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Safety Data Sheet Shine

1. IDENTIFICATION

Synonyms none
 CAS# see Part 3, below
 Material Use oven & grill cleaner

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

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS Class skin, eye corrosive
 (Category) (1)
 Signal Words **DANGER**
 Hazard Statements causes severe skin
 burns & eye damage
 (H314)



GHS Precautionary Statements for Labeling

P262, P264 Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling.
 P280 Wear eye protection and protective gloves or rubber or nitrile.
 P313 & P333 If skin irritation or rash occurs, get medical advice/attention.

3. COMPOSITION

	CAS NUMBER	%	TLV ppm / mg/m ³	LD ₅₀ (mg/kg) ORAL	LD ₅₀ (mg/kg) SKIN	LC ₅₀ ppm INHALATION
Sodium Hydroxide	1310-73-2	9%	2	over 500	not known	not known
Anionic Surfactant	on request	2.5%	not listed	>2000	not known	not known
Triethanolamine	102-71-6	2.0%	0.8 / 5	2200	18,000	not known
2-Propanol	67-63-0	0.5%	200 / 490	>4400	12,900	>5920ppm
Water	7732-18-5	balance	not toxic	90,000	not toxic	not toxic

NOTE: Several, non-hazardous, components are present at below 1%.

4. FIRST AID

SKIN: Wash with soap and 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: Corrosive substance: apply first aid! Inadvertent inhalation of vomited material may seriously damage the lungs. 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 flash
Autoignition Temperature	cannot flash
Flammable Limits	cannot flash
Combustion Products	oxides of carbon, nitrogen, sulphur; part oxidized hydrocarbon fragments
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	not applicable; thick liquid, spill will not spread far
Handling Spill	neutralize spill carefully with sodium bicarbonate (baking soda); absorb on an inert sorbent, sweep, shovel & store in closed containers for disposal

7. HANDLING & STORAGE

Store above freezing, away from strong acids and oxidizing agents. Avoid all contact with skin. Wash work clothes frequently. An eye bath should be available near 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

Triethanolamine:

ACGIH TLV	5ppm / 31mg/m ³	ACGIH STEL	not listed
OSHA PEL	not listed	OSHA STEL	not listed

2-Propanol:

ACGIH TLV	1mg/m ³	ACGIH STEL	3mg/m ³
OSHA PEL	1mg/m ³	OSHA STEL	3mg/m ³

Ventilation	no special mechanical ventilation required
Hands	wear rubber or nitrile gauntlet-style gloves – <i>other types also protect; confirm suitability with supplier</i>
Eyes	safety glasses with side shields – <i>always protect eyes!</i>
Clothing	no special protective clothing required; water-proof apron & boots are recommended for maximum safety

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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

Odor & Appearance	thick, clear, red liquid with lemon 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>), 2.1 (<i>2-propanol</i>) – <i>no other volatile components</i>
Boiling Point	approximately 105°C / 221°F
Freezing Point	-5°C / 23°F
Decomposition Temperature	not known – <i>no thermal decomposition until all water has evaporated</i>
Specific Gravity	1.10-1.12 (20/20°C)
Water Solubility	complete
Viscosity	not measured – <i>thick, sticky liquid</i>
pH	>13.5 – <i>highly alkaline</i>

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10. REACTIVITY

Dangerously Reactive With	strong acids
Also Reactive With	severely damages wool, leather and silk
Chemical Stability	stable; will not polymerize
Decomposes in Presence of	none known
Decomposition Products	none apart from Hazardous Combustion Products
Mechanical Impact	not sensitive

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

Skin Contact	corrosive to skin
Skin Absorption	yes, slowly; toxic effects unlikely by this route
Eye Contact	corrosive to eyes, may cause permanent damage
Inhalation	not known – <i>thick liquid extremely unlikely to be inhaled</i>
Ingestion	corrosive to mouth, throat & stomach; stomach pain, nausea, vomiting
Calculated LD ₅₀ (oral)	4930mg/kg (rat)
LD ₅₀ (skin)	<i>insufficient information to calculate</i>
LC ₅₀ (inhalation)	<i>insufficient information to calculate</i>

ii. CHRONIC EXPOSURE

General	prolonged or repeated exposure to dilute product 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

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 (Gambusia affinis), 45mg/liter (Oncorhynchus mykiss) – <i>lethal due to alkalinity</i>
LC ₁₀₀ (Crustacea, 48hr)	100-150mg/liter (Daphnia magna); 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.*

Anionic Surfactant:

Bioaccumulation	water soluble; cannot bioaccumulate
Biodegradation	biodegrades readily and rapidly in the presence of oxygen; >60% in 28 days (OECD 301B)
Abiotic Degradation	not known
Mobility in soil, water	water soluble; moves readily through soil & the water column
Aquatic Toxicity	
LC ₅₀ (Fish 96 hr)	<i>no data available</i>
LC ₅₀ (Crustacea, 48hr)	1-10mg/liter (Daphnia magna)
EC ₅₀ (Algae, 96hr)	<i>no data available</i>
LC ₅₀ (Microorganisms)	<i>no data available – ready biodegradability suggests low toxicity to bacteria</i>

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12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION, cont'd

Triethanolamine:

Bioaccumulation	poorly absorbed, rapidly excreted and is not a bioaccumulator
Biodegradation	biodegrades readily & rapidly in the presence of oxygen; 60-90% in 20 days, also 82% in 8 days
Abiotic Degradation	reacts with atmospheric hydroxyl radicals; estimated ½-life in air is ~4 hours
Mobility in soil, water	water soluble; moves readily in soil & water; <i>if spilled product solidifies rapidly, movement in soil may be arrested – also may adsorb to clay particles, slowing movement</i>

Aquatic Toxicity

LC ₅₀ (Fish, 96hr)	450-1000 & 2000mg/liter (Lepomis macrochirus), 11,800mg/liter (Pimephelas promelas)
EC ₅₀ (Crustacea, 24hr)	5600mg/liter (Artemia salina), 1390, 1850 & 2040mg/liter (Daphnia magna)
EC ₅₀ (Algae)	169, 216, 470 & 750mg/liter (Scenedesmus subspicatus)
EC ₅₀ (Bacteria)	525mg/liter (Photobacterium phosphoreum), 5000mg/liter (Pseudomonas putida)

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal	do not flush to sewer; after neutralizing with sodium bicarbonate; flush into sewer with plenty of water
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, N.O.S. (sodium hydroxide)
Classification	Class 8; Packing Group III
Marine Pollution	not a marine pollutant
ERAP Required	No
Reportable Quantity (RQ)	none



15. REGULATIONS

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

U.S.A. Regulations:

In the USA, the EPA mounted (August 18, 2010) an "action plan" for nonylphenol ethoxylates: See the *Nonylphenol & Nonylphenol Ethoxylates Action Plan Summary*, <http://www.epa.gov/oppt/existingchemicals/pubs/actionplans/np-npe.html> AND http://www.epa.gov/oppt/existingchemicals/pubs/actionplans/RIN2070-ZA09_NP-NPEs%20Action%20Plan_Final_2010-08-09.pdf

Europe EINECS	on inventory, but limited use:
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Nonylphenol ethoxylates (C₂H₄O)_nC₁₅H₂₄O compounds have therefore been added to Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 689/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals (OJ L 204, 31.7.2008, p. 1-35).

European Regulations forbid the use of Nonylphenol Ethoxylates for dispersive uses, but allow their use in applications where there is little or no release to the environment.

Read this brief summary from July 1997 (when Europe began to reduce nonylphenol ethoxylate use):

<http://mdl.csa.com/partners/viewrecord.php?requester=gs&collection=ENV&recid=4243335&q=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.csa.com%2Fpartners%2Fviewrecord.php%3Frequester%3Dgs%26collection%3DENV%26recid%3D4243335&uid=791557892&setcookie=yes>

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Date of Preparation April 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

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