100mg/litre ( <i>species not given</i> ) – <i>manufacturer's information</i>
EC <sub>50</sub> (Microorganisms)	not known – <i>not expected to inhibit sewage treatment bacteria – manufacturer's statement</i>

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## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION, cont'd

### **Sodium Dichloroisocyanurate dihydrate:** (rapidly becomes cyanuric acid or sodium cyanurate in water)

Bioaccumulation	water soluble; cannot bioaccumulate
Biodegradation	cyanuric acid biodegrades slowly under aerobic conditions; biodegrades well anaerobically – 15% to 30% in 48hr, 57% in 8 days, 100% in 4 days; also taken up by plants acting as a slow-release nitrogen fertiliser <sup>1</sup>
Abiotic Degradation	<u>rapidly loses available chlorine to become cyanuric acid or sodium cyanurate<sup>1</sup></u> ; <i>not susceptible to further abiotic degradation<sup>1</sup></i>
Mobility in soil, water	cyanuric acid ( <i>see above</i> ) is water soluble; moves readily in soil and the water column <sup>1</sup>
<b>Aquatic Toxicity</b>	
LC <sub>50</sub> (Fish, 96 hr)	>1000mg/litre (Lepomis macrochirus) <sup>1</sup> , >2100mg/litre (Pimephelas promelas & Oncorhynchus mykiss) <sup>1*</sup>
LC <sub>100</sub> (Fish, 96 hr)	0.56mg/litre (Lepomis macrochirus) <sup>1</sup>
EC <sub>50</sub> (Crustacea, 48 hr)	>1000mg/litre (Daphnia magna) <sup>1*</sup>
EC <sub>50</sub> (Crustacea, 48 hr)	0.196mg/litre (Daphnia magna) <sup>1</sup>
EC <sub>50</sub> (Algae, 72 hr)	none – growth enhanced by exposure to 100mg/litre (Selenastrum capricornutum) <sup>1*</sup>
EC <sub>100</sub> (Algae, 72 hr)	0.5mg/litre (Euglena gracilis, Chlorella pyrenoidosa, Scenedesmus obliquus) <sup>1</sup>

\* The marked data were obtained using Sodium Cyanurate, the product of Sodium Dichloroisocyanurate hydrolysis. The remaining data used Sodium Dichloroisocyanurate itself. The huge toxicity disparity is due to chlorine release from Sodium Dichloroisocyanurate. Accordingly, this substance is only toxic to the environment while its chlorine is being released, no longer than 24-48 hours.

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal	<b>do not flush to sewer;</b> may be incinerated in approved facility with flue gas monitoring & scrubbing, mix with a suitable flammable waste before incineration; may be landfilled if local regulations permit
Containers	<b>Drums</b> should be reused. Recondition and pressure test by a licensed reconditioner prior to re-use. <b>Pails</b> must be vented and thoroughly dried prior to crushing and recycling. <b>IBCs</b> (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. <b>Warning: never cut, drill, weld or grind on or near this container, even if empty.</b>

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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

Product Identification Number	<b>Not regulated</b>
<b>Marine Pollution</b>	<b>not a marine pollutant</b>
<b>ERAP Required</b>	<b>No</b>

## 15. REGULATIONS

Canada DSL	<b>on inventory</b>
U.S.A. TSCA	<b>on inventory</b>
Europe EINECS	<b>on inventory</b>

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

**Date of Preparation**                      **October 2014**

**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) USA EPA Robust Summaries for CAS# 51580-86-0: <http://www.epa.gov/hpv/pubs/summaries/sdditri/c14660rs.pdf>

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