

## Proton Wash

### Nowchem

Version No: 1.7

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

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L.GHS.AUS.EN

## SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

### Product Identifier

<b>Product name</b>	Proton Wash
<b>Synonyms</b>	Not Available
<b>Other means of identification</b>	Not Available

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

<b>Relevant identified uses</b>	An industrial-strength detergent designed for removal of heavy stains.
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### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

<b>Registered company name</b>	Nowchem
<b>Address</b>	112A Albatross Road NSW Australia
<b>Telephone</b>	(02) 4421 4099
<b>Fax</b>	(02) 4421 4932
<b>Website</b>	www.nowchem.com.au
<b>Email</b>	sales@nowchem.com.au

### Emergency telephone number

<b>Association / Organisation</b>	Nowchem
<b>Emergency telephone numbers</b>	(02) 4421 4099
<b>Other emergency telephone numbers</b>	0413 809 255

## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

#### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max	
Flammability	1		
Toxicity	0		
Body Contact	3		
Reactivity	1		
Chronic	2		

0 = Minimum  
1 = Low  
2 = Moderate  
3 = High  
4 = Extreme

<b>Poisons Schedule</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Classification <sup>[1]</sup></b>	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage Category 1
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

### Label elements

## Proton Wash

GHS label elements



SIGNAL WORD

**DANGER**

## Hazard statement(s)

<b>H315</b>	Causes skin irritation.
<b>H318</b>	Causes serious eye damage.

## Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

<b>P101</b>	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
<b>P102</b>	Keep out of reach of children.
<b>P103</b>	Read label before use.
<b>P280</b>	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

## Precautionary statement(s) Response

<b>P305+P351+P338</b>	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
<b>P310</b>	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
<b>P362</b>	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
<b>P302+P352</b>	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
<b>P332+P313</b>	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

## Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

## Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

## SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

## Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

## Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
9016-45-9	10-30	<u>nonylphenol ethoxylate, EO9</u>
1300-72-7	<10	<u>sodium xylenesulfonate</u>
143-18-0	<10	<u>potassium oleate</u>
68603-42-9	<10	<u>coconut diethanolamide</u>

## SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

## Description of first aid measures

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prosthesis such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical advice.</li> </ul>

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

Treat symptomatically.

## SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

### Extinguishing media

- ▶ Water spray or fog.
- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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### Advice for firefighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li> <li>▶ Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> approach containers suspected to be hot.</li> <li>▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</li> <li>▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> <li>▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.</li> <li>▶ May emit acrid smoke.</li> <li>▶ Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.</li> </ul> <p>May emit poisonous fumes May emit corrosive fumes.</p>

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove all ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> <li>▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.</li> <li>▶ Wipe up.</li> <li>▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Increase ventilation.</li> <li>▶ Stop leak if safe to do so.</li> <li>▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.</li> <li>▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.</li> <li>▶ Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.</li> <li>▶ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.</li> <li>▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.</li> </ul>

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

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ When handling, <b>DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</b></li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.</li> <li>▶ Avoid physical damage to containers.</li> <li>▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.</li> <li>▶ Use good occupational work practice.</li> <li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</b></li> </ul>
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## Other information

- ▶ Store in original containers.
- ▶ Keep containers securely sealed.
- ▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

## Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer (HDPE).</li> <li>▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>
Storage incompatibility	▶ 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
nonylphenol ethoxylate, EO9	Glycols, polyethylene, mono(p-nonylphenyl) ether; (Nonoxynol-9)	9.9 mg/m3	110 mg/m3	300 mg/m3
nonylphenol ethoxylate, EO9	Ethoxylated nonylphenol; (Nonyl phenyl polyethylene glycol ether)	0.37 mg/m3	4.1 mg/m3	260 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
nonylphenol ethoxylate, EO9	Not Available	Not Available
sodium xylenesulfonate	Not Available	Not Available
potassium oleate	Not Available	Not Available
coconut diethanolamide	Not Available	Not Available

## MATERIAL DATA

for potassium hydroxide:

The TLV-TWA is protective against respiratory tract irritation produced at higher concentrations

## Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>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.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard 'physically' away from the worker and ventilation that strategically 'adds' and 'removes' air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection.</p> <p>Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection.</p> <p>An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations.</p> <p>Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area.</p>
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]</li> </ul>
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> </ul> <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> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ frequency and duration of contact,</li> <li>▶ chemical resistance of glove material,</li> <li>▶ glove thickness and</li> <li>▶ dexterity</li> </ul> <p>Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.</li> <li>▶ When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.</li> <li>▶ Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use.</li> <li>▶ Contaminated gloves should be replaced.</li> </ul> <p>Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Barrier cream.</li> <li>▶ Skin cleansing cream.</li> <li>▶ Eye wash unit.</li> </ul>
<b>Thermal hazards</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

## Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Clear Very Pale Liquid		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	1.080 - 1.085
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	10 - 11	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Non Flammable	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water (g/L)</b>	Miscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system, in a substantial number of individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage. The repair process, which initially evolved to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens, may however, produce further lung damage resulting in the impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Respiratory tract irritation often results in an inflammatory response involving the recruitment and activation of many cell types, mainly derived from the vascular system.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Ingestion of anionic surfactants/ hydrotropes may produce diarrhoea, intestinal distension and occasional vomiting. Lethal doses in animals range from 1 to 5 gm/kg.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to

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	<p>blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.</p> <p>Anionic surfactants/ hydrotropes generally produce skin reactions following the removal of natural oils. The skin may appear red and may become sore. Papular dermatitis may also develop. Sensitive individuals may exhibit cracking, scaling and blistering.</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, puncture wounds 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>
Eye	<p>When applied to the eye(s) of animals, the material produces severe ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation.</p> <p>Direct eye contact with some concentrated anionic surfactants/ hydrotropes produces corneal damage, in some cases severe. Low concentrations may produce immediate discomfort, conjunctival hyperaemia, and oedema of the corneal epithelium. Healing may take several days. Temporary clouding of the cornea may occur.</p>
Chronic	<p>Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.</p> <p>Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems.</p> <p>On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed that the material may produce carcinogenic or mutagenic effects; in respect of the available information, however, there presently exists inadequate data for making a satisfactory assessment.</p> <p>Absorbed sulfonates are quickly distributed through living systems and are readily excreted. Toxic effects may result from the effects of binding to proteins and the ability of sulfonates to translocate potassium and nitrate (NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>) ions from cellular to interstitial fluids. Airborne sulfonates may be responsible for respiratory allergies and, in some instances, minor dermal allergies.</p> <p>Repeated skin contact with some sulfonated surfactants has produced sensitisation dermatitis in predisposed individuals.</p>

Proton Wash	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
nonylphenol ethoxylate, EO9	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2080 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1310 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin (human): 15 mg/3D mild
sodium xylenesulfonate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available
	Oral (rat) LD50: >3000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	
potassium oleate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 12 mg/48h
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
coconut diethanolamide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 88 ppm/h <sup>[2]</sup>	Nil reported.
	Oral (rat) LD50: 2700 mg/kg. <sup>[2]</sup>	

**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

Proton Wash	<p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production. for alkyl sulfates; alkane sulfonates and alpha-olefin sulfonates</p> <p>Most chemicals of this category are not defined substances, but mixtures of homologues with different alkyl chain lengths. Alpha-olefin sulfonates are mixtures of alkene sulfonate and hydroxyl alkane sulfonates with the sulfonate group in the terminal position and the double bond, or hydroxyl group, located at a position in the vicinity of the sulfonate group.</p> <p>Common physical and/or biological pathways result in structurally similar breakdown products, and are, together with the surfactant properties, responsible for similar environmental behavior and essentially identical hazard profiles with regard to human health.</p> <p><b>Acute toxicity:</b> These substances are well absorbed after ingestion; penetration through the skin is however poor. After absorption, these chemicals are distributed mainly to the liver.</p> <p>Acute oral LD50 values of alkyl sulfates in rats and/or mice were (in mg/kg):  C10-; 290-580  C10-16-, and C12-; 1000-2000  C12-14, C12-15, C12-16, C12-18 and C16-18-; &gt;2000  C14-18, C16-18-; &gt;5000</p> <p>The clinical signs observed were non-specific (piloerection, lethargy, decreased motor activity and respiratory rate, diarrhoea). At necropsy the major findings</p>
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were irritation of the gastrointestinal tract and anemia of inner organs.

Based on limited data, the acute oral LD50 values of alkane sulfonates and alpha-olefin sulfonates of comparable chain lengths are assumed to be in the same range.

The counter ion does not appear to influence the toxicity in a substantial way.

Acute dermal LD50 values of alkyl sulfates in rabbits (mg/ kg):

C12-: 200

C12-13 and C10-16-: >500

Apart from moderate to severe skin irritation, clinical signs included tremor, tonic-clonic convulsions, respiratory failure, and body weight loss in the study with the C12- alkyl sulfate and decreased body weights after administration of the C10-16- alkyl sulfates. No data are available for alkane sulfonates but due to a comparable metabolism and effect concentrations in long-term studies effect concentrations are expected to be in the same range as found for alkyl sulfates.

There are no data available for acute inhalation toxicity of alkyl sulfates, alkane sulfonates or alpha-olefin sulfonates.

In skin irritation tests using rabbits (aqueous solutions, OECD TG 404):

C8-14 and C8-16 (30%), C12-14 (90%), C14-18 (60%)- corrosive

Under occlusive conditions:

C12, and C12-14 (25%), C12-15-, C13-15 and C15-16 (5-7%) - moderate to strong irritants

Comparative studies investigating skin effects like transepidermal water loss, epidermal electrical conductance, skin swelling, extraction of amino acids and proteins or development of erythema in human volunteers consistently showed a maximum of effects with C12-alkyl sulfate, sodium; this salt is routinely used as a positive internal control giving borderline irritant reactions in skin irritation studies performed on humans. As the most irritant alkyl sulfate it can be concluded that in humans 20% is the threshold concentration for irritative effects of alkyl sulfates in general. No data were available with regard to the skin irritation potential of alkane sulfonates. Based on the similar chemical structure they are assumed to exhibit similar skin irritation properties as alkyl sulfates or alpha-olefin sulfonates of comparable chain lengths.

In eye irritation tests, using rabbits, C12-containing alkyl sulfates (>10% concentration) were severely irritating and produced irreversible corneal effects. With increasing alkyl chain length, the irritating potential decreases, and C16-18 alkyl sulfate sodium, at a concentration of 25%, was only a mild irritant.

Concentrated C14-16- alpha-olefin sulfonates were severely irritating, but caused irreversible effects only if applied as undiluted powder. At concentrations below 10% mild to moderate, reversible effects, were found. No data were available for alkane sulfonates

Alkyl sulfates and C14-18 alpha-olefin sulfonates were not skin sensitizers in animal studies. No reliable data were available for alkane sulfonates. Based on the similar chemical structure, no sensitisation is expected.

However anecdotal evidence suggests that sodium lauryl sulfate causes pulmonary sensitisation resulting in hyperactive airway dysfunction and pulmonary allergy accompanied by fatigue, malaise and aching. Significant symptoms of exposure can persist for more than two years and can be activated by a variety of non-specific environmental stimuli such as an exhaust, perfumes and passive smoking.

Absorbed sulfonates are quickly distributed through living systems and are readily excreted. Toxic effects may result from the effects of binding to proteins and the ability of sulfonates to translocate potassium and nitrate (NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>) ions from cellular to interstitial fluids. Airborne sulfonates may be responsible for respiratory allergies and, in some instances, minor dermal allergies. Repeated skin contact with some sulfonated surfactants has produced sensitisation dermatitis in predisposed individuals

**Repeat dose toxicity:** After repeated oral application of alkyl sulfates with chain lengths between C12 and C18, the liver was the only target organ for systemic toxicity. Adverse effects on this organ included an increase in liver weight, enlargement of liver cells, and elevated levels of liver enzymes. The LOAEL for liver toxicity (parenchymal hypertrophy and an increase in comparative liver weight) was 230 mg/kg/day (in a 13 week study with C16-18 alkyl sulfate, sodium). The lowest NOAEL in rats was 55 mg/kg/day (in a 13 week study with C12-alkyl sulfate, sodium).

C14- and C14-16-alpha-olefin sulfonates produced NOAELs of 100 mg/kg/day (in 6 month- and 2 year studies). A reduction in body weight gain was the only adverse effect identified in these studies.

No data were available with regard to the repeated dose toxicity of alkane sulfonates. Based on the similarity of metabolic pathways between alkane sulfonates, alkyl sulfates and alkyl-olefin sulfonates, the repeated dose toxicity of alkane sulfonates is expected to be similar with NOAEL and LOAEL values in the same range as for alkyl sulfates and alpha-olefin sulfonates, i.e. 100 and 200-250 mg/kg/day, respectively, with the liver as potential target organ.

**Genotoxicity:** Alkyl sulfates of different chain lengths and with different counter ions were not mutagenic in standard bacterial and mammalian cell systems both in the absence and in the presence of metabolic activation. There was also no indication for a genotoxic potential of alkyl sulfates in various *in vivo* studies on mice (micronucleus assay, chromosome aberration test, and dominant lethal assay).

alpha-Olefin sulfonates were not mutagenic in the Ames test, and did not induce chromosome aberrations *in vitro*. No genotoxicity data were available for alkane sulfonates. Based on the overall negative results in the genotoxicity assays with alkyl sulfates and alpha-olefin sulfonates, the absence of structural elements indicating mutagenicity, and the overall database on different types of sulfonates, which were all tested negative in mutagenicity assays, a genotoxic potential of alkane sulfonates is not expected.

**Carcinogenicity:** Alkyl sulfates were not carcinogenic in feeding studies with male and female Wistar rats fed diets with C12-15 alkyl sulfate sodium for two years (corresponding to doses of up to 1125 mg/kg/day).

alpha-Olefin sulfonates were not carcinogenic in mice and rats after dermal application, and in rats after oral exposure.

No carcinogenicity studies were available for the alkane sulfonates.

**Reproductive toxicity:** No indication for adverse effects on reproductive organs was found in various oral studies with different alkyl sulfates. The NOAEL for male fertility was 1000 mg/kg/day for sodium dodecyl sulfate. In a study using alpha-olefin sulfonates in male and female rats, no adverse effects were identified up to 5000 ppm.

**Developmental toxicity:** In studies with various alkyl sulfates (C12 up to C16-18- alkyl) in rats, rabbits and mice, effects on litter parameters were restricted to doses that caused significant maternal toxicity (anorexia, weight loss, and death).

The principal effects were higher foetal loss and increased incidences of total litter losses. The incidences of malformations and visceral and skeletal anomalies were unaffected apart from a higher incidence of delayed ossification or skeletal variation in mice at > 500 mg/kg bw/day indicative of a delayed development. The lowest reliable NOAEL for maternal toxicity was about 200 mg/kg/day in rats, while the lowest NOAELs in offspring were 250 mg/kg/day in rats and 300 mg/kg/day for mice and rabbits.

For alpha-olefin sulfonates (C14-16-alpha-olefin sulfonate, sodium) the NOAEL was 600 mg/kg/day both for maternal and developmental toxicity.

No data were available for the reproductive and developmental toxicity of alkane sulfonates. Based on the available data, the similar toxicokinetic properties and a comparable metabolism of the alkyl sulfates and alkane sulfonates, alkane sulfonates are not considered to be developmental toxicants.

Although the database for category members with C<12 is limited, the available data are indicating no risk as the substances have comparable toxicokinetic properties and metabolic pathways. In addition, longer-term studies gave no indication for adverse effects on reproductive organs with different alkyl sulfates

Toxicological data are available and well documented for representative toluenesulfonates, xylenesulfonates and cumenesulfonates (including sodium, potassium, ammonium and calcium salts). These data demonstrate that hydrotropes have a low order of acute toxicity by all relevant routes (LC50s range from 100s to 1000s mg/kg), are not genotoxic *in vitro* or *in vivo*, show no evidence of acarcinogenic response (or any other systemic toxicity) in 2-year dermal exposure studies, and failed to induce developmental, teratogenic or fertility (sex organ) effects.

Adverse effects after repeated long term dosing of hydrotropes to animals included epidermal hyperplasia at the site of application in dermal studies,

and decreased relative spleen weight in females in oral studies. The critical adverse effect and corresponding systemic NOAEL is 763 mg a.i./kg bw based

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upon decreased relative spleen weight in female rats in a 90-day oral study. The NOAEL for local effects, based on epidermal hyperplasia at the site of application, was 440 mg a.i./kg bw for mice in 90-day dermal studies.

Hydrotropes can be classified as a negligible-to-slight irritant to skin and a slight-to-moderate irritant to eyes. The irritation potential of aqueous solutions of hydrotropes depends on concentration, and the irritation is lessened with rinsing. Hydrotropes are not considered to be skin sensitizers.

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Hydrotropes in this category were assessed for mutagen/genotoxic potential in a variety of assays including the mouse micronucleus, Ames, mouse lymphoma, sister chromatid exchange and chromosome aberration assays. No positive results were seen in vitro or in vivo in any of the studies. For both mice and rats exposed dermally for two years, there was no evidence of carcinogenic potential.

Examination of the sex organs (such as prostate, testes or ovaries) from animals in 90-day feeding studies and 90-day and two year dermal studies yielded no evidence to suggest that these chemicals have an adverse effect on the reproductive organs.

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 required to make classification available  
 ☐ – Data Not Available to make classification

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
nonylphenol ethoxylate, EO9	EC50	120	Crustacea	0.15mg/L	4
nonylphenol ethoxylate, EO9	EC50	48	Crustacea	12.2mg/L	4
nonylphenol ethoxylate, EO9	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	12.0mg/L	4
nonylphenol ethoxylate, EO9	LC50	96	Fish	1.3mg/L	4
nonylphenol ethoxylate, EO9	NOEC	2400	Fish	0.035mg/L	4
sodium xylenesulfonate	LC50	96	Fish	>1000mg/L	2
sodium xylenesulfonate	EC50	48	Crustacea	>40.3mg/L	2
sodium xylenesulfonate	EC50	48	Crustacea	≥40.3mg/L	2
sodium xylenesulfonate	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	≥230mg/L	2
sodium xylenesulfonate	NOEC	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	31mg/L	2
potassium oleate	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.57mg/L	4
potassium oleate	LC50	96	Fish	9.19mg/L	4
coconut diethanolamide	EC50	48	Crustacea	2.25mg/L	1
coconut diethanolamide	NOEC	504	Crustacea	=0.07mg/L	1
coconut diethanolamide	EC0	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	1mg/L	1
coconut diethanolamide	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.2mg/L	1
coconut diethanolamide	LC50	96	Fish	2.52mg/L	1

## Legend:

Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - 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

On the basis of available evidence concerning either toxicity, persistence, potential to accumulate and/or observed environmental fate and behaviour, the material may present a danger, immediate or long-term and/or delayed, to the structure and/or functioning of natural ecosystems.

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

For hydrotropes:

Based on their physical chemical properties, hydrotropes are predicted to partition almost exclusively in the water compartment.

**Biodegradation:** Hydrotropes are readily biodegradable in water under aerobic conditions according to OECD criteria. There is no known anaerobic biodegradation data on hydrotropes. Due to the presence of the sulfonated aromatic group, hydrotropes are not expected to biodegrade to a significant extent under anaerobic conditions. However, considering their ready aerobic biodegradability and their low potential for adsorption to sediment solids (log K<sub>ow</sub>), the presence of hydrotropes in anaerobic environments is expected to be negligible.

**Photolysis:** No experimental data are available for photodegradation of hydrotropes. Photodegradation rates were estimated for the toluene, xylene and cumene sulfonates. The predicted atmospheric oxidation half lives were of the order of 40 to 105 hours, indicating a significant atmospheric degradation potential. As hydrotropes are not volatile, the importance of atmospheric photodegradation as an environmental fate mechanism is low.

**Hydrolysis:** No measured data are available for hydrolysis of hydrotropes. However, considering the fact that commercial products are available in aqueous solutions and these products are stable it can be expected that hydrolytic degradation is very low.

**Removal:** Removal of hydrotropes from secondary activated sludge sewage treatment has been calculated. Models predict a default 87% removal in wastewater treatment plants (assuming a log K<sub>ow</sub> value of -2.7 and calculated Henry's Law constant of 4.90E-18 Pa.m<sup>3</sup>.mol<sup>-1</sup>). This output is conservative compared to the measured removal of >94% measured in a modified SCAS (OECD 302A) study with calcium xylene sulfonate. In addition, secondary literature data indicates up to 91.5% carbon removal in a Coupled Units study.

**Aquatic acute toxicity:** The hydrotropes demonstrate a low level of acute aquatic toxicity to fish, invertebrates, algae and bacteria exhibiting EC50 and LC50 values > 100 mg/l. Green algae are considered the most sensitive species with EC50 values of 230-236 mg/L active ingredient (a.i.) and No Observed Effect Concentrations (NOECs) of 31-75 mg a.i./L when tested with the sodium and calcium salts of xylene sulfonate, respectively. Xylene and cumene sulfonates (ammonium, calcium and sodium salts) had no acute toxicity towards fish and invertebrates at concentrations

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tested (>318 mg/L). However some sublethal effects were noted in two of the studies at the higher concentrations and included surfacing, loss of equilibrium, swimming on the bottom of the tank, dark discoloration, labored respiration and quiescence in some fish.

**Terrestrial and sediment ecotoxicity:** No terrestrial or sediment toxicity data are reported for hydrotropes. Given the low potential for hydrotropes reaching the terrestrial and sediment compartments (modelling results), the lack of persistence (ready biodegradability under aerobic conditions) or bioaccumulation (modelling results), and the low likelihood of these chemicals partitioning to soil and sediments the lack of ecotoxicity data is not considered a deficiency

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for alkylphenols and their ethoxylates, or propoxylates:

**Environmental fate:** Alkylphenols are ubiquitous in the environment after the introduction, generally as wastes, of their alkoxylated forms (ethoxylates and propoxylates, for example); these are extensively used throughout industry and in the home.

Alkylphenol ethoxylates are widely used surfactants in domestic and industrial products, which are commonly found in wastewater discharges and in sewage treatment plant (STP) effluents.

Degradation of APEs in wastewater treatment plants or in the environment generates more persistent shorter-chain APEs and alkylphenols (APs) such as nonylphenol (NP), octylphenol (OP) and AP mono- to triethoxylates (NPE1, NPE2 and NPE3). There is concern that APE metabolites (NP, OP, NPE1-3) can mimic natural hormones and that the levels present in the environment may be sufficient to disrupt endocrine function in wildlife and humans. The physicochemical properties of the APE metabolites (NP, NPE1-4, OP, OPE1-4), in particular the high *K<sub>ow</sub>* values, indicate that they will partition effectively into sediments following discharge from STPs. The aqueous solubility data for the APE metabolites indicate that the concentration in water combined with the high partition coefficients will provide a significant reservoir (load) in various environmental compartments. Data from studies conducted in many regions across the world have shown significant levels in samples of every environmental compartment examined. In the US, levels of NP in air ranged from 0.01 to 81 ng/m<sup>3</sup>, with seasonal trends observed. Concentrations of APE metabolites in treated wastewater effluents in the US ranged from <0.1 to 369 ug/l, in Spain they were between 6 and 343 ug/l and concentrations up to 330 ug/l were found in the UK. Levels in sediments reflected the high partition coefficients with concentrations reported ranging from < 0.1 to 13,700 ug/kg for sediments in the US. Fish in the UK were found to contain up to 0.8 ug/kg NP in muscle tissue. APEs degraded faster in the water column than in sediment. Aerobic conditions facilitate easier further biotransformation of APE metabolites than anaerobic conditions.

Nonylphenols are susceptible to photochemical degradation. Using natural, filtered, lake water it was found that nonylphenol had a half-life of approximately 10-15 h under continuous, noon, summer sun in the surface water layer, with a rate approximately 1.5 times slower at depths 20-25 cm. Photolysis was much slower with ethoxylated nonylphenol, and so it is unlikely to be a significant event in removal of the ethoxylates.

**Air:** Alkylphenols released to the atmosphere will exist in the vapour phase and is thought to be degraded by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals, with a calculated half-life, for nonylphenol, of 0.3 days.

**Water:** Abiotic degradation of alkylphenol is negligible. Biodegradation does not readily take place. The half-life in surface water may be around 30 days.

**Degradation:** Alkylphenol ethoxylates (APES) may abiotically degrade into the equivalent alkylphenol. During degradation ethylene oxide units are cleaved off the ethylene oxide chain until only short-chain alkylphenol ethoxylates remain, typically mono- and diethylene oxides. Oxidation of these oligomers creates the corresponding carboxylic acids. This leaves several degradation products: short-chain ethoxylates, their carboxylic acids, and alkylphenols.

**Biodegradation:** Alkylphenols are not readily biodegradable. Several mechanisms of microbial aromatic ring degradation have been reported, the most common being formation of catechol from phenol, followed by ring scission between or adjacent to the two hydroxyl groups.

The full breakdown pathway for APES has not yet been determined, and all studies have so far focused on identification of intermediates in bacterial culture media, rather than studying cell-free systems or purified enzymes. It is, however, likely that microbial metabolism usually starts by an attack on the ethoxylate chain, rather than on the ring or the hydrophobic chain. The ethoxylate groups are progressively removed, either by ether cleavage, or by terminal alcohol oxidation followed by cleavage of the resulting carboxylic acid.

Biodegradation of APES produces less biodegradable products: alkylphenol mono- and di-ethoxylates, alkylphenoxy acetic and alkylphenoxy polyethoxy acetic acids, and alkylphenols. These metabolites frequently persist through sewage treatment and in rivers. Anaerobic conditions generally lead to the accumulation of alkylphenols. The rate of biodegradation seems to decrease with increasing length of the ethylene oxide chain.

**Bioaccumulation:** Metabolites of APES accumulate in organisms, with bioconcentration factors varying from ten to several thousand, depending on species, metabolite and organ.

The metabolites of APES are generally more toxic than the original compounds. APES have LC50s above about 1.5 mg/l, whereas alkylphenols, such as nonylphenol, have LC50s are generally around 0.1 mg/l.

**Oestrogenic activity:** The role of alkyl chain length and branching, substituent position, number of alkylated groups, and the requirement of a phenolic ring structure was assessed in fish. The results showed that most alkylphenols were oestrogenic, although with 3-300 thousand times lower potency than the endogenous estrogen 17β-estradiol. Mono-substituted tertiary alkylphenols with moderate (C4-C5) and long alkyl chain length (C8-C9) in the para position exhibited the highest oestrogenic potency. Substitution with multiple alkyl groups, presence of substituents in the ortho- and meta-position and lack of a hydroxyl group on the benzene ring reduced the oestrogenic activity, although several oestrogenic alkylated non-phenolics were identified.

**Human exposure:** Alkylphenols were first found to be oestrogenic (oestrogen-mimicking) in the 1930s, but more recent research has highlighted the implications of these effects. The growth of cultured human breast cancer cells is affected by nonylphenol at concentrations as low as 1 μM (220 ug/l) or concentrations of octylphenol as low as 0.1 μM (20 ug/l). Oestrogenic effects have also been shown on rainbow trout hepatocytes, chicken embryo fibroblasts and a mouse oestrogen receptor.

The insecticide chlordecone (Kepone) shows similar behaviour to alkylphenols, accumulating in liver and adipose tissue, and eliciting oestrogenic activity. Workers exposed to this insecticide can suffer reproductive effects such as low sperm counts and sterility. In addition, the oestrogenic effects of chlordecone on MCF7 cells occur at similar concentrations to those of alkylphenols, suggesting that alkylphenols will be a similar health hazard if target cells are exposed to μM levels of these compounds.

By comparing environmental concentrations, bioconcentration factors and *in vitro* oestrogenic effect levels, current environmental levels of alkylphenolic compounds are probably high enough to affect the hormonal control systems of some organisms. It is also possible that human health could be being affected.

**DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.**

### Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
nonylphenol ethoxylate, EO9	LOW	LOW

### Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
nonylphenol ethoxylate, EO9	LOW (BCF = 16)

### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
nonylphenol ethoxylate, EO9	LOW (KOC = 59.8)

## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Waste treatment methods

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.</li> <li>▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.</li> </ul> <p>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.</li> <li>▶ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.</li> </ul> <p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Reduction</li> <li>▶ Reuse</li> </ul>
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- ▶ Recycling
- ▶ Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

- ▶ **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.
- ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- ▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- ▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- ▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
- ▶ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- ▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

## SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

## Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): 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

**NONYLPHENOL ETHOXYLATE, EO9(9016-45-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

**SODIUM XYLENESULFONATE(1300-72-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

**POTASSIUM OLEATE(143-18-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

**COCONUT DIETHANOLAMIDE(68603-42-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (coconut diethanolamide; sodium xylenesulfonate; potassium oleate)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (coconut diethanolamide; potassium oleate)
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
<b>Legend:</b>	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

## Other information

## Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
sodium xylenesulfonate	1300-72-7, 30587-85-0
potassium oleate	143-18-0, 8026-70-8
coconut diethanolamide	61791-31-9, 68603-42-9, 71786-60-2

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.

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**Proton Wash**

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A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

[www.chemwatch.net](http://www.chemwatch.net)

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. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

**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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