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## Safety Data Sheet Snowy Wash

### 1. IDENTIFICATION

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

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

### 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS Class (Category)	skin corrosive (1)	STOT (3)	aquatic, chronic (4)	carcinogen (2)
Signal Words	<b>DANGER</b>	<b>WARNING</b>	<b>no Signal Word</b>	<b>WARNING</b>
Hazard Statements	causes severe skin burns & eye damage (H314)	may cause respiratory tract irritation (H335)	may cause long-lasting harmful effects to aquatic life (H413)	suspected of causing cancer (H351)

*no Pictogram*



#### 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 ppm / mg/m <sup>3</sup>	LD <sub>50</sub> (mg/kg) ORAL	LD <sub>50</sub> (mg/kg) SKIN	LC <sub>50</sub> ppm INHALATION
Sodium Carbonate	497-19-8	40-60%	not listed	4090	>2000	not known
Sodium Sulfate	7757-82-6	20-40%	not listed	5990	not known	not known
Sodium Metasilicate (pentahydrate)	6834-92-0	5-10%	not listed	850	not known	not known
Sodium Tripolyphosphate	7758-29-4	5-10%	not listed	3100	>4640	not known
Nonionic Surfactant (NP-9)	on request	1-5%	not listed	>2000	not known	not known
Sodium Alkylbenzene Sulfonic Acid	68081-81-2	0-1%	not listed	>1080	>2000	310mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Polyvinyl Pyrrolidone	9003-39-8	0-1%	not listed	40,000	>10,000	not known
Optical Brightener (stilbene derivative)	not available	0-1%	not listed	>10,000	>10,000	not known

NOTE: Two ingredients (color & scent) are present at well below 0.1%.

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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 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 and nitrogen
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 – *solid material*
- 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.

**8. EXPOSURE CONTROL & PERSONAL PROTECTION**

ACGIH TLV	not listed	ACGIH STEL	not listed
OSHA PEL	not listed	OSHA STEL	not listed
Ventilation	no special mechanical ventilation required		
Hands	wear leather 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 or flakes) with a lemon odor
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 = 11.2 – <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	irritating to skin; corrosive if skin is moist & not washed promptly
Skin Absorption	slight; toxic effects unlikely by this route
Eye Contact	severely irritating, corrosive if not removed promptly; may damage eyes
Inhalation	product dust is likely to irritate respiratory system
Ingestion	irritating to mouth, throat & stomach; 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; one minor ingredient (0.2%) is an animal carcinogen (IARC A3)
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)	3240mg/kg (rat)
Calculated LD <sub>50</sub> (skin)	4530mg/kg (rabbit) – <i>insufficient data for complete confidence</i>
LC <sub>50</sub> (inhalation)	not known

## 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> )

### **Nonionic Surfactant:**

Bioaccumulation	this surfactant does not appear to bioaccumulate; <b><i>however, the breakdown product, unethoxylated nonylphenol, is poorly water soluble and may accumulate</i></b>
Biodegradation	this surfactant biodegrades readily in the presence of oxygen; 34% biodegradation in 20 days yielding di- and mono-ethoxylate; <b><i>however, these latter compounds resist further biodegradation (below)</i></b>
Abiotic Degradation	not known – should react with atmospheric hydroxyl (OH) radicals; very low volatility makes this a minor degradation route
Mobility in soil, water	sufficiently water soluble to move readily through soil and the water column
<b>Aquatic Toxicity</b>	
LC <sub>50</sub> (Fish, 96 hr)	2.1-2.6mg/litre (Pimephelas promelas), 13.9-19.5mg/litre (Poecilia reticulata – 48hr)
LC <sub>50</sub> (Crustacea, 48hr)	3.8-6.2 & 18.2mg/litre (Daphnia magna), 20.9mg/litre (Gammarus pulex)
EC <sub>50</sub> (Algae, 96hr)	15mg/litre (Lemna minor), 7mg/litre (Scenedesmus quadricauda)

***NOTE: Nonylphenol Ethoxylates, as a class of compounds, biodegrade to estrogenic hormone mimics in the environment & may lead to instances of reproductive failure in shore birds, amphibia & fish.***

### **Sodium Alkylbenzene Sulfonic Acid:**

Bioaccumulation	does not bioaccumulate <sup>1</sup>
Biodegradation	readily biodegradable; 69% to 90% in 28 days ( <i>various linear benzene sulfonates tested</i> ) <sup>1</sup>
Abiotic Degradation	not known
Mobility in soil, water	water soluble; moves readily in soil and the water column
<b>Aquatic Toxicity</b>	
LC <sub>50</sub> (Fish, 96 hr)	2.9-13mg/litre ( <i>various species</i> ) <sup>1</sup>
EC <sub>50</sub> (Crustacea, 48 hr)	1.62mg/litre (Daphnia magna) <sup>1</sup>
EC <sub>50</sub> (Algae, 72 hr)	29mg/litre (Selenastrum capricornutum) <sup>1</sup>

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**12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION, cont'd****Polyvinyl Pyrrolidone:**

Bioaccumulation	does not bioaccumulate
Biodegradation	biodegrades slowly; 20-30% in 15 days
Abiotic Degradation	not known
Mobility in soil, water	water soluble; moves readily in soil and the water column

**Aquatic Toxicity**

LC <sub>50</sub> (Fish, 96 hr)	10,000mg/litre (Brachydanio rerio)
EC <sub>50</sub> (Crustacea, 48 hr)	>100mg/litre (Daphnia magna)
EC <sub>50</sub> (Algae, 72 hr)	>100mg/litre (Selenastrum capricornutum)

**Optical Brightener:** no data available

**13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

Waste Disposal **do not flush to sewer;** 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 **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	<b>Not regulated</b>
Shipping Name	
Classification	
<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** August 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) **OECD SIDS Initial Assessment Report on "Linear Alkylbenzene Sulfonates", Paris, April 2005:**

<http://webnet.oecd.org/hpv/ui/handler.axd?id=5b837fb0-350c-4742-914e-5f6513df120a>

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