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Safety Data Sheet Ruby

1. IDENTIFICATION

Synonyms none
 CAS# see listing in Part 3
 Material Use neutral floor cleaner

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

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS Class eye irritant
 (Category) (2A)
 Signal Words **WARNING**

Hazard Statements causes serious eye irritation (H319)



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 eye protection, and protective gloves of natural rubber.

3. COMPOSITION

	CAS NUMBER	%	TLV ppm / mg/m ³	LD ₅₀ (mg/kg) ORAL	LD ₅₀ (mg/kg) SKIN	LC ₅₀ ppm INHALATION
Potassium Salt (soap) of Tall Oil	none, mixture	10-20%	not listed	not known	not toxic	not toxic
Sodium Polyacrylate	9003-04-7	1-5%	not listed	40,000	not toxic	not toxic
Sodium Tripolyphosphate	7758-29-4	1-5%	not listed	3100	>4640	not known
Glycol Ether DPM	34590-94-8	1-5%	100/605 (skin)	5130	>13,000	above 500
Propylene Glycol	57-55-6	1-5%	not listed	>14,800	20,800	not known
Water	7732-18-5	~80%	not toxic	90,000	not toxic	not toxic

NOTE: A trace amount of Potassium Hydroxide is present, left over from the saponification (soap-making) process. Several other components are either present at below 0.1%, or are non-toxic and present at below 1%.

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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, smoke, part oxidized hydrocarbon fragments
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 explosion-proof pumps; absorb residue on an inert sorbent, pick up using non-sparking plastic or aluminium shovel, & store in closed containers for disposal

7. HANDLING & STORAGE

Store and use away from oxidizing agents. Never 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 vapor or mist. If mist or vapor form in use, install adequate ventilation to clear workplace air. Avoid prolonged contact with skin & wash work clothes frequently. An eye bath should be available near the workplace.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROL & PERSONAL PROTECTION***Glycol Ether DPM:***

ACGIH TLV	100ppm / 606mg/m ³ (skin)	ACGIH STEL	150ppm / 908mg/m ³ (skin)
OSHA PEL	100ppm / 600mg/m ³ (skin)	OSHA STEL	150ppm / 900mg/m ³ (skin)
Ventilation	no special mechanical ventilation required		
Hands	natural rubber gloves – <i>other materials 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	clear, red, viscous liquid with a sassafras odor
Odor Threshold	not known
Vapor Pressure	as for water
Evaporation Rate (<i>Butyl Acetate = 1</i>)	as for water
Vapor Density (air = 1)	0.6 (<i>water</i>), 2.5 (<i>propylene glycol</i>), 5.1 (<i>DPM</i>)
Boiling Point	above 100°C / 212°F
Freezing Point	below 0°C / 32°F
Specific Gravity	1.048 to 1.064 (20/20°C)
Water Solubility	complete
Log P _{o/w} (<i>Octanol/H₂O Partition Coefficient</i>)	not known
Viscosity	not known – <i>viscous liquid</i>
pH	8.0 to 9.0 – <i>slightly alkaline</i>

10. REACTIVITY

Dangerously Reactive With	none known
Also Reactive With	oxidizing agents, strong acids
Chemical Stability	stable; will not polymerize
Decomposes in Presence of	strong acids
Decomposition Products	none apart from Hazardous Combustion Products
Mechanical Impact	not sensitive

11. TOXICITY INFORMATION

i. ACUTE EXPOSURE

Skin Contact	irritating if contact is very prolonged – <i>caused by removal of natural protective skin oils</i>
Skin Absorption	yes, slowly; toxic effects unlikely by this route
Eye Contact	may be severely irritating if not removed promptly (<i>as would any soap</i>)
Inhalation	product mist may irritate respiratory system
Ingestion	irritating to mouth, throat & stomach; not a route of industrial exposure
Calculated LD ₅₀ (oral)	33,800mg/kg (rat)
Calculated LD ₅₀ (skin)	<i>insufficient information to calculate</i>
Calc. LC ₅₀ (inhalation)	<i>insufficient information to calculate</i>

ii. CHRONIC EXPOSURE

General	prolonged or repeated exposure may cause dermatitis <i>through removal of natural skin oils</i>
Sensitizing	no component is a sensitizer
Carcinogen/Tumorigen	no component is known to be a tumorigen or a carcinogen in humans or animals
Reproductive Effect	no component is known to affect reproduction of humans or animals
Mutagen	contains no known mutagens or teratogens humans or animals
Synergistic With	not known

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Potassium Soap or Tall Oil:

Bioaccumulation	readily metabolized and will not bioaccumulate
Biodegradation	biodegrades readily & rapidly in the presence oxygen; <i>rate not known</i>
Abiotic Degradation	not known
Mobility in soil, water	water soluble; moves readily through soil & the water column
Aquatic Toxicity	<i>aquatic toxicity values are not known, but believed to be very low</i>

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12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION, cont'd

Sodium Polyacrylate:

Bioaccumulation	poorly absorbed and water soluble; will not bioaccumulate
Biodegradation	biodegrades slowly & incompletely; rate not known
Abiotic Degradation	not known
Mobility in soil, water	water soluble but, readily precipitated on contact with magnesium or calcium ions in soil or water

Aquatic Toxicity

LC ₅₀ (Fish 96 hr)	56,000mg/litre (<i>species of fish not given</i>) ¹
LC ₅₀ (Crustacea, 48hr)	6000mg/litre (<i>Daphnia magna</i>) ¹
EC ₅₀ (Algae, 96hr)	not known
LC ₅₀ (Microorganisms)	not known

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 it may not move far</i>
Environmental	not toxic to marine life but promotes algal blooms on surface water & eventual eutrophication

Aquatic Toxicity

LC ₅₀ (Fish, 48hr)	1600mg/litre (<i>Leuciscus idus</i>)
EC ₅₀ (Crustacea, 50hr)	1089mg/litre (<i>Daphnia magna</i>)
EC ₅₀ (Bacteria)	1000mg/litre (<i>activated sludge, domestic</i>)

Glycol Ether DPM:

Bioaccumulation	not a bioaccumulator due to high water solubility and rapid rate of elimination/metabolism
Biodegradation	biodegrades readily in the presence of oxygen; var. 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

LC ₅₀ (Fish, 96hr)	10,000mg/litre (<i>Pimephales promelas</i>),
LC ₅₀ (Crustacea, 48hr)	above 1000mg/litre (<i>Crangon crangon</i> , 96hr), 1920mg/litre (<i>Daphnia magna</i>)
EC ₅₀ (Algae)	no data available
EC ₁₀ (Bacteria)	4168mg/litre (<i>Pseudomonas putida</i>) – <i>this is an EC₁₀ not an EC₅₀</i>

Propylene Glycol:

Bioaccumulation	propylene glycol is not a bioaccumulator
Biodegradation	biodegrades readily & rapidly in the presence of oxygen; 55-75% in 5 days, 78-84% in 20 days; also 99% in 1-2 days (2 tests) – rapid biodegradation means no Chronic Aquatic Toxicity testing required
Abiotic Degradation	reacts with atmospheric hydroxyl radicals; estimated ½-life in air is 32hours
Mobility in soil, water	water soluble; moves readily in soil and water

Aquatic Toxicity

LC ₅₀ (Fish, 96hr)	23,800mg/litre (<i>Cyprinodon variegatus</i>), 51,600mg/litre (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>), 51,400 & 54,650mg/litre (<i>Pimephelas promelas</i>)
EC ₅₀ (Crustacea, 48hr)	34,400 & 43,500mg/litre (<i>Daphnia magna</i>), 10,000mg/litre (<i>Artemia salina</i> , 24hr)
EC ₅₀ (Algae)	19,000mg/litre (<i>Selenastrum capricornutum</i>), 19,100mg/litre (<i>Skeletonema costatum</i>)
NOAEC (Bacteria)	20,000mg/litre – <i>NOAEC = No Observed Adverse Effect Concentration</i>

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal	do not flush to sewer ; local regulations may allow disposal of this non-hazardous material in landfill; alternatively, biological destruction is an effective option for this biodegradable material
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. <i>Warning: never cut, drill, weld or grind on or near this container, even if empty.</i>

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14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**USA 49 CFR & Canada/International TDG**

Product Identification Number

Shipping Name

Classification

Marine Pollution**ERAP Required**

UN – not regulated for transport

not regulated for transport

not regulated for transport

*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****August 2014****Date of Revision**

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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 FDA Environmental Assessment, Sodium Polyacrylate:**<http://www.fda.gov/downloads/Food/FoodIngredientsPackaging/EnvironmentalDecisions/UCM243558.pdf>***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**