



# Safety Data Sheet

## Seat Cleaner



1. Exclamation mark

### Signal word

### Warning

### Hazard statement(s)

H315

H319

Causes skin irritation

Causes serious eye irritation

### Precautionary statement(s)

P305+P351+P338

P321

P332+P313

P337+P313

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Specific treatment (see ... on this label).

If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.2 Mixtures

#### Hazardous components

Component	Concentration
Sodium hydroxide (CAS no.: 1310-73-2; EC no.: 215-185-5; Index no.: 011-002-00-6) CLASSIFICATIONS: Skin corrosion/irritation, Cat. 1A. HAZARDS: H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.	1 - 2 % (weight)

## SECTION 4: First-aid measures

### 4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

If inhaled	Do NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth with water. Consult a physician.
In case of skin contact	Rinse with plenty of water.
In case of eye contact	Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and consult a physician.
If swallowed	Immediately drink 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by either giving IPECAC syrup or by placing fingers at the back of throat. Call physician immediately. If conscious give lots of water or milk. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person

## SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

### 5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

Not considered a fire hazard.

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### 5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

No specific fire or explosion hazard.

### 5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See Section 8 for recommended personal protective equipment.

### 6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

LARGE SPILLS: Dike far ahead of spill to prevent further movement. Recover by pumping or by using a suitable absorbent.

SMALL SPILLS: Contain and absorb with absorbent material and place into containers for later disposal. Wash site of spillage thoroughly with water. Dispose in suitable waste container.

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Put on appropriate personal equipment (see Section 8). Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. Keep in original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Keep away from acids. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container. Wash thoroughly after handling.

### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Do not store under freezing conditions or above 49 C (120 F). Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Keep out of reach from children.

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1 Control parameters

#### 1. Sodium hydroxide (CAS: 1310-73-2)

PEL (Inhalation): 2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>; USA (OSHA)

OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, [www.osha.gov](http://www.osha.gov)

PEL (Inhalation): (C) 2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>; USA (Cal/OSHA)

OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, [www.osha.gov](http://www.osha.gov)

REL (Inhalation): (C) 2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>; USA (NIOSH)

OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, [www.osha.gov](http://www.osha.gov)

TLV® (Inhalation): (C) 2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>; USA (ACGIH)

OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, [www.osha.gov](http://www.osha.gov)

### 8.2 Appropriate engineering controls

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

### 8.3 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

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### Eye/face protection

Not mandatory but recommended. Always use caution when handling any chemical.

### Skin protection

Not mandatory but recommended. Always use caution when handling any chemical.

### Respiratory protection

None needed.

### Environmental exposure controls

None known

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance/form (physical state, color, etc.)	Blue Liquid
Odor	mild detergent
Odor threshold	
pH	8-10
Melting point/freezing point	0C / 33F
Initial boiling point and boiling range	>212
Flash point	N/D
Evaporation rate	1 (water = 1)
Flammability (solid, gas)	
Upper/lower flammability limits	N/D
Vapor pressure	N/D
Vapor density	N/D
Relative density	N/A
Solubility(ies)	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	
Auto-ignition temperature	N/D
Decomposition temperature	
Viscosity	N/D
Explosive properties	N/A
Oxidizing properties	

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1 Reactivity

None under normal use conditions.

### 10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Will not occur.

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Sodium hydroxide : Caustic soda reacts with all the mineral acids to form the corresponding salts. It also reacts with weak-acid gases, such as hydrogen sulfide, sulfur dioxide, and carbon dioxide. Caustic soda reacts with amphoteric metals (Al,

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Zn, Sn) and their oxides to form complex anions such as  $\text{AlO}_2^-$ ,  $\text{ZnO}_2^{2-}$ ,  $\text{SnO}_2^{2-}$ , and  $\text{H}_2$  (or  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  with oxides). All organic acids also react with sodium hydroxide to form soluble salts. Another common reaction of caustic soda is dehydrochlorination.

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Sodium hydroxide : Sodium oxides

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

Prolonged or repeated contact can cause moderate irritation, defatting, dermatitis.

#### Serious eye damage/irritation

Can cause severe irritation, redness, tearing, blurred vision.

#### Respiratory or skin sensitization

Breathing of dust or mist can cause mild to severe irritation of nasal or respiratory passage.

#### Germ cell mutagenicity

Sodium hydroxide solid or pellets

LC50 - *Gambusia affinis* (Mosquito fish) - 125 mg/l - 96 h

Citation: Sigma SDS

Sodium hydroxide solid or pellets

LC50 - *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout) - 45.4 mg/l - 96 h

Citation: Sigma SDS

Sodium hydroxide solid or pellets

EC50 - *Daphnia magna* (water flea) - 40.38 mg/l - 48 h

Citation: Sigma SDS

Sodium hydroxide solid or pellets

LC50 - *Poecilia reticulata* (guppy) - 196 mg/l - 96 h

Citation: Ecotox, 63143 Adema, D.M.M., 1985

#### Carcinogenicity

Carcinogenicity: Ingredients not listed by OSHA, NTP, IARC.

#### STOT-single exposure

No data available

#### STOT-repeated exposure

No data available

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### Toxicity

Sodium hydroxide solid or pellets

LC50 - *Gambusia affinis* (Mosquito fish) - 125 mg/l - 96 h

Citation: Sigma SDS

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### SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

#### Disposal of the product

Dispose of accordance in local, and provincial regulations for biodegradable detergents.

### SECTION 14: Transport information

#### DOT (US)

Not dangerous goods

#### IMDG

Not dangerous goods

#### IATA

Not dangerous goods

### SECTION 15: Regulatory information

#### 15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

##### CANADA

WHMIS (Canada): This product has been classified according to the hazard criteria of the HPR and the SDS contains all information required by the HPR.

### SECTION 16: Other information

#### 16.1 Further information/disclaimer

These SDS are written in an effort to provide information to the worker in the workplace and in such a way it can be understood. To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier nor any of its subsidiaries assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.

#### 16.2 Preparation information

Prepared by: C. Gourley