



Filtration

RESTORE PLUS - ACID COOLING SYSTEM CLEANER

Cummins Filtration

Catalogue number: **see synonyms**

Version No: **3.10**

Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date: **03/25/2018**

Print Date: **03/25/2018**

S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

Product name	RESTORE PLUS - ACID COOLING SYSTEM CLEANER
Synonyms	CC2637 (55 gallon / 208 L Drum), CC2638 (1 gallon / 3.785 L)
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Radiator cleaner for removing heavy rust and scale, oil contaminants and fuel contaminants
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Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	Cummins Filtration
Address	1200 Fleetguard Rd Cookeville TN United States
Telephone	1-800-223-4583
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.cumminsfiltration.com
Email	fleetmaster.us@cummins.com

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	Chemtrec
Emergency telephone numbers	1-800-424-9300
Other emergency telephone numbers	+1-703-527-3887

SECTION 2 HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation)
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Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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SIGNAL WORD

DANGER

Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.

Hazard(s) not otherwise specified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Continued...

P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
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Precautionary statement(s) Response

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 or doctor/physician.
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
77-92-9	16.2-19.8	<u>citric acid</u>
68603-25-8	3.31-4.05	<u>alcohols C8-10 ethoxylated propoxylated</u>
139-89-9	1.37-1.67	<u>N-(2-hydroxy)ethylenediaminetriacetic acid, trisodium salt</u>
7558-80-7	0.83-1.01	<u>sodium phosphate, monobasic, anhydrous</u>
Not Available	3.33-4.07	Alcohol Alkoxylate
127087-87-0	6.66-8.14	<u>mono-p-nonylphenyl ether, branched, ethoxylated</u>

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

SECTION 4 FIRST-AID MEASURES**Description of first aid measures**

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Seek medical advice.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**Extinguishing media**

Continued...

The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas.

Though the material is non-combustible, evaporation of water from the mixture, caused by the heat of nearby fire, may produce floating layers of combustible substances.

In such an event consider:

- ▶ foam.
- ▶ dry chemical powder.
- ▶ carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.
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Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. ▶ DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. ▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. ▶ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<p>The emulsion is not combustible under normal conditions. However, it will break down under fire conditions and the hydrocarbon component will burn.</p> <p>Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • carbon dioxide (CO₂) • other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. <p>May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.</p>

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. ▶ Wipe up. ▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major Spills	<p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ Stop leak if safe to do so. ▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ▶ Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent). ▶ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. ▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. ▶ After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using. ▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ▶ DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ▶ DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▶ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. ▶ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. ▶ Use good occupational work practice.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained. ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Other information	

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container. ▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	None known

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**Control parameters****OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)****INGREDIENT DATA**

Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
N-(2-hydroxy)ethylenediaminetriacetic acid, trisodium salt	Trisodium N-hydroxyethylethylenediaminetriacetate; (Trisodium N-(2-hydroxyethyl)ethylenediaminetriacetate)	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3
mono-p-nonylphenyl ether, branched, ethoxylated	Nonylphenol, 4-, branched, ethoxylated	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
citric acid	Not Available	Not Available
alcohols C8-10 ethoxylated propoxylated	Not Available	Not Available
N-(2-hydroxy)ethylenediaminetriacetic acid, trisodium salt	Not Available	Not Available
sodium phosphate, monobasic, anhydrous	Not Available	Not Available
Alcohol Alkoxylate	Not Available	Not Available
mono-p-nonylphenyl ether, branched, ethoxylated	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in special circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouses and enclosed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.</p>										
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of Contaminant:</th> <th>Air Speed:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).</td> <td>0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)</td> <td>0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td> <td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion)</td> <td>2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:	solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)	aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)	direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)	grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion)	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)
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<p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Lower end of the range</th> <th>Upper end of the range</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td> <td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.</td> <td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td> <td>3: High production, heavy use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td> <td>4: Small hood-local control only</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range	1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents	2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity	3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use	4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only	
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<p>Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within</p>											

	the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lenses should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.</p> <p>Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - frequency and duration of contact, - chemical resistance of glove material, - glove thickness and - dexterity <p>Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. - When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. - Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use. - Contaminated gloves should be replaced. <p>For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.</p> <p>It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.</p> <p>Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers' technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.</p> <p>Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of. - Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential <p>Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C. apron. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Skin cleansing cream. ▶ Eye wash unit.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Respiratory protection

Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content. The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Not Available		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.11-1.13
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	2.5-3	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	104	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available

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Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Skin Contact	<p>This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.</p> <p>Non-ionic surfactants cause less irritation than other surfactants as they have less ability to denature protein in the skin.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p>
Eye	<p>If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.</p> <p>Non-ionic surfactants can cause numbing of the cornea, which masks discomfort normally caused by other agents and leads to corneal injury. Irritation varies depending on the duration of contact, the nature and concentration of the surfactant.</p>
Chronic	<p>Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems.</p> <p>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.</p> <p>Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause degreasing, followed by drying, cracking and skin inflammation.</p> <p>There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment.</p>

RESTORE PLUS - ACID COOLING SYSTEM CLEANER	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
citric acid	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Oral (rat) LD50: 3000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h-SEVERE Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
alcohols C8-10 ethoxylated propoxylated	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >3000 mg/kg ^[2] Oral (rat) LD50: 2400 mg/kg ^[2]	dermal test Eye (rabbit): Irritation score Skin (rabbit): Irritation score
N-(2-hydroxy)ethylenediaminetriacetic acid, trisodium salt	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
sodium phosphate, monobasic, anhydrous	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Oral (rat) LD50: >500 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (human): 50 mg mild Eye (rabbit): 150 mg mild
mono-p-nonylphenyl ether, branched, ethoxylated	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1310 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): SEVERE Skin (rabbit): Mild

Legend: 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

ALCOHOLS C8-10 ETHOXYLATED PROPOXYLATED	<p>Humans have regular contact with alcohol ethoxylates through a variety of industrial and consumer products such as soaps, detergents and other cleaning products. Exposure to these chemicals can occur through swallowing, inhalation, or contact with the skin or eyes. Studies of acute toxicity show that relatively high volumes would have to occur to produce any toxic response. No death due to poisoning with alcohol ethoxylates has ever been reported. Studies show that alcohol ethoxylates have low toxicity through swallowing and skin contact.</p> <p>Animal studies show these chemicals may produce gastrointestinal irritation, stomach ulcers, hair standing up, diarrhea and lethargy. Slight to severe irritation occurred when undiluted alcohol ethoxylates were applied to the skin and eyes of animals. These chemicals show no indication of genetic toxicity or potential to cause mutations and cancers. Toxicity is thought to be substantially lower than that of nonylphenol ethoxylates.</p> <p>Some of the oxidation products of this group of substances may have sensitizing properties.</p> <p>As they cause less irritation, nonionic surfactants are often preferred to ionic surfactants in topical products. However, their tendency to auto-oxidise also increases their irritation. Due to their irritating effect it is difficult to diagnose allergic contact dermatitis (ACD) by patch testing.</p> <p>Both laboratory and animal testing has shown that there is no evidence for alcohol ethoxylates (AEs) causing genetic damage, mutations or cancer. No adverse reproductive or developmental effects were observed.</p> <p>Data for Triton DF-16:</p>
N-(2-HYDROXY)ETHYLENEDIAMINETRIACETIC ACID, TRISODIUM SALT	<p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.</p> <p>Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.</p> <p>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p> <p>Nitrioltriacetic acid and its water-soluble metal complexes occur in household detergents and drinking water. Their ability to chelate metal ions accounts for the toxicity. They may cause cancer of the kidney, bladder and urinary tract in some experimental animals but no foetal or genetic damage has been recorded. They do not cause skin sensitisation or irritation but may accumulate in the foetal skeleton. In humans, they are poorly absorbed from the intestines and rapidly excreted in the urine.</p> <p>WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.</p>
SODIUM PHOSPHATE, MONOBASIC, ANHYDROUS	<p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production. The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p>
MONO-P-NONYLPHENYL ETHER, BRANCHED, ETHOXYLATED	for linear material: Maternal effects, effects on fertility recorded.
ALCOHOLS C8-10 ETHOXYLATED PROPOXYLATED & MONO-P-NONYLPHENYL ETHER, BRANCHED, ETHOXYLATED	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
ALCOHOLS C8-10 ETHOXYLATED PROPOXYLATED & MONO-P-NONYLPHENYL ETHER, BRANCHED, ETHOXYLATED	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

Acute Toxicity	☐	Carcinogenicity	☐
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	☐
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	☐	STOT - Repeated Exposure	☐
Mutagenicity	☐	Aspiration Hazard	☐

Legend: ✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ – Data available to make classification
 ☐ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

RESTORE PLUS - ACID COOLING SYSTEM CLEANER	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
citric acid	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	NOEC	16	Crustacea	153mg/L	4
alcohols C8-10 ethoxylated propoxylated	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE

Continued...

	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
N-(2-hydroxy)ethylenediaminetriacetic acid, trisodium salt	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	NOEC	840	Fish	>=25.7mg/L	2
sodium phosphate, monobasic, anhydrous	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	186mg/L	4
mono-p-nonylphenyl ether, branched, ethoxylated	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

For Surfactants: Kow cannot be easily determined due to hydrophilic/hydrophobic properties of the molecules in surfactants. BCF value: 1-350.

Aquatic Fate: Surfactants tend to accumulate at the interface of the air with water and are not extracted into one or the other liquid phases.

Terrestrial Fate: Anionic surfactants are not appreciably sorbed by inorganic solids. Cationic surfactants are strongly sorbed by solids, particularly clays. Significant sorption of anionic and non-ionic surfactants has been observed in activated sludge and organic river sediments. Surfactants have been shown to improve water infiltration into soils with moderate to severe hydrophobic or water-repellent properties.

Ecotoxicity: Some surfactants are known to be toxic to animals, ecosystems and humans, and can increase the diffusion of other environmental contaminants. The acute aquatic toxicity generally is considered to be related to the effects of the surfactant properties on the organism and not to direct chemical toxicity. Surfactants should be considered to be toxic to aquatic species under conditions that allow contact of the chemicals with the organisms. Surfactants are expected to transfer slowly from water into the flesh of fish. During this process, readily biodegradable surfactants are expected to be metabolized rapidly during the process of bioaccumulation. Surfactants are not to be considered to show bioaccumulation potential if they are readily biodegradable.

For Alkylphenols and their Ethoxylates, or Propoxylates (APE):

Environmental fate: Alkylphenols are found everywhere in the environmental, when released. Releases are generally as wastes; they are extensively used throughout industry and in the home.

Alkylphenol ethoxylates are widely used surfactants in domestic and industrial products, which are commonly found in wastewater discharges and in sewage treatment plant effluents. These substances can load considerably in various environmental compartments.

Atmospheric Fate: Alkylphenols released to the atmosphere will exist in the vapor phase and are thought to be degraded by reaction with hydroxyl radicals, with a calculated half-life, for nonylphenol, of 0.3 days. However, emissions to the air will be limited.

Terrestrial Fate: These substances will adsorb to organic soil substances. Adsorption decreases as certain chains in the chemical get longer and increases if water is present.

Aquatic Fate: These substances will partition to the sediment if they are released to water. These substances are expected to undergo primary breakdown in oxygenated river water at a relatively fast rate. Nonylphenols are susceptible to breakdown by sunlight in water. Light breakdown of with ethoxylated nonylphenol in water is much slower and is not expected to be an important fate process. The non-biological breakdown of these substances is negligible and biological breakdown of these substances does not readily take place. The half-life in surface water may be around 30 days.

Ecotoxicology: There is concern that APE metabolites, (NP, OP, NPE1-3), can mimic natural hormones and that the levels of the substances present in the environment may be sufficient to disrupt endocrine function in wildlife and humans. Organisms in different levels of the food chain may experience different responses to the natural hormone mimics found in these substances. These substances are not expected to be toxic to Daphnia magna water fleas; however, negative impacts on male fathead minnow reproduction have been noted. These substances may have a profound negative affect on reproduction in adult fishes. Alkylphenols are not readily biodegradable. The full breakdown pathway for APES has not yet been determined.

Biodegradation of APEs produces less biodegradable products: alkylphenol mono- and di-ethoxylates, alkylphenoxy acetic/alkylphenoxypolyethoxy acetic acids, and alkylphenols. These metabolites frequently persist through sewage treatment and in rivers. Alkylphenols will accumulate in low oxygen conditions. Metabolites of APES accumulate in organisms and are more toxic than the original compound. Estrogen mimicking effects have been seen in rainbow trout, mice, and chicken embryos. The insecticide chlordecone, (Kepone), shows similar behavior to alkylphenols, accumulating in liver and fat tissue, and eliciting estrogen mimicking activity. Green algae are the most sensitive species.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
citric acid	LOW	LOW
N-(2-hydroxy)ethylenediaminetriacetic acid, trisodium salt	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
citric acid	LOW (LogKOW = -1.64)
N-(2-hydroxy)ethylenediaminetriacetic acid, trisodium salt	LOW (LogKOW = -4.0864)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
citric acid	LOW (KOC = 10)
N-(2-hydroxy)ethylenediaminetriacetic acid, trisodium salt	LOW (KOC = 20.47)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Reduction ▶ Reuse
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Continued...

RESTORE PLUS - ACID COOLING SYSTEM CLEANER

- ▶ Recycling
 - ▶ Disposal (if all else fails)
- This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.
- ▶ **DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.**
 - ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
 - ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
 - ▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
 - ▶ Recycle wherever possible.
 - ▶ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
 - ▶ Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
 - ▶ Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
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Land transport (DOT): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

CITRIC ACID(77-92-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
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ALCOHOLS C8-10 ETHOXYLATED PROPOXYLATED(68603-25-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US List of Active Substances Exempt from the TSCA Inventory Notifications (Active-Inactive) Rule	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
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N-(2-HYDROXY)ETHYLENEDIAMINETRIACETIC ACID, TRISODIUM SALT(139-89-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
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SODIUM PHOSPHATE, MONOBASIC, ANHYDROUS(7558-80-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
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MONO-P-NONYLPHENYL ETHER, BRANCHED, ETHOXYLATED(127087-87-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory	

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES

Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	No
Gas under pressure	No
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	No
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	No
Reproductive toxicity	No
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	Yes

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	No
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	Yes
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	No
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	No

US. EPA CERCLA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND REPORTABLE QUANTITIES (40 CFR 302.4)

None Reported

State Regulations**US. CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65**

None Reported

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (N-(2-hydroxy)ethylenediaminetriacetic acid, trisodium salt; mono-p-nonylphenyl ether, branched, ethoxylated; citric acid; sodium phosphate, monobasic, anhydrous; alcohols C8-10 ethoxylated propoxylated)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	N (alcohols C8-10 ethoxylated propoxylated)
Japan - ENCS	N (mono-p-nonylphenyl ether, branched, ethoxylated; alcohols C8-10 ethoxylated propoxylated)
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
Legend:	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION**Other information****Ingredients with multiple cas numbers**

Name	CAS No
citric acid	77-92-9, 1192555-95-5, 12262-73-6, 136108-93-5, 245654-34-6, 43136-35-2, 623158-96-3, 856568-15-5, 878903-72-1, 890704-54-8, 896506-46-0, 906507-37-7
N-(2-hydroxy)ethylenediaminetriacetic acid, trisodium salt	139-89-9, 207386-87-6
sodium phosphate, monobasic, anhydrous	7558-80-7, 1333-80-8, 89140-32-9

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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