

SDS G2G-UNIV-GB

Issue 1, Version 21, Revised 21 August 2017

Total Pages: 6

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SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY

1.1 Product identifier

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1.2 Relevant identified uses of the mixture and uses advised against

Pre-mixed universal coil cleaner

Uses advised against: Any applications other than those specified above.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufactured by (USA): DiversiTech Corporation6650 Sugarloaf Parkway
Duluth, GA 30097**Manufactured for (UK):** Pump HouseGlaidsdale Drive East
Nottingham
NG8 4LY

United Kingdom

Tel: +44 1159005858**Fax:** +44 1159294468**Email:** www.pumph.co.uk.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency tel: 001 +813 248 0585 24 Hours, 7 Days, Chem-Tel, Inc.

SECTION 2. HAZARDOUS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP)

GHS Classification:

Skin Irritation Category 2

Eye Irritation Category 2A

2.2 Label Elements:

**Signal Word** Warning!

Hazard Statement(s)

H315 Causes skin irritation.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

Precautionary statement(s)

P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P103	Read label before use.
P264	Wash thoroughly after handling.
P280	Wear rubber, nitrile or neoprene protective gloves and clothing, and safety goggles or face shield to protect eyes.
P302 + 352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P332 + 313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention.
P362 + 364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P305 + 351 + 338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337 + 313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention.

2.3 Other Hazards

PBT: This product does not contain substances identified as PBT or vPvB.

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SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances

INGREDIENT	CAS No.	EINECS No.	% or Range	GHS Classification	
Potassium hydroxide	1310-58-3	215-181-3	< 1	H314: Acute Toxicity H314: Skin Corrosion H318: Eye Damage H402: Aquatic Acute	Category 4 Category 1A Category 1 Category 3
Sodium silicate	1344-09-8	215-687-4	< 1	H314: Causes severe eye damage H335: May cause respiratory irrit.	Category 1B Category 3

3.2 Mixtures

No further information

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Skin contact - Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove all contaminated clothes and footwear immediately unless stuck to skin. Get medical attention immediately after administering first aid.

Eye contact - Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for 15 minutes, lifting lower and upper eyelids occasionally. If relevant, remove contact lenses. Get medical attention immediately after administering first aid.

Ingestion - Call the nearest poison centre for medical advice. Do not induce vomiting. If conscious, give half a litre of water to drink immediately. Do not leave victim unattended. To prevent aspiration lay victim on side with head lower than waist. Vomit may occur spontaneously.

Inhalation - Remove casualty from exposure ensuring one's own safety whilst doing so. If not breathing give artificial respiration. If breathing becomes laboured, give oxygen. Get medical attention.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Causes severe burns to skin, eyes, respiratory tract and gastrointestinal tract. Material is extremely destructive to all body tissues. May be fatal if swallowed.

4.3 Indication of any immediate attention and special treatment needed

Immediate attention is required in all cases.

Perform endoscopy in all cases of suspected potassium hydroxide ingestion. In cases of severe oesophageal corrosion, the use of therapeutic doses of steroids should be considered. General supportive measures with continual monitoring of gas exchange, acid-base balance, electrolytes, and fluid intake are also required.

SECTION 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Do not use water. Suitable extinguishing media for the surrounding fire should be used.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Can react with certain metals, such as aluminium, to generate flammable hydrogen gas.

5.3 Advice for fire-fighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Wear protective clothing to prevent contact with skin and eyes.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Ensure adequate ventilation. Keep unnecessary and unprotected people away from area of spill. Refer to section 8 of SDS for personal protection details. Remove contaminated clothing immediately.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Do not flush large volumes of caustic residues to the sewer.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Contain and recover liquid when possible. Residues from spills can be diluted with water, neutralised with dilute acid such as acetic, hydrochloric or sulphuric. Absorb neutralised caustic residue on clay, vermiculite or other inert substance and package in a suitable container for disposal. Do not use aluminium tools to collect absorbed material or aluminium containers to store collected wastes.

6.4 Reference to other sections

Please refer to Section 8 for details on protective wear.

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SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Wash hands after handling. Wash clothing after handling. Do not mix with acids or organic materials.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep container tightly closed. Protect from physical damage. Store in a cool dry ventilated area away from sources of extreme heat moisture and incompatibilities. Store above 4 degrees centigrade to prevent freezing. Do not store with aluminium or magnesium. Do not mix with acids, oxidisers or organic materials. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues.

7.3 Specific end use(s):

Pre-mixed universal coil cleaner

Industrial section specific solution: None.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE

UK - 15 min. STEL: 2 mg/m³

8.2 Exposure controls

Ensure there is sufficient ventilation of the area. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred because it can control the emissions of the contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion of it into the general work area.

Eye/face protection: Use chemical safety goggles and/or a full face shield where splashing is possible. A source of running water or other eyewash provisions should be nearby.

Skin protection:

Hand protection: Protective gloves.

Other: Protective clothing.

Respiratory protection: Not required during normal use.

Thermal hazards: Not relevant

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance:	Clear orange liquid
Odor:	Lavender
Odor Threshold:	No data available
pH @ 25°C:	11-12
Melting Point (Pour Point):	0 °C
Boiling Point:	108 °C
Flash Point:	No data available
Evaporation Rate (Water = 1):	>1
Flammable Limits:	No data available
Vapor pressure:	17.5 mm Hg @ 20°C
Vapor Density:	No data available
Relative density:	Same as water
Solubility:	Miscible in water
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water:	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature:	No data available
Decomposition temperature:	No data available
Viscosity:	No data available
Explosive properties:	No data available
Oxidising properties:	No data available

9.2 Other information

No further details

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

Stable under normal conditions.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions.

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SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY (cont.)

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Potassium hydroxide in contact with acids and organic halogen compounds, especially trichloroethylene, may cause violent reactions. Contact with nitro methane and other similar nitro compounds causes formation of shock-sensitive salts. Contact with metals such as aluminium, magnesium, tin and zinc cause formation of flammable hydrogen gas. Potassium hydroxide, even in fairly dilute solution, reacts readily with various sugars to produce carbon monoxide. Precautions should be taken including monitoring the tank atmosphere for carbon monoxide to ensure safety of personnel before vessel entry.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Heat. Incompatibles.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Acids, organic halogen compounds, nitro compounds, metals, various sugars.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Carbon Monoxide. Shock sensitive salts, Decomposition by reaction with nonferrous metals releases flammable and explosive hydrogen gas.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Potential Health Effects:

11.1.1 Acute Toxicity: No data available.

11.1.2 Irritation: Skin exposure can cause irritation or severe burns and scarring with greater exposures. Causes irritation of eyes, and with greater exposures it can cause burns that may result in permanent impairment of vision, even blindness. Effects from inhalation of mist vary from mild irritation to serious damage of the upper respiratory tract, depending on severity of exposure. Symptoms may include sneezing, sore throat or runny nose, redness, itching or burning. Severe pneumonitis may occur.

11.1.3 Corrosive: Not expected to be corrosive.

11.1.4 Sensitisation: Not expected to be a sensitizer.

11.1.5 Repeated dose toxicity: Not expected to lead to concerns when compared to corrosively.

11.1.6 Carcinogenicity: Not expected to be carcinogenic.

11.1.7 Mutagenicity: Not expected to be mutagenic.

11.1.8 Toxicity for reproduction: Not expected to be toxic for reproduction.

11.1.9 Route of exposure: The main route of exposure is expected to be via dermal contact. Exposure may also occur via inhalation.

11.1.10 Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics: Causes burns to skin, eyes, respiratory tract, and gastrointestinal tract. Material is extremely destructive to all body tissues. May be fatal if swallowed. Harmful if inhaled. Effects from inhalation of mist vary from mild irritation to serious damage of the upper respiratory tract, depending on severity of exposure. Symptoms may include sneezing, sore throat or runny nose, redness, itching or burning. Severe pneumonitis may occur.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

No data available.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

No data available.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

No data available.

12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

This substance is not identified as a PBT substance.

12.6 Other adverse effects

No data available.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Disposal operations - Transfer to a suitable container and arrange for collection by specialised disposal company.

Disposal of packaging - Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be managed in an appropriate and approved waste facility.

Please follow all local, regional, national and international laws.

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SECTION 14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

14.1 UN number

UN 3266.

14.2 UN proper shipping name

Corrosive Liquid, Basic, Inorganic, N.O.S. (contains potassium hydroxide).

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

Class 8.

14.4 Packing group

II

14.5 Environmental hazards

Not Environmentally Hazardous Substance.

14.6 Special precautions for user

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable to packaged goods.

Mode-specific information:

ROAD/RAIL (ADR/RID/CDG)

Transport category 1

Tunnel restriction code E

SEA (IMDG)

Not Marine Pollutant

IMDG Code segregation group 18 – Alkalies

EmS: F-A S-B

AIR (ICAO/IATA)

ERG Code 8L

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

The regulatory information given above only indicates the principal regulations specifically applicable to the product described in the safety data sheet. The user's attention is drawn to the possible existence of additional provisions which complete these regulations. Refer to all applicable national, international and local regulations or provisions.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has not been conducted.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

This safety data sheet is prepared in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP).

Revision Summary: All Sections: New GHS Format

Abbreviations:

UN Model Regulations means the Model Regulations annexed to the most recently revised edition of the Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods published by the United Nations.

IMDG Code means the International Maritime Dangerous Goods code, as amended.

ADR means the European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road, as amended.

RID means the Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail, as amended.

ADN means the European Agreement concerning the International Transport of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways, as amended.

Sources of Key Data:

UK Regulatory References: The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (as amended 2004).

European Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labeling and packaging of substances and mixtures.

Approved Code of Practice: Safety Data Sheets for Substances and Preparations. Classification and Labelling of Substances and Preparations Dangerous for Supply. British Workplace Exposure Limits EH40.

Classification and Labelling Guidance: Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), Annex 2

Precautionary Statement and Pictograms: Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), Annex 3

Guidance on the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets: Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), Annex 4

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SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION (cont.)

IMPORTANT:

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