Safety Data Sheet (SDS) Report

Project Number: **SHJ056629207**

Applicant: YANGZHOU VICTOUR DAILY CHEMICAL CO.,LTD.
No.4,Zhuyuan road,Hangji industrial park, hangji town, Yangzhou, Jiangsu, China.

Issue Date: 2022-06-12

Sample Description:

The sample information was submitted and identified on client's behalf to be:

Product Name	:	SOAP
Physical State	:	Solid
Data Received	:	June 11, 2022
Data Reviewed	:	June 12, 2022

Service Requested:

Based on the information provided by the applicant, the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) was generated in accordance with requirements of Regulation (EC) No 453/2010, Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, for details please refer to attached pages.

Authorized By:
On Behalf Of Regulatory Affairs in Intertek Testing Services Ltd., Shanghai



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Regulatory Consultant

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SOAP

YANGZHOU VICTOUR DAILY CHEMICAL CO.,LTD.

Project number: **SHJ056629207**

Version No:**1.0**
Safety Data Sheet (Conforms to Regulations (EC) No 453/2010)

Issue Date:**12/06/2022**

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

1.1.Product Identifier

Product name	SOAP
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Clean the skin
Uses advised against	Not Applicable

1.3.Details of the manufacturer/importer

Registered company name	YANGZHOU VICTOUR DAILY CHEMICAL CO.,LTD.
Address	No.4,Zhuyuan road,Hangji industrial park, hangji town, Yangzhou, Jiangsu, China.
Telephone	86-15161426687
Fax	86-514-87495166
Emergency telephone	86-514-87495166/15161426687
Email	samuelhotelsupply@outlook.com
Importer name	
Address	
Telephone	
Email	

1.4.Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	
Emergency telephone numbers	
Other emergency telephone numbers	

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1.Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] [1]	Skin Sensitizer Category 1

2.2. Label elements

CLP label elements	
SIGNAL WORD	**WARNING**

Hazard statement(s)

H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction

Supplementary statement(s)

EUH208	Contains (parfum). May produce an allergic reaction

Continued

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration

2.3. Other hazards

	Repeated exposure potentially causes skin dryness and cracking*.
	Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
	Ingestion may produce health damage*.
	May produce discomfort of the eyes*.

REACh - Art.57-59: The mixture does not contain Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) at the SDS print date.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

3.2. Mixtures

1.CAS No 2.EC No 3.Index No 4.REACH No	%[weight]	Name	Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP]
1.61790-79-2 2.263-162-3 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	82.14	fatty acids, palm oil, sodium salts	Not Applicable
1.61789-89-7 2.263-097-0 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	12	fatty acids, palm kernel-oil, sodium salts	Not Applicable
1.471-34-1 2.207-439-9 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	2	Calcium carbonate CaCO3	Not Applicable
1. - 2. - 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	1.2	parfum	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, STOT - SE (Resp. Irr.) Category 3; H301, H315, H319, H317, H361, H335 [1]
1.7732-18-5 2.231-791-2 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	1	water	Not Applicable
1.56-81-5 2.200-289-5 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	1.0	Glycerin	Not Applicable
1.61789-40-0 2.263-058-8 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	0.5	Cocamidopropyl Betaine	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2; H315, H319 [1]
1.6381-92-6 2.Not Available 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	0.1	disodium edta	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2, STOT - SE (Resp. Irr.) Category 3, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3; H302, H312, H332, H315, H319, H335, H412 [1]
1.128-37-0 2.204-881-4 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	0.055	2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol	Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 4; H413 [1]

Continued

1.27344-41-8 2.248-421-0 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	0.005	disodium 4,4-bis(2-sulfostyryl)biphenyl	Eye Irritation Category 2; H319 [1]

Continued

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General	▸ Immediately give a glass of water. ▸ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. ▸ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▸ Other measures are usually unnecessary. If this product comes in contact with eyes: ▸ Wash out immediately with water. ▸ If irritation continues, seek medical attention. ▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. If skin contact occurs: ▸ 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.
Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with eyes: ▸ Wash out immediately with water. ▸ If irritation continues, seek medical attention. ▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: ▸ 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	▸ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▸ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	▸ Immediately give a glass of water. ▸ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

	See Section 11

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing media

	▸ Foam. ▸ Dry chemical powder. ▸ BCF (where regulations permit). ▸ Carbon dioxide. ▸ Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

5.2. 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

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▸ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. ▸ **DO NOT** approach containers suspected to be hot. ▸ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▸ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. ▸ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▸ Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty; it is estimated that most organic dusts are combustible (circa 70%) - according to the circumstances under which the combustion process occurs, such materials may cause fires and / or dust explosions. ▸ Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions). ▸ Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust (420 micron or less) may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited - particles exceeding this limit will generally not form flammable dust clouds; once initiated, however, larger particles up to 1400 microns diameter will contribute to the propagation of an explosion. ▸ In the same way as gases and vapours, dusts in the form of a cloud are only ignitable over a range of concentrations; in principle, the concepts of lower explosive limit (LEL) and upper explosive limit (UEL) are applicable to dust clouds but only the LEL is of practical use; - this is because of the inherent difficulty of achieving homogeneous dust clouds at high temperatures (for dusts the LEL is often called the 'Minimum Explosible Concentration', MEC). ▸ When processed with flammable liquids/vapors/mists,ignitable (hybrid) mixtures may be formed with combustible dusts. Ignitable mixtures will increase the rate of explosion pressure rise and the Minimum Ignition Energy (the minimum amount of energy required to ignite dust clouds - MIE) will be lower than the pure dust in air mixture. The Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) of the vapour/dust mixture will be lower than the individual LELs for the vapors/mists or dusts. ▸ A dust explosion may release of large quantities of gaseous products; this in turn creates a subsequent pressure rise of explosive force capable of damaging plant and buildings and injuring people. ▸ Usually the initial or primary explosion takes place in a confined space such as plant or machinery, and can be of sufficient force to damage or rupture the plant. If the shock wave from the primary explosion enters the surrounding area, it will disturb any settled dust layers, forming a second dust cloud, and often initiate a much larger secondary explosion. All large scale explosions have resulted from chain reactions of this type.

Continued

	▸ Dry dust can be charged electrostatically by turbulence, pneumatic transport, pouring, in exhaust ducts and during transport. ▸ Build-up of electrostatic charge may be prevented by bonding and grounding. ▸ Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting. ▸ All movable parts coming in contact with this material should have a speed of less than 1-meter/sec. ▸ A sudden release of statically charged materials from storage or process equipment, particularly at elevated temperatures and/ or pressure, may result in ignition especially in the absence of an apparent ignition source. ▸ One important effect of the particulate nature of powders is that the surface area and surface structure (and often moisture content) can vary widely from sample to sample, depending of how the powder was manufactured and handled; this means that it is virtually impossible to use flammability data published in the literature for dusts (in contrast to that published for gases and vapours). ▸ Autoignition temperatures are often quoted for dust clouds (minimum ignition temperature (MIT)) and dust layers (layer ignition temperature (LIT)); LIT generally falls as the thickness of the layer increases. Combustion products include,: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO2), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic materialMay emit poisonous fumes.May emit corrosive fumes.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

	See section 8

6.2. Environmental precautions

	See section 12

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	▸ Clean up all spills immediately. ▸ Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes. ▸ Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator. ▸ Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. ▸ Sweep up, shovel up or ▸ Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use). ▸ Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealable, labelled container.
Major Spills	Moderate hazard. ▸ **CAUTION**: Advise personnel in area. ▸ Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing. ▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▸ Recover product wherever possible. ▸ **IF DRY:** Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Collect residues and place in sealed plastic bags or other containers for disposal. **IF WET:** Vacuum/shovel up and place in labelled containers for disposal. ▸ **ALWAYS:** Wash area down with large amounts of water and prevent runoff into drains. ▸ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise Emergency Services.

6.4. Reference to other sections

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	▸ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▸ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▸ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▸ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ▸ **DO NOT** enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ▸ **DO NOT** allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils. ▸ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▸ When handling, **DO NOT** eat, drink or smoke. ▸ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. ▸ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▸ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▸ Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. ▸ Use good occupational work practice. ▸ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS. ▸ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained. ▸ Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions) ▸ Minimise airborne dust and eliminate all ignition sources. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, and flame. ▸ Establish good housekeeping practices. ▸ Remove dust accumulations on a regular basis by vacuuming or gentle sweeping to avoid creating dust clouds. ▸ Use continuous suction at points of dust generation to capture and minimise the accumulation of dusts. Particular attention should be given to overhead and hidden horizontal surfaces to minimise the probability of a 'secondary' explosion. According to NFPA Standard 654, dust layers 1/32 in.(0.8 mm) thick can be sufficient to warrant immediate cleaning of the area. ▸ Do not use air hoses for cleaning. ▸ Minimise dry sweeping to avoid generation of dust clouds. Vacuum dust-accumulating surfaces and remove to a chemical disposal area. Vacuums with explosion-proof motors should be used. ▸ Control sources of static electricity. Dusts or their packages may accumulate static charges, and static discharge can be a source of ignition. ▸ Solids handling systems must be designed in accordance with applicable standards (e.g. NFPA including 654 and 77) and other national guidance. ▸ Do not empty directly into flammable solvents or in the presence of flammable vapors.

Continued

	▸ The operator, the packaging container and all equipment must be grounded with electrical bonding and grounding systems. Plastic bags and plastics cannot be grounded, and antistatic bags do not completely protect against development of static charges. Empty containers may contain residual dust which has the potential to accumulate following settling. Such dusts may explode in the presence of an appropriate ignition source. ▸ Do NOT cut, drill, grind or weld such containers. ▸ In addition ensure such activity is not performed near full, partially empty or empty containers without appropriate workplace safety authorisation or permit.
Fire and explosion protection	See section 5
Other information	▸ Store in original containers. ▸ Keep containers securely sealed. ▸ Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes. ▸ 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 MSDS. For major quantities: ▸ Consider storage in bunded areas - ensure storage areas are isolated from sources of community water (including stormwater, ground water, lakes and streams}. ▸ Ensure that accidental discharge to air or water is the subject of a contingency disaster management plan; this may require consultation with local authorities.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▸ Polyethylene or polypropylene container. ▸ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	▸ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control parameters

DERIVED NO EFFECT LEVEL (DNEL)

Not Available

PREDICTED NO EFFECT LEVEL (PNEC)

Not Available

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol	2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Calcium carbonate CaCO3	Carbonic acid, calcium salt	45 mg/m3	210 mg/m3	1300 mg/m3
disodium edta	Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, disodium salt, dihydrate	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2000 mg/m3
2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol	Bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-methylphenol, 2,6-; (BHT (food grade); 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol)	6 mg/m3	16 mg/m3	180 mg/m3
disodium 4,4-bis(2-sulfostyryl)biphenyl	Stilbene 3; (Stilbene 420; Tinopal CBS; Disodium 4,4'-bis(2-sulfostyryl)biphenyl)	0.087 mg/m3	0.96 mg/m3	160 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
fatty acids, palm oil, sodium salts	Not Available	Not Available
fatty acids, palm kernel-oil, sodium salts	Not Available	Not Available
Calcium carbonate CaCO3	Not Available	Not Available
parfum	Not Available	Not Available
water	Not Available	Not Available
Cocamidopropyl Betaine	Not Available	Not Available
disodium edta	Not Available	Not Available
2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol	Not Available	Not Available
disodium 4,4-bis(2-sulfostyryl)biphenyl	Not Available	Not Available

Continued

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. 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.
The basic types of engineering controls are:
Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
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.
Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

- Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.
- Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recirculation of particulates in the workplace.
- If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered. Such protection might consist of:

(a): particle dust respirators, if necessary, combined with an absorption cartridge;
(b): filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of the right type;
(c): fresh-air hoods or masks

- Build-up of electrostatic charge on the dust particle, may be prevented by bonding and grounding.
- Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting.

Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying 'escape' velocities which, in turn, determine the 'capture velocities' of fresh circulating air required to efficiently remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 4-10 m/s (800-2000 f/min) for extraction of crusher dusts generated 2 metres distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

8.2.2. Personal protection



Eye and face protection

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- 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]

Skin protection

See Hand protection below

Hands/feet protection

NOTE:

- The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.
- Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.

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.
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.
Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).

- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
- 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.
- Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use.
- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

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.
Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.

Continued

	▸ polychloroprene. ▸ nitrile rubber. ▸ butyl rubber. ▸ fluorocaoutchouc. ▸ polyvinyl chloride. Gloves should be examined for wear and/ or degradation constantly.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▸ Overalls. ▸ P.V.C. apron. ▸ Barrier cream. ▸ Skin cleansing cream. ▸ Eye wash unit.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

'Forsberg Clothing Performance Index'.

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the ***computer-generated*** selection:

SOAP

Material	CPI
BUTYL	A
NEOPRENE	A
VITON	A
NATURAL RUBBER	C
PVA	C

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as 'feel' or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Respiratory protection

Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:000 & 149:001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Not Available

Physical state	Solid	**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 Flammable	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Not Available	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	**VOC g/L**	Not Available

9.2. Other information

	Not Available

Continued

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1.Reactivity	See section 7.2
10.2.Chemical stability	▸ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▸ Product is considered stable. ▸ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7.2
10.4. Conditions to avoid	See section 7.2
10.5. Incompatible materials	See section 7.2
10.6. Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5.3

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
Ingestion	The material has **NOT** been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as 'harmful by ingestion'. This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. Ingestion of anionic surfactants may produce diarrhoea, bloated stomach, and occasional vomiting.
Skin Contact	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use. Anionic surfactants can cause skin redness and pain, as well as a rash. Cracking, scaling and blistering can occur. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material 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.
Eye	Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Slight abrasive damage may also result. Direct eye contact with some anionic surfactants in high concentration can cause severe damage to the cornea. Low concentrations can cause discomfort, excess blood flow, and corneal clouding and swelling. Recovery may take several days.
Chronic	Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause degreasing with drying, cracking and dermatitis following.

SOAP	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
fatty acids, palm oil, sodium salts	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
fatty acids, palm kernel-oil, sodium salts	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
Calcium carbonate CaCO3	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
parfum	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
water	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Oral (rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg[2]	Not Available
Cocamidopropyl Betaine	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
disodium edta	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**

Continued

	Not Available	Not Available

disodium 4,4-bis(2-sulfostyryl)biphenyl

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
dermal (rat) LD50: >1000 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - SEVERE
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 3.66 mg/L/4H[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/2s - mild
Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild

Legend: *1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's msds. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances*

SOAP

The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.
Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.
No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
Fatty acid salts of low acute toxicity. Their potential to irritate the skin and eyes is dependent on chain length.

WATER

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

disodium edta

The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.
Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.

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.
No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
For ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) and its salts:
EDTA is a strong organic acid (approximately 1000 times strongerthan acetic acid). It has a high affinity for alkaline-earth ions (for example,calcium and magnesium) and heavy-metal ions (for example, lead and mercury).This affinity generally results in the formation of highly stable and solublehexadentate chelate complexes. EDTA's ability to complex is used commerciallyto either promote or inhibit chemical reactions, depending on application.
EDTA and its salts are expected to be absorbed by the lungs andgastrointestinal tract; absorption through the skin is unlikely.
In general, EDTA and its salts are mild skin irritants butconsidered severe eye irritants. The greatest risk in the human body will occurwhen the EDTA attempts to scavenge the trace metals used and required by thebody.
The binding of divalent and trivalent cations by EDTA can causemineral deficiencies, which seem to be responsible for all of the knownpharmacological effects. Sensitivity to the toxic effects of EDTA is, at leastin part, related to the deficiency of zinc.
Several short term studies, reported no adverse effects fromadministering doses up to 5% of EDTA and its salts to lab rodents daily and forseveral weeks. Only diarrhoea and lowered food consumption were reported inanimals given 5% disodium EDTA. However, abnormal effects were seen in animalsthat were fed mineral deficient diets. Abnormal symptoms were observed in maleand female rats fed a low mineral diet (0.54% Ca and 0.013%Fe) with theaddition of 0%, 0.5%, or 1% disodium EDTA for 205 days. Rats fed a low percentof disodium EDTA in the diet for short term studies with adequate mineralsshowed no signs of toxicity. Rats fed 0.5% disodium EDTA for 44-52 weeks werewithout deleterious effects on weight gain, appetite, activity and appearance.Rats fed 1% disodium EDTA with adequate mineral diet for 220 days showed noevidence of dental erosion.
EDTA and its salts are eliminated from the body, 95% via thekidneys and 5% by the bile, along with the metals and free ionic calcium whichwas bound in transit through the circulatory system.
Trisodium EDTA was tested in a bioassay for carcinogenicity by theNational Cancer Institute. Trisodium EDTA administered to male and female ratsat low (3,750 ppm) or high (7,500 ppm) concentrations for 103 weeks produced nocompound-related signs of chemical toxicity, and tumor incidence was notrelated to treatment .
EDTA and its salts should not pose a teratogenic concern based onprevious studies in lab rodents. Study results indicate no teratogenic effectsare likely in lab rodents at doses up to 1000 mg/kg. Adequate minerals in thediet and administration of tap water prevented possible teratogenic effects ofEDTA during pregnancy. Teratogenic effects observed in lab rodents were likelydue to animals maintained on deionised water and a semi-purified diet, andhoused in nonmetallic caging. Infants and children will unlikely be exposed tohigh concentrations as in lab rodents.
Rats given 1250 mg/kg or 1500 mg/kg by gavage exhibited morematernal toxicity than the diet group, but produced only 21% malformations inthe offspring at the lower dose. The subcutaneously administration of 375 mg/kgwas also maternally toxic, but did not result in malformations in theoffspring. Differences in toxicity and teratogenicity are probably related toabsorption differences and interaction with metals. DisodiumEDTA ingested during pregnancy is teratogenic in rats at 2% in the diet andgreater.
The maximum human consumption of EDTA and its salts in foods wasreported to be in the order of 0.4 mg/kg/day. Infants and children alsogenerally drink tap water instead of deionised or distilled water. Even ifyoung infants were to be fed some solid food, given the characteristics of EDTAand its salts, residues are not likely to be present at concentrations forpotential sensitivity.
NOTE: Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA.

DISODIUM 4,4-BIS(2-SULFOSTYRYL)BIPHENYL

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.
Reproductive effector in rabbits. Calculated median lethal dose for a 70 kg man: 469 g [Ciba Geigy]

Continued

FATTY ACIDS, PALM OIL, SODIUM SALTS & FATTY ACIDS, PALM KERNEL-OIL, SODIUM SALTS	Fatty acid salts of low acute toxicity. Their potential to irritate the skin and eyes is dependent on chain length. No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

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 required to make classification available*
✘ *– Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification*
⊘ *– Data Not Available to make classification*

CMR STATUS

Not Applicable

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

Surfactants are in general toxic to aquatic organisms due to their surface-active properties. Historically, synthetic surfactants were often composed of branched alkyl chains resulting in poor biodegradability which led to concerns about their environmental effects. Today however, many of them, for example those used in large amounts, glbally, as detergents, are linear and therefore readily biodegradable7and considered to be of rather low risk to the environment. A linear structure of the hydrophobic chain facilitates the approach of microorganism while branching, in particular at the terminal position, inhibits biodegradation. Also, the bioaccumulation potential of surfactants is usually low due to the hydrophilic units. Linear surfactants are not always preferred however, as some branching (that ideally does not hinder ready biodegradability) is often preferable from a performance point of view. The reduction in waste water of organic contaminants such as surfactants can either be a consequence of adsorption onto sludge or aerobic biodegradation in the biological step. Similar sorption and degradation processes occur in the environment as a consequence of direct release of surfactants into the environment from product use, or through effluent discharge from sewage treatment plants in surface waters or the application of sewage sludge on land. However, a major part of surfactants in waste water will be efficiently eliminated in the sewage treatment plant. Although toxic to various organisms, surfactants in general only have a limited effect on the bacteria in the biological step. There are occasions however, where adverse effects have been noticed due to e.g. large accidental releases of softeners from laundry companies.
For Surfactants: Kow cannot beeasily determined due to hydrophilic/hydrophobic properties of the molecules insurfactants. BCF value: 1-350.
Aquatic Fate: Surfactants tend toaccumulate at the interface of the air with water and are not extracted intoone or the other liquid phases.
Terrestrial Fate: Anionicsurfactants are not appreciably sorbed by inorganic solids. Cationicsurfactants are strongly sorbed by solids, particularly clays. Significantsorption of anionic and non-ionic surfactants has been observed in activatedsludge and organic river sediments. Surfactants have been shown to improvewater infiltration into soils with moderate to severe hydrophobic orwater-repellent properties.

Ecotoxicity: Some surfactants areknown to be toxic to animals, ecosystems and humans, and can increase thediffusion of other environmental contaminants. The acute aquatic toxicitygenerally is considered to be related to the effects of the surfactantproperties on the organism and not to direct chemical toxicity. Surfactantsshould be considered to be toxic to aquatic species under conditions that allowcontact of the chemicals with the organisms. Surfactants are expected totransfer slowly from water into the flesh of fish. During this process, readilybiodegradable surfactants are expected to be metabolized rapidly during theprocess of bioaccumulation. Surfactants are not to be considered to showbioaccumulation potential if they are readily biodegradable.

For Fatty Acid Salts:
Environmental Fate: Fatty acid salts are widely used in household cleaning products, cosmetics, lubricants, (and other miscellaneous industrial applications), and coatings. Uses in household cleaning include fabric washing products, fabric conditioners, laundry additives, and surface and toilet cleaners. The hydrocarbon portion of these substances will eventually degrade to carbon dioxide and water; however, the fatty acid components may take longer to break down. Fatty acid salt soaps include the two pesticide active ingredients potassium salts of fatty acids, (including potassium laurate, potassium myristate, potassium oleate, and potassium ricinoleate), and ammonium salts of fatty acids, (ammonium oleate).

Terrestrial Fate: Soil - Fatty acids and lipids are readily biodegradable, in the presence of oxygen. Potassium salts of fatty acids are also broken down by soil microbes. Plants ◆ Potassium salts of fatty acids may be toxic to plant growth in some plant species, (phytotoxic). Plants with hairy leaves, such as Echium, may retain the soap on their surfaces longer, resulting in a burn. These substances are also used as fungicides.
Ecotoxicity: These substances have the potential to accumulate in aquatic organisms. Few data exist for toxicity of these substances to terrestrial life forms ◆ the majority of the data are for aquatic life. The chronic data set is very limited. For chain lengths >C12, solubility decreases to a degree where an adverse effect would not be expected in the environment due to reduced availability to organisms. Potassium salts of fatty acids are naturally occurring and are not persistent in the environment. Potassium salts of fatty acids are relatively non-toxic to birds and slightly toxic to cold-water/warm-water fish. Potassium salts of fatty acids are highly toxic to aquatic invertebrates, including Daphnia magna water fleas. Potassium salts of fatty acids are relatively selective in toxicity to insects, based on insect species and stage of development. Soft bodied insects such as aphids, whiteflies, and mealy bugs are more susceptible to desiccation. The least affected are flying adult insects with more durable exteriors, such as ladybird beetles. However, insects in the immature, flightless stage of development are more vulnerable to the effects of this active ingredient.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
water	LOW	LOW
2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol	HIGH	HIGH

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)
2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol	HIGH (BCF = 2500)
disodium 4,4-bis(2-sulfostyryl)biphenyl	LOW (BCF = 1)

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility

Continued

water	LOW (KOC = 14.3)
2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol	LOW (KOC = 23030)

12.5.Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	B	T
Relevant available data	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
PBT and vPvB Criteria fulfilled?	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

12.6. Other adverse effects

No data available

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	▸ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▸ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Otherwise: ▸ 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. ▸ Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. ▸ **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.
Waste treatment options	Not Available
Sewage disposal options	Not Available

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

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

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable
14.2. Packing group	Not Applicable
14.3. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable
14.4. Environmental hazard	No relevant data
14.5. Transport hazard class(es)	Class: Not Applicable Subrisk: Not Applicable
14.6. Special precautions for user	Hazard identification (Kemler): Not Applicable Classification code: Not Applicable Hazard Label: Not Applicable Special provisions: Not Applicable Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index: Not Applicable ERAP Index: Not Applicable Limited quantity: Not Applicable

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

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable
14.2. Packing group	Not Applicable
14.3. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable
14.4. Environmental hazard	No relevant data
14.5. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class: Not Applicable ICAO / IATA Subrisk: Not Applicable ERG Code: Not Applicable

Continued

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

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable
14.2. Packing group	Not Applicable
14.3. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable
14.4. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
14.5. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class: Not Applicable IMDG Subrisk: Not Applicable
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number: Not Applicable Special provisions: Not Applicable Limited Quantities: Not Applicable

Inland waterways transport (ADN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable
14.2. Packing group	Not Applicable
14.3. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable
14.4. Environmental hazard	No relevant data
14.5. Transport hazard class(es)	Not Applicable | Not Applicable
14.6. Special precautions for user	Classification code: Not Applicable Limited quantity: Not Applicable Equipment required: Not Applicable Fire cones number: Not Applicable

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73 / 78 and the IBC code

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

fatty acids, palm oil, sodium salts(61790-79-2) is found on the following regulatory lists	'European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)'
fatty acids, palm kernel-oil, sodium salts(61789-89-7) is found on the following regulatory lists	'European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)'
Calcium carbonate CaCO3(471-34-1) is found on the following regulatory lists	'European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)','European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)'
water(7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists	'European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)','European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)','EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex IV - Exemptions from the Obligation to Register in Accordance with Article 2(7)(a) (English)'
Cocamidopropyl Betaine(61789-40-0) is found on the following regulatory lists	'European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)'
disodium edta(6381-92-6) is found on the following regulatory lists	'Not Applicable'
2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol(128-37-0) is found on the following regulatory lists	'European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)','International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs','European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)','UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)'
disodium 4,4-bis(2-sulfostyryl)biphenyl(27344-41-8) is found on the following regulatory lists	'European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)','European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)'

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : 98/24/EC, 92/85/EC, 94/33/EC, 91/689/EEC, 1999/13/EC, Regulation (EU) No 453/2010, Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and their amendments as well as the following British legislation:- The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health

Regulations (COSHH) 2002- COSHH Essentials- The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

For further information please look at the Chemical Safety Assessment and Exposure Scenarios prepared by your Supply Chain if available.

ECHA SUMMARY

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
fatty acids, palm oil, sodium salts	61790-79-2	Not Available	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
2	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
fatty acids, palm kernel-oil, sodium salts	61789-89-7	Not Available	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
2	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
Calcium carbonate CaCO3	471-34-1	Not Available	01-2119486795-18-XXXX

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
2	Skin Irrit. 2, Eye Dam. 1, STOT SE 3, STOT RE 1	Wng, GHS05, Dgr, GHS08	H315, H318, H335, H336, H372

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
water	7732-18-5	Not Available	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
2	Acute Tox. 3, Skin Corr. 1A, Acute Tox. 2, Flam. Liq. 3	GHS05, Dgr, GHS06, GHS02, Wng	H314, H301, H226

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
Cocamidopropyl Betaine	61789-40-0	Not Available	01-2119488533-30-0001, 01-2119489410-39-XXXX

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Skin Irrit. 2, Eye Irrit. 2	GHS07, Wng	H315, H319
2	Skin Irrit. 2, Aquatic Acute 1, Eye Dam. 1, Aquatic Chronic 3, STOT SE 3, Acute Tox. 4, Aquatic Chronic 2	Wng, GHS09, GHS05, Dgr	H400, H318, H412, H335, H302, H312, H314

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
disodium edta	6381-92-6	Not Available	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Acute Tox. 4, Skin Irrit. 2, Eye Irrit. 2, STOT SE 3, Aquatic Chronic 3	GHS07, Wng	H302, H312, H315, H319, H332, H335, H412
2	Acute Tox. 4, Skin Irrit. 2, Eye Irrit. 2, STOT SE 3, Aquatic Chronic 3, Aquatic Acute 1, STOT SE 1	Wng, GHS09, GHS08, Dgr	H302, H312, H315, H319, H332, H335, H412, H400

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol	128-37-0	Not Available	01-2119480433-40-XXXX, 01-2119565113-46-XXXX, 01-2119555270-46-XXXX

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Aquatic Acute 1, Aquatic Chronic 1	GHS09, Wng	H410

Continued

2	Aquatic Acute 1, Aquatic Chronic 1, Acute Tox. 4, Skin Irrit. 2, Eye Irrit. 2, STOT RE 2, Skin Sens. 1, STOT SE 1, Muta. 1B, Repr. 2, Resp. Sens. 1, Carc. 1B	GHS09, Wng, Dgr, GHS08, GHS05, GHS02, GHS06, GHS03	H410, H400, H302, H315, H319, H373, H317, H370, H340, H361, H311, H331, H350

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
disodium 4,4-bis(2-sulfostyryl)biphenyl	27344-41-8	Not Available	01-2119533064-49-XXXX

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Eye Irrit. 2	GHS07, Wng	H319
2	Eye Dam. 1, Acute Tox. 4, Aquatic Chronic 3	Wng, GHS05, Dgr, GHS09	H318, H332, H412, H315, H335, H312, H302

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	N (fatty acids, palm oil, sodium salts)
Canada - DSL	N (fatty acids, palm kernel-oil, sodium salts; fatty acids, palm oil, sodium salts)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	N (disodium edta)
Japan - ENCS	N (disodium 4,4-bis(2-sulfostyryl)biphenyl; fatty acids, palm kernel-oil, sodium salts; water; fatty acids, palm oil, sodium salts)
Korea - KECI	N (disodium edta)
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	N (disodium edta)
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

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour
H301	Toxic if swallowed
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H311	Toxic in contact with skin
H312	Harmful in contact with skin
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H315	Causes skin irritation
H318	Causes serious eye damage
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H330	Fatal if inhaled
H331	Toxic if inhaled
H332	Harmful if inhaled
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H340	May cause genetic defects
H350	May cause cancer
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
H370	Causes damage to organs
H371	May cause damage to organs
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects
H413	May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life

Other information

DSD / DPD label elements

Continued



Relevant risk statements are found in section 2.1

Indication(s) of danger	Xi

SAFETY ADVICE

S02	Keep out of reach of children.
S22	Do not breathe dust.
S24	Avoid contact with skin.
S35	This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
S37	Wear suitable gloves.
S40	To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
S46	If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.
S56	Dispose of this material and its container at hazardous or special waste collection point.

The (M)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.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:
EN 166 Personal eye-protection
EN 340 Protective clothing
EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms
EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals
EN 133 Respiratory protective devices