
SECTION 1: Identification**1.1 Product identifier**

Product name BUSTER

Product number 6235

1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Wheel cleaner.

1.4 Supplier's detailsName Ardex Labs.
Address 2050 Byberry Rd
Philadelphia, PA 19116
United States of AmericaTelephone 2156980500
email info@ardexlabs.com**1.5 Emergency phone number(s)**800-424-9300
CHEMTREC – TOLL FREE 24 HOUR EMERGENCY TELEPHONE
NUMBER

SECTION 2: Hazard identification**2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture****GHS classification in accordance with: (US) OSHA (29 CFR 1910.1200)**

- Acute toxicity, dermal (chapter 3.1), Cat. 4
- Acute toxicity, inhalation (chapter 3.1), Cat. 4
- Acute toxicity, oral (chapter 3.1), Cat. 4
- Eye damage/irritation (chapter 3.3), Cat. 1
- Skin corrosion/irritation (chapter 3.2), Cat. 1A

2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements**Pictogram****Signal word****Danger****Hazard statement(s)**

H302

Harmful if swallowed



BUSTER

SAFETY DATA SHEET

H312	Harmful in contact with skin
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H318	Causes serious eye damage
H332	Harmful if inhaled

Precautionary statement(s)

P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash hands and exposed skin thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/if you feel unwell,
P301+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
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/doctor.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.
P330	Rinse mouth.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P405	Store locked up.
P501	Dispose of contents/container to local, state, and federal regulations

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Hazardous components

Component	Concentration
SODIUM HYDROXIDE/ WATER 50/50 SOLUTION (CAS no.: 1310-73-2; EC no.: 215-185-5; Index no.: 011-002-00-6) (weight)	< 10 %
CLASSIFICATIONS: Eye damage/irritation (chapter 3.3), Cat. 1; Hazardous to the aquatic environment - acute hazard (chapter 4.1), Cat. 3; Hazardous to the aquatic environment - long-term hazard (chapter 4.1), Cat. 3; Skin corrosion/irritation (chapter 3.2), Cat. 1A. HAZARDS: No data available.	
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER (CAS no.: 111-76-2; EC no.: 203-905-0; Index no.: 603-014-00-0)	< 1 % (weight)
CLASSIFICATIONS: Acute toxicity, oral (chapter 3.1), Cat. 4; Flammable liquids (chapter 2.6), Cat. 4; Acute toxicity, dermal (chapter 3.1), Cat. 4; Skin corrosion/irritation (chapter 3.2), Cat. 2; Eye damage/irritation (chapter 3.3), Cat. 2A; Acute toxicity, inhalation (chapter 3.1), Cat. 4. HAZARDS: No data available.	

Trade secret statement (OSHA 1910.1200(i))

The specific chemical identities of the ingredients in this mixture are considered to be trade secrets and are withheld in accordance with the provisions of 1910.1200 of the code of federal regulations

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

General advice	<p>Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label if possible). In all cases, immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician.</p> <p>Check the vital functions. Unconscious: maintain adequate airway and respiration. Respiratory arrest: artificial respiration or oxygen. Cardiac arrest: perform resuscitation. Victim conscious with laboured breathing: half-seated. Victim in shock: on his back with legs slightly raised. Vomiting: prevent asphyxia/aspiration pneumonia. Prevent cooling by covering the victim (no warming up). Keep watching the victim. Give psychological aid. Keep the victim calm, avoid physical strain. Depending on the victim's condition: doctor/hospital. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible).</p>
If inhaled	Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give Oxygen. Call a physician immediately.
In case of skin contact	In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Call a physician immediately.
In case of eye contact	Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting lower and upper eyelids occasionally. Call a physician immediately.
If swallowed	DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING! Give large quantities of water or milk, if available. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a physician immediately.
Personal protective equipment for first-aid responders	See Section 8 for exposure and PPE recommendations

4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Symptoms/injuries : Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Symptoms/injuries after inhalation : EXPOSURE TO HIGH CONCENTRATIONS: Dry/sore throat. Coughing. Irritation of the respiratory tract. Irritation of the nasal mucous membranes. FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS MAY APPEAR LATER: Possible laryngeal spasm/oedema. Risk of lung oedema. Respiratory difficulties.

Symptoms/injuries after skin contact : Caustic burns/corrosion of the skin. Slow-healing wounds.

Symptoms/injuries after eye contact : Corrosion of the eye tissue. Permanent eye damage. Causes serious eye damage.



Symptoms/injuries after ingestion : Vomiting. Diarrhoea. Burns to the gastric/intestinal mucosa. Possible esophageal perforation. Bleeding of the gastrointestinal tract. Shock. AFTER ABSORPTION OF HIGH QUANTITIES: Disturbances of consciousness.

Chronic symptoms : ON CONTINUOUS/REPEATED EXPOSURE/CONTACT: Dry skin. Skin rash/inflammation. Possible inflammation of the respiratory tract.

4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

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

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire. CAUTION: Adding water to caustic solution generates large amounts of heat.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: No specific treatment

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Fire Hazard: Not considered flammable but may burn at high temperatures.

Explosion Hazard: Hot or molten material can react violently with water. May cause fire and explosions when in contact with incompatible materials.

Reactivity: . Can react with certain metals, such as aluminum, to generate flammable hydrogen gas..

5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire. Under fire conditions, hazardous fumes will be present.

Firefighting Instructions: Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. In case of major fire and large quantities: Evacuate area. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion.

Protection During Firefighting: Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Carbon oxides (CO, CO₂). Can react with certain metals, such as aluminum, to generate flammable hydrogen gas.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

General Measures: Avoid all contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing (vapor, mist, spray). Ventilate area.

For Non-Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Use appropriate personal protection equipment (PPE).

Emergency Procedures: Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

For Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.

Emergency Procedures: Upon arrival at the scene, a first responder is expected to recognize the presence of dangerous goods, protect oneself and the public, secure the area, and call for the assistance of trained personnel as soon as conditions permit.



6.2 Environmental precautions

May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities. Avoid dispersal of spilled concentrate material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air) in reportable quantities. US Regulations (CERCLA) require reporting spills and releases to soil, water and air in excess of reportable quantities. The toll free number for the US Coast Guard National Response Center is (800) 424-8802.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

For Containment: Contain any spills with dikes or absorbents to prevent migration and entry into sewers or streams. Methods for Cleaning Up: Residues from spills can be diluted with water, neutralized with dilute acid such as acetic, hydrochloric or sulfuric. Absorb neutralized caustic residue on clay, vermiculite or other inert substance and package in a suitable container for disposal.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Hygiene Measures: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Technical Measures: Comply with applicable regulations.

Storage Conditions: Store in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep container closed when not in use.

Keep/Store away from direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures and incompatible materials.

Incompatible Materials: None classified.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

CAS: 111-76-2

2-Butoxyethanol

Cal/OSHA: 20 ppm PEL inhalation; NIOSH: 5 ppm REL inhalation; OSHA: 50 ppm PEL inhalation; 240 mg/m³ PEL inhalation

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

OSHA: dermal

CAS: 1310-73-2 (EC: 215-185-5)

SODIUM HYDROXIDE/ WATER 50/50 SOLUTION

ACGIH: 2mg/m³ Ceiling; NIOSH: 2mg/m³ Ceiling; OSHA: 2 mg/3 PEL-TWA

8.2 Appropriate engineering controls

A system of local and / or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures below the Airborne Exposure Limits. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred because it can control the emissions of the contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion of it into the general work area. Please refer to the ACGIH document, Industrial Ventilation, A Manual of Recommended Practices, most recent edition, for details.

If the exposure limit is exceeded and engineering controls are not feasible, a half face piece particulate respirator (NIOSH type N95 or better filters) may be worn for up to ten times the exposure limit or the maximum use concentration specified by the appropriate regulatory agency or respirator supplier, whichever is lowest. A full face

piece particulate respirator (NIOSH type N100 filter) may be worn up to 50 times the exposure limit, or the maximum use concentration specified by the appropriate regulatory agency, or respirator supplier, whichever is lowest. If oil particles (e.g. lubricants, cutting fluids, Glycerine, etc.) are present, use a NIOSH type R or P filter. For emergencies or instances where the exposure levels are not known, use a full face piece positive-pressure, air-supplied respirator. **WARNING:** Air-purifying respirators do not protect workers in Oxygen-deficient atmospheres.

8.3 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Pictograms



Eye/face protection

Use chemical safety goggles and / or a full face shield where splashing is possible. Maintain eye wash fountain and quick-drench facilities in work area.

Skin protection

Wear chemically resistant gloves.

Body protection

Wear suitable protective clothing.

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, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. For most conditions no respiratory protection should be needed; however, if discomfort is experienced, use an approved air-purifying respirator. The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge.

Environmental exposure controls

Do not allow the product to be released into the environment.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance/form (physical state, color, etc.)	Liquid Clear , free-flowing , tan color
Odor	Hydrocarbon-Fruity odor
Odor threshold	No data available.
pH	No data available.
Melting point/freezing point	-9 DEG. C. (20 DEG. F.)
Initial boiling point and boiling range	105-112 C (221-231 F)
Flash point	None
Evaporation rate	No data available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available.
Upper/lower flammability limits	No data available.



Vapor pressure	No data available.
Vapor density	8.5 (@20 DEG. C.)
Relative density	1-1.2 (@20 DEG. C)
Solubility(ies)	Miscible
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available.
Auto-ignition temperature	No data available.
Decomposition temperature	No data available.
Viscosity	No data available.
Explosive properties	No data available.
Oxidizing properties	No data available.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

On heating: release of corrosive gases/vapours. Absorbs the atmospheric CO₂. Violent exothermic reaction with (some) acids. Reacts with (some) metals: release of highly flammable gases/vapours (hydrogen).

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions. Absorbs the atmospheric CO₂. Hygroscopic. Not established.

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 acids. metals.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Sodium oxide. Thermal decomposition generates : Corrosive vapours.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER
LD50 Oral - Guinea pig - 1400 mg/kg
Citation: DOW Chemical rev. date: 04/21/2015

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER
LD50 Oral - Rat - 1300 mg/kg
Citation: DOW Chemical rev. date: 04/21/2015

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER
LD50 Skin - Guinea pig - >2000 mg/kg
Citation: DOW Chemical rev. date: 04/21/2015

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER



LC50 Inhalation - Guinea pig - >3.1 mg/l - 1hr

Result: No deaths occurred at this value

Remarks: vapor

Citation: DOW Chemical rev. date: 04/21/2015

SODIUM HYDROXIDE/ WATER 50/50 SOLUTION

LD50 - 1350 mg/kg (Rabbit; Literature,Rabbit; Literature)

Skin corrosion/irritation

Caustic burns/corrosion of the skin. Slow-healing wounds.

Serious eye damage/irritation

Corrosion of the eye tissue. Permanent eye damage. Causes serious eye damage

Respiratory or skin sensitization

EXPOSURE TO HIGH CONCENTRATIONS: Dry/sore throat. Coughing. Irritation of the respiratory tract. Irritation of the nasal mucous membranes. FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS MAY APPEAR LATER: Possible laryngeal spasm/oedema. Risk of lung oedema. Respiratory difficulties.

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

Result: Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in humans.

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

Citation: DOW Chemical rev. date: 04/21/2015

Germ cell mutagenicity

No data available.

Carcinogenicity

No data available.

Reproductive toxicity

No data available.

Summary of evaluation of the CMR properties

No data available.

STOT-single exposure

No data available.

STOT-repeated exposure

No data available.

Aspiration hazard

No data available.

Additional information

Ingestion may cause: Vomiting. Diarrhoea. Burns to the gastric/intestinal mucosa. Possible esophageal perforation. Bleeding of the gastrointestinal tract. Shock. AFTER ABSORPTION OF HIGH QUANTITIES:

Disturbances of consciousness.

SECTION 12: Ecological information**Toxicity**

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

LC50 - Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) - 1474 mg/l - 96hr

Result: Acute Toxicity

Remarks: OECD Test guideline 203

Citation: DOW Chemical rev. date: 04/21/2015

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

EC50 - Daphnia magna (water flea) - 1550 mg/l - 48hr

Result: Acute Toxicity

Remarks: OECD Test guideline 203

Citation: DOW Chemical rev. date: 04/21/2015

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

EbC50 - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae) - 911 mg/l - 72hr

Result: Acute Toxicity: Biomass

Citation: DOW Chemical rev. date: 04/21/2015

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

IC50 - Bacteria - >1000 mg/l

Result: Acute Toxicity: Growth inhibition

Citation: DOW Chemical rev. date: 04/21/2015

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

NOEC - Danio rerio (zebra fish) - >100 mg/l - 21days

Result: Chronic Toxicity

Citation: DOW Chemical rev. date: 04/21/2015

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

NOEC - Daphnia magna (water flea) - >100 mg/l - 21days

Result: Chronic Toxicity

Citation: DOW Chemical rev. date: 04/21/2015

SODIUM HYDROXIDE/ WATER 50/50 SOLUTION

EC50 - Daphnia magna (water flea) - 34.59-47.13 mg/l - 48h

SODIUM HYDROXIDE/ WATER 50/50 SOLUTION

LC50 - Western mosquitofish (Gambusia affinis) - 125mg/l - 96h

SODIUM HYDROXIDE/ WATER 50/50 SOLUTION

Result: LC50 fishes 1 45.4 mg/l 96 h; Salmo gairdneri (Oncorhynchus mykiss)

LC50 other aquatic organisms 1 100 mg/l (48 h; Daphnia magna; PURE SUBSTANCE)

LC50 fish 2 189 mg/l (48 h; Leuciscus idus)

TLM fish 1 125 ppm (96 h; Gambusia affinis; PURE SUBSTANCE)

TLM fish 2 99 mg/l (48 h; Lepomis macrochirus; PURE SUBSTANCE)



Threshold limit other aquatic organisms 1 100 mg/l (48 h; Daphnia magna; PURE SUBSTANCE)

SODIUM HYDROXIDE/ WATER 50/50 SOLUTION

Result: LC50 fishes 1 45.4 mg/l (96 h; Salmo gairdneri (Oncorhynchus mykiss); SOLUTION \geq 50%)

EC50 Daphnia 1 40.4 mg/l (48 h; Ceriodaphnia sp.; NOMINAL CONCENTRATION)

LC50 fish 2 189 mg/l (48 h; Leuciscus idus)

TLM fish 1 99 mg/l (48 h; Lepomis macrochirus)

TLM fish 2 125 ppm (96 h; Gambusia affinis)

Bioaccumulative potential

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

OECD

Result: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability. Material is ultimately biodegradable (reaches > 70% mineralization in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 90.4 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2.30 mg/mg

Citation: DOW Chemical rev. date: 04/21/2015

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

OECD

Result: Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 0.81 Measured

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 3.2

Citation: DOW Chemical rev. date: 04/21/2015

SODIUM HYDROXIDE/ WATER 50/50 SOLUTION

Result: Log Pow -3.88 (Estimated value)

Mobility in soil

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

Result: Potential for mobility in soil is high (Koc between 50 and 150).

Partition coefficient(Koc): 67 Estimated.

Citation: DOW Chemical rev. date: 04/21/2015

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Disposal of the product

Dispose of product in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.

Disposal of contaminated packaging

Dispose of in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.

Waste treatment

Dispose of only in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.



Sewage disposal

Do not dispose of in sewers.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN Number	1760
14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name	Compounds, cleaning liquid, (Containing Sodium Hydroxide)
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	8
14.4 Packing group	II

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

Massachusetts Right To Know Components

Chemical name: Sodium hydroxide

CAS number: 1310-73-2

New Jersey Right To Know Components

Common name: SODIUM HYDROXIDE

CAS number: 1310-73-2

Common name: 2-BUTOXY ETHANOL

CAS number: 111-76-2

Pennsylvania Right To Know Components

Chemical name: Sodium hydroxide

CAS number: 1310-73-2

Chemical name: Ethanol, 2-butoxy-

CAS number: 111-76-2

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory

Chemical name: Sodium hydroxide

CAS number: 1310-73-2 (not regulated)

Chemical name: Ethanol, 2-butoxy-

CAS number: 111-76-2.....Compliant

OSHA Hazardous Chemical

Chemical name: Sodium hydroxide

CAS number: 1310-73-2

Super Fund (1986 SARA)

Chemical name: Sodium hydroxide

CAS number: 1310-73-2

Immediate Hazard

Rhode Island Right to Know

Chemical name: Sodium hydroxide

CAS number: 1310-73-2

SARA 311/312 Hazards

Chemical name: Ethanol, 2-butoxy-



CAS number: 111-76-2....Acute Health Hazard, Fire Hazard, Chronic Health Hazard

SARA 313 Components

Chemical name: Ethanol, 2-butoxy-

CAS number: 111-76-2

SECTION 16: Other information

Revision Date:

7/12/2018

Other Information:

This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200.

Party Responsible for the Preparation of This Document

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This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.

North America GHS US 2012