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Safety Data Sheet
Super Concentrate
Rev It Up

1. IDENTIFICATION

Synonyms none

CAS# see Part 3, below

Material Use cleaner

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

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Hazard Statements causes sever

causes severe may cause suspected of skin burns & respiratory causing cancer eye damage tract irritation (H351) (H314) (H335)



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. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. P272 P280 Wear protective gloves and clothing of butyl or neoprene. P273 Avoid release to the environment. P391 Collect spillage. P313 & P333 If skin irritation or rash occurs, get medical advice/attention.

3. COMPOSITION	CAS	%	TLV	$LD_{50} (mg/kg)$	LD ₅₀ (mg/kg)	LC ₅₀ ppm
	NUMBER		ppm / mg/m³	ORAL	SKIN	INHALATION
Sodium Metasilicate (pentahydrate)	6834-92-0	5-10%	not listed	850	not known	not known
2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	1-5%	20/100 (skin)	>300	>450	>450
Glycol Ether DPM	34590-94-8	1-5%	100/605 (skin)	5130	>13,000	above 500
Tetrasodium Ethylenediaminetetraacetic Acid	64-02-8	1-5%	not listed	>1780	>5000	not known
Alkylbenzenesulfonic Acid	on request	1-5%	not listed	above 500	not known	not known
Anionic Phosphate Ester (surfactant)	on request	1-5%	not listed	>2000	not known	not known
Water	7732-18-5	balance	not toxic	90,000	not toxic	not toxic

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EMERGENCY INFORMATION:

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Product Name: SC Rev It Up

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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 if there is any 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.

5. FLAMMABILITY & FIRE-FIGHTING

Flash Point cannot burn
Autoignition Temperature cannot burn
Flammable Limits cannot burn

Combustion Products carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, sulfur oxides

Firefighting Precautions as for materials sustaining fire; 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 ventilate contaminated area; recover free liquid with suitable pumps; absorb residue on an inert sorbent,

sweep, shovel & store in closed containers for disposal

7. HANDLING & STORAGE

Store and use away from strong acids.

Avoid generating or breathing product vapor or mist. If mist or vapor form in use, install adequate ventilation to maintain airborne concentration of the product below regulated limits (see Part 8, below). Avoid contact with skin and wash work clothes frequently. An eye bath should be available near the workplace.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROL & PERSONAL PROTECTION

2-Butoxyethanol:

ACGIH TLV 20ppm / 96mg/m³ (skin) ACGIH STEL not listed OSHA PEL 50ppm / 240mg/m³ (skin) OSHA STEL not listed

Glycol Ether DPM:

ACGIH TLV 100ppm / 606mg/m³ ACGIH STEL not listed

OSHA PEL 100ppm / 600mg/m³ OSHA STEL 150ppm / 900mg/m³

Ventilation mechanical ventilation is probably not required to control airborne vapor or mist to regulated limits

Hands neoprene or butyl gloves should be resistant – always confirm suitability with supplier

Eyes safety glasses with side shields or chemical goggles – *always protect eyes!*

Clothing impermeable (hands, above) apron and boots may be worn if splashing is anticipated

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9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Odor & Appearance clear, blue, liquid with lemon odor

Odor Thresholdnot knownVapor Pressureas for waterEvaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)as for water

Vapor Density (air = 1) 0.6 (water vapor), 4.1 (2-butoxyethanol), 5.1 (Glycol Ether DPM)

 $\begin{array}{lll} \mbox{Boiling Point} & \mbox{approx. } 105^{\circ}\mbox{C} \, / \, 221^{\circ}\mbox{F} \\ \mbox{Freezing Point} & \mbox{approx. } -5^{\circ}\mbox{C} \, / \, 23^{\circ}\mbox{F} \\ \mbox{Specific Gravity} & 1.06\text{-}1.07 \, (20/20^{\circ}\mbox{C}) \end{array}$

Water Solubility complete

Viscosity not known – thin mobile liquid pH 11.9 – strongly alkaline

10. REACTIVITY

Dangerously Reactive With none known Also Reactive With strong acids

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 to skin if contact is prolonged Skin Absorption yes, slowly; toxic effects unlikely by this route

Eye Contact rapidly corrosive to eyes

Inhalation product mist likely to irritate respiratory system

Ingestion corrosive to mouth, throat and stomach; may cause belly pain, nausea, vomiting

ii. CHRONIC EXPOSURE

General prolonged or repeated exposure to dilute product may cause dermatitis

Sensitizing not a sensitizer

Carcinogen/Tumorigen not known as a tumorigen or a carcinogen in humans; 2-butoxyethanol is an animal carcinogen (A 3)

Reproductive Effect no known effect on humans or animals

Mutagen not known to be a mutagen or teratogen in humans or animals

 $\begin{tabular}{lll} Synergistic With & not known \\ Calculated LD_{50} (oral) & 3290mg/kg (rat) \\ Calculated LD_{50} (skin) & 8375mg/kg (rabbit) \\ \end{tabular}$

Calc. LC₅₀ (inhalation) insufficient data to calculate

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

2-Butoxyethanol:

Bioaccumulation rapidly eliminated from the body, cannot bioaccumulate; biological ½-life <48hr Biodegradation biodegrades readily & rapidly in the presence of oxygen; 75%-100% in 20-28 days Abiotic Degradation reacts with atmospheric hydroxyl radicals; estimated ½-life in air 16 hours

Mobility in soil, water water soluble; moves readily & rapidly in soil and water

Aquatic Toxicity

LC₅₀ (Fish, 96hr) 1490 & 2950mg/litre (Lepomis macrochirus), 1250mg/litre (Menidia beryllina), EC₅₀ (Crustacea, 24hr) 1700-1940 & 5000mg/litre (Daphnia magna), 600-1000mg/litre (Crangon crangon, 48hr)

EC₅₀ (Algae) 35mg/litre (Microcistis aeruginosa), 900mg/litre (Scenedesmus quadricauda) EC₅₀ (Bacteria) 911mg/litre (Chilomonas paramecium), 700mg/litre (Pseudomonas putida)

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12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION, cont'd

Tetrasodium Ethylenediaminetetraacetic Acid:

Bioaccumulation not a bioaccumulator

Biodegradation various values reported from 1% in 72dy to 63% in 5dy (major component CAS# 64-02-8, only)

Abiotic Degradation not known

Mobility in soil, water highly water soluble; expected to bind to soil particles; may move slowly or not at all in soil & water

Aquatic Toxicity (for major component, CAS# 64-02-8, only)

LC₅₀ (Fish, 96hr) 41, 159, 486, 532, 1030 & 2070mg/litre (Lepomis macrochirus), 60mg/litre (Pimephelas promelas) EC₅₀ (Crustacea, 24hr) 610, 625 & 1030mg/litre (Daphnia magna), 4834mg/litre (Crangon crangon, 96hr) & *others*

EC₅₀ (Algae) >100mg/litre (Scenedesmus subspicatus)

EC₁₀ (Bacteria) 55mg/litre (Pseudomonas putida), >1000mg/litre (other bacteria)

EC₅ (Microbes) 663mg/litre (Chilomonas paramecium)

Alkylbenzenesulfonic Acid:

Bioaccumulation not a bioaccumulator

Biodegradation biodegrades readily & rapidly in the presence of oxygen & industrial waste sludge; 90% in 4-5 days

reported; far slower rates seen if adsorption to soil competes with bacterial degradation

Abiotic Degradation reacts with atmospheric hydroxyl radicals; estimated ½-life in air is 8 hours

Mobility in soil, water water soluble; may move readily in soil & water; adsorption to soil may immobilise this substance

Aquatic Toxicity

LC₅₀ (Fish, 96hr) 3.5-10mg/litre (Brachidanio rerio), 3.2-5.6mg/litre (Salmo gairdneri), 5-6mg/litre (Capitella capitata)

7mg/litre (Rita rita), 5.6mg/litre (Scoleleptis fuliginosa), 2.6mg/litre (Leuciscus idus) & others

EC₅₀ (Crustacea, 24hr) 5.9mg/litre (Daphnia magna)

EC₅₀ (Algae) 29mg/litre (Selenastrum capricornutum) EC₅₀ (Bacteria) 50mg/litre (Haematococcus pluvialis, 4 hr)

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

Aquatic Toxicity

LC₅₀ (Fish, 96hr) 365mg/litre (Brachydanio rerio), 4037mg/litre (Gambusia affinis)

EC₅₀ (Crustacea, 96hr) 376mg/litre (Daphnia magna), 1100mg/litre (Lymnia sp.), 278mg/litre (Hyallela sp.)

EC₅₀ (Algae) no data

 EC_0 (Bacteria) > 1740mg/litre (Pseudomonas putida) - this is an LC_0 - no inhibition at this dose

Anionic phosphate ester surfactant:

Bioaccumulation water soluble; will not bioaccumulate

Biodegradation readily biodegradable; >60% in 28 days; resulting phosphate is rapidly taken up by vegetation

Abiotic Degradation not known

Mobility in soil, water water soluble; moves readily through soil & the water column

Aquatic Toxicity

LC₅₀ (Fish 96 hr) no data available

LC₅₀ (Crustacea, 48hr) 1-10mg/litre (Daphnia magna)

EC₅₀ (Algae, 96hr) no data available

LC₅₀ (Microorganisms) no data available – ready biodegradability suggests low toxicity to bacteria

Glycol Ether DPM:

Bioaccumulation not a bioaccumulator due to high water solubility and rapid rate of elimination/metabolism degradation degrades readily in the presence of oxygen; various rates reported from 93% in 13d to 34% in 28d

Abiotic Degradation direct photolysis is reported to cause destruction with a ½-life of 3-4 hours

Mobility in soil, water water soluble; moves readily in soil and water

Aquatic Toxicity

LC₅₀ (Fish, 96hr) 10,000mg/litre (Pimephales promelas),

LC₅₀ (Crustacea, 48hr) above 1000mg/litre (Crangon crangon, 96hr), 1920mg/litre (Daphnia magna)

 EC_{50} (Algæ) no data available

 EC_{10} (Bacteria) 4168mg/litre (Pseudomonas putida) – this is an EC_{10} not an EC_{50}

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DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS 13.

do not flush to sewer; disposal should be handled by a hazardous waste facility Waste Disposal

Drums should be reused. Recondition and pressure test by a licensed reconditioner prior to re-use. Containers

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 metasilicate) **Class 8; Packing Group III**

Marine Pollution not a marine pollutant No

ERAP Required



15. REGULATIONS

Classification

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

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Date of Preparation September 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

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