



Storm Protector - Golden Oak (291110)

ICP Construction

Version No: 1.3

Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date: **01/23/2018**

Print Date: **02/07/2018**

S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Product name | Storm Protector - Golden Oak (291110) |
| Synonyms | Not Available |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Relevant identified uses | Linear alkylbenzene sulfonates (LAS) are, by volume, the most important group of synthetic anionic surfactant today. LAS are mainly used in laundry detergents and cleaning agents. |
|--------------------------|---|

Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Registered company name | ICP Construction |
| Address | 150 Dascomb Road MA 01810 United States |
| Telephone | 923-623-9980 |
| Fax | Not Available |
| Website | https://www.icp-construction.com/ |
| Email | Not Available |

Emergency phone number

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| Association / Organisation | Chemtel |
| Emergency telephone numbers | 1-800-255-3924 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | 1-813-248-0585 |

SECTION 2 HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

NFPA 704 diamond



Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Classification | Eye Irritation Category 2A, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects) |
|----------------|---|

Label elements

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Hazard pictogram(s) | |
|---------------------|--|

SIGNAL WORD **DANGER**

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|------|---|
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation. |
| H360 | May damage fertility or the unborn child. |
| H336 | May cause drowsiness or dizziness. |

Hazard(s) not otherwise specified

Continued...

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) General

| | |
|------|---|
| P101 | If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. |
| P102 | Keep out of reach of children. |

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

| | |
|------|---|
| P201 | Obtain special instructions before use. |
| P271 | Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. |

Precautionary statement(s) Response

| | |
|----------------|--|
| P308+P313 | IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. |
| P305+P351+P338 | IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. |

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

| | |
|-----------|--|
| P405 | Store locked up. |
| P403+P233 | Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. |

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

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

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|---------------|-----------|---|
| Not Available | 85-90 | paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed |
| Not Available | 5-10 | Non-hazardous ingredient |
| Not Available | 1-3 | N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone |
| 26264-05-1 | 1.6 | <u>dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid, isopropylamine salt</u> |
| Not Available | 1-2 | C.I. Pigment Yellow 42 |

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

SECTION 4 FIRST-AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Eye Contact | <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. |
| Skin Contact | <p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation. |
| Inhalation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary. |
| Ingestion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Seek medical advice. ▶ Avoid giving milk or oils. ▶ Avoid giving alcohol. ▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus. |

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

for diuron:

- ▶ Symptomatic and supportive action is indicated.
- ▶ Methaemoglobinaemia is possible
- ▶ if compound is hydrolysed in vivo to aniline.
- ▶ Methaemoglobinaemia causes cyanosis. Reversion of methaemoglobin to haemoglobin is spontaneous after removal from exposure, so moderate degrees of cyanosis need be treated only by

Continued...

- ▶ supportive measures such as bed rest and oxygen inhalation.
- ▶ Thorough cleansing of the entire contaminated area of the body, including the scalp and nails is of the utmost importance.
- ▶ Heavy and persistent skin contamination over many years may lead to dysplastic changes. Pre-existing skin disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product.
- ▶ In general, emesis induction is unnecessary with high viscosity, low volatility products, i.e. most oils and greases.
- ▶ High pressure accidental injection through the skin should be assessed for possible incision, irrigation and/or debridement.

NOTE: Injuries may not seem serious at first, but within a few hours tissue may become swollen, discoloured and extremely painful with extensive subcutaneous necrosis. Product may be forced through considerable distances along tissue planes.

SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Fire Incompatibility | ▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result |
|-----------------------------|--|

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Fire Fighting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Combustible. ▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Combustion products include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ carbon dioxide (CO₂) ▶ phosphorus oxides (PO_x) ▶ sulfur oxides (SO_x) ▶ other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes. CARE: Water in contact with hot liquid may cause foaming and a steam explosion with wide scattering of hot oil and possible severe burns. Foaming may cause overflow of containers and may result in possible fire. |

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Minor Spills | Slippery when spilt. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Remove all ignition sources. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. |
| Major Spills | Slippery when spilt. Moderate hazard. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. |

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Safe handling | The conductivity of this material may make it a static accumulator. A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10 000 pS/m. Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semi-conductive, the precautions are the same. A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. ▶ Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. ▶ Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire. ▶ Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin |
| Other information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. |

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Suitable container | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Metal can or drum ▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. |
|---------------------------|--|

Storage incompatibility

CARE: Water in contact with heated material may cause foaming or a steam explosion with possible severe burns from wide scattering of hot material. Resultant overflow of containers may result in fire.

- ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**Control parameters****OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)****INGREDIENT DATA**


Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

| Ingredient | Material name | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Storm Protector - Golden Oak (291110) | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed | Not Available | Not Available |
| Non-hazardous ingredient | Not Available | Not Available |
| N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone | Not Available | Not Available |
| dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid, isopropylamine salt | Not Available | Not Available |
| C.I. Pigment Yellow 42 | Not Available | Not Available |

Exposure controls

| | |
|---|--|
| Appropriate engineering controls | Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. |
| Personal protection |  |
| Eye and face protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. |
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below |
| Hands/feet protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> |
| Body protection | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C. |
| Thermal hazards | Not Available |

Respiratory protection

Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content. The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

| Required minimum protection factor | Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume) | Half-face Respirator | Full-Face Respirator |
|------------------------------------|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| up to 10 | 1000 | A-AUS / Class 1 | - |
| up to 50 | 1000 | - | A-AUS / Class 1 |
| up to 50 | 5000 | Airline * | - |
| up to 100 | 5000 | - | A-2 |
| up to 100 | 10000 | - | A-3 |
| 100+ | | - | Airline** |

* - Continuous Flow

** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gases, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 deg C)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Continued...

| | | | |
|---|---------------|--|---------------|
| Appearance | Not Available | | |
| Physical state | Liquid | Relative density (Water = 1) | Not Available |
| Odour | Not Available | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | Not Available |
| pH (as supplied) | Not Available | Decomposition temperature | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | Not Available | Viscosity (cSt) | Not Available |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | Not Available | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Available |
| Flash point (°C) | Not Available | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | Not Available | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| Flammability | Not Available | Oxidising properties | Not Available |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) | Not Available |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Volatile Component (%vol) | Not Available |
| Vapour pressure (kPa) | Not Available | Gas group | Not Available |
| Solubility in water (g/L) | Immiscible | pH as a solution (1%) | Not Available |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | Not Available | VOC g/L | Not Available |

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

| | |
|---|--|
| Reactivity | See section 7 |
| Chemical stability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. |
| Possibility of hazardous reactions | See section 7 |
| Conditions to avoid | See section 7 |
| Incompatible materials | See section 7 |
| Hazardous decomposition products | See section 5 |

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Inhaled | <p>The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.</p> <p>Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.</p> <p>Inhalation of high vapour concentrations of N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP) may produce mucous membrane irritation, headache, giddiness, mental confusion and nausea. Fatalities were not recorded following inhalation of 180-200 mg/m³ for 2 hours by mice and following a 6 hour exposure to saturated vapours by rats.</p> <p>Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.</p> <p>Inhaling high concentrations of mixed hydrocarbons can cause narcosis, with nausea, vomiting and lightheadedness. Low molecular weight (C2-C12) hydrocarbons can irritate mucous membranes and cause incoordination, giddiness, nausea, vertigo, confusion, headache, appetite loss, drowsiness, tremors and stupor.</p> <p>Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.</p> <p>Inhalation of oil droplets or aerosols may cause discomfort and may produce chemical inflammation of the lungs.</p> |
| Ingestion | <p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons can irritate the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine, and cause swellings and ulcers of the mucous. Symptoms include a burning mouth and throat; larger amounts can cause nausea and vomiting, narcosis, weakness, dizziness, slow and shallow breathing, abdominal swelling, unconsciousness and convulsions.</p> |
| Skin Contact | <p>There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.</p> <p>Prolonged contact with N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP) reportedly causes severe irritation and dermatitis with redness, cracking, swelling, blisters and oedema. Latex gloves are not sufficiently protective.</p> <p>The liquid may be able to be mixed with fats or oils and may dehydrate the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. The material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives.</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p> <p>Aromatic hydrocarbons may produce sensitivity and redness of the skin. They are not likely to be absorbed into the body through the skin but branched species are more likely to.</p> |
| Eye | <p>This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.</p> <p>Direct contact with liquid N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP) may produce painful burning or stinging of the eyes and lids, watering and inflammation of the conjunctiva and temporary clouding of the cornea.</p> <p>Direct eye contact with petroleum hydrocarbons can be painful, and the corneal epithelium may be temporarily damaged. Aromatic species can cause irritation and excessive tear secretion.</p> |
| Chronic | <p>Ample evidence exists from experimentation that reduced human fertility is directly caused by exposure to the material.</p> <p>In animal testing, N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP) has not been shown to cause cancer. There is no evidence of it being toxic to the kidney.</p> <p>Chronic effects of exposure to diuron may include skin irritation, abnormal pigmentation, growth retardation, blurring of vision, abnormal liver, spleen and</p> |

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thyroid effects; red blood cell destruction, or reduction of the blood's oxygen carrying capacity causing bluish discoloration and breathlessness. Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin. Repeated application of mildly hydrotreated oils (principally paraffinic), to mouse skin, induced skin tumours; no tumours were induced with severely hydrotreated oils. There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Repeated application of mildly-treated solvent refined oils (naphthenic and paraffinic) can cause skin tumours, but after severe solvent-refining they do not.

| | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| Storm Protector - Golden Oak (291110) | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid, isopropylamine salt | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| Legend: 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances | | |

| | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------|---|
| DODECYLBENZENESULFONIC ACID, ISOPROPYLAMINE SALT | No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. Linear alkyl benzene sulfonates are derived from strong corrosive acids. Animal testing has shown they can cause skin reactions, eye irritation, sluggishness, passage of frequent watery stools, weakness and may lead to death. | | |
| Acute Toxicity | ☉ | Carcinogenicity | ☉ |
| Skin Irritation/Corrosion | ☉ | Reproductivity | ✓ |
| Serious Eye Damage/Irritation | ✓ | STOT - Single Exposure | ✓ |
| Respiratory or Skin sensitisation | ☉ | STOT - Repeated Exposure | ☉ |
| Mutagenicity | ☉ | Aspiration Hazard | ☉ |
| Legend: ✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification ✓ – Data available to make classification ☉ – Data Not Available to make classification | | | |

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

| | | | | | |
|--|---------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Storm Protector - Golden Oak (291110) | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid, isopropylamine salt | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data | | | | | |

When spilled this product may act as a typical oil, causing a film, sheen, emulsion or sludge at or beneath the surface of the body of water. The oil film on water surface may physically affect the aquatic organisms, due to the interruption of the oxygen transfer between the air and the water

Oils of any kind can cause:

- ▶ drowning of water-fowl due to lack of buoyancy, loss of insulating capacity of feathers, starvation and vulnerability to predators due to lack of mobility
- ▶ lethal effects on fish by coating gill surfaces, preventing respiration
- ▶ asphyxiation of benthic life forms when floating masses become engaged with surface debris and settle on the bottom and
- ▶ adverse aesthetic effects of fouled shoreline and beaches

In case of accidental releases on the soil, a fine film is formed on the soil, which prevents the plant respiration process and the soil particle saturation.

for N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP):

log Kow : -0.44-0.1

Environmental Fate:

NMP may enter the environment as emissions to the atmosphere, as the substance is volatile and widely used as a solvent, or it may be released to water as a component of municipal and industrial wastewaters. The substance is mobile in soil, and leaching from landfills is thus a possible route of contamination of groundwater.

For Surfactants: Kow cannot be easily determined due to hydrophilic/hydrophobic properties of the molecules in surfactants. BCF value: 1-350.

For Diuron: Vapor pressure: 6.90 x10⁻⁸ mm Hg (25 C); Henry's law constant: 5.10 x 10⁻¹⁰ atm m³ mol⁻¹.

Atmospheric Fate: Diuron is non-volatile in the atmosphere and is unlikely to be dispersed over large areas.

Drinking Water Standards: hydrocarbon total: 10 ug/l (UK max.).

For Hydrocarbons: log Kow 1. BCF-10.

For Linear Alkylbenzene Sulfonic Acids and their Salts (LABS): Log Kow: ~-2.

Environmental Fate: The environmental fate of LABS and alkylbenzene sulfonate, (LAS), are expected to be similar.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone | LOW | LOW |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|------------------------|------------------|
| N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone | LOW (BCF = 0.16) |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone | LOW (KOC = 20.94) |

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**Waste treatment methods**

| Product / Packaging disposal | Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. |
|------------------------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal. |

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**Labels Required**

| Marine Pollutant | NO |
|------------------|----|
| | |

Land transport (DOT): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****DODECYLBENZENESULFONATIC ACID, ISOPROPYLAMINE SALT(26264-05-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants

US List of Active Substances Exempt from the TSCA Inventory Notifications (Active-Inactive) Rule

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

Federal Regulations**Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)****SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES**

| | |
|--|-----|
| Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids) | No |
| Gas under pressure | No |
| Explosive | No |
| Self-heating | No |
| Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid) | No |
| Pyrophoric Gas | No |
| Corrosive to metal | No |
| Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas) | No |
| Organic Peroxide | No |
| Self-reactive | No |
| In contact with water emits flammable gas | No |
| Combustible Dust | No |
| Carcinogenicity | No |
| Acute toxicity (any route of exposure) | No |
| Reproductive toxicity | Yes |
| Skin Corrosion or Irritation | No |
| Respiratory or Skin Sensitization | No |
| Serious eye damage or eye irritation | Yes |
| Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure) | Yes |
| Aspiration Hazard | No |

| | |
|------------------------|----|
| Germ cell mutagenicity | No |
| Simple Asphyxiant | No |

US. EPA CERCLA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND REPORTABLE QUANTITIES (40 CFR 302.4)

None Reported

State Regulations**US. CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65**

None Reported

| National Inventory | Status |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Australia - AICS | Y |
| Canada - DSL | Y |
| Canada - NDSL | Y |
| China - IECSC | Y |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Y |
| Japan - ENCS | N (dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid, isopropylamine salt) |
| Korea - KECI | Y |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Y |
| Philippines - PICCS | Y |
| USA - TSCA | Y |
| Legend: | Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets) |

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION**CONTACT POINT**

PLEASE NOTE THAT TITANIUM DIOXIDE IS NOT PRESENT IN CLEAR OR NEUTRAL BASES

Other information**Ingredients with multiple cas numbers**

| Name | CAS No |
|--|--|
| dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid, isopropylamine salt | 26264-05-1, 68953-93-5, 68649-00-3, 1331-58-4, 1331-59-5, 8035-88-9, 12634-03-6, 37345-33-8, 80893-65-8, 87608-98-8, 118998-53-1, 133176-50-8, 223777-05-7 |

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC – TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
 PC – STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value
 LOD: Limit Of Detection
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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