



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

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## Section 1 : Chemical Product and Company Identification.

### 1.1 Product Identifier:

Product Name: Laundry Builder Plus

Product Code: 642018

Synonyms: Solvent builder

### 1.2 Relevant Identified Uses:

Usage(s): High alkaline liquid laundry.

### 1.3 Supplier Info:

Cosgrove Enterprises 14300 NW 77 Court Miami Lakes, Fl. 33016 (305) 820-5600

### 1.4 Emergency Phone Info:

For emergency and medical help line, call CHEM TEL at 800-255-3924, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week for information on all our products and/or SDS. To obtain a copy of the SDS for this product, contact customer service at (305) 820-5600

## Section 2 : Hazards Identification.

### 2.1 Classification of substance or mixture

- ➔ Skin Corrosion/Irritation - Category 1A
- ➔ Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation - Category 1
- ➔ Acute Toxicity Oral - Category 2

### 2.2 Labeling Elements



GHS05



GHS06

Physical Description: Clear liquid with solvent odor.

Signal Word: **Danger**

### Hazard Statements

#### ☐ ● Hazard

- ➔ H300 | Fatal if swallowed
- ➔ H314 | Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
- ➔ H318 | Causes serious eye damage

#### ☐ ● Prevention

- ➔ P260 | Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. Manufacturer/supplier or the competent authority to specify applicable conditions.
- ➔ P264 | Wash...thoroughly after handling ... Manufacturer/supplier or the competent authority to specify parts of the body to be washed after handling.
- ➔ P270 | Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
- ➔ P280 | Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/eye protection/face protection - Specify face protection. Manufacturer/supplier or the competent authority to specify type of equipment.

#### ☐ ● Response

- ➔ P301 + P310 | IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor... .. Manufacturer/supplier or the competent authority to specify the appropriate source of emergency medical advice.
- ➔ P301 + P330 + P331 | IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
- ➔ P303 + P361 + P353 | IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
- ➔ P304 + P340 | IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
- ➔ P305 + P351 + P338 | IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
- ➔ P310 | Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/... .. manufacturer/supplier or the competent authority to specify the appropriate source of emergency medical advice.
- ➔ P321 | Specific treatment (see...on this label) ... reference to supplemental first aid instruction. - if immediate administration of antidote is required.
- ➔ P330 | Rinse mouth
- ➔ P363 | Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

#### ☐ ● Storage

- ➔ P405 | Store locked up.

#### ☐ ● Disposal

## 2.3 Other Hazards:

None

## Section 3 : Composition/Information On Ingredients.

### 3.1 Substances

**Common Names:** Laundry stain remover, power builder.

Ingredient Name	CAS	Percent
2-Butoxy Ethanol (EB)	111-76-2	2%
Sodium Hydroxide	1310-73-2	25%
Water	7732-18-5	> 60%

## Section 4 : First Aid Measures.

### 4.1 Description of First Aid Measures:

**Inhalation:** Move victim to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, oxygen may be beneficial if administered by trained personnel, preferably on a doctor's advice. Give artificial respiration ONLY if breathing has stopped. Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim ingested or inhaled the substance: induce artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device. Give Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) only if there is no pulse AND no breathing. Obtain medical attention IMMEDIATELY. Symptoms of pulmonary edema can be delayed up to 48 hours after exposure.

**Eyes:** Immediately flush eyes with lukewarm water for at least 20 minutes, and up to 60 minutes if necessary. Hold eyelids open during flushing. If irritation persists, repeat flushing. Obtain medical attention IMMEDIATELY. Do not transport victim until the recommended flushing period is completed unless flushing can be continued during transport.

**Skin:** Immediately flush skin with lukewarm water for at least 20 minutes, and up to 60 minutes if necessary. Under lukewarm water remove contaminated clothing, jewelry, and shoes. If irritation persists, repeat flushing. Obtain medical attention immediately. Discard contaminated clothing and shoes in an appropriate manner.

**Ingestion:** DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. If victim is alert and not convulsing, rinse mouth and give as much water as possible to dilute material (8 to 10 oz. or 240 to 300 ml). If spontaneous vomiting occurs, have victim lean forward with head down, rinse mouth and administer more water. IMMEDIATELY transport victim to an emergency facility.

### 4.2 Most Important Symptoms and Effects, Both Acute and Delayed:

**Inhalation:** Due to its corrosive nature, sodium hydroxide aerosols could cause pulmonary edema (severe, life-threatening lung injury). The development of pulmonary edema may be delayed up to 48 hours after exposure. The early symptoms of pulmonary edema include shortness of breath and tightness in the chest.

**Eyes:** EXTREMELY CORROSIVE! The severity of injury increases with the concentration, duration of exposure, and the speed of penetration into the eye. Damage can range from severe irritation and mild scarring to blistering, disintegration, ulceration, severe scarring and clouding. Conditions, which affect vision such as glaucoma and cataracts, are possible late developments. In severe cases, there is progressive ulceration and clouding of eye tissue which may lead to permanent blindness.

**Skin:** EXTREMELY CORROSIVE! Sodium hydroxide is capable of causing severe burns with deep ulceration and permanent scarring. It can penetrate to deeper layers of skin and corrosion will continue until removed. The severity of injury depends on the concentration and the duration of exposure. Burns may not be immediately painful; onset of pain may be delayed minutes to hours.

**Ingestion:** Severe pain; burning of the mouth, throat and esophagus; vomiting; diarrhea; collapse and possible death may result.

## Section 5 : Fire Fighting Measures.

### 5.1 Extinguishing Media:

Use extinguishing media suitable for the surrounding fire. If water is used, care should be taken, since it can generate heat and cause spattering if applied directly to sodium hydroxide.

### 5.2 Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical:

At high temperature, fumes may occur giving off a strong corrosive gas.

### 5.3 Special Protective Actions for Fire-Fighters:

Evaluate area and fight fire from a safe distance or a protected location. Approach fire from upwind. If possible, isolate materials not involved in the fire and protect personnel. Move containers from fire area if it can be done without risk. Fire fighting protective equipment: Firefighters normal protective

clothing (Bunker Gear) will not provide adequate protection. Chemical resistant clothing (e.g. chemical splash suit) and positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (MSHA/NIOSH approved or equivalent) may be necessary.

## Section 6 : Accidental Release Measures

### 6.1 Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures:

Restrict access to area until completion of clean up. Wear adequate personal protective equipment. Do not touch spilled material.

### 6.2 Environmental Precautions:

Prevent entry into sewage or waterways.

### 6.3 Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up:

Comply with Federal, Provincial/State and local regulations on reporting releases.

- **Land spill:** Solutions should be contained by diking with inert material, such as sand or earth. Solutions can be recovered or carefully diluted with water and cautiously neutralized with acids such as acetic acid or hydrochloric acid.
- **Water spill:** Neutralize with dilute acid.

## Section 7 : Handling And Storage

### 7.1 Precautions For Safe Handling:

Have emergency equipment (for fires, spills, leaks, etc.) readily available. Ensure all containers are labeled. Wear appropriate personal protection equipment. People working with this chemical should be properly trained regarding its hazards and its safe use.

**Hygiene Advice:** Do NOT eat or smoke around chemical.

### 7.2 Conditions For Safe Storage:

Store in cool dry well-ventilated area. Container contents may develop pressure after prolonged storage. Store away from incompatible materials such as strong acids, nitroaromatic or organohalogen compounds.

## Section 8 : Exposure Controls And Personal Protection

### 8.1 Control Parameters:

Ingredient Name	CAS	OSHA	ACGIH
2-Butoxy Ethanol (EB)	111-76-2	TWA-TLV: 121 mg/mm <sup>3</sup>	N/A
Sodium Hydroxide	1310-73-2	PEL: 2mg/m <sup>3</sup> Ceiling STEL: Not Established	TLV: 2mg/m <sup>3</sup> Ceiling STEL: Not Established
Water	7732-18-5	Not Established	Not Established

### 8.2 Engineering Controls:

Local exhaust ventilation should be applied wherever there is an incidence of point source emissions or dispersion of regulated contaminants in the work area. Ventilation control of the contaminate close to its point of generation is both the most economical and safest method to minimize personnel exposure to airborne contaminants.

### 8.3 Protection Measures:

- **Individual Protection Measures:** Wear protective clothing to prevent repeated or prolonged contact with product. Protective clothing needs to be selected specifically for the workplace, depending on concentrations and quantities of hazardous substances handled. The chemical resistance of the protective equipment should be enquired at the representative supplier.

- **Hygiene Measures:** Facilities storing or using this material should be equipped with an eyewash station and safety shower. Change contaminated clothing. Preventive skin protection is recommended. Wash hands thoroughly after use, before eating, drinking or using the lavatory and at the end of the workday.
- **Eye/face Protection:** Wear tightly fitting protective goggles.
- **Hand Protection:** Wear gloves recommended by glove supplier for protection against materials in section 3. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Gloves should be impermeable to chemicals and oil. Breakthrough time of selected gloves must be greater than the intended use period. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product.

## Section 9 : Physical And Chemical Properties

### 9.1: Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance:	Clear liquid
Odor:	Solvent
OdorThreshold:	Not Available
PH:	12.5 - 14 @ 10% solution
Melting_FreezingPoint:	(freezing)12 degrees C @ 50% solution
InitialBoilingPoint:	140 degrees C (284 degrees F) (50% solution)
FlashPoint:	Not Determined
EvaporationPoint:	Not Determined
Flammability_Solid_Gas:	Not Determined
LowerExplosiveLimit:	Not Determined
UpperExplosiveLimit:	Not Determined
VaporPressure:	.2 kPa (1.5 mm Hg) @ 20 degrees C (68 degrees F) (50% solution)
VaporDensity:	Not Determined
RelativeDensity:	Not Determined
Solubility:	Soluble in all proportions
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water:	Not Determined
AutoIgnitionTemp:	Not Determined
DecompositionTemp:	Not Determined
Viscosity:	< 10

## Section 10 : Stability And Reactivity

### 10.1 Reactivity:

Slowly attacks glass at room temperature.

### 10.2 Chemical Stability:

Stable at room temperature.

### 10.3 Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:

Will not occur. However, it can induce hazardous polymerization of acetaldehyde, acrolein and acrylonitrile.

### 10.4 Conditions to Avoid:

Water. Keep away incompatible materials.

### 10.5 Incompatible Materials:

Sodium hydroxide reacts vigorously, violently or explosively with many organic and inorganic chemicals, such as strong acids, nitroaromatic, nitroparaffin and organohalogen compounds, glycols and organic peroxides. Produces flammable and explosive hydrogen gas if it reacts with sodium tetrahydroborate or certain metals such as aluminum, tin or zinc. Can produce carbon monoxide upon contact with solutions of sugars, such as fructose and maltose.

### 10.6 Hazardous Decomposition Position:

Thermal decomposition: sodium oxide fumes.

## Section 11 : Toxicological Information

No further information is available on this product at this time.

## Section 12 : Ecological Information

No further information is available on this product at this time.

### Section 13 : Disposal Considerations

Review federal, state and local government requirements prior to disposal. Do not dispose of waste with normal garbage or to sewer systems. Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling, including containers, should be managed in an appropriate and approved waste disposal facility. Processing, use or contamination of this product may change the waste management options. RCRA: Test waste material for corrosivity.

### Section 14 : Transport Information

#### Proper DOT Shipping Name & Number

UN3266, Corrosive Liquid, Basic, Inorganic, n.o.s., 8, II (Sodium Hydroxide)

### Section 15 : Regulatory Information

TSCA (Toxic Substance Control Act): All components of this product are listed on the TSCA inventory.

### Section 16 : Other Information

Hazardous Material Information System (HMIS)

HEALTH	FLAMMABILITY	REACTIVITY	PERSONAL PROTECTION
2	0	1	B

Release Notes: Initial Release...

Prepared By: Regulatory Department; GL, DL

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For additional information, contact us.

#### Disclaimer:

Information contained in this SDS refers only to the specific material designated and does not relate to any process or use involving other materials. This information is based on data believed to be reliable, and the Product is intended to be used in a manner that is customary and reasonably foreseeable. Since actual use and handling are beyond our control, no warranty, express or implied, is made and no liability is assumed by Manufacturer or Vendor in connection with the use of this information.