Safety Data Sheet

Product Name: Every-Day **Date Prepared:** May 6, 2014

1. Product and Company Identification

Product Name
Every-Day

SDS#: 806

Product Use: Detergent

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION
Wayne Concept
5005 Speedway Drive
Fort Wayne, IN 46825
Telephone: (260) 482-8615

Revision August 7, 2015

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

INFOTRAC (800) 535-5053

2. Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview
Color: Clear, purple
GHS Classifications: Acute Toxicity(oral); Category 4
Acute Toxicity(dermal); Category 4
Skin Corrosion/Irritation; Category 2
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation; Category 2

Physical State: Liquid.
Odor: Floral odor
Hazards ofproduct:

WARNING! Eye and skin irritant. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing.
Harmful if swallowed.

Potential Health Effects

Eye Contact: Eye irritant. Liquid and mists from concentrate may damage the eyes causing corneal injury.
Skin Contact: Skin irritant. Prolonged exposure to concentrate may cause redness and irritation.
Skin Absorption: Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.
Inhalation: Vapors may be irritating to nose, throat and lungs.
Ingestion: Irritating to the mouth, throat and gastrointestinal system.
Aspiration hazard: Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing tissue damage or lung injury.
Effects of Repeated Exposure: For the minor component(s): In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Kidney. Urinary tract. Repeated excessive exposures may alter concentrations of metals in the body. In animals, has been shown to cause deposition of calcium salts in various urinary tract tissues.
Cancer Information: Although large dietary doses of NTA have caused urinary tumors in laboratory animals, there is little likelihood that NTA could cause cancer in humans, especially at subtoxic doses.
Birth Defects/Developmental Effects: EDTA and its sodium salts have been reported to cause birth defects in laboratory animals only at exaggerated doses that were toxic to the mother. These effects are likely associated with zinc deficiency due to chelation.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Component	CAS #	Amount W/W
Tetrasodium ethylenediamine tetraacetate	64-02-8	5 – 10%
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	107-98-2	10 – 15%
Monoethanolamine	141-43-5	1 – 5%
Nonylphenol ethoxylate	9016-45-9	0 – 5%
Quaternary Ammonium Chloride	70750-47-9	< 1%

Amounts are presented as percentages by weight.

4. First-aid measures

Description of first aid measures

General advice: First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.
Inhalation: Move person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask, etc). If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Call a physician or transport to a medical facility.
Skin Contact: Wash skin with plenty of water.
Eye Contact: Wash immediately and continuously with flowing water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses after the first 5 minutes and continue washing. Obtain prompt medical consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately available.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Give one cup (8 ounces or 240 ml) of water or milk if available and transport to a medical facility. Do not give anything by mouth unless the person is fully conscious.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), any additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicology Information.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. Chemical eye burns may require extended irrigation. Obtain prompt consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist. If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. Due to irritant properties, swallowing may result in burns/ulceration of mouth, stomach and lower gastrointestinal tract with subsequent stricture. Aspiration of vomit may cause lung injury. Suggest endotracheal/esophageal control if lavage is done. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Suitable extinguishing media

To extinguish combustible residues of this product use water fog, carbon dioxide, dry chemical or foam.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous Combustion Products: Under fire conditions some components of this product may decompose. The smoke may contain unidentified toxic and/or irritating compounds. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Nitrogen oxides. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: This material will not burn until the water has evaporated. Residue can burn.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. To extinguish combustible residues of this product use water fog, carbon dioxide, dry chemical or foam.
Special Protective Equipment for Firefighters: Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). Avoid contact with this material during fire fighting operations. If contact is likely, change to full chemical resistant fire fighting clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus. If this is not available, wear full chemical resistant clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus and fight fire from a remote location. For protective equipment in post-fire or non-fire clean-up situations, refer to the relevant sections.

See Section 9 for related Physical Properties

6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Evacuate area. Keep upwind of spill. Ventilate area of leak or spill. Only trained and properly protected personnel must be involved in clean-up operations. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection. Refer to Section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures.

Environmental precautions: Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Small spills: Contain spilled material if possible. Absorb with materials such as: Non-combustible material. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. Large spills: Dike area to contain spill. Wash the spill site with water. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

7. Handling and Storage

Handling

General Handling: Do not get in eyes. Do not swallow. Avoid breathing vapor. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed. Use with adequate ventilation. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

Storage

Store in accordance with good manufacturing practices. Do not store in: Opened or unlabeled containers. Zinc. Aluminum. Aluminum alloys. Carbon steel. Copper. Copper alloys. Galvanized containers. Nickel. Store in original unopened container. See Section 10 for more specific information. Additional storage and handling information on this product may be obtained by calling your sales or customer service contact.

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Exposure Limits

Component	List	Type	Value
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	ACGIH	TWA	100 ppm
	OSHA	TWA	100 ppm
Monoethanolamine	ACGIH	TWA	3 ppm; STEL 6 ppm

Consult local authorities for recommended exposure limits.

Personal Protection

Eye/Face Protection: Use chemical goggles.

Skin Protection: Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task.

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Neoprene. Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Polyethylene. Natural rubber ("latex"). Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Avoid gloves made of: Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Respiratory Protection: Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use an approved respirator. Selection of air-purifying or positive-pressure supplied-air will depend on the specific operation and the potential airborne concentration of the material. For

emergency conditions, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus. The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Particulate filter.
Ingestion: Avoid ingestion of even very small amounts; do not consume or store food or tobacco in the work area; wash hands and face before smoking or eating.

Engineering Controls
Ventilation: Use engineering controls to maintain airborne level below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use only with adequate ventilation. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance	
Physical State	Liquid.
Color	Clear, purple
Odor	Floral odor
Odor Threshold	No test data available
pH	12.2 ±0.5.
Melting Point	Not applicable to liquids
Freezing Point	Not determined
Boiling Point	212ºF .
Flash Point - Closed Cup	None to boiling.
Evaporation Rate	About the same as water.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable to liquids
Flammable Limits In Air	**Lower**: Not applicable **Upper**: Not applicable
Vapor Pressure	Not determined
Vapor Density (air = 1)	Not determined
Specific Gravity (H2O = 1)	1.0428 ±0.005
'Density	8.676
Solubility in water (by weight)	Complete
Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow)	No data available for this product.
Autoignition Temperature	Not applicable
Decomposition Temperature	No test data available
Kinematic Viscosity	Not determined
Explosive properties	Not explosive
Oxidizing properties	No

10. Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity
No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.
Chemical stability
Stable under recommended storage conditions. See Storage, Section 7.

Possibility of hazardous reactions
Polymerization will not occur.
Conditions to Avoid: Some components of this product can decompose at elevated temperatures.

Incompatible Materials: Avoid contact with metals such as: Aluminum alloys. Copper. Copper alloys. Nickel. Flammable hydrogen may be generated from contact with metals such as: Zinc. Aluminum.

Hazardous decomposition products
Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials.

11. Toxicological Information

Propylene glycol monomethyl ether:

Acute Toxicity

Oral: LD50 5660 mg/kg (Rat)
Inhalation: TCLo 3000 ppm (Mouse)
Dermal: 13 g/kg (Rabbit)

Tetrasodium EDTA:

Acute Toxicity

Ingestion: LD50, rat 3,030 mg/kg
Dermal: LD50, rabbit > 5,000 mg/kg

Monoethanolamine:

Oral: LD50 1,720 mg/kg (Rat)
Dermal: LD50 1,000 mg/kg (Rabbit)
Inhalation: LC50 >1,210 mg/m³ (Mouse)

Eye damage/eye irritation

May cause severe irritation with corneal injury which may result in permanent impairment of vision, even blindness. Chemical burns may occur.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Prolonged contact may cause skin irritation with local redness. May cause more severe response if skin is abraded (scratched or cut). Mist may cause skin irritation. Not classified as corrosive to the skin according to DOT guidelines.

Sensitization

Skin

Relevant data not available.

Respiratory

Relevant data not available.

Repeated Dose Toxicity

For the minor component(s): In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Kidney. Urinary tract. Repeated excessive exposures may alter concentrations of metals in the body. In animals, has been shown to cause deposition of calcium salts in various urinary tract tissues.

Chronic Toxicity and Carcinogenicity

Although large dietary doses of NTA have caused urinary tumors in laboratory animals, there is little likelihood that NTA could cause cancer in humans, especially at subtoxic doses. The trisodium salt of EDTA did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Carcinogenicity Classifications:

Component	List	Classification
No components listed		

Teratogenicity

EDTA and its sodium salts have been reported to cause birth defects in laboratory animals only at exaggerated doses that were toxic to the mother. These effects are likely associated with zinc deficiency due to chelation.

Reproductive Toxicity

No relevant data found.

Genetic Toxicology

Most data indicate that EDTA and its salts are not mutagenic. Minimal effects reported are likely due to trace metal deficiencies resulting from chelating by EDTA.

Component Toxicology - Nitrilotriacetate, trisodium salt (NTA)

Inhalation	No deaths occurred at this concentration. LD50, 4 h, Aerosol, rat, male > 5.0 mg/l

12. Ecological Information

Toxicity
Material is practically non-toxic to fish on an acute basis (LC50 > 100 mg/L).
Tetrasodium EDTA
Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity
LC50, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), 96 h: > 100 mg/l
LC50, Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish), 96 h: 157 - 2,070 mg/l
Nonylphenol ethoxylate
Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities.
Monoethanolamine
72 Hr EC50 *Scenedesmus subspicatus*: 15 mg/L
96 Hr LC50 *Brachydanio rerio*: 3 684 mg/L [static]
96 Hr LC50 *Pimephales promelas*: 227 mg/L [flow-through]
96 Hr LC50 *Oncorhynchus mykiss*: 114-196 mg/L [static]
96 Hr LC50 *Oncorhynchus mykiss*: >200 mg/L [flow-through]
96 Hr LC50 *Lepomis macrochirus*: 300-1 000 mg/L [static]
48 Hr EC50 *Daphnia magna*: 65 mg/L
1-Dodecanamine, N,N-dimethyl-, N-oxide
EC50 *Scenedesmus subspicatus:* 0.0325 mg/L
EC50 *Selenastrum capricornutum:* 0.043 mg/L
EC50 *Daphnia magna:* 7.4 mg/L
EC50 *Oryzias latipes:* 29.9 mg/L
EC50 *Brachydanio rerio:* 33.5 mg/L

Persistence and Degradability
Biodegradation under aerobic laboratory conditions is below detectable limits (BOD20 or BOD28/ThOD < 2.5%).
Biological oxygen demand (BOD):

BOD 5	BOD 10	BOD 20	BOD 28
15 %	15 %	15 %	

Chemical Oxygen Demand: 0.19 - 0.28 mg/mg
Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.31 mg/mg

Bioaccumulative potential
Bioaccumulation: Based on information for a similar material: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Mobility in soil
Mobility in soil: No relevant data found.

13. Disposal Considerations

DO NOT DUMP INTO ANY SEWERS, ON THE GROUND, OR INTO ANY BODY OF WATER. All disposal practices must be in compliance with all Federal, State/Provincial and local laws and regulations. Regulations may vary in different locations. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility solely of the waste generator. AS YOUR SUPPLIER, WE HAVE NO CONTROL OVER THE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OR MANUFACTURING PROCESSES OF PARTIES HANDLING OR USING THIS MATERIAL. THE INFORMATION PRESENTED HERE PERTAINS ONLY TO THE PRODUCT AS SHIPPED IN ITS INTENDED CONDITION AS DESCRIBED IN SDS SECTION: Composition Information. FOR UNUSED & UNCONTAMINATED PRODUCT, the preferred options include sending to a licensed, permitted: Recycler. Reclaimer.

14. Transport Information

DOT/IMDG/IATA Hazard Classification: Non-Hazardous, not regulated
DOT Code: NON30
Hazardous: N
Shipping Name: LIQUID CLEANING COMPOUNDS
Freight Class: 55

15. Regulatory Information

US. Toxic Substances Control Act
All components of this product are on the TSCA Inventory or are exempt from TSCA Inventory requirements under 40 CFR 720.30
CEPA - Domestic Substances List (DSL)
All substances contained in this product are listed on the Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL) or are not required to be listed.
Hazardous Products Act Information: CPR Compliance
This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Canadian Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

Hazardous Products Act Information: WHMIS Classification

D2A	Possible, Probable or Known Human Carcinogen According to Classifications By IARC or ACGIH
D2B	Eye or Skin Irritant
E	Corrosive to Metal or Skin

Hazardous Products Act Information: Hazardous Ingredients
This product contains the following ingredients which are Controlled Products and/or are on the Ingredient Disclosure List (Canadian HPA Section 13 and 14).
All ingredients.
SARA 313 Component(s):
None
State Regulations:
None

16. Other Information

Hazard Rating System

NFPA	Health	Fire	Reactivity	Personal Protection
	2	1	0	B

Wayne Concept urges each customer or recipient of this SDS to study it carefully and consult appropriate expertise, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this SDS and any hazards associated with the product. The information herein is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that his activities comply with all federal, state, provincial or local laws. The information presented here pertains only to the product as shipped. Since conditions for use of the product are not under the control of the manufacturer, it is the buyer's/user's duty to determine the conditions necessary for the safe use of this product. Due to the proliferation of sources for information such as manufacturer-specific SDSs, we are not and cannot be responsible for SDSs obtained from any source other than ourselves. If you have obtained an SDS from another source or if you are not sure that the SDS you have is current, please contact us for the most current version.