

'BRIJ-35'

Version No:2.0

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GHS SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL LAURYL ETHER

OTHER NAMES

(C₂-H₄-O)_n.C₁₂-H₂₆-O, "dodecyl alcohol condensed with ethylene oxide", alcohol condensed with ethylene oxide", "lauryl alcohol ethylene oxide", "polyoxyethanoldodecanol", "dodecanol ethoxylate", "dodecanol ethylene oxide condensate", "ethoxylated lauryl alcohol", hydroxypolyethoxydodecane, "polyoxyethylene-4-alkyl ether", "polyoxyethylene-4-alkyl ether",

PRODUCT USE

Detergent raw material; scouring and degreasing of textiles.

SUPPLIER

Company: S D FINE- CHEM LIMITED

Address:

315- 317, T.V. INDUSTRIAL ESTATE,

248, WORLI,

MUMBAI- 400030.INDIA.

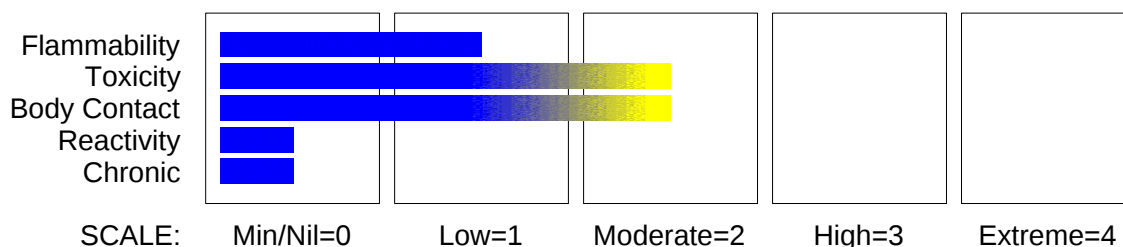
technical@sdfine.com

Telephone: 91- 22- 24959898

Telephone: 91- 22- 24959899

Fax: 91- 22- 24937232

HAZARD RATINGS



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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4
Eye Irritation Category 2A
Respiratory Effects Category 3
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 3



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

WARNING
Determined by using GHS criteria:
H336 H302 H316 H319
May cause drowsiness and dizziness
Harmful if swallowed
Causes mild skin irritation
Causes serious eye irritation

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Response

If skin irritation occurs, seek medical advice/attention.
Wear eye/face protection.
If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention.
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
Specific treatment: refer to Label or MSDS.

Storage

Store locked up.

Disposal

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with relevant legislation.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
polyethylene glycol lauryl ether	9002-92-0	> 99

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.
 - For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
 - Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
 - In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition.
 - If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the MSDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist.
 - If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the MSDS.
 - Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:
 - INDUCE vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, ONLY IF CONSCIOUS. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- NOTE: Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.
 - Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
 - Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
 - Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
 - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

- 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.

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- 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.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Water spray or fog.
Foam.
Dry chemical powder.
Carbon dioxide.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

Combustible . Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
On combustion, emits toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO) and carbon dioxide (CO₂).

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

Clean up all spills immediately.
Slippery when spilt.
Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
Wipe up and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.

MAJOR SPILLS

Slippery when spilt.

- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

Increase ventilation.
No smoking or naked lights within area.
Absorb or cover spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
Recover uncontaminated product in clean, dry, labelled containers.
Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
Wash spill area with large quantities of water.

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



+ X + X 0 +

+: May be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific precautions

X: Must not be stored together

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Overheating of ethoxylates in air should be avoided. When some ethoxylates are heated vigorously in the presence of air or oxygen, at temperatures exceeding 160 C, they may undergo exothermic oxidative degeneration resulting in self-heating and autoignition.
 - Nitrogen blanketing will minimise the potential for ethoxylate oxidation.
 - Trace quantities of ethylene oxide may be present in the material. Although these may accumulate in the headspace of storage and transport vessels, concentrations are not expected to exceed levels which might produce a flammability or worker exposure hazard. Use good occupational work practice.
- Avoid generating and breathing vapour.
Avoid contact with eyes.
Avoid prolonged and repeated skin contact.
Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Work clothes should be laundered separately.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Check that containers are clearly labelled.
- No restriction on the type of containers.
Glass container.
Plastic container.
Plastic drum.
Metal.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Segregate from oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
No special storage precautions required.
Keep containers securely sealed.
Check regularly for spills and leaks.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- polyethylene glycol lauryl ether:

CAS:9002- 92- 0 CAS:12789- 47- 8 CAS:3055- 98- 9
CAS:6540- 99- 4 CAS:86727- 31- 3 CAS:176596- 95-
5 CAS:87296- 34- 2 CAS:1334- 72- 1 CAS:86547-
02- 6 CAS:183117- 57- 9 CAS:186762- 97- 0
CAS:8027- 11- 0 CAS:9015- 55- 8 CAS:1341- 05- 5
CAS:124401- 71- 4 CAS:101008- 55- 3 CAS:101840-
74- 8 CAS:102329- 60- 2 CAS:102342- 03- 0
CAS:106254- 08- 4 CAS:106254- 09- 5 CAS:141875-
75- 4 CAS:122779- 58- 2 CAS:176235- 62- 4
CAS:137736- 73- 3 CAS:9079- 21- 4 CAS:138100-
08- 0 CAS:147398- 17- 2 CAS:148093- 10- 1
CAS:152206- 24- 1 CAS:106856- 65- 9 CAS:55892-
94- 9 CAS:51426- 13- 2 CAS:53026- 66- 7
CAS:384842- 79- 9 CAS:459409- 03- 1 CAS:503027-
85- 8 CAS:504414- 58- 8 CAS:798544- 27- 1
CAS:869893- 21- 0 CAS:53241- 34- 2 CAS:54351-
54- 1 CAS:50815- 86- 6 CAS:55599- 84- 3
CAS:56590- 57- 9 CAS:56093- 86- 8 CAS:11106- 34-
6 CAS:56939- 70- 9 CAS:61373- 94- 2 CAS:61710-
38- 1 CAS:62229- 27- 0 CAS:64772- 19- 6
CAS:69344- 85- 0 CAS:71636- 71- 0 CAS:71932- 08-
6 CAS:54398- 17- 3 CAS:234761- 83- 2 CAS:189388-
50- 9 CAS:57244- 90- 3 CAS:191546- 41- 5
CAS:201746- 17- 0 CAS:221642- 91- 7 CAS:234761-
82- 1 CAS:234764- 37- 5 CAS:31798- 98- 8
CAS:37231- 23- 5 CAS:37343- 87- 6 CAS:266678-
04- 0 CAS:39316- 41- 1 CAS:362661- 71- 0
CAS:348616- 52- 4 CAS:359786- 16- 6 CAS:39316-
02- 4 CAS:234761- 81- 0 CAS:50815- 85- 5
CAS:39363- 77- 4

MATERIAL DATA

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

PERSONAL PROTECTION



EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,
- 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 lens 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].

HANDS/FEET

Wear general protective gloves: i.e. Disposable polythene gloves or Cotton gloves or Light weight rubber gloves, with Barrier cream preferably Safety footwear.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- Eyewash unit.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

For further information consult your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)	0.25- 0.5 m/s (50- 100 f/min)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5- 1 m/s (100- 200 f/min.)
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	2.5- 10 m/s (500- 2000 f/min.)

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air motion).

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range

- 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture
- 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only
- 3: Intermittent, low production.
- 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion

Upper end of the range

- 1: Disturbing room air currents
- 2: Contaminants of high toxicity
- 3: High production, heavy use
- 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 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters 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.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Clear colourless liquid to white waxy solid/paste; mixes with water.
Appearance and water solubility depends on the degree of ethoxylation:
low order ethoxylates - colourless liquids or pastes; dispersible in water
high order ethoxylates - white waxy solids; soluble in water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.
Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable
Melting Range (°C): Not available
Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible
pH (1% solution): 5- 7
Volatile Component (%vol): Not available
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not available
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not available
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not available
State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): > 100
Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.01
pH (as supplied): Not available
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not available
Evaporation Rate: Not available
Flash Point (°C): Not available
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

No special precautions required.
Product is considered stable under normal handling conditions.
Stable under normal storage conditions.

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Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting.

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

Nonionic surfactants may produce localised irritation of the oral or gastrointestinal mucosa and induce vomiting and mild diarrhoea.

EYE

Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals.

Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.

Some nonionic surfactants may produce a localised anaesthetic effect on the cornea; this may effectively eliminate the warning discomfort produced by other substances and lead to corneal injury. Irritant effects range from minimal to severe dependent on the nature of the surfactant, its concentration and the duration of contact. Pain and corneal damage represent the most severe manifestation of irritation.

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation.

Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

SKIN

Limited 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 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. 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.

Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis. Histologically there

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may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

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.

Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact and accidental ingestion.

Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.

As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 1000 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 2500 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 75 mg/24h Mild

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h Mild

Eye (rabbit): 100 mg

Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h SEVERE

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Alcohol ethoxylates are generally biodegradable and do not persist for any substantial period in the environment. Contamination of natural waters, however, should be avoided.

A EU Risk Assessment Report (RAR) concluded that octyl- and nonyl- phenol ethoxylates are not readily biodegradable but are inherently biodegradable

As a group, these materials are generally toxic to fish with LC50s ranging, typically, between 1-6 mg/l.

Of special concern are the following families which are classified as "Environmentally Hazardous Substances" by either or both the ADR (Accord Europeen Relatif au Transport International des Marchandises Dangereuses par Route) and the IMDG Code (International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code).

alcohols C 6-17 (secondary) with 3-6 moles of ethoxylation.

alcohols C12-15 with 1-3 moles of ethoxylation (1-6 moles of ethoxylation IMDG)

alcohols C13-15 with 1-6 moles of ethoxylation.

New aquatic data suggests that

alcohols C 8-9 branched with 3-10 moles of ethoxylation

alcohols C 8-9 branched with > 10 moles of ethoxylation should also be classified as 'harmful to the environment'

These alcohols may also be found linked to aromatic structures (in nonylphenol ethoxylates for example). The current consensus determines that such entities become Environmental Toxins by association.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Small quantities may be discharged to sewer with a large excess of water.
Recycle wherever possible.
Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM: None

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS:UN, IATA,
IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

No regulations applicable

No data available for polyethylene glycol lauryl ether as CAS: 9002-92-0, CAS: 12789-47-8, CAS: 3055-98-9, CAS: 6540-99-4, CAS: 86727-31-3, CAS: 176596-95-5, CAS: 87296-34-2, CAS: 1334-72-1, CAS: 86547-02-6, CAS: 183117-57-9, CAS: 186762-97-0, CAS: 8027-11-0, CAS: 9015-55-8, CAS: 1341-05-5, CAS: 124401-71-4, CAS: 101008-55-3, CAS: 101840-74-8, CAS: 102329-60-2, CAS: 102342-03-0, CAS: 106254-08-4, CAS: 106254-09-5, CAS: 141875-75-4, CAS: 122779-58-2, CAS: 176235-62-4, CAS: 137736-73-3, CAS: 9079-21-4, CAS: 138100-08-0, CAS: 147398-17-2, CAS: 148093-10-1, CAS: 152206-24-1, CAS: 106856-65-9, CAS: 55892-94-9, CAS: 51426-13-2, CAS: 53026-66-7, CAS: 384842-79-9, CAS: 459409-03-1, CAS: 503027-85-8, CAS: 504414-58-8, CAS: 798544-27-1, CAS: 869893-21-0, CAS: 53241-34-2, CAS: 54351-54-1, CAS: 50815-86-6, CAS: 55599-84-3, CAS: 56590-57-9, CAS: 56093-86-8, CAS: 11106-34-6, CAS: 56939-70-9, CAS: 61373-94-2, CAS: 61710-38-1, CAS: 62229-27-0, CAS: 64772-19-6, CAS: 69344-85-0, CAS: 71636-71-0, CAS: 71932-08-6, CAS: 54398-17-3, CAS: 234761-83-2, CAS: 189388-50-9, CAS: 57244-90-3, CAS: 191546-41-5, CAS: 201746-17-0, CAS: 221642-91-7, CAS: 234761-82-1, CAS: 234764-37-5, CAS: 31798-98-8, CAS: 37231-23-5, CAS: 37343-87-6, CAS: 266678-04-0, CAS: 39316-41-1, CAS: 362661-71-0, CAS: 348616-52-4, CAS: 359786-16-6, CAS: 39316-02-4, CAS: 234761-81-0, CAS: 50815-85-5, CAS: 39363-77-4.

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
polyethylene glycol lauryl ether	9002- 92- 0, 12789- 47- 8, 3055- 98- 9, 6540- 99- 4, 86727- 31- 3, 176596- 95- 5, 87296- 34- 2, 1334- 72- 1, 86547- 02- 6, 183117- 57- 9, 186762- 97- 0, 8027- 11- 0, 9015- 55- 8, 1341- 05- 5, 124401- 71- 4, 101008- 55- 3, 101840- 74-

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8, 102329- 60- 2, 102342- 03- 0, 106254- 08- 4,
106254- 09- 5, 141875- 75- 4, 122779- 58- 2,
176235- 62- 4, 137736- 73- 3, 9079- 21- 4,
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57- 9, 56093- 86- 8, 11106- 34- 6, 56939- 70- 9,
61373- 94- 2, 61710- 38- 1, 62229- 27- 0, 64772-
19- 6, 69344- 85- 0, 71636- 71- 0, 71932- 08- 6,
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31798- 98- 8, 37231- 23- 5, 37343- 87- 6,
266678- 04- 0, 39316- 41- 1, 362661- 71- 0,
348616- 52- 4, 359786- 16- 6, 39316- 02- 4,
234761 - 81- 0, 50815- 85- 5, 39363- 77- 4

The above information is believed to be accurate and represent the best information currently available to us, but does not represent any warranty expressed or implied of the properties of the product. User should make their own investigation to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purpose.

Issue Date: 5-Apr-2018