

## LABKLIN

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.1.1.1

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### Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

**PRODUCT NAME**

LABKLIN

**PRODUCT USE**

Laboratory detergent.

**SUPPLIER**

Company: S D FINE- CHEM LIMITED

Address:

315- 317, T.V.Ind.Estate,

248, Worli Road,

Mumbai- 400030, India

www.sdfine.com

Telephone: 91- 22 24959898/99

Fax: 91- 22 2493 7232

Email: technical@sdfine.com

### Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

**GHS Classification**

Eye Irritation Category 2A



**EMERGENCY OVERVIEW**

**HAZARD**

WARNING

Determined by using GHS criteria

H319

Causes serious eye irritation.

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**

**Prevention**

**Code**

P264

P280

**Phrase**

Wash ... thoroughly after handling.

Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

**Response**

**Code**

P305+P351+P338

**Phrase**

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P337+P313

If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

### Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| NAME                              | CAS RN    | %   |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----|
| diethylene glycol monobutyl ether | 112-34-5  | <10 |
| sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate     | 577-11-7  | <10 |
| polyphosphate nonhazardous        |           | <10 |
| water                             | 7732-18-5 | >60 |

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## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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### SWALLOWED

- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.

### EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

### SKIN

- 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, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

### FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

### FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions.
  - However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn.
  - Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
  - Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers.
- Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- None known.

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### MAJOR SPILLS

- Minor hazard.
- Clear area of personnel.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways.

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

## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- None known.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- diethylene glycol CAS:112- 34- 5
- monobutyl ether:
  - CAS:577- 11- 7 CAS:53023- 94- 2 CAS:51910- 13- 5 CAS:52624- 44- 9
  - CAS:59030- 04- 5 CAS:60202- 21- 3 CAS:66812- 62- 2 CAS:67924- 68- 9 CAS:75418- 10- 9 CAS:76689- 26- 4 CAS:78207- 03- 1 CAS:105956- 73- 8
  - CAS:106396- 28- 5 CAS:110162- 65- 7 CAS:113255- 61- 1 CAS:130390- 93- 1
  - CAS: 135843- 72- 0 CAS:138893- 51- 3 CAS:141092- 35- 5 CAS:201816- 76- 4
  - CAS:202352- 75- 8 CAS:209122- 63- 4 CAS:209453- 97- 4 CAS:835616- 33- 6
- water: CAS:7732- 18- 5

### MATERIAL DATA

DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER:

WATER:

- No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

7X LABORATORY DETERGENT:

- None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER:

- MAK Category I Peak Limitation: For local irritants Allows excursions of twice the MAK value for 5 minutes at a time, 8 times per shift.

MAK Group C: There is no reason to fear risk of damage to the developing embryo when MAK and BAT values are observed.

MAK values, and categories and groups are those recommended within the Federal Republic of Germany.

CEL TWA: 15.5 ppm, 100 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

MAK value: 100 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

In studies involving the inhalation toxicity of diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, exposure for 6 hours daily at 100 mg/m<sup>3</sup> had no effect.

This concentration is in the range of the saturated vapour concentration.

Local damage was produced following inhalation of concentrations higher

continued...

than the saturated vapour concentrations, that is, during inhalation of the aerosol (350 mg/m<sup>3</sup>). Since the only potential effects of inhalation are restricted to local discomfort (in the aerosol concentration range) the substance is classified in category I for the limitation of exposure peaks. Teratogenicity studies have not revealed prenatal toxic effects at high oral doses and this ether is classified in pregnancy risk group C.

## SODIUM DIOCTYL SULFOSUCCINATE:

■ It is the goal of the ACGIH (and other Agencies) to recommend TLVs (or their equivalent) for all substances for which there is evidence of health effects at airborne concentrations encountered in the workplace.

At this time no TLV has been established, even though this material may produce adverse health effects (as evidenced in animal experiments or clinical experience).

NOTE: The ACGIH occupational exposure standard for Particles Not Otherwise Specified (P.N.O.S) does NOT apply.

Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations.

## PERSONAL PROTECTION



## RESPIRATOR

• Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

## EYE

- 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 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], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

## HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber.

### 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 the 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:

## OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.

## 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.

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**Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

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**APPEARANCE**

Hazy and bluish liquid.

**PHYSICAL PROPERTIES**

|                           |                |                                 |                |
|---------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|----------------|
| Liquid.                   |                |                                 |                |
| Mixes with water.         |                |                                 |                |
| State                     | Liquid         | Molecular Weight                | Not Applicable |
| Melting Range (°C)        | Not Available  | Viscosity                       | Not Available  |
| Boiling Range (°C)        | Not Available  | Solubility in water (g/L)       | Miscible       |
| Flash Point (°C)          | Not Applicable | pH (1% solution)                | Not Available  |
| Decomposition Temp (°C)   | Not Available  | pH (as supplied)                | Not Available  |
| Autoignition Temp (°C)    | Not Available  | Vapour Pressure (kPa)           | Not Available  |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not Applicable | Specific Gravity (water=1)      | Not Available  |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not Applicable | Relative Vapour Density (air=1) | Not Available  |
| Volatile Component (%vol) | Not Available  | Evaporation Rate                | Not Available  |

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**Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION**

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**CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY**

- Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
- For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.*

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**Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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**Health hazard summary table:**

|                                   |                |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| Acute toxicity                    | Not applicable |
| Skin corrosion/irritation         | Not applicable |
| Serious eye damage/irritation     | Eye Irrit. 2A  |
| Respiratory or skin sensitization | Not applicable |
| Germ cell mutagenicity            | Not applicable |
| Carcinogenicity                   | Not applicable |
| Reproductive toxicity             | Not applicable |
| STOT- single exposure             | Not applicable |
| STOT- repeated exposure           | Not applicable |
| Aspiration hazard                 | Not applicable |

**POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS****ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS****SWALLOWED**

- Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
- Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting.

**EYE**

- The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation.
- Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

**SKIN**

- 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.

**INHALED**

- There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons.
- The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.
- Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.

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### Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

Repeated skin contact with some sulfonated surfactants has produced sensitisation dermatitis in predisposed individuals.

#### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

#### SKIN

diethylene glycol  
monobutyl ether

GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard  
Profiles

D1: skin  
irritation/corrosion

(1)

### Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

May cause long-term adverse effects in the environment.

#### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient

Persistence:  
Water/Soil  
LOW

Persistence: Air

Bioaccumulation

Mobility

diethylene glycol monobutyl  
ether

No Data

No Data

LOW

HIGH

sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate

No Data  
Available

No Data  
Available

No Data  
Available

No Data  
Available

### Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

■ Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction.
- 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.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

### Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

#### HAZCHEM:

None

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

### Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

#### REGULATIONS

continued...

**Regulations for ingredients****diethylene glycol monobutyl ether (CAS: 112-34-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "India Chemical Accidents Rules - Schedule 1: List of Hazardous Chemicals", "India Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemical Rules - Schedule 1: List of Hazardous and Toxic Chemicals", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

**sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate (CAS: 577-11-7,53023-94-2,51910-13-5,52624-44-9,59030-04-5,60202-21-3,66812-62-2,67924-68-9,75418-10-9,76689-26-4,78207-03-1,105956-73-8,106396-28-5,110162-65-7,113255-61-1,130390-93-1,135843-72-0,138893-51-3,141092-35-5,201816-76-4,202352-75-8,209122-63-4,209453-97-4,835616-33-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"FisherTransport Information", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Numbering System for Food Additives", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

**water (CAS: 7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

**No data for 7X Laboratory Detergent (CW: 7709619)**

**Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION****Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances**

| Substance                     | CAS        | Suggested codes |
|-------------------------------|------------|-----------------|
| sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate | 577- 11- 7 | Xn; R22         |

**INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS**

| Ingredient Name               | CAS                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate | 577- 11- 7, 53023- 94- 2, 51910- 13- 5, 52624- 44- 9, 59030- 04- 5, 60202- 21- 3, 66812- 62- 2, 67924- 68- 9, 75418- 10- 9, 76689- 26- 4, 78207- 03- 1, 105956- 73- 8, 106396- 28- 5, 110162- 65- 7, 113255- 61- 1, 130390- 93- 1, 135843- 72- 0, 138893- 51- 3, 141092- 35- 5, 201816- 76- 4, 202352- 75- 8, 209122- 63- 4, 209453- 97- 4, 835616- 33- 6 |

■ Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as using available literature references.

■ 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.

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.

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