The Hammer

Date Prepared: June 26, 2014 Last Rev. Date: March 25, 2016

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Company Identification:	Wayne Concept 5005 Speedway Drive Fort Wayne, IN 46825 Phone: (260)482-8615 Fax: (260)483-5598
24 Hour EmergencyTelephone Number:	INFOTRAC (800)535-5053
Trade Name:	The Hammer
Product Use:	Floor wax remover

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:

Color:
Physical State:
Odor:

Signal Word:

Amber Liquid Butyl odor

DANGER

GHS Classifications:

ANGER

Acute Toxicity(oral); Category 3

Acute Toxicity(dermal); Category 3

Skin Corrosion/Irritation; Category 1

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation; Category 1



MAJOR HEALTH HAZARDS: Severe skin and eye irritant. Avoid contact with skin or eyes. Harmful if swallowed.

ECOLOGICAL HAZARDS: This material has exhibited moderate toxicity to aquatic organisms.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS: Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Keep container tightly closed. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use with adequate ventilation.

POTENTIAL HEALTHEFFECTS:

Inhalation: Vapors may be irritating to mucous membranes in nose, throat and lungs. High concentrations may cause headache, dizziness and nausea.

Skin contact: Severe skin irritant. May cause redness, swelling, defatting and possible skin damage.

Eye contact: Causes serious eye damage.

Ingestion: Causes burns.

Chronic Effects: Contains chemicals which penetrate the skin readily; prolonged or widespread contact could result in absorption of potentially hazardous amounts.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: An existing dermatitis and respiratory disorders.

See Section 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Component	%	CAS Number
Potassium hydroxide	0 – 5	1310-58-3
Ethylene glycol monobutylether	18–22	111-76-2
Monoethanolamine	13 – 17	141-43-5
Sodium xylene sufonate	1 – 5	1300-72-7
Benzyl alcohol	1 – 6	100-51-6
Tall oil fatty acid	1 – 5	61790-12-3

4. FIRST AIDMEASURES

INHALATION: If adverse effects occur, remove to uncontaminated area. Give artificial respiration if not breathing. If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. If respiration or pulse has stopped, have a trained person administer basic life support (Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation and/or Automatic External Defibrillator) and CALL FOR EMERGENCY SERVICES IMMEDIATELY.

SKIN CONTACT: Immediately flush contaminated areas with water. Remove contaminated clothing, jewelry and shoes. Wash contaminated areas with soap and water. Thoroughly clean and dry contaminated clothing before reuse. Discard contaminated leather goods. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.

EYE CONTACT: Immediately flush eyes with a directed stream of water for at least 15 minutes, forcibly holding eyelids apart to ensure complete irrigation of all eye and lid tissues. Washing eyes within several seconds is essential to achieve maximum effectiveness. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.

INGESTION: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsive person. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Give large amounts of water. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep airway clear. Give more water when vomiting stops. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.

Notes to Physician: The absence of visible signs or symptoms of burns does NOT reliably exclude the presence of actual tissue damage. Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Fire Hazard: Non-combustible, substance itself does not burn but may decompose upon heating to produce corrosive and/or toxic fumes.

Extinguishing Media: Use extinguishing agents appropriate for surrounding fire.

Fire Fighting: Move container from fire area if it can be done without risk. Cool containers with water. Wear NIOSH

approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus operated in pressure demand mode. Avoid contact with skin.

Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: Not sensitive.

Sensitivity to Static Discharge:Not sensitive.Flash point:None to boiling

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Occupational Release: Wear appropriate personal protective equipment recommended in Section 8 of the SDS. Completely contain spilled material with dikes, sandbags, etc. Keep out of water supplies and sewers. Mop up or otherwise absorb and hold for disposal. Flush spill area with water, if appropriate. This material is alkaline and may raise the pH of surface waters with low buffering capacity. Releases should be reported, if required, to appropriate agencies.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Storage Conditions: Store and handle in accordance with all current regulations and standards. Keep container tightly closed and properly labeled. Do not store in aluminum container or use aluminum fittings or transfer lines, as flammable hydrogen gas may be generated. Keep separated from incompatible substances (see Section 10 of SDS).

Handling Procedures: Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. When mixing, slowly add to water to minimize heat generation and spattering.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Regulatory ExposureLimit(s):

Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether: 20 ppm TWA(ACGIH) Tall oil fatty acid: 5 mg/m³ TWA (OSHA PEL) Monoethanolamine: 3 ppm TWA (OSHA) Potassium hydroxide: 2 mg/m³ (ACGIH ceiling) 2 mg/m³ (OSHA Ceiling)

- The Non-Regulatory United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) limits shown in the table are the Vacated 1989 PEL's (vacated by 58 FR 35338, June 30, 1993).

- The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) is a voluntary organization of professional industrial hygiene personnel in government or educational institutions in the United States. The ACGIH develops and publishes recommended occupational exposure limits each year called Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) for hundreds of chemicals, physical agents, and biological exposure indices.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Provide local exhaust ventilation where dust or mist may be generated. Ensure compliance with applicable exposure limits.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

Eye Protection: Wear chemical safety goggles with a faceshield to protect against eye and skin contact when appropriate. Provide an emergency eye wash fountain and quick drench shower in the immediate work area.

Skin and Body Protection: Wear protective clothing to minimize skin contact. When potential for contact with wet material exists, wear Tychem® or similar chemical protective suit. When potential for contact with dry material exists, wear disposable coveralls suitable for dust exposure, such as Tyvek®. Always place pants legs over boots. Thoroughly clean and dry contaminated clothing before reuse. Discard contaminated leather goods.

Hand Protection: Wear appropriate chemical resistant gloves.

Protective Material Types: Butyl rubber, Natural rubber, Nitrile, Polyvinyl chloride (PVC), Tychem®, Tyvek®

Respiratory Protection: A NIOSH approved respirator with N95 dust/mist filter (1/2 facepiece) or N100 dust/mist filter (full facepiece) cartridges may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits, or when symptoms have been observed that are indicative of overexposure. If eye irritation occurs, a full face style mask should be used. A respiratory protection program that meets 29 CFR

1910.134 must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant use of a respirator.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State:	Liquid
Appearance:	Clear
Color:	Amber
Odor:	Butyl odor
Flash point:	None to boiling
Boiling Point/Range:	$214^{\circ}F$
Freezing Point/Range:	Not determined
Vapor Pressure:	Not determined
Vapor Density(air=1):	Not determined
Evaporation Rate:	About the same as water
Specific Gravity(water=1):	0.9927 ± 0.005
Density:	8.259 lbs/gal
Density:	8.259 lbs/gal
Water Solubility:	Complete
pH:	12.7 ±0.5

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity/ Stability: Stable at normal temperatures and pressures.

Incompatibilities/ Materials to Avoid: Oxidizing agents and strong acids.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Burning may produce carbon monoxide.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICITY DATA:

Component	LD50 Oral:	LC50Inhalation:	LD50 Dermal:
Potassium hydroxide	214 mg/kg (Rat)		
Sodium xylene sufonate	>5 g/kg (rat)		>2 g/kg (rabbit)
Ethylene glycol monobutylether	1.2 g/kg (guinea pig)	>633 ppm, 1 h (guinea pig)	400 – 500 mg/kg (rabbit)
Tall oil fatty acid	>10,000 mg/kg (Rat)		>2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)

Monoethanolamine	620 mg/kg (Guinea pig)	1210 ppm (Rat)	1000 mg/kg (Rabbit)
Benzyl alcohol	1610 mg/kg (Rat)	1000 ppm (Rat)	2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)

TOXICITY:

When in solution, this material will affect all tissues with which it comes in contact. The severity of the tissue damage is a function of its concentration, the length of tissue contact time, and local tissue conditions. After exposure there may be a time delay before irritation and other effects occur. This material is a strong irritant and is corrosive to the skin, eyes, and mucous membranes. This material may cause severe burns and permanent damage to any tissue with which it comes into contact.

CARCINOGENICITY: This product is not classified as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC or OSHA.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICITY DATA:

Aquatic Toxicity:

This material is alkaline and may raise the pH of surface waters with low buffering capacity. This material has exhibited moderate toxicity to aquatic organisms.

Toxicity	data	for	compo	nents:
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Toxicity data for component	S.
Potassium hydroxide:	LC50 (Mosquito fish): 80 mg/L, 96hr LC50 (Fathead Minnow): 179 mg/L, 96 hr EC50 (Daphnia magna): 60 mg/L, 48 hr ErC50 (Selenastrum capricornutum): 61 mg/L, 96 hr
<u>Tall oil fatty acid:</u> -	LL50 (Fathead minnow): >1000 mg/L, 96 hr LL50 (Zebra fish): >10,000 mg/L, 96 hr EC50 (Daphnia magna): 1000 mg/L, 48 hr EL50 (Nitzschia closterium): 855 mg/L, 72 hr
<u>Benzvi alcohol:</u>	LC50 (Fathead minnow): 460 mg/L, 96 hr LC50 (Bluegill): 10 ppm, 96 hr LC50 (Silverside minnow): 10-32 ppm, 96 hr EC50 (Daphnia magna): 360 ppm, 48 hr EC50 (Algae): 640 mg/L, 96 hr EC10 (Pseudomonas putida): 658 mg/L, 16 hr EC50 (Photobacterium phosphoreum): 71.42 mg/L, 30 min

FATE ANDTRANSPORT:

BIODEGRADATION: This material will disassociate into ionic form in the aquatic environment. Natural carbon dioxide will slowly neutralize this material.

BIOCONCENTRATION: This material will not bioconcentrate.

ADDITIONAL ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION: This material has exhibited slight toxicity to terrestrial organisms.

ECOLOGICAL HAZARDS: This material has exhibited moderate toxicity to aquatic organisms.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Reuse or reprocess, if possible. Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations. May be subject to disposal regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Hazardous: YShipping Name: RQ POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE, SOLUTIONFreight Class: 55Hazard Class: 8UN/NA ID#: UN1814Packing Group: II

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. REGULATIONS

OSHA REGULATORYSTATUS:

- This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) CERCLA SECTIONS 102a/103 HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES (40 CFR 302.4):
- If a release is reportable under CERCLA section 103, notify the state emergency response commission and local emergency planning committee. In addition, notify the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802 or (202) 426-2675

Component	CERCLA ReportableQuantities:
Potassium hydroxide	1000 lb (final RQ)

SARA EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES (40 CFR 355.30): Not regulated

- SARA SECTIONS 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES (40 CFR 370.10): Acute Health Hazard
- <u>SARA SECTION 313 (40 CFR 372.65):</u> Components listed below. Ethylene glycol monobutylether 20%
- OSHA PROCESS SAFETY (PSM) (29 CFR 1910.119): Not regulated

NATIONAL INVENTORYSTATUS

- U.S. INVENTORY STATUS: Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA): All components are listed or exempt
- _____TSCA 12(b): This product is not subject to export notification
- <u>Canadian Chemical Inventory:</u> Canadian Chemical Inventory:

STATEREGULATIONS

California Proposition 65: This product is not listed, but it may contain impurities/trace elements known to the State of California to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity as listed under Proposition 65 State Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act.

Components		
California Proposition 65 Cancer WARNING:	Not Listed	
California Proposition 65 CRT List - Male reproductive toxin:	Not Listed	
California Proposition 65 CRT List - Female reproductive toxin:	Not Listed	
Massachusetts Right to Know Hazardous Substance List	Potassium hydroxide; Benzyl alcohol	
New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substance List	Potassium hydroxide; Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether; Benzyl alcohol	

New Jersey Special Health Hazards Substance List	Not listed
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substance List	Not Listed
Pennsylvania Right to Know Hazardous Substance List	Potassiumhydroxide;Ethyleneglycol monobutylether;Benzylalcohol
Pennsylvania Right to Know Special Hazardous Substances	Not Listed
Pennsylvania Right to Know Environmental Hazard List	Potassium hydroxide
Rhode Island Right to Know Hazardous Substance List	Potassium hydroxide

CANADIANREGULATIONS

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the SDS contains all the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations

WHMIS - Classifications of Substances:

• E - Corrosive material

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Prepared by: Wayne Concept

HMIS: (SCALE 0-4) (Rated using National Paint & Coatings Association HMIS: Rating Instructions, 2nd Edition)

Health: Personal	2 Protectio	Flammability: on: B	0	Reactivity:	0
NFPA 704 - Hazaro	d Identific	ation Ratings (SCALE 0-4)			
Health:	2	Flammability:	0	Reactivity:	0

IMPORTANT:

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