



Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

Product: Hood and Filter

1. Identification

Section	Details
Product Identifier	Hood & Filter Cleaner ("Hood and Filter")
Synonyms	Kitchen Exhaust Hood Cleaner; Filter Degreaser
Recommended Use	Alkaline cleaner/degreaser for commercial kitchen exhaust hoods, baffles, and filters.
Restrictions on Use	For industrial/professional use only. Not for consumer use without training.
Manufacturer / Supplier	Skyrex Inc.
Address	427 Whitehead Ave. (Suite 2), South River, New Jersey, 08882
Telephone	908-245-1152
Emergency Phone	CHEMTEL 1-800-255-3924
SDS ID / Product Code	Hood & Filter / 004
Issue / Revision Date	September 19, 2025
Version	2

2. Hazard Identification

Section	Details
Classification (GHS/OSHA HazCom 2012)	Skin Corrosion Category 1A; Serious Eye Damage Category 1; Corrosive to Metals Category 1.

Signal Word	DANGER
Pictograms	GHS05 (Corrosion) 
Hazard Statements	H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. H290: May be corrosive to metals.
Precautionary Statements — Prevention	P260: Do not breathe mists/vapors/spray. P264: Wash thoroughly after handling. P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, and face protection. P234: Keep only in original container.
Precautionary Statements — Response	P301+P330+P331: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. 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 or doctor. P363: Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. P390: Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.
Precautionary Statements — Storage	P405: Store locked up. P406: Store in a corrosion resistant container with a resistant inner liner. Keep away from acids and soft metals (e.g., aluminum).
Precautionary Statements — Disposal	P501: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national regulations.
Other Hazards	Contains high strength sodium hydroxide solution. Contact with aluminum and other soft metals releases flammable hydrogen gas. Mixing with acids generates heat; always add product to water slowly. Mists may cause respiratory irritation.
OSHA Regulatory Status	This product is considered hazardous under OSHA regulations

3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

Note: Exact percentages are withheld as a trade secret. Ranges are provided to meet HazCom 2012/GHS requirements. Surfactant blend represented by a generic APG CAS (C10–C16 alkyl polyglucosides). Final batch ≈ 275 gal; two drums (~110 gal) of 50% NaOH → ~20% NaOH in finished product.

Component	CAS No.	% (w/w)	GHS Classification	Notes
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	18–22%	Skin Corr. 1A; Eye Dam. 1; Met. Corr. 1	Primary active (strong alkali).
Alkyl polyglucoside (APG) surfactant blend	68515-73-1	1–3%	Eye Irrit. 2B; Skin Irrit. 3 (typical)	Representative CAS for APG-type nonionic surfactants ("Glucoturge").
Water	7732-18-5	Balance	Not classified	Diluent.
Brown dye (colorant)	Mixture	<0.1%	Not classified at use level	For product identification.

4. First-Aid Measures

Section	Details
General Advice	Show this SDS to the physician in attendance. Ensure first aid responders wear appropriate PPE (chemical resistant gloves, goggles /face shield, apron). Remove contaminated clothing and shoes and wash before reuse.
Inhalation	Move person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If coughing, burning, or breathing difficulty occurs, get medical attention. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
Skin Contact	Immediately remove contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Seek immediate medical attention for burns or persistent irritation.
Eye Contact	Rinse cautiously with water for at least 15–20 minutes, holding eyelids open. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do; continue rinsing. **Immediately** call a POISON CENTER/doctor/ophthalmologist.
Ingestion	Rinse mouth. **Do NOT** induce vomiting. If conscious, slowly give small amounts of water to drink. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. **Immediately** call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

Most Important Symptoms/Effects, Acute & Delayed	Severe skin burns; pain; redness; blistering; deep tissue damage with delayed onset possible. Severe eye damage including corneal injury/permanent vision loss. Gastrointestinal burns if swallowed; coughing and throat irritation if inhaled.
Indication of Immediate Medical Attention & Special Treatment	Treat as **alkali (caustic) burns** . Consider endoscopic evaluation following significant ingestion. Do not attempt chemical neutralization in the field. Symptomatic and supportive care; manage airway and treat shock as indicated.

5. Fire-Fighting Measures

Section	Details
Suitable Extinguishing Media	Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire: water spray or fog, dry chemical, carbon dioxide, alcohol resistant foam. Use water spray to cool containers exposed to fire.
Unsuitable Extinguishing Media	No specific restrictions; avoid direct, high pressure water jets that may spread the material.
Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical	Product itself is not flammable or combustible. Contact with aluminum and other soft metals may generate flammable hydrogen gas (explosion hazard). Heating may produce corrosive vapors/mists; containers may rupture when heated.
Hazardous Combustion/Decomposition Products	Hydrogen gas (from reaction with metals), sodium oxides, caustic aerosols/mists; irritating fumes.
Protective Equipment & Precautions for Firefighters	Wear self contained breathing apparatus (NIOSH approved) and full chemical protective gear resistant to caustics. Approach from upwind. Dike runoff to prevent environmental contamination and corrosion damage. Keep out of sewers/waterways.
Special Fire Fighting Procedures	Isolate hazard area. Stop leak if safe to do so. Use water spray to keep containers cool. Do not attempt field neutralization. Evacuate downwind area in case of large release or hydrogen generation.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Section	Details
Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment & Emergency Procedures	Evacuate unprotected personnel. Corrosive—avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Wear chemical resistant gloves (nitrile/neoprene), boots, apron, and goggles/face shield; use a NIOSH approved respirator if mists may be generated. Provide ventilation. Remove ignition sources where hydrogen may form. Keep away from aluminum and other soft metals.
Environmental Precautions	Prevent entry into storm drains, surface waters, and soil. Dike to contain. Notify authorities if a large release enters waterways or cannot be contained.
Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleanup	Stop leak if safe. Dike area with inert material. Absorb with dry sand, earth, vermiculite, or diatomaceous earth. Collect in compatible, corrosion resistant containers (HDPE) for reuse or disposal via licensed contractor. Use non-sparking tools if hydrogen generation is possible. Avoid aluminum tools/containers.
Small Spills	Absorb and place in suitable container. Rinse spill area with plenty of water; prevent wash water from entering storm drains. Do not attempt chemical neutralization unless trained and permitted by site procedures.
Large Spills	Isolate and evacuate area downwind. Dike to prevent spread. Pump/transfer to dedicated containers for recovery or disposal. Consult an emergency response contractor.
Reference to Other Sections	For PPE see Section 8. For disposal considerations see Section 13.

7. Handling and Storage

Section	Details
Precautions for Safe Handling	Corrosive—avoid all contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Do not breathe mists. Use only with adequate ventilation and appropriate PPE (chemical-resistant gloves, apron, boots, goggles/face shield). Keep away from aluminum, zinc, and other soft metals—hydrogen gas may form. Do not mix with acids or other chemicals unless directed by a qualified person. Always add product to water slowly; never add water to product. Keep containers closed when not in use. Provide eyewash and safety shower in work area. Handle empty containers with care—residue is corrosive.
Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Incompatibilities	Store in a secure, well ventilated area away from acids, ammonium salts, halogenated organics, and soft metals. Keep in the original, tightly closed, **corrosion resistant** container (HDPE or equivalent). Use secondary containment to prevent releases. Protect from excessive heat and freezing. Do not store near food or feed. Keep out of reach of children. Segregate from oxidizers and incompatible materials.
Packaging Materials	Preferred: HDPE or other alkali resistant plastics. Avoid aluminum, zinc, tin, or galvanized metals. Use compatible gaskets and fittings.
Specific End Use(s)	Alkaline cleaner/degreaser for commercial kitchen exhaust hoods, baffles, and filters; professional/industrial use only.

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Section	Details
Exposure Limits / Control Parameters	Sodium hydroxide (NaOH): OSHA PEL (Ceiling) 2 mg/m ³ ; ACGIH TLV (Ceiling) 2 mg/m ³ ; NIOSH REL (Ceiling) 2 mg/m ³ . No specific limits established for the APG surfactant blend; manage aerosols/mists to the lowest practicable level.
Appropriate Engineering Controls	Provide local exhaust ventilation where mists may form. Enclose transfer/mixing where feasible. Maintain eyewash stations and safety showers near the work area. Use closed systems and splash guards; implement secondary containment. Keep airborne concentrations below ceiling limits.
Eye/Face Protection	Wear chemical splash goggles **and** a face shield (ANSI Z87.1 or equivalent). Use full face protection during transfer/mixing or whenever splashes are possible.
Skin/Hand Protection	Wear chemical resistant gloves (nitrile, neoprene, or butyl rubber). Use long sleeved alkali resistant clothing, chemical apron, and chemical resistant boots. Inspect gloves frequently and replace at first sign of degradation.
Respiratory Protection	Not normally required with adequate ventilation. If mists/aerosols may exceed limits, wear a NIOSH approved air purifying respirator with a P95 (or better, e.g., P100) particulate filter; full facepiece recommended for splash protection. For unknown/high concentrations or inadequate oxygen, use supplied air or SCBA.
Hygiene Measures	Wash hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling and before breaks. Do not eat, drink, or smoke when using this product. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Keep PPE and work areas clean of residue.
Environmental Exposure Controls	Capture and treat mists; avoid release to the environment. Prevent discharge to storm drains and surface waters; follow Section 13 for disposal.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Note: Values are typical for a ~20% sodium hydroxide aqueous solution and are provided for SDS purposes; they are not product specifications.

Property	Value
Appearance	slightly hazy brown liquid (due to colorant).
Odor	Mild characteristic / surfactant-like.

Odor Threshold	Not available.
pH	≈ 14 (concentrate); ~13–14 at 1% in water.
Melting/Freezing Point	Not determined (expected below 0°C for this aqueous solution).
Initial Boiling Point & Range	> 100°C (water-based).
Flash Point	Not applicable (non-flammable aqueous solution).
Evaporation Rate	Similar to water.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable.
Upper/Lower Flammability or Explosive Limits	Not applicable (no flammable constituents at use concentration).
Vapor Pressure	Similar to water at ambient temperatures.
Vapor Density (air = 1)	Not determined for mixture (water vapor ≈ 0.6).
Relative Density / Specific Gravity	≈ 1.20–1.24 @ 20–25°C (water = 1).
Solubility(ies)	Completely miscible in water.
Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water)	Not applicable (inorganic, water-based).
Auto-ignition Temperature	Not applicable.
Decomposition Temperature	Not determined.
Viscosity	Low; ~1–5 mPa·s @ 25°C (estimated).
Explosive Properties	Not explosive.
Oxidizing Properties	Not an oxidizer.
VOC Content	Negligible / 0 g/L (water-based caustic solution).

10.Stability and Reactivity

Section	Details
Reactivity	Strong alkali. Reacts vigorously with acids (exothermic). Attacks aluminum, zinc, and galvanized metals to produce flammable hydrogen gas.
Chemical Stability	Stable under normal temperatures and pressures. Absorbs carbon dioxide from air over time (formation of sodium carbonate).
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions	Will not polymerize. Exothermic heat generation on contact with acids and during dilution; hydrogen evolution with soft metals. Can liberate ammonia if mixed with ammonium salts.
Conditions to Avoid	Uncontrolled mixing with water; always add product to water slowly. Exposure to acids. Contact with aluminum and other soft metals. Excessive heat. Prolonged exposure to air/CO ₂ .

Incompatible Materials	Acids; ammonium salts; aluminum, zinc, tin, and galvanized metals; organic halogen compounds and nitro compounds; strong oxidizers (segregate).
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Hydrogen gas (with reactive metals), caustic aerosols/mists; sodium oxides under fire conditions.

11. Toxicological Information

Section	Details
Likely Routes of Exposure	Skin contact; eye contact; inhalation of mists/aerosols; ingestion.
Acute Toxicity	Mixture acute toxicity estimates are not meaningful due to corrosivity. Primary hazard is tissue destruction from alkali burns. Ingestion can cause severe burns to mouth, throat, esophagus, and stomach with risk of perforation. Inhalation of mists may cause severe irritation, laryngeal spasm, and in serious cases pulmonary edema.
Skin Corrosion/Irritation	Causes severe skin burns (alkali saponification). Pain, redness, blistering; deep tissue damage may have delayed onset.
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	Causes serious eye damage with potential corneal injury and permanent vision loss. Immediate irrigation and medical attention required.
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	Not expected to be a respiratory or skin sensitizer.
Germ Cell Mutagenicity	Not expected to be mutagenic based on available data.
Carcinogenicity	Not listed as a carcinogen by IARC, NTP, ACGIH, or OSHA.
Reproductive Toxicity	Not expected to cause reproductive or developmental toxicity.
STOT — Single Exposure	Upper respiratory tract irritation and caustic injury to mucous membranes; severe exposures may lead to pulmonary edema. Oral exposure may lead to systemic effects secondary to tissue damage and electrolyte disturbances.
STOT — Repeated Exposure	Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis; dental erosion and chronic pharyngitis have been reported with chronic occupational mist exposure to strong alkalis.
Aspiration Hazard	Not expected to present an aspiration hazard; however, aspiration of ingested material after vomiting may cause additional airway injury.

12. Ecological Information

Section	Details
Ecotoxicity	Not classified as an aquatic hazardous mixture under GHS; however, **high pH** solutions of sodium hydroxide are harmful to aquatic organisms. Undiluted product can raise water pH and cause fish/invertebrate kills. Alkyl polyglucoside (APG) surfactants have low to moderate aquatic toxicity; effects increase with concentration.
Persistence and Degradability	Sodium hydroxide dissociates to sodium and hydroxide ions and is neutralized by natural acidity/CO ₂ ; it does not persist or bioaccumulate. APG surfactants are **readily biodegradable** (OECD screening tests).

Bioaccumulative Potential	Not expected to bioaccumulate. Inorganic NaOH does not bioaccumulate; APGs exhibit low bioaccumulation potential and degrade rapidly in the environment.
Mobility in Soil	Product is water soluble and mobile in soil and water. NaOH will react with soils and natural acids; APGs are water soluble and may adsorb weakly to sediments/soils.
Other Adverse Effects	Do not allow undiluted product or large quantities to enter surface waters or storm drains. Adjust pH/neutralize per local requirements before discharge to sanitary sewer; follow POTW limits and Section 13.

13. Disposal Considerations

Section	Details
Waste Treatment Methods	Dispose of contents/containers in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations. Do not discharge to storm drains, surface waters, or soil. For small quantities, trained personnel may carefully dilute and adjust pH to local limits (typically pH 6–9) before discharge to sanitary sewer, ONLY with prior permission from the POTW. For large volumes, collect in compatible, corrosion resistant containers and arrange disposal through a licensed waste contractor.
RCRA Classification (40 CFR 261)	This product as sold is not a listed hazardous waste. Waste solutions may be classified as **corrosive (D002)** if pH $\geq$ 12.5. The generator is responsible for the final waste determination.
Sewage Disposal Recommendations	Neutralize and/or dilute to meet local discharge limits; obtain POTW approval. Never discharge undiluted or unneutralized product to sewer. Prevent any release to storm drains.
Contaminated Packaging	Empty containers may contain residue—do not reuse. Triple rinse with water; add rinsate to process or manage as waste. Offer clean, dry HDPE containers for recycling where available, or dispose of according to local rules. Remove or deface labels before disposal.
Special Precautions	Neutralization generates heat—perform slowly, with agitation and cooling as needed, in a controlled area by trained personnel wearing appropriate PPE. Avoid aluminum/galvanized metals to prevent hydrogen gas formation. Do not mix wastes with incompatible materials (acids, ammonium salts, halogenated organics).

14. Transport Information

Section	Details
UN Number	UN1760
Proper Shipping Name	Corrosive Liquid, N.O.S.(Sodium Hydroxide), 8, PG II.
Transport Hazard Class(es)	Class 8 (Corrosive)
Packing Group	PG II
DOT (49 CFR)	Corrosive Liquid, N.O.S.(Sodium Hydroxide), 8, PG II. Not a marine pollutant.
IATA/ICAO (Air)	Corrosive Liquid, N.O.S.(Sodium Hydroxide), 8, PG II. Follow carrier quantity/packaging

	limits.
IMDG (Sea)	Corrosive Liquid, N.O.S.(Sodium Hydroxide), 8, PG II. Not a marine pollutant.
Labels/Markings	Corrosive (Class 8). Ensure closures are secure; use corrosion resistant packaging.
Special Precautions for User	Keep upright in corrosion resistant containers. Segregate from acids and soft metals (aluminum, zinc). Prevent leaks/spills; protect from damage. Vent cautiously when opening.
Transport in Bulk (MARPOL/IBC Code)	Not intended for bulk transport under MARPOL Annex II/IBC Code.

15. Regulatory Information

Section	Details
OSHA Hazard Communication (29 CFR 1910.1200)	This product is a hazardous chemical. Classification: Skin Corr. 1A; Eye Dam. 1; Corrosive to Metals 1. GHS/HazCom 2012 labeling applies.
TSCA Status	All intentional components (sodium hydroxide, water, APG surfactant, colorant) are on the TSCA Inventory or exempt.
SARA 311/312 Hazard Categories	Acute (Immediate) Health Hazard: YES (corrosive). Chronic (Delayed) Health Hazard: NO. Fire Hazard: NO. Sudden Release of Pressure: NO. Reactivity Hazard: NO.
SARA 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances	None present.
SARA 304/CERCLA Reportable Quantity (RQ)	Sodium hydroxide (CAS 1310-73-2) has a **CERCLA RQ = 1,000 lb**. RQ applies to the weight of NaOH in the release (not total solution weight).
SARA 313 Toxic Release Inventory	Contains no ingredients subject to SARA 313 reporting at or above de minimis concentrations.
Clean Air Act (HAPs)	No intentional components are listed as Hazardous Air Pollutants.
Clean Water Act	No components are listed as priority pollutants. Discharges to sewer must meet local POTW limits and pH restrictions.
California Proposition 65	This product is not known to contain chemicals listed by the State of California to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity.
State Right- to -Know (e.g., NJ/PA/MA)	Sodium hydroxide appears on some state Right-to-Know lists (corrosive). No State Right-to-Know reporting or special labeling is required for this mixture based on current composition and the low quantities handled at Skyrex (below applicable state thresholds). The employer remains responsible for confirming site specific applicability.

16. Other Information

Section	Details
Prepared By	Skyrex Inc. Compliance Team — Tel: 908-245-1152
Issue / Revision Date	September 20, 2025
Revision Number	2
Supersedes	All Previous SDS
SDS ID / Product Code	Hood & Filter/ 004
Key Sources of Data	Supplier SDSs for sodium hydroxide (1310-73-2) and APG surfactants (68515-73-1); OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 2012 (29 CFR 1910.1200); ACGIH TLVs; OSHA/NIOSH exposure limits; US DOT 49 CFR; IATA DGR; IMDG Code; EPA SARA/CERCLA guidance; local POTW discharge requirements.
HMIS Rating (manufacturer’s estimate)	Health 3 Flammability 0 Physical Hazard 1 PPE: C (gloves, eyewear, apron)
NFPA 704	Health 3 Flammability 0 Instability 1 Special: —
Training Advice	Ensure workers read the label and SDS before use. Train on safe handling of caustics, PPE use, dilution procedures (add product to water), spill response, and emergency eyewash/shower use.
Disclaimer	The information in this SDS is believed to be accurate as of the revision date but is provided without warranty. Users are responsible for determining suitability and for compliance with all applicable laws and regulations.

HEALTH

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FLAMMABILITY

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REACTIVITY

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PERSONAL PROTECTION

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