



Product Identifier: Rejuve
Revision Date: 05/04/2015

SAFETY DATA SHEET

This SDS complies with 29 CFR 1910.1200 (Hazard Communication Standard)
IMPORTANT: Read this SDS before handling & disposing of this product. Pass this information on to employees, customers, and users of this product.

1. Identification

1.1. Product identifier

Product Identity Rejuve
Alternate Names Rejuve
Product Code 450-04

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

Intended use Laundry Destainer
Application Method See Label Instructions

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company Name Diamond Products Inc.
1216 Bozeman Ave.
Helena, MT 59601

Emergency

24 hour Emergency Telephone No. Infotrac: 1 800-535-5053
Emergency: (406) 449-6570
Customer Service: Diamond Products Inc. (406) 449-6570

2. Hazard(s) identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Skin Corr. 1A;H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
Eye Dam. 1;H318 Causes serious eye damage.
Aquatic Acute 1;H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.

2.2. Label elements

Using the Toxicity Data listed in section 11 and 12 the product is labeled as follows.



Danger

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H318 Causes serious eye damage.
H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.

[Prevention]:

- P260 Do not breathe mist / vapors / spray.
 P264 Wash thoroughly after handling.
 P273 Avoid release to the environment.
 P280 Wear protective gloves / eye protection / face protection.

[Response]:

- P301+330+331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
 P303+361+353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove / Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water / shower.
 P304+312 IF INHALED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor / physician if you feel unwell.
 P305+351+338 IF IN EYES: Rinse continuously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do - continue rinsing.
 P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor / physician.
 P340 Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
 P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
 P391 Collect spillage.

[Storage]:

- P405 Store locked up.

[Disposal]:

- P501 Dispose of contents / container in accordance with local / national regulations.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

This product contains the following substances that present a hazard within the meaning of the relevant State and Federal Hazardous Substances regulations.

Ingredient/Chemical Designations	Weight %	GHS Classification	Notes
Sodium Hypochlorite CAS Number: 7681-52-9	<15	Skin Corr. 1B;H314 Aquatic Acute 1;H400	[1]
Sodium hydroxide CAS Number: 1310-73-2	<2	Skin Corr. 1A;H314 Acute Tox. 4;H312 Aquatic Acute 2;H401 Aquatic Chronic 2;H411	[1][2]

In accordance with paragraph (i) of §1910.1200, the specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

[1] Substance classified with a health or environmental hazard.

[2] Substance with a workplace exposure limit.

[3] PBT-substance or vPvB-substance.

*The full texts of the phrases are shown in Section 16.

4. First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General

In all cases of doubt, or when symptoms persist, seek medical attention.
 Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Inhalation	After high vapor exposure, remove to fresh air. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. Keep person warm and at rest. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If breathing has stopped, trained personnel should immediately begin artificial respiration. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. If heart has stopped, trained personnel should immediately begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). Seek immediate medical attention. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
Eyes	If this product enters the eyes, open eyes while under gently running water. Use sufficient force to open eyelids. "Roll" eyes to expose more surface. Minimum flushing is for 15 minutes. Seek immediate medical attention.
Skin	If the product contaminates the skin, immediately begin decontamination with running water. Minimum flushing is for 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing, taking care not to contaminate eyes. If skin becomes irritated and irritation persists, medical attention may be necessary. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse, discard contaminated shoes.
Ingestion	If swallowed, CALL PHYSICIAN OR POISON CONTROL CENTER FOR MOST CURRENT INFORMATION. If professional advice is not available, give two glasses of water to drink. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Never induce vomiting or give liquids to someone who is unconscious, having convulsions, or unable to swallow. Seek immediate attention.

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

Overview	Inhalation: Mists may cause severe burning and tissue damage to respiratory tract. Skin Contact: May cause severe irritation or burning of tissues. Eye Contact: Causes severe tissue damage, possible leading to blindness. Ingestion: Causes severe burning and tissue damage to mucous membranes of the mouth, throat, esophagus and stomach and potential complete perforation of tissues. Signs and Symptoms of Exposure: Burning and irritation in all areas of exposure. Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure: Allergies and skin sensitivity. See section 2 for further details.
Eyes	Causes serious eye damage.
Skin	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
Ingestion	May be harmful if swallowed. (Not adopted by US OSHA)
Notes To Physician	There is no specific antidote. Treatment of overexposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Any material aspirated during vomiting may cause lung injury. Therefore, emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. If it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents, this should be done by means least likely to cause aspiration (such as: Gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation). Victims of chemical exposure must be taken for medical attention. Rescuers should be taken for medical attention, if necessary. Take a copy of label and SES to physician or health professional with victim.

5. Fire-fighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Use dry powder, foam, carbon dioxide, water spray, halon, or any “ABC” Class extinguisher.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Isolate from reducing agents, acids, wood, organic materials, and most metals. Decomposition products may include Hydrogen Chloride, Phosgene, Sodium Oxide & Hydroxide which may damage lungs. Symptoms may be delayed.

Do not breathe mist / vapors / spray.

5.3. Advice for fire-fighters

Water spray may be ineffective on fire but can protect fire-fighters & cool closed containers. Use fog nozzles if water is used. Do not enter confined fire-space without full bunker gear. (Helmet with face shield, bunker coats, gloves & rubber boots). Use NIOSH approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus.

ERG Guide No. 154

6. Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8).

6.2. Environmental precautions

Stop spill at source. Construct temporary dikes of dirt, sand, or any appropriate readily available material to prevent spreading of the material. Close or cap valves and/or block or plug hole in leaking container and transfer to another container. Keep from entering storm sewers and ditches which lead to waterways, and if necessary, call the local fire or police department for immediate emergency assistance.

Use good personal hygiene practices. Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet. Promptly remove soiled clothing and wash thoroughly before reuse.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Absorb spilled liquid with polypads or other suitable absorbent materials. If necessary, neutralize using suitable buffering material, (acid with soda ash or base with phosphoric acid as buffering material), and test area with litmus paper to confirm neutralization. Clean up with non-combustible absorbent (such as: sand, soil, and so on). Shovel up and place all spill residue in suitable containers. Dispose of at an appropriate waste disposal facility according to current applicable laws and regulations and product characteristics at time of disposal (see Section 13).

7. Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Use only with adequate ventilation. Do not get in eyes, or skin or clothing. Wear OSHA Standard full face shield. Consult Safety Equipment Supplier. Wear goggles, face shield, gloves, apron & footwear impervious to material. Wash clothing before reuse.

See section 2 for further details. - [Prevention]:

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep separated from strong oxidants, acids, combustible & reducing substances, metals, food and feedstuffs. Keep cool. Keep dry. Keep in the dark. See Section 10 Materials to avoid. Do not store above 49 C/120 F. Keep container tightly closed and upright when not in use to prevent leakage.

Wear full face shield, gloves & full protective clothing when opening or handling. When empty, drain completely, replace lid securely.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Laundry Bleaching Agent

8. Exposure controls and personal protection**8.1. Control parameters****Exposure**

CAS No.	Ingredient	Source	Value
1310-73-2	Sodium Hydroxide	OSHA	TWA 2 mg/m ³
		ACGIH	Ceiling: 2 mg/m ³
		NIOSH	C 2 mg/m ³
		Supplier	No Established Limit
0007681-52-9	Sodium hypochlorite	OSHA	No Established Limit
		ACGIH	No Established Limit
		NIOSH	No Established Limit
		Supplier	No Established Limit

Carcinogen Data

CAS No.	Ingredient	Source	Value
1310-73-2	Sodium Hydroxide	OSHA	Select Carcinogen: No
		NTP	Known: No; Suspected: No
		IARC	Group 1: No; Group 2a: No; Group 2b: No; Group 3: No; Group 4: No;
0007681-52-9	Sodium hypochlorite	OSHA	Select Carcinogen: No
		NTP	Known: No; Suspected: No
		IARC	Group 1: No; Group 2a: No; Group 2b: No; Group 3: No; Group 4: No;

8.2. Exposure controls**Respiratory**

Wear a dust mask if exposed to mists or dust, or NIOSH approved respirator for contaminants regulated above.

Eyes

Splash goggles or safety glasses. Face shields are recommended when the operation can generate splashes, sprays or mists.

Skin

Wear appropriate impervious gloves for routine industrial use. Use impervious gloves for spill response. Use body protection appropriate for task. Cover-all, rubber aprons, or chemical protective clothing made from impervious materials are generally acceptable, depending on the task.

Engineering Controls

Provide adequate ventilation. Where reasonably practicable this should be achieved by the use of local exhaust ventilation and good general extraction. If these are not sufficient to maintain concentrations of particulates and any vapor below occupational exposure limits suitable respiratory protection must be worn.

Other Work Practices

Use good personal hygiene practices. Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet. Promptly remove soiled clothing and wash thoroughly before reuse. Provide readily accessible eye wash stations & safety showers.

See section 2 for further details. - [Prevention]:

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear, Yellowish Liquid
Odor	Chlorine-like, Pungent
Odor threshold	0.3 ppm (detection), for Chlorine
pH	1% solution: 13+
Melting point / freezing point	Not applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range	240 - 280 °F
Flash Point	Non-flammable
Evaporation rate (Ether = 1)	Not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not Applicable
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Lower Explosive Limit: Not applicable Upper Explosive Limit: Not applicable
Vapor pressure (Pa)	Not available
Vapor Density	Not available
Specific Gravity	1.1-1.2 g/cc
Solubility in Water	Complete
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Kow)	Not Measured
Auto-ignition temperature	Not applicable
Decomposition temperature	Not available
Viscosity (cSt)	Not available
VOC Content	0
9.2. Other information	
No other relevant information.	

10. Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Hazardous Polymerization will not occur.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal circumstances.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Incompatible with acids, strong oxidizers, leather and halogenated compounds. Product will react with 'soft' metals such as aluminum, tin, magnesium, and zinc releasing flammable hydrogen gas.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Isolate from extreme temperatures and incompatible chemicals.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Reacts violently with fire extinguishers containing water. The substance is a strong base, reacts violently with acids and is corrosive. Decomposes on heating and on contact with strong acids, (such as sulfuric acid) producing toxic and corrosive fumes including chlorine, phosgene, and hydrogen chloride. The substance is a strong oxidant and reacts violently with combustible and reducing materials. Reacts with water generating sufficient heat to ignite combustible materials. Reacts violently with strong acids, causing fire and explosion hazard. Attacks many plastics, rubber, coatings, many metals such as aluminum, zinc, tin, and lead, forming flammable/explosive gas (hydrogen).

Reacts with ammonium salts to produce ammonia and causing fire hazard. Rapidly absorbs carbon dioxide and water from the air.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Hydrogen chloride, phosgene, sodium oxide and hydroxide from heating.

11. Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

Ingredient	Oral LD50, mg/kg	Skin LD50, mg/kg	Inhalation Vapor LC50, mg/L/4hr	Inhalation Dust/Mist LC50, mg/L/4hr	Inhalation Gas LC50, ppm
Sodium hydroxide – (1310-73-2)	6,600.00, Mouse - Category: NA	1,350.00, Rabbit - Category: 4	600.00, Mouse - Category: NA	No data available	No data available
Sodium hypochlorite - (7681-52-9)	5,000.00, Rat - Category: 5	10,000.00, Rabbit - Category: NA	10.50, Rat - Category: 4	No data available	No data available

Note: When no route specific LD50 data is available for an acute toxin, the converted acute toxicity point estimate was used in the calculation of the product's ATE (Acute Toxicity Estimate).

Classification	Category	Hazard Description
Acute toxicity (oral)	5	May be harmful if swallowed. (Not adopted by US OSHA)
Acute toxicity (dermal)	---	Not Applicable
Acute toxicity (inhalation)	---	Not Applicable
Skin corrosion/irritation	1A	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
Serious eye damage/irritation	1	Causes serious eye damage.
Respiratory sensitization	---	Not Applicable
Skin sensitization	---	Not Applicable
Germ cell mutagenicity	---	Not Applicable
Carcinogenicity	---	Not Applicable
Reproductive toxicity	---	Not Applicable
STOT-single exposure	---	Not Applicable
STOT-repeated exposure	---	Not Applicable
Aspiration hazard	---	Not Applicable

12. Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Very toxic to aquatic life.

No additional information provided for this product. See Section 3 for chemical specific data.

Aquatic Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	96 hr LC50 fish, mg/l	48 hr EC50 crustacea, mg/l	ErC50 algae, mg/l
Sodium hydroxide – (1310-73-2)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Sodium hypochlorite - (7681-52-9)	0.08, Pimephales promelas	0.032, Daphnia magna	0.40 (72 hr), Dunaliella primolecta

12.2. Persistence and degradability

This product is completely biodegradable

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Not Measured

12.4. Mobility in soil

No data available.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

This product contains no PBT/vPvB chemicals.

12.6. Other adverse effects

No data available.

13. Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Observe all federal, state and local regulations when disposing of this substance.

14. Transport information

	DOT (Domestic Surface Transportation)	IMO / IMDG (Ocean Transportation)	ICAO/IATA
14.1. UN number	UN1791	UN1791	UN1791
14.2. UN proper shipping name	UN1791, Hypochlorite solution with more than 5% but less than 15% available chlorine.	UN1791, Hypochlorite solution with more than 5% but less than 15% available chlorine.	UN1791, Hypochlorite solution with more than 5% but less than 15% available chlorine.
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	DOT Hazard Class: 8	IMDG: Not Applicable Sub Class: Not Applicable	Air Class: Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	III	III	III

14.5. Environmental hazards

IMDG Marine Pollutant: Yes (Sodium hypochlorite)

14.6. Special precautions for user

No further information

15. Regulatory information

Regulatory Overview	The regulatory data in Section 15 is not intended to be all-inclusive, only selected regulations are represented.
Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA)	All components of this material are either listed or exempt from listing on the TSCA Inventory.
WHMIS Classification	D2B E
US EPA Tier II Hazards	<p>Fire: No</p> <p>Sudden Release of Pressure: No</p> <p>Reactive: No</p> <p>Immediate (Acute): Yes</p> <p>Delayed (Chronic): No</p>

EPCRA 311/312 Chemicals and RQs (lbs):

Sodium hypochlorite (100.00)

Sodium hydroxide (1,000.00)

EPCRA 302 Extremely Hazardous:

To the best of our knowledge, there are no chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

EPCRA 313 Toxic Chemicals:

To the best of our knowledge, there are no chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

Proposition 65 - Carcinogens (>0.0%):

To the best of our knowledge, there are no chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxins (>0.0%):

To the best of our knowledge, there are no chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

Proposition 65 - Female Repro Toxins (>0.0%):

To the best of our knowledge, there are no chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

Proposition 65 - Male Repro Toxins (>0.0%):

To the best of our knowledge, there are no chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

New Jersey RTK Substances (>1%):

Sodium hypochlorite

Sodium hydroxide

Pennsylvania RTK Substances (>1%):

Sodium hypochlorite

Sodium hydroxide

16. Other information

The information and recommendations contained herein are based upon data believed to be correct. However, no guarantee or warranty of any kind, expressed or implied, is made with respect to the information contained herein. We accept no responsibility and disclaim all liability for any harmful effects which may be caused by exposure to our products. Customers/users of this product must comply with all applicable health and safety laws, regulations, and orders.

The full text of the phrases appearing in section 3 is:

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

H312 Harmful in contact with skin.

H401 Toxic to aquatic life.

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects.

This is the first version in the GHS SDS format. Listings of changes from previous versions in other formats are not applicable.

The information herein is presented in good faith and believed to be correct as of the date hereof. However, Diamond Products, Inc., makes no representation as to the completeness and accuracy thereof. Users must make their own determination as to the suitability of the product for their purposes prior to use. No representations or warranties, either express or implied, of merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose or of any other nature with respect to the product or the information herein is made hereunder. Diamond Products, Inc., shall in no event be responsible for any damages of whatsoever nature directly or indirectly resulting from the publication or use of or reliance upon information contained herein.

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