

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1. Identification

GHS product identifier :
Product code :
Other means of identification :
Product type : Liquid.

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

Identified uses :

Supplier's details :

Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation) :

Section 2. Hazards identification

OSHA/HCS status : This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Classification of the substance or mixture : SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 1
AQUATIC HAZARD (ACUTE) - Category 3

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : H318 - Causes serious eye damage.
H402 - Harmful to aquatic life.

Precautionary statements

Prevention : P280 - Wear eye or face protection.
P273 - Avoid release to the environment.

Response : P305 + P351 + P338 + P310 - 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 physician.

Storage : Not applicable.

Disposal : P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Section 2. Hazards identification

Hazards not otherwise classified : None known.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture : Mixture

Other means of identification :

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
Proprietary Ethoxylated Alcohol	≥5 - ≤10	-
9-Decenamide, N,N-dimethyl-	≥5 - ≤9	1356964-77-6
Proprietary ingredient	≥3 - ≤5	-
Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated	≥3 - ≤5	68439-46-3
Proprietary Ethoxylated Alcohol	≥1 - ≤3	-
1,2-Benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one	≤0.015	2634-33-5
3(2H)-Isothiazolone, 2-methyl-	≤0.032	2682-20-4

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

- Eye contact** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 20 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician.
- Inhalation** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. 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. 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.
- Skin contact** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 20 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Ingestion** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. 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.

Section 4. First aid measures

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye damage.
- Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Skin contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Ingestion** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
 - pain
 - watering
 - redness
- Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
 - pain or irritation
 - redness
 - blistering may occur
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
 - stomach pains

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

- Notes to physician** : 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.
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.

- Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : This material is harmful to aquatic life. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

- Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
 - carbon dioxide
 - carbon monoxide
 - nitrogen oxides

- Special protective actions for fire-fighters** : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.

- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
- For emergency responders** : If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

- Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilled 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). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

- Spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

- Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. Avoid release to the environment. If during normal use the material presents a respiratory hazard, use only with adequate ventilation or wear appropriate respirator. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

- Advice on general occupational hygiene** : Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

- Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities** : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Proprietary Ethoxylated Alcohol	None.
9-Decenamide, N,N-dimethyl-	None.
Proprietary ingredient	None.
Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated	None.
Proprietary Ethoxylated Alcohol	None.
1,2-Benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one	None.
3(2H)-Isothiazolone, 2-methyl-	None.

Appropriate engineering controls

- : If user operations generate dust, fumes, gas, vapor or mist, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits.

Environmental exposure controls

- : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation.

Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures

- : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eye/face protection

- : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles and/or face shield. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.

Skin protection

Hand protection

- : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.

Body protection

- : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Other skin protection

- : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Respiratory protection

- : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state	: Liquid. [Clear.]
Color	: Light yellow.
Odor	: Solvent.
Odor threshold	: Not available.
pH	: 7.6
Melting point	: Not available.
Boiling point	: Not available.
Flash point	: Closed cup: >93.33°C (>200°F)
Evaporation rate	: <1 (Butyl acetate = 1)
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Not available.
Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits	: Not available.
Vapor pressure	: Not available.
Vapor density	: >1 [Air = 1]
Relative density	: 1
Solubility	: Complete in water.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	: Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature	: Not available.
Decomposition temperature	: Not available.
Viscosity	: Not available.
Flow time (ISO 2431)	: Not available.

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	: No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
Chemical stability	: The product is stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	: Contact with incompatible materials. Keep from freezing.
Incompatible materials	: Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials.
Hazardous decomposition products	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated	LD50 Oral	Rat	1378 mg/kg	-
1,2-Benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one	LD50 Oral	Rat	1020 mg/kg	-

Irritation/Corrosion

Section 11. Toxicological information

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
1,2-Benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one	Skin - Mild irritant	Human	-	48 hours 5%	-

Sensitization

There is no data available.

Mutagenicity

There is no data available.

Carcinogenicity

There is no data available.

Reproductive toxicity

There is no data available.

Teratogenicity

There is no data available.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name	Category	Target organs
9-Decenamide, N,N-dimethyl-3(2H)-Isothiazolone, 2-methyl-	Category 3 Category 3	Respiratory tract irritation Narcotic effects

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

There is no data available.

Aspiration hazard

There is no data available.

Information on the likely routes of exposure : Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact : Causes serious eye damage.
Inhalation : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Skin contact : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Ingestion : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Eye contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain
watering
redness
Inhalation : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Skin contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
redness
blistering may occur
Ingestion : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
stomach pains

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

Short term exposure

Potential immediate effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Potential delayed effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Long term exposure

Potential immediate effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Potential delayed effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Potential chronic health effects

General : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Carcinogenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Mutagenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Teratogenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Developmental effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Fertility effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Route	ATE value
Oral	7087.5 mg/kg
Inhalation (dusts and mists)	25.12 mg/L

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
1,2-Benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one	Acute EC50 97 ppb Fresh water Acute LC50 10 to 20 mg/L Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna Crustaceans - Ceriodaphnia dubia	48 hours 48 hours
3(2H)-Isothiazolone, 2-methyl-	Acute LC50 167 ppb Fresh water Acute EC50 0.18 ppm Fresh water Acute LC50 0.07 ppm Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss Daphnia - Daphnia magna Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	96 hours 48 hours 96 hours

Persistence and degradability

There is no data available.

Bioaccumulative potential

There is no data available.

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{oc}) : Not available.

Other adverse effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care

Section 13. Disposal considerations

should be taken when handling empty containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Section 14. Transport information

	DOT Classification	IMDG	IATA
UN number	Not regulated.	Not regulated.	Not regulated.
UN proper shipping name	-	-	-
Transport hazard class(es)	-	-	-
Packing group	-	-	-
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.

AERG : Not applicable

Special precautions for user : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

Section 15. Regulatory information

U.S. Federal regulations : **TSCA 4(a) final test rules:** Acetaldehyde
TSCA 8(a) PAIR: Acetaldehyde
TSCA 8(a) CDR Exempt/Partial exemption: Not determined
United States inventory (TSCA 8b): All components are listed or exempted.
Clean Water Act (CWA) 307: Chloromethane
Clean Water Act (CWA) 311: Acetaldehyde; Formaldehyde

Clean Air Act Section 112 (b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) : Listed
Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I Substances : Not listed
Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II Substances : Not listed
DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor Chemicals) : Not listed
DEA List II Chemicals (Essential Chemicals) : Not listed

SARA 302/304

Composition/information on ingredients

Section 15. Regulatory information

Name	EHS	SARA 302 TPQ		SARA 304 RQ	
		(lbs)	(gallons)	(lbs)	(gallons)
Formaldehyde	Yes.	500	-	100	-
Ethylene oxide	Yes.	1000	-	10	-

SARA 304 RQ : 117647058.8 lbs / 53411764.7 kg [14109895.5 gal / 53411764.7 L]

SARA 311/312

Classification : SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 1

Composition/information on ingredients

Name	Classification
Proprietary Ethoxylated Alcohol	SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 1
9-Decenamide, N,N-dimethyl-	ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4 ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4 SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3
Proprietary ingredient	SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A
Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated	ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4
Proprietary Ethoxylated Alcohol	SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 1 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 1

SARA 313

There is no data available.

State regulations

Massachusetts : None of the components are listed.

New York : None of the components are listed.

New Jersey : None of the components are listed.

Pennsylvania : None of the components are listed.

California Prop. 65

⚠ WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Ethylene oxide, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. This product can expose you to chemicals including 1,4-Dioxane, Acetaldehyde, Formaldehyde, which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, and Methanol, Methyl chloride, which are known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

Section 16. Other information

Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification	Justification
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 1	Calculation method
AQUATIC HAZARD (ACUTE) - Category 3	Calculation method

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Notice to reader

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.



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