

# ALUMA BRIGHT

## Safety Data Sheet

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

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### SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

#### 1.1. Product identifier

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

#### 1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

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

#### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Sky Blue Industries, Inc.  
760 W. Exchange Road  
Ogden, Utah 84401 - USA  
T (800) 998-2808

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number : Chemtrec 1-800-424-9300

### SECTION 2: Hazards identification

#### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

##### GHS-US classification

Acute Tox. 4 (Oral) H302  
Skin Corr. 1A H314

#### 2.2. Label elements

##### GHS-US labelling

Hazard pictograms (GHS-US) :



GHS05

GHS07

Signal word (GHS-US) :

**Danger**

Hazard statements (GHS-US) :

Harmful if swallowed  
Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

Precautionary statements (GHS-US)

Prevention

: Do not breathe fume, gas, mist, spray, vapours.  
Wash hands, face, exposed skin thoroughly after handling.  
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.  
Wear eye protection, face protection, face shield, protective clothing, protective gloves.

Response

: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.  
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.  
IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position 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/physician.  
Specific treatment (see Section 4.3 on this label).  
Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Storage

: Store locked up.

Disposal

: Dispose of contents/container to comply with local/state/federal regulations.

#### 2.3. Other hazards

No additional information available

# ALUMA BRIGHT

## Safety Data Sheet

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

### 2.4. Unknown acute toxicity (GHS-US)

No data available

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1. Substance

Not applicable

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

### 3.2. Mixture

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 - 10	Acute Tox. 3 (Oral), H301 Skin Corr. 1B, H314
2-butoxyethanol	(CAS No) 111-76-2	1 - 3	Flam. Liq. 4, H227 Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 Acute Tox. 3 (Dermal), H311 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2B, H320
Polyethylene glycol undecyl ether	(CAS No) 34398-01-1	1 - 3	Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2A, H319
Sodium xylenesulfonate	(CAS No) 1300-72-7	1 - 3	Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2B, H320 STOT SE 3, H335
Sodium acid pyrophosphate	(CAS No) 7758-16-9	1 - 3	Eye Irrit. 2A, H319

## 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).
First-aid measures after inhalation	: Remove 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.
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.
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.
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.

### 4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms/injuries	: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
Symptoms/injuries after ingestion	: Swallowing a small quantity of this material will result in serious health hazard.

### 4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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.

## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### 5.1. Extinguishing media

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

# ALUMA BRIGHT

## Safety Data Sheet

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

### 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

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

### 5.3. Advice for firefighters

Firefighting instructions : Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire. Avoid (reject) fire-fighting water to enter environment.

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

## 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.

#### 6.1.2. For emergency responders

Protective equipment : Equip cleanup crew with proper 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.

### 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up : Neutralize spill with soda (sodium carbonate) or slaked lime. Wash away neutralized product with plentiful water.

### 6.4. Reference to other sections

See Heading 8. Exposure controls and personal protection.

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Precautions for safe handling : 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 vapour. Do not breathe fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. Avoid contact during pregnancy/while nursing.

Hygiene measures : Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash hands and other exposed skin thoroughly after handling.

### 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.

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

Incompatible materials : Sources of ignition. Direct sunlight.

Prohibitions on mixed storage : Store separately from incompatible products/materials.

### 7.3. Specific end use(s)

No additional information available

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1. Control parameters

2-butoxyethanol (111-76-2)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	20 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	20 ppm
USA ACGIH	Remark (ACGIH)	Eye & URT irr
Ammonium hydrogen difluoride (1341-49-7)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	2.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Sulfuric acid (7664-93-9)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
USA ACGIH	Remark (ACGIH)	Pulm func

# ALUMA BRIGHT

## Safety Data Sheet

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

### 8.2. Exposure controls

Personal protective equipment	: Avoid all unnecessary exposure.
Hand protection	: Wear protective gloves.
Eye protection	: Chemical goggles or face shield.
Skin and body protection	: Wear suitable protective clothing.
Respiratory protection	: Wear appropriate mask.
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
Appearance	: Clear, colourless to pale yellow liquid
Colour	: Colourless to light yellow
Odour	: Sharp, Acidic
Odour threshold	: No data available
pH	: < 1.5
pH solution	: 1 %
Relative evaporation rate (butylacetate=1)	: No data available
Melting point	: No data available
Freezing point	: No data available
Boiling point	: No data available
Flash point	: No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	: No data available
Decomposition temperature	: No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: No data available
Vapour pressure	: No data available
Relative vapour density at 20 °C	: No data available
Relative density	: 1.15
Density	: 9.58 lbs/gal
Solubility	: Soluble in water
Log Pow	: No data available
Log Kow	: No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	: No data available
Viscosity, dynamic	: No data available
Explosive properties	: No data available
Oxidising properties	: No data available
Explosive limits	: No data available

### 9.2. Other information

VOC content	: 2.6 %
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## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1. Reactivity

Thermal decomposition generates: Corrosive vapours. 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.

# ALUMA BRIGHT

## Safety Data Sheet

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

### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Fume. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide. Thermal decomposition generates: Corrosive vapours.

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity : Harmful if swallowed.

Polyethylene glycol undecyl ether (34398-01-1)	
LD50 oral rat	> 1400 mg/kg
LD50 dermal rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg

Sodium acid pyrophosphate (7758-16-9)	
LD50 oral rat	3600 mg/kg
LD50 dermal rabbit	> 7940 mg/kg (Rabbit)
LC50 inhalation rat (ppm)	> 0.58 ppm/4h

2-butoxyethanol (111-76-2)	
LD50 oral rat	530 mg/kg (1746 mg/kg bodyweight; Rat; Rat; Experimental value)
LD50 dermal rat	> 2000 mg/kg bodyweight (Rat; Experimental value,Rat; Experimental value)
LD50 dermal rabbit	435 mg/kg bodyweight (435 mg/kg bodyweight; Rabbit; Rabbit; Experimental value,435 mg/kg bodyweight; Rabbit; Rabbit; Experimental value)
LC50 inhalation rat (mg/l)	2.17 mg/l/4h (2.35 mg/l/4h; Rat; Rat; Experimental value; Experimental value,2.35 mg/l/4h; Rat; Rat; Experimental value; Experimental value)
LC50 inhalation rat (ppm)	450-486,Rat
ATE (oral)	500.000 mg/kg bodyweight
ATE (dermal)	1100.000 mg/kg bodyweight
ATE (gases)	4500.000 ppmv/4h
ATE (vapours)	11.000 mg/l/4h
ATE (dust,mist)	1.500 mg/l/4h

Ammonium hydrogen difluoride (1341-49-7)	
LD50 oral rat	130 mg/kg (Rat; Literature,Rat; Literature)
ATE (oral)	130.000 mg/kg bodyweight

Sulfuric acid (7664-93-9)	
LD50 oral rat	2140 mg/kg bodyweight (Rat; Experimental value,Rat; Experimental value)
ATE (oral)	2140.000 mg/kg bodyweight

Skin corrosion/irritation : Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

pH: < 1.5

Serious eye damage/irritation : Not classified

pH: < 1.5

Respiratory or skin sensitisation : Not classified

Germ cell mutagenicity : Not classified

Carcinogenicity : Not classified

Reproductive toxicity : Not classified

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) : Not classified

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) : Not classified

Aspiration hazard : Not classified

Potential Adverse human health effects and symptoms : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Harmful if swallowed.

Symptoms/injuries after ingestion : Swallowing a small quantity of this material will result in serious health hazard.

# ALUMA BRIGHT

## Safety Data Sheet

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

### SECTION 12: Ecological information

#### 12.1. Toxicity

<b>Polyethylene glycol undecyl ether (34398-01-1)</b>	
LC50 fishes 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)

<b>Sodium acid pyrophosphate (7758-16-9)</b>	
LC50 fishes 1	> 1500 mg/l (48 h; Leuciscus idus)
EC50 other aquatic organisms 1	> 1000 mg/l (Activated sludge)

<b>2-butoxyethanol (111-76-2)</b>	
LC50 fishes 1	116 ppm (96 h; Cyprinodon variegatus; Nominal concentration)
EC50 Daphnia 1	1700 mg/l (48 h; Daphnia sp.; Nominal concentration)
LC50 fish 2	1341 ppm (96 h; Lepomis macrochirus)
EC50 Daphnia 2	1720 mg/l (24 h; Daphnia magna)
ErC50 (algae)	911 mg/l (72 Hr.)
TLM fish 1	100 - 1000,96 h; Pisces
TLM other aquatic organisms 1	100 - 1000,96 h
Threshold limit algae 1	900 mg/l (168 h; Scenedesmus quadricauda)
Threshold limit algae 2	35 mg/l (192 h; Microcystis aeruginosa)

<b>Ammonium hydrogen difluoride (1341-49-7)</b>	
LC50 fishes 1	< 562 mg/l (96 h; Brachydanio rerio)
LC50 other aquatic organisms 1	10-100,96 h
LC50 fish 2	> 237 mg/l (96 h; Brachydanio rerio)
Threshold limit other aquatic organisms 1	10-100,96 h

<b>Sulfuric acid (7664-93-9)</b>	
LC50 fishes 1	42 mg/l (96 h; Gambusia affinis)
EC50 Daphnia 1	29 mg/l (24 h; Daphnia magna)
LC50 fish 2	49 mg/l (48 h; Lepomis macrochirus)
TLM fish 1	42 mg/l (96 h; Gambusia affinis)
Threshold limit other aquatic organisms 1	6900 mg/l (24 h; Pseudomonas fluorescens)

#### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

<b>ALUMA BRIGHT</b>	
Persistence and degradability	Not established.

<b>Sodium xylenesulfonate (1300-72-7)</b>	
Persistence and degradability	Biodegradability in water: no data available.

<b>Sodium acid pyrophosphate (7758-16-9)</b>	
Persistence and degradability	Biodegradability in water: no data available.
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)	Not applicable
Chemical oxygen demand (COD)	Not applicable
ThOD	Not applicable
BOD (% of ThOD)	Not applicable

<b>2-butoxyethanol (111-76-2)</b>	
Persistence and degradability	Readily biodegradable in water. Biodegradable in the soil. Photodegradation in the air.
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)	0.71 g O <sub>2</sub> /g substance
Chemical oxygen demand (COD)	2.20 g O <sub>2</sub> /g substance
ThOD	2.305 g O <sub>2</sub> /g substance
BOD (% of ThOD)	0.31 % ThOD

<b>Ammonium hydrogen difluoride (1341-49-7)</b>	
Persistence and degradability	Biodegradability: not applicable.
ThOD	Not applicable
BOD (% of ThOD)	Not applicable

# ALUMA BRIGHT

## Safety Data Sheet

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

<b>Sulfuric acid (7664-93-9)</b>	
Persistence and degradability	Biodegradability: not applicable.
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)	Not applicable
Chemical oxygen demand (COD)	Not applicable
ThOD	Not applicable
BOD (% of ThOD)	Not applicable

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

<b>ALUMA BRIGHT</b>	
Bioaccumulative potential	Not established.

<b>Sodium xylenesulfonate (1300-72-7)</b>	
Bioaccumulative potential	No bioaccumulation data available.

<b>Sodium acid pyrophosphate (7758-16-9)</b>	
Log Pow	-2
Bioaccumulative potential	Bioaccumulation: not applicable.

<b>2-butoxyethanol (111-76-2)</b>	
Log Pow	0.81 (Experimental value; 25 °C, Experimental value; 25 °C)
Bioaccumulative potential	Low potential for bioaccumulation (Log Kow < 4).

<b>Ammonium hydrogen difluoride (1341-49-7)</b>	
Bioaccumulative potential	Bioaccumulation: not applicable.

<b>Sulfuric acid (7664-93-9)</b>	
Log Pow	-2.20 (Estimated value)
Bioaccumulative potential	Bioaccumulation: not applicable.

### 12.4. Mobility in soil

<b>2-butoxyethanol (111-76-2)</b>	
Surface tension	0.027 N/m (25 °C)

### 12.5. Other adverse effects

Other information : Avoid release to the environment.

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

Waste 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

In accordance with DOT

Transport document description : UN3264 Corrosive liquid, acidic, inorganic, n.o.s. (Sulfuric Acid, Hydrofluoric Acid), 8, II

UN-No.(DOT) : 3264

DOT NA no. : UN3264

DOT Proper Shipping Name : Corrosive liquid, acidic, inorganic, n.o.s.  
Sulfuric Acid, Hydrofluoric Acid

Department of Transportation (DOT) Hazard Classes : 8 - Class 8 - Corrosive material 49 CFR 173.136

Hazard labels (DOT) : 8 - Corrosive



DOT Symbols : G - Identifies PSN requiring a technical name

Packing group (DOT) : II - Medium Danger

# ALUMA BRIGHT

## Safety Data Sheet

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

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 Packaging Non Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx)	: 202
DOT Packaging Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx)	: 242
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"

### Additional information

Other information : No supplementary information available.

### ADR

Transport document description :

### Transport by sea

No additional information available

### Air transport

No additional information available

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

### 15.1. US Federal regulations

<b>Polyethylene glycol undecyl ether (34398-01-1)</b>	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Immediate (acute) health hazard
<b>Sodium xylenesulfonate (1300-72-7)</b>	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
<b>Sodium acid pyrophosphate (7758-16-9)</b>	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
<b>2-butoxyethanol (111-76-2)</b>	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Fire hazard Immediate (acute) health hazard Delayed (chronic) health hazard
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	100 %



# ALUMA BRIGHT

## Safety Data Sheet

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

### Ammonium hydrogen difluoride (1341-49-7)

Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

RQ (Reportable quantity, section 304 of EPA's List of Lists) :	100 lb
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### Sulfuric acid (7664-93-9)

Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory  
Listed on SARA Section 313 (Specific toxic chemical listings)

RQ (Reportable quantity, section 304 of EPA's List of Lists) :	1000 lb
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## 15.2. International regulations

### CANADA

No additional information available

### EU-Regulations

No additional information available

### Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]

### Classification according to Directive 67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC

Not classified

### 15.2.2. National regulations

No additional information available

## 15.3. US State regulations

### 2-butoxyethanol (111-76-2)

U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List  
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

### Ammonium hydrogen difluoride (1341-49-7)

U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List  
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List  
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

### Sulfuric acid (7664-93-9)

U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List  
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List  
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

## SECTION 16: Other information

Other information : None.

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16:

Acute Tox. 3 (Dermal)	Acute toxicity (dermal), Category 3
Acute Tox. 3 (Oral)	Acute toxicity (oral), Category 3
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. 1A	Skin corrosion/irritation, Category 1A
Skin Corr. 1B	Skin corrosion/irritation, Category 1B
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin corrosion/irritation, Category 2

# ALUMA BRIGHT

## Safety Data Sheet

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

STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity — Single exposure, Category 3, Respiratory tract irritation
H227	Combustible liquid
H301	Toxic if swallowed
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H311	Toxic in contact with skin
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H315	Causes skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H320	Causes eye irritation
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H402	Harmful to aquatic life

SDS US (GHS HazCom 2012) - Custom

*The information provided on this document is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guide for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered as a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other material or in any process, unless specified in the text.*