

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1. Identification

Product form : Mixture
 Product name : ALUMA BRIGHT (SBI)
 Product code : ALU
 Other means of identification : Inorganic Acid Detergent

1.2. Recommended use and restrictions on use

Use of the substance/mixture : Industrial and Institutional Aluminum Brightener

1.3. Supplier

Sky Blue Chemical
 760 W. Exchange Road
 Ogden, Utah 84401 - USA
 T (800) 998-2808
www.skybluechemical.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number : Chemtrec 1-800-424-9300

SECTION 2: Hazard(s) identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS US classification

Acute Tox. 4 (Oral) Harmful if swallowed
 Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation:dust,mist) Harmful if inhaled
 Skin Corr. 1 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

2.2. GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

GHS US labeling

Hazard pictograms (GHS US) :



Signal word (GHS US) : Danger

Hazard statements (GHS US) : Harmful if swallowed or if inhaled
 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

Precautionary statements (GHS US) : Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
 Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling.
 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
 If swallowed: Call a poison center or doctor if you feel unwell.
 If swallowed: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
 If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
 If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
 Immediately call a poison center or doctor.
 Call a poison center or doctor if you feel unwell.
 Specific treatment (see supplemental first aid instruction on this label).
 Rinse mouth.
 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
 Store locked up.
 Dispose of contents/container to hazardous or special waste collection point, in accordance with local, regional, national and/or international regulation.

2.3. Other hazards which do not result in classification

No additional information available

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2.4. Unknown acute toxicity (GHS US)

Not applicable

SECTION 3: Composition/Information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

Not applicable

3.2. Mixtures

Name	Product identifier	%	GHS US classification
Sulfuric acid	(CAS-No.) 7664-93-9	10 – 20	Skin Corr. 1A, H314 Aquatic Acute 3, H402
Ammonium hydrogen difluoride	(CAS-No.) 1341-49-7	≥ 5	Acute Tox. 3 (Oral), H301 Skin Corr. 1B, H314
butyl glycolether	(CAS-No.) 111-76-2	1 – 3	Flam. Liq. 4, H227 Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 Acute Tox. 3 (Dermal), H311 Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation), H332 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2B, H320
Sodium xylenesulfonate	(CAS-No.) 1300-72-7	1 – 3	Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2B, H320 STOT SE 3, H335
UNDECETH-5	(CAS-No.) 34398-01-1	1 – 3	Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2A, H319

Full text of hazard classes and H-statements : see section 16

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures general	: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible). Call a physician immediately.
First-aid measures after inhalation	: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a poison center or doctor/physician. An authorized person should administer oxygen to a victim who is having difficulty breathing, until the victim is able to breathe easily by himself. Calcium Gluconate, 2.5% in normal saline may be given by nebulizer with oxygen. Calcium Gluconate, 2.5% in normal saline may be given by nebulizer with oxygen. Call a poison center/doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
First-aid measures after skin contact	: Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Wash immediately with lots of water (15 minutes)/shower. Immediately call a poison center or doctor/physician. 2.5% calcium gluconate gel may be continuously massaged into the burn area until the pain is relieved. For larger burns or burns treated with calcium gluconate gel (in which pain is present longer than 30 minutes), a physician should inject 5% aqueous calcium gluconate beneath, around and in the burned area. Rinse skin with water/shower. Call a physician immediately.
First-aid measures after eye contact	: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a poison center or doctor/physician. Take victim to an ophthalmologist. Irrigate with 1% calcium gluconate in normal saline for 1 to 2 hours to prevent or lessen corneal damage. Call a physician immediately.
First-aid measures after ingestion	: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a poison center or doctor/physician. Obtain emergency medical attention. Take a copy of label and SDS to physician or emergency rescuer. Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician immediately.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects (acute and delayed)

Potential Adverse human health effects and symptoms	: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Harmful if swallowed.
Symptoms/effects	: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
Symptoms/effects after skin contact	: Burns.
Symptoms/effects after eye contact	: Serious damage to eyes.
Symptoms/effects after ingestion	: Swallowing a small quantity of this material will result in serious health hazard. Burns.

4.3. Immediate medical attention and special treatment, if necessary

Treat symptomatically. For large skin burns, for ingestion and for significant inhalation exposure, severe systematic effect may occur. Monitor and correct for hypocalcemia, cardiac arrhythmias, hypomagnesemia and hyperkalemia. In some cases hemodialysis may be indicated. For inhalation exposure, treat as chemical pneumonia. Monitor for hypocalcemia. 2.5% calcium gluconate in normal saline by nebulizer or by IPPB with 100% oxygen may decrease pulmonary damage. Bronchodilators may also be administered.

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SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1. Suitable (and unsuitable) extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media : Foam. Dry powder. Carbon dioxide. Water spray.
Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use a heavy water stream.

5.2. Specific hazards arising from the chemical

- Hazardous decomposition products in case of fire : Toxic fumes may be released.

5.3. Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

- Firefighting instructions : Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire. Prevent fire-fighting water from entering environment.
Protection during firefighting : Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection. Do not attempt to take action without suitable protective equipment. Self-contained breathing apparatus. Complete protective clothing.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

- Emergency procedures : Evacuate unnecessary personnel. Only qualified personnel equipped with suitable protective equipment may intervene. Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

6.1.2. For emergency responders

- Protective equipment : Do not attempt to take action without suitable protective equipment. Equip cleanup crew with proper protection. For further information refer to section 8: "Exposure controls/personal protection".
Emergency procedures : Ventilate area.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Avoid release to the environment. Prevent entry to sewers and public waters. See Section 12 for additional Ecological information. Notify authorities if product enters sewers or public waters.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

- Methods for cleaning up : Take up liquid spill into absorbent material. Neutralize spill with soda (sodium carbonate) or slaked lime. Wash away neutralized product with plentiful water. Notify authorities if product enters sewers or public waters.
Other information : Dispose of materials or solid residues at an authorized site.

6.4. Reference to other sections

See Heading 8. Exposure controls and personal protection. For further information refer to section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

- Precautions for safe handling : Ensure good ventilation of the work station. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Provide good ventilation in process area to prevent formation of vapor. Do not breathe fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. Avoid contact during pregnancy/while nursing. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Take all necessary technical measures to avoid or minimize the release of the product on the workplace. Limit quantities of product at the minimum necessary for handling and limit the number of exposed workers. Provide local exhaust or general room ventilation. Wear personal protective equipment. Floors, walls and other surfaces in the hazard area must be cleaned regularly. Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
Hygiene measures : Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash hands and other exposed skin thoroughly after handling. Separate working clothes from town clothes. Launder separately. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Always wash hands after handling the product.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

- Technical measures : Comply with applicable regulations.
Storage conditions : Keep only in the original container in a cool, well ventilated place away from : Direct sunlight, Heat sources. Keep container closed when not in use. Store locked up. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
Incompatible products : Strong bases. Strong oxidizing agents. Strong reducing agents. Glass, concrete and other silicone bearing materials: yields silicon tetrafluoride gas. Metals.

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Incompatible materials : Sources of ignition. Direct sunlight.
Information on mixed storage : Store separately from incompatible products/materials.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

ALUMA BRIGHT (SBI)	
No additional information available	
Ammonium hydrogen difluoride (1341-49-7)	
USA - ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits	
ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	2.5 mg/m ³
Sulfuric acid (7664-93-9)	
USA - ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Sulfuric acid
ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	0.2 mg/m ³
Remark (ACGIH)	Pulm func
USA - OSHA - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Sulfuric acid
OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	1 mg/m ³
butyl glycoether (111-76-2)	
USA - ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	2-Butoxyethanol (EGBE)
ACGIH TWA (ppm)	20 ppm
Remark (ACGIH)	Eye & URT irr
USA - OSHA - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	2-Butoxyethanol
OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	240 mg/m ³
OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	50 ppm
UNDECETH-5 (34398-01-1)	
No additional information available	
Sodium xylenesulfonate (1300-72-7)	
No additional information available	

8.2. Appropriate engineering controls

Appropriate engineering controls : Ensure good ventilation of the work station.
Environmental exposure controls : Avoid release to the environment.

8.3. Individual protection measures/Personal protective equipment

Personal protective equipment:

Avoid all unnecessary exposure.

Hand protection:

Wear protective gloves.

Eye protection:

Chemical goggles or face shield. Safety glasses

Skin and body protection:

Wear suitable protective clothing

Respiratory protection:

Wear appropriate mask. Wear respiratory protection.

Personal protective equipment symbol(s):

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Other information:

Do not eat, drink or smoke during use.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	: Liquid
Color	: Colourless to light yellow
Odor	: Acidic
Odor threshold	: No data available
pH	: < 1.5
pH solution	: 1 %
Melting point	: Not applicable
Freezing point	: No data available
Boiling point	: No data available
Flash point	: > 212 °F
Relative evaporation rate (butyl acetate=1)	: No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Non flammable.
Vapor pressure	: No data available
Relative vapor density at 20 °C	: No data available
Relative density	: 1.17
Density	: 9.99 lb/gal
Solubility	: Soluble in water.
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	: No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	: No data available
Decomposition temperature	: No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	: No data available
Viscosity, dynamic	: No data available
Explosion limits	: No data available
Explosive properties	: No data available
Oxidizing properties	: No data available

9.2. Other information

VOC content : 1.3 %

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Thermal decomposition generates : Corrosive vapors. Reacts with (some) metals: release of highly flammable gases/vapours (hydrogen).

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Not established.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Direct sunlight. Extremely high or low temperatures.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Strong bases. Strong oxidizing agents. Strong reducing agents. metals. Glass, concrete and other silicone bearing materials: yields silicon tetrafluoride gas.

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10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

fume. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide. Thermal decomposition generates : Corrosive vapors.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity (oral) : Harmful if swallowed.
Acute toxicity (dermal) : Not classified
Acute toxicity (inhalation) : Harmful if inhaled.

ATE US (oral)	1716.876 mg/kg body weight
ATE US (dust, mist)	2.848 mg/l/4h

Ammonium hydrogen difluoride (1341-49-7)

LD50 oral rat	130 mg/kg (OECD 401: Acute Oral Toxicity, Rat, Male / female, Experimental value, Oral, 14 day(s))
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Sulfuric acid (7664-93-9)

LD50 oral rat	2140 mg/kg body weight (Rat, Experimental value, Oral, 14 day(s))
LC50 Inhalation - Rat	0.38 mg/l (Equivalent or similar to OECD 403, 4 h, Rat, Male / female, Experimental value, Inhalation (aerosol), 21 day(s))

butyl glycoether (111-76-2)

LD50 oral rat	1746 mg/kg body weight (Equivalent or similar to OECD 401, Rat, Male, Experimental value, Oral, 14 day(s))
LD50 dermal rat	> 2000 mg/kg body weight (Rat; Experimental value; OECD 402: Acute Dermal Toxicity)
LD50 dermal rabbit	435 mg/kg body weight (Rabbit; Experimental value; OECD 402: Acute Dermal Toxicity; 435 mg/kg bodyweight; Rabbit; Weight of evidence; Equivalent or similar to OECD 402)
LC50 Inhalation - Rat	> 4.26 mg/l (4 h, Rat, Male / female, Experimental value, Inhalation (vapours), 14 day(s))

UNDECETH-5 (34398-01-1)

LD50 oral rat	> 1400 mg/kg
LD50 dermal rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg

Sodium xylenesulfonate (1300-72-7)

LD50 oral rat	> 7000 mg/kg body weight (OECD 401: Acute Oral Toxicity, Rat, Male / female, Experimental value, Oral, 14 day(s))
LD50 dermal rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg body weight (Equivalent or similar to OECD 402, Rabbit, Experimental value, Dermal, 14 day(s))
LC50 Inhalation - Rat	> 6.41 mg/l (Equivalent or similar to OECD 403, 232 minutes, Rat, Male / female, Experimental value, Inhalation (aerosol), 14 day(s))

Skin corrosion/irritation : Causes severe skin burns.
pH: < 1.5
Serious eye damage/irritation : Assumed to cause serious eye damage
pH: < 1.5
Respiratory or skin sensitization : Not classified
Germ cell mutagenicity : Not classified
Carcinogenicity : Not classified

Sulfuric acid (7664-93-9)

National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	Known Human Carcinogens
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Reproductive toxicity : Not classified

STOT-single exposure : Not classified

Sodium xylenesulfonate (1300-72-7)

STOT-single exposure	May cause respiratory irritation.
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STOT-repeated exposure : Not classified

Aspiration hazard : Not classified

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Viscosity, kinematic	: No data available
Potential Adverse human health effects and symptoms	: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Harmful if swallowed.
Symptoms/effects	: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
Symptoms/effects after skin contact	: Burns.
Symptoms/effects after eye contact	: Serious damage to eyes.
Symptoms/effects after ingestion	: Swallowing a small quantity of this material will result in serious health hazard. Burns.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - general : Before neutralisation, the product may represent a danger to aquatic organisms.

Ammonium hydrogen difluoride (1341-49-7)	
LC50 fish 1	562 mg/l (LC50; 96 h; Brachydanio rerio)
Sulfuric acid (7664-93-9)	
LC50 fish 1	16 – 28 mg/l (96 h, Lepomis macrochirus, Static system, Fresh water, Experimental value, Lethal)
EC50 Daphnia 1	> 100 mg/l (OECD 202: Daphnia sp. Acute Immobilisation Test, 48 h, Daphnia magna, Static system, Fresh water, Experimental value, Nominal concentration)
butyl glycoether (111-76-2)	
LC50 fish 1	1474 mg/l (OECD 203: Fish, Acute Toxicity Test, 96 h, Oncorhynchus mykiss, Static system, Fresh water, Experimental value, Lethal)
EC50 Daphnia 1	1550 mg/l (OECD 202: Daphnia sp. Acute Immobilisation Test, 48 h, Daphnia magna, Static system, Fresh water, Experimental value, Locomotor effect)
ErC50 (algae)	911 mg/l (72 Hr.)
UNDECETH-5 (34398-01-1)	
LC50 fish 1	1 – 10 mg/l (96 hr.)
EC50 Daphnia 1	1 – 10 mg/l (48 hr.)
EC50 other aquatic organisms 1	1 – 10 mg/l (96 hr.)(Algae)
Sodium xylenesulfonate (1300-72-7)	
LC50 fish 1	> 1000 mg/l (EPA OTS 797.1400, 96 h, Oncorhynchus mykiss, Static system, Fresh water, Experimental value)
EC50 Daphnia 1	> 1000 mg/l (EPA OTS 797.1300, 48 h, Daphnia magna, Static system, Fresh water, Experimental value)

12.2. Persistence and degradability

ALUMA BRIGHT (SBI)	
Persistence and degradability	Not established.
Ammonium hydrogen difluoride (1341-49-7)	
Persistence and degradability	Biodegradability: not applicable.
Chemical oxygen demand (COD)	Not applicable (inorganic)
ThOD	Not applicable (inorganic)
Sulfuric acid (7664-93-9)	
Persistence and degradability	Biodegradability: not applicable.
BOD (% of ThOD)	Not applicable
butyl glycoether (111-76-2)	
Persistence and degradability	Readily biodegradable in water. Biodegradable in the soil. Photodegradation in the air.
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)	0.71 g O ₂ /g substance
Chemical oxygen demand (COD)	2.2 g O ₂ /g substance
ThOD	2.305 g O ₂ /g substance
BOD (% of ThOD)	0.31
Sodium xylenesulfonate (1300-72-7)	
Persistence and degradability	Readily biodegradable in water.

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12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

ALUMA BRIGHT (SBI)	
Bioaccumulative potential	Not established.
Ammonium hydrogen difluoride (1341-49-7)	
Bioaccumulative potential	Not bioaccumulative.
Sulfuric acid (7664-93-9)	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	-2.2 (Estimated value)
Bioaccumulative potential	Not bioaccumulative.
butyl glycoether (111-76-2)	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	0.81 (Experimental value; BASF test; 25 °C)
Bioaccumulative potential	Low potential for bioaccumulation (Log Kow < 4).
Sodium xylenesulfonate (1300-72-7)	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	-3.12 (Experimental value, EU Method A.8: Partition Coefficient, 20 °C)
Bioaccumulative potential	Not bioaccumulative.

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ammonium hydrogen difluoride (1341-49-7)	
Ecology - soil	No (test)data on mobility of the substance available.
Sulfuric acid (7664-93-9)	
Ecology - soil	No (test)data on mobility of the substance available.
butyl glycoether (111-76-2)	
Surface tension	0.027 N/m (25 °C)
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Koc)	0.451 – 0.882 (log Koc, SRC PCKOCWIN v2.0, Calculated value)
Ecology - soil	Highly mobile in soil.
Sodium xylenesulfonate (1300-72-7)	
Surface tension	71 mN/m (20 °C, 90 %, EU Method A.5: Surface tension)
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Koc)	1.42 (log Koc, SRC PCKOCWIN v2.0, Calculated value)
Ecology - soil	Highly mobile in soil.

12.5. Other adverse effects

Other information : Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Disposal methods

Waste treatment methods : Dispose of contents/container in accordance with licensed collector's sorting instructions.
Product/Packaging disposal recommendations : Dispose in a safe manner in accordance with local/national regulations. Dispose of contents/container to comply with local/state/federal regulations..
Ecology - waste materials : Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 14: Transport information

Department of Transportation (DOT)

In accordance with DOT

Transport document description : UN3264 Corrosive liquid, acidic, inorganic, n.o.s. (Sulfuric acid, Hydrofluoric acid), 8, II
UN-No.(DOT) : UN3264
Proper Shipping Name (DOT) : Corrosive liquid, acidic, inorganic, n.o.s.
Sulfuric acid, Hydrofluoric acid
Class (DOT) : 8 - Class 8 - Corrosive material 49 CFR 173.136
Packing group (DOT) : II - Medium Danger

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Hazard labels (DOT) : 8 - Corrosive



- DOT Packaging Non Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx) : 202
DOT Packaging Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx) : 242
DOT Symbols : G - Identifies PSN requiring a technical name
DOT Special Provisions (49 CFR 172.102) : B2 - MC 300, MC 301, MC 302, MC 303, MC 305, and MC 306 and DOT 406 cargo tanks are not authorized.
IB2 - Authorized IBCs: Metal (31A, 31B and 31N); Rigid plastics (31H1 and 31H2); Composite (31HZ1). Additional Requirement: Only liquids with a vapor pressure less than or equal to 110 kPa at 50 C (1.1 bar at 122 F), or 130 kPa at 55 C (1.3 bar at 131 F) are authorized.
T11 - 6 178.274(d)(2) Normal..... 178.275(d)(3)
TP2 - a. The maximum degree of filling must not exceed the degree of filling determined by the following: (image) Where: tr is the maximum mean bulk temperature during transport, tf is the temperature in degrees celsius of the liquid during filling, and a is the mean coefficient of cubical expansion of the liquid between the mean temperature of the liquid during filling (tf) and the maximum mean bulk temperature during transportation (tr) both in degrees celsius. b. For liquids transported under ambient conditions may be calculated using the formula: (image) Where: d15 and d50 are the densities (in units of mass per unit volume) of the liquid at 15 C (59 F) and 50 C (122 F), respectively.
TP27 - A portable tank having a minimum test pressure of 4 bar (400 kPa) may be used provided the calculated test pressure is 4 bar or less based on the MAWP of the hazardous material, as defined in 178.275 of this subchapter, where the test pressure is 1.5 times the MAWP.
DOT Packaging Exceptions (49 CFR 173.xxx) : 154
DOT Quantity Limitations Passenger aircraft/rail (49 CFR 173.27) : 1 L
DOT Quantity Limitations Cargo aircraft only (49 CFR 175.75) : 30 L
DOT Vessel Stowage Location : B - (i) The material may be stowed "on deck" or "under deck" on a cargo vessel and on a passenger vessel carrying a number of passengers limited to not more than the larger of 25 passengers, or one passenger per each 3 m of overall vessel length; and (ii) "On deck only" on passenger vessels in which the number of passengers specified in paragraph (k)(2)(i) of this section is exceeded.
DOT Vessel Stowage Other : 40 - Stow "clear of living quarters"
Other information : No supplementary information available.

Transportation of Dangerous Goods

Not applicable

Transport by sea

Not applicable

Air transport

Not applicable

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. US Federal regulations

All components of this product are listed as Active, or excluded from listing, on the United States Environmental Protection Agency Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory, except for:

Oxalic acid, dihydrate	CAS-No. 6153-56-6	0.1 – 1%
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Contains chemical(s) subject to TSCA 12b export notification if product is shipped outside the U.S

Oxalic acid	CAS-No. 144-62-7	< 0.1%
Acetaldehyde	CAS-No. 75-07-0	< 0.1%

Chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 or Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372.

Sulfuric acid	CAS-No. 7664-93-9	10 – 20%
ethylene glycol	CAS-No. 107-21-1	< 0.1%
Ethylene oxide	CAS-No. 75-21-8	< 0.1%
Acetaldehyde	CAS-No. 75-07-0	< 0.1%

Ammonium hydrogen difluoride (1341-49-7)

CERCLA RQ	100 lb
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Ammonium fluoride (12125-01-8)

CERCLA RQ	100 lb
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Sulfuric acid (7664-93-9)

CERCLA RQ	1000 lb
RQ (Reportable quantity, section 304 of EPA's List of Lists)	1000 lb
SARA Section 302 Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ)	1000 lb

Oxalic acid (144-62-7)

EPA TSCA Regulatory Flag	T - T - indicates a substance that is the subject of a final TSCA section 4 test rule.
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butyl glycoether (111-76-2)

SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Fire hazard Immediate (acute) health hazard Delayed (chronic) health hazard
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ethylene glycol (107-21-1)

Listed on EPA Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAPS)	
CERCLA RQ	5000 lb

UNDECETH-5 (34398-01-1)

EPA TSCA Regulatory Flag	N - N - indicates a polymeric substance containing no free-radical initiator in its Inventory name but is considered to cover the designated polymer made with any free-radical initiator regardless of the amount used. P - P - indicates a commenced Premanufacture Notice (PMN) substance. XU - XU - indicates a substance exempt from reporting under the Chemical Data Reporting Rule, (40 CFR 711).
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Immediate (acute) health hazard

Ethylene oxide (75-21-8)

Listed on EPA Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAPS)	
CERCLA RQ	10 lb
RQ (Reportable quantity, section 304 of EPA's List of Lists)	10 lb
SARA Section 302 Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ)	1000 lb

Acetaldehyde (75-07-0)

Listed on EPA Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAPS)	
EPA TSCA Regulatory Flag	T - T - indicates a substance that is the subject of a final TSCA section 4 test rule.
CERCLA RQ	1000 lb

15.2. International regulations

Sulfuric acid (7664-93-9)

Listed as carcinogen on NTP (National Toxicology Program)

Ethylene oxide (75-21-8)

Listed on IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) Listed as carcinogen on NTP (National Toxicology Program)

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Acetaldehyde (75-07-0)

Listed as carcinogen on NTP (National Toxicology Program)

15.3. US State regulations

WARNING: This product can expose you to Ethylene oxide, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

Component	State or local regulations
Ammonium hydrogen difluoride(1341-49-7)	U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
Ammonium fluoride(12125-01-8)	U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
butyl glycoether(111-76-2)	U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
ethylene glycol(107-21-1)	U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
Ethylene oxide(75-21-8)	U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
Acetaldehyde(75-07-0)	U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
Sulfuric acid(7664-93-9)	U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
Oxalic acid(144-62-7)	U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List

SECTION 16: Other information

according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

Revision date : 09/29/2021

Other information : None.

Full text of H-phrases:

Acute Tox. 3 (Dermal)	Acute toxicity (dermal) Category 3
Acute Tox. 3 (Oral)	Acute toxicity (oral) Category 3
Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation)	Acute toxicity (inhalation) Category 4
Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation:dust,mist)	Acute toxicity (inhalation:dust,mist) Category 4
Acute Tox. 4 (Oral)	Acute toxicity (oral) Category 4
Aquatic Acute 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 3
Eye Irrit. 2A	Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 2A
Eye Irrit. 2B	Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 2B
Flam. Liq. 4	Flammable liquids Category 4
Skin Corr. 1	Skin corrosion/irritation Category 1
Skin Corr. 1A	Skin corrosion/irritation Category 1A
Skin Corr. 1B	Skin corrosion/irritation Category 1B
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin corrosion/irritation Category 2
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity — Single exposure, Category 3, Respiratory tract irritation

SDS US (GHS HazCom 2012)

ALUMA BRIGHT (SBI)

Safety Data Sheet

according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

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