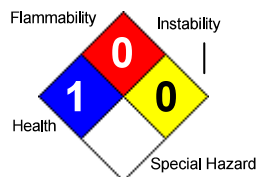


# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## Ultimate Truck Wash

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HEALTH		1
FLAMMABILITY		0
PHYSICAL		0
PPE		B

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### 1. Product and Company Identification

**Product Code:** 00009  
**Product Name:** Ultimate Truck Wash  
**Manufacturer Information**  
**Company Name:** BAW Group, Inc.  
685 Ramsey Ave.  
Hillside, NJ 07205  
**Emergency Contact:** CHEMTREC (800)424-9300  
**Information:** BAW Group, Inc. (800)581-1443  
**Intended Use:** Car Wash/Truck Wash

### 2. Hazards Identification

#### GHS Classification

GHS Classification	Placard	Key word	GHS Hazard
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation, Category 2B	none	Warning	Causes eye irritation
Skin Corrosion/Irritation, Category 3	none	Warning	Causes mild skin irritation

#### GHS Hazard Phrases

Causes eye irritation. Causes mild skin irritation.

#### GHS Precaution Phrases

Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

#### GHS Response Phrases

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention. If skin irritation occurs, get medical advice/attention.

#### GHS Storage and Disposal Phrases

#### Emergency Overview

Warning! Causes respiratory tract irritation. Causes eye and skin irritation. May cause severe digestive tract irritation with possible burns.

**Route(s) of Entry:** Inhalation? Yes Skin? Yes Eyes? Yes Ingestion? Yes

#### Potential Health Effects (Acute and Chronic)

May cause chemical conjunctivitis and corneal damage.

Skin: Causes skin irritation. May cause skin rash (in milder cases), and cold and clammy skin with cyanosis or pale color. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis.

Ingestion: May cause gastrointestinal irritation with nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Causes severe pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and shock. May cause systemic effects.

Inhalation: Causes irritation of the mucous membrane and upper respiratory tract.

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### LD 50 / LC 50

Ingredient CAS# 60-00-4, Ethylenediamine Tetraacetic Acid:

CAS# 60-00-4: Oral, Mouse: LD50 = 30 mg/kg;.

CAS# 1310-73-2: Draize test, rabbit, eye: 400 ug Mild;

Draize test, rabbit, eye: 1% Severe;

Draize test, rabbit, skin: 500 mg/24H Severe;

### OSHA Regulatory Status:

This material is classified as hazardous under OSHA regulations.

## 3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	Concentration
1. Alcohol ethoxylate	68439-46-3	<5.0 %
2. Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C10-16-alkyl derivs., sodium salts	68081-81-2	5.0 - 10 %
3. Cocamide DEA	68603-42-9	<5.0 %
4. Quaternary ammonium compounds, coco alkylbis(2-hydroxyethyl)methyl, chlorides, ethoxylated	61791-10-4	<5.0 %
5. Ethylenediamine Tetraacetic Acid	60-00-4	<5.0 %

## 4. First Aid Measures

### Emergency and First Aid Procedures

Eyes: Flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Get medical aid.

Skin: Wash clothing before reuse.

Ingestion: If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. If victim is fully conscious, give a cupful of water.

Inhalation: If inhaled, remove to fresh air.

### Note to Physician

Treat symptomatically and supportively.

### Signs and Symptoms Of Exposure

## 5. Fire Fighting Measures

**Flash Pt:** NP Method Used: Estimate

**Explosive Limits:** LEL: UEL:

**Autoignition Pt:** NP

### Fire Fighting Instructions

As in any fire, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus in pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent), and full protective gear. Dusts at sufficient concentrations can form explosive mixtures with air. During a fire, irritating and highly toxic gases may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Use water with caution and in flooding amounts. Contact with moisture or water may generate sufficient heat to ignite nearby combustible materials.

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### Flammable Properties and Hazards

#### Suitable Extinguishing Media

Use water spray, dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or appropriate foam. Substance is noncombustible; use agent most appropriate to extinguish surrounding fire.

#### Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

## 6. Accidental Release Measures

#### Steps To Be Taken In Case Material Is Released Or Spilled

Use proper personal protective equipment as indicated in Section 8.

Spills/Leaks: Vacuum or sweep up material and place into a suitable disposal container. Avoid runoff into storm sewers and ditches which lead to waterways. Clean up spills immediately, observing precautions in the Protective Equipment section. Avoid generating dusty conditions. Provide ventilation.

## 7. Handling and Storage

#### Precautions To Be Taken in Handling

Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Use with adequate ventilation. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Keep container tightly closed. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Avoid ingestion and inhalation. Discard contaminated shoes.

#### Precautions To Be Taken in Storing

Store in a tightly closed container. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible substances. Store protected from moisture. Containers must be tightly closed to prevent the conversion of NaOH to sodium carbonate by the CO<sub>2</sub> in air.

## 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TWA	Other Limits
1. Alcohol ethoxylate	68439-46-3			
2. Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C10-16-alkyl derivs., sodium salts	68081-81-2			
3. Cocamide DEA	68603-42-9			
4. Quaternary ammonium compounds, coco alkylbis(2-hydroxyethyl)methyl, chlorides, ethoxylated	61791-10-4			
5. Ethylenediamine Tetraacetic Acid	60-00-4			

#### Respiratory Equipment (Specify Type)

A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements or European Standard EN 149 must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant respirator use.

#### Eye Protection

Wear appropriate protective eyeglasses or chemical safety goggles as described by OSHA's eye and face protection regulations in 29 CFR 1910.133 or European Standard EN166. Wear chemical splash goggles.

#### Protective Gloves

Wear appropriate protective gloves to prevent skin exposure.

#### Other Protective Clothing

Wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent skin exposure.

#### Engineering Controls (Ventilation etc.)

Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower. Use adequate ventilation to keep airborne concentrations low.

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### Work/Hygienic/Maintenance Practices

## 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

**Physical States:** ☐ Gas ☒ Liquid ☐ Solid

**Freezing Point:** NE

**Boiling Point:** > 100 C

**Decomposition Temperature:** NE

**Autoignition Pt:** NP

**Flash Pt:** NP Method Used: Estimate

**Specific Gravity (Water = 1):** 1.01

**Vapor Pressure (vs. Air or mm Hg):**

**Vapor Density (vs. Air = 1):**

**Evaporation Rate:**

**Solubility in Water:** misc.

**Percent Volatile:**

**pH:** 7.5 - 8.5

### Appearance and Odor

Appearance: Dark. Brown. Liquid.

Odor: Nearly odorless.

## 10. Stability and Reactivity

**Stability:** Unstable ☐ Stable ☒

### Conditions To Avoid - Instability

### Incompatibility - Materials To Avoid

acids, gelatin, nitromethane, leather, organic halogens.

### Hazardous Decomposition Or Byproducts

Nitrogen oxides, Carbon monoxide.

**Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:** Will occur ☐ Will not occur ☒

### Conditions To Avoid - Hazardous Reactions

## 11. Toxicological Information

Epidemiology: No information available.

Teratogenicity: Effects on Embryo or Fetus: Fetotoxicity (except death, e.g., stunted fetus). Oral, rat: TDLo =

7632mg/kg Specific Developmental Abnormalities: Cardiovascular, Craniofacial, Musculoskeletal, Respiratory, and

Urogenital. Reproductive Effects: Effects on Fertility: Post-implantation mortality (e.g., dead and/or resorbed

implants per total number of implants). Mutagenicity: Cytogenetic Analysis: intraperitoneal-mouse = {50mmol/L}.

DNA Inhibition: hamster fibroblast 500ug/L, rabbit kidney 250umol/L. EDTA leads to morphological changes of

chromatin & chromosome structure in plant & animal cells. A weak induction of gene mutations has been reported.

Neurotoxicity: No information found.

Teratogenicity: No information available. See actual entry in RTECS for complete information.

### Carcinogenicity/Other Information

CAS# 60-00-4: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65. CAS# 1310-73-2: Not listed by ACGIH,

IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65.

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Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	NTP	IARC	ACGIH	OSHA
1. Alcohol ethoxylate	68439-46-3				
2. Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C10-16-alkyl derivs., sodium salts	68081-81-2				
3. Cocamide DEA	68603-42-9				
4. Quaternary ammonium compounds, coco alkylbis(2-hydroxyethyl)methyl, chlorides, ethoxylated	61791-10-4				
5. Ethylenediamine Tetraacetic Acid	60-00-4				

### Carcinogenicity:

NTP? No

IARC Monographs? No

OSHA Regulated? No

## 12. Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: Fish: Channel catfish: LC50 = 129-159 mg/L; 96Hr; UnspecifiedFish: Rainbow trout: LC50 = 340 mg/L; 24Hr; UnspecifiedFish: Bluegill/Sunfish: LC50 = 129-159 mg/L; 96Hr; UnspecifiedFish: Fathead Minnow: 100% Lethal = 750 ppm; 96 Hr; Static bioassayWater flea Daphnia: LC50 100 ppm; 96 Hr; Static bioassay If released to soil, EDTA is expected to complex with trace metals and alkaline earth metals present in the soil, thereby causing an increase in the total solubility of the metals. Biodegradation of EDTA in aerobic soils is the dominant removal mechanism, although biodegradation in anaerobic soils is negligible. glycine. EDTA is not expected to bioaccumulate in aquatic organisms, adsorb to suspended solids or sediments or volatilize from water surfaces.

Environmental: EDTA and its chelates are expected to leach readily through soil and significant volatilization from soil is not expected. If released to water, EDTA is expected to complex with trace metals and alkaline earth metals. Biodegradation of EDTA is expected to take place relatively slowly under aerobic conditions and to be negligible under anaerobic conditions. Cometabolism has been suggested as the mechanism for EDTA biodegradation. EDTA may react with photochemically generated hydroxyl radicals (half-life 229 days) and it may photodegrade.

Physical: Compounds identified as possible biodegradation products of the ammonium ferric chelate of EDTA are as follows: ethylenediamine triacetic acid (ED3A), iminodiacetic acid (IDA), N,N-ethylenediamine diacetic acid (N,N-EDDA), N,N'-EDDA, ethylenediamine monoacetic acid (EDMA), nitrilotriacetic acid (NTA) and glycine. The following photodegradation products of Fe(III)-EDTA have been identified: carbon monoxide, formaldehyde, ED3A, N,N-EDDA, N,N'-EDDA, IDA, EDMA and glycine.

Other: None. No information available.

## 13. Disposal Considerations

### Waste Disposal Method

Chemical waste generators must determine whether a discarded chemical is classified as a hazardous waste. US EPA guidelines for the classification determination are listed in 40 CFR Parts 261. Additionally, waste generators must consult state and local hazardous waste regulations to ensure complete and accurate classification.

RCRA P-Series: None listed.

RCRA U-Series: None listed.

## 14. Transport Information

### Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling

Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation, Category 2B - Warning! Causes eye irritation

Skin Corrosion/Irritation, Category 3 - Warning! Causes mild skin irritation

### LAND TRANSPORT (US DOT)

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**DOT Proper Shipping Name** Not regulated as a hazardous material.

**LAND TRANSPORT (Canadian TDG)**

**TDG Shipping Name** No information available.

### 15. Regulatory Information

#### US EPA SARA Title III

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	Sec.302 (EHS)	Sec.304 RQ	Sec.313 (TRI)	Sec.110
1. Alcohol ethoxylate	68439-46-3	No	No	No	No
2. Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C10-16-alkyl derivs., sodium salts	68081-81-2	No	No	No	No
3. Cocamide DEA	68603-42-9	No	No	No	No
4. Quaternary ammonium compounds, coco alkylbis(2-hydroxyethyl)methyl, chlorides, ethoxylated	61791-10-4	No	No	No	No
5. Ethylenediamine Tetraacetic Acid	60-00-4	No	Yes 5000 LB	No	No

#### US EPA CAA, CWA, TSCA

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	EPA CAA	EPA CWA NPDES	EPA TSCA	CA PROP 65
1. Alcohol ethoxylate	68439-46-3	HAP, ODC ()	No	Inventory	No
2. Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C10-16-alkyl derivs., sodium salts	68081-81-2	HAP, ODC ()	No	Inventory	No
3. Cocamide DEA	68603-42-9	HAP, ODC ()	No	Inventory	No
4. Quaternary ammonium compounds, coco alkylbis(2-hydroxyethyl)methyl, chlorides, ethoxylated	61791-10-4	HAP, ODC ()	No	Inventory	No
5. Ethylenediamine Tetraacetic Acid	60-00-4	HAP, ODC ()	No	Inventory	No

#### SARA (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986) Lists:

<b>Sec.302:</b>	EPA SARA Title III Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Chemical with TPQ. * indicates 10000 LB TPQ if not volatile.
<b>Sec.304:</b>	EPA SARA Title III Section 304: CERCLA Reportable + Sec.302 with Reportable Quantity. ** indicates statutory RQ.
<b>Sec.313:</b>	EPA SARA Title III Section 313 Toxic Release Inventory. Note: -Cat indicates a member of a chemical category.
<b>Sec.110:</b>	EPA SARA 110 Superfund Site Priority Contaminant List

#### TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) Lists:

<b>Inventory:</b>	Chemical Listed in the TSCA Inventory.
<b>5A(2):</b>	Chemical Subject to Significant New Rules (SNURS)
<b>6A:</b>	Commercial Chemical Control Rules
<b>8A:</b>	Toxic Substances Subject To Information Rules on Production
<b>8A CAIR:</b>	Comprehensive Assessment Information Rules - (CAIR)
<b>8A PAIR:</b>	Preliminary Assessment Information Rules - (PAIR)
<b>8C:</b>	Records of Allegations of Significant Adverse Reactions

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**8D:** Health and Safety Data Reporting Rules  
**8D TERM:** Health and Safety Data Reporting Rule Terminations  
**12(b):** Notice of Export

### Other Important Lists:

**CWA NPDES:** EPA Clean Water Act NPDES Permit Chemical  
**CAA HAP:** EPA Clean Air Act Hazardous Air Pollutant  
**CAA ODC:** EPA Clean Air Act Ozone Depleting Chemical (1=CFC, 2=HCFC)  
**CA PROP 65:** California Proposition 65

### International Regulatory Lists:

### EPA Hazard Categories:

This material meets the EPA 'Hazard Categories' defined for SARA Title III Sections 311/312 as indicated:

☐ Yes ☒ No Acute (immediate) Health Hazard  
☐ Yes ☒ No Chronic (delayed) Health Hazard  
☐ Yes ☒ No Fire Hazard  
☐ Yes ☒ No Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard  
☐ Yes ☒ No Reactive Hazard

## 16. Other Information

No data available.