

SODIUM LAURYL SULPHATE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

SODIUM LAURYL SULPHATE

OTHER NAMES

CH₃(CH₂)₁₁OSO₃Na, "sodium n-dodecyl sulfate", "sodium n-dodecyl sulfat", "dodecyl alcohol, hydrogen sulphate, sodium salt", "sodium monododecyl sulfate"

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

FLAMMABLE SOLID, ORGANIC, N.O.S.
(contains sodium lauryl sulfate)

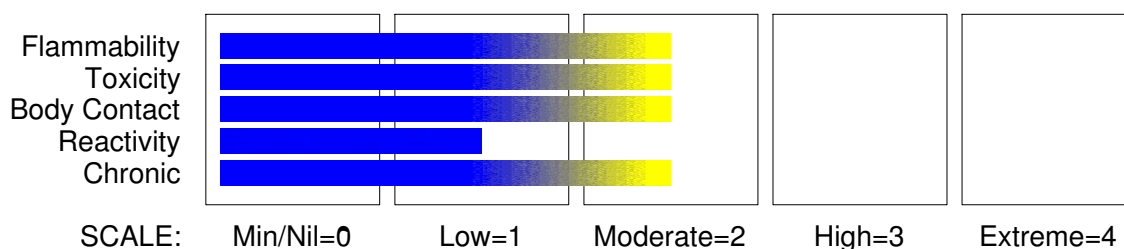
PRODUCT USE

Material is mixed and used in accordance with manufacturers directions.
Wetting agent, detergent especially in textile industry.
Can be used in hard water. Ingredient of toothpastes.

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
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HAZARD RATINGS



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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4
Eye Irritation Category 2B
Flammable Solid Category 2
Respiratory Sensitizer Category 1
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2
Skin Sensitizer Category 1



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

DANGER

Determined by using GHS criteria:

H228 H302 H315 H320 H334 H317

Flammable solid

Harmful if swallowed

Causes skin irritation

Causes eye irritation

May cause allergic or asthmatic symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled

May cause allergic skin reaction

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

Contaminated clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Wash thoroughly after handling.

Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flame - No smoking.

Wear protective gloves and eye/face protection.

Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

Response

If skin irritation or rash occurs, seek medical advice/attention.

If skin irritation occurs, seek medical advice/attention.

If experiencing respiratory symptoms call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

IF INHALED: If breathing is difficult, remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

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.

Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing

Specific treatment: refer to Label or MSDS.

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Wash/Decontaminate removed clothing before reuse.
Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
IF ON SKIN: Gently wash with plenty of soap and water.

Storage

Store locked up.

Disposal

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with relevant legislation.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
sodium lauryl sulfate	151-21-3	>90

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.

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.
 - 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 dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area.
- Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear breathing passages.
- Ask patient to rinse mouth with water but to not drink water.
- Seek immediate medical attention.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.
For poisons (where specific treatment regime is absent):

BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema .
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- Anticipate seizures .
- DO NOT use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
 - Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
 - Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
 - Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
 - Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
 - Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
 - Treat seizures with diazepam.
 - Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.
- BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L.
EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

For SMALL FIRES:

Dry chemical, CO2, water spray or foam.

For LARGE FIRES:

Water-spray, fog or foam.

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 course.
- Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.
- If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
- 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.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Flammable solid which burns and propagates flame easily, even when partly wetted with water.
- Any source of ignition, i.e. friction, heat, sparks or flame, may cause fire or explosion.
- May burn fiercely
- May form explosive mixtures with air.
- May REIGNITE after fire is extinguished.
- Containers may explode on heating.
- Solids may melt and flow when heated or involved in a fire.
- Runoff may pollute waterways.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited.
 - Dry dust can be charged electrostatically by turbulence, pneumatic transport, pouring, in exhaust ducts and during transport, thereby providing a source of ignition.
 - Decomposition products may be irritating, poisonous or corrosive.
- Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), sulfur oxides (SO_x), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
- DO NOT touch or walk through spilled material.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Prevent dust cloud.
- With clean shovel (preferably non-sparking) place material into clean, dry container and cover loosely.
- Move containers from spill area.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- DO NOT touch or walk through spilled material.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Increase ventilation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Contain or cover with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area with water and dike for later disposal; prevent runoff into drains.
- After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDELINES (ERPG)

The maximum airborne concentration below which it is believed that nearly all individuals could be exposed for up to one hour WITHOUT experiencing or developing

life-threatening health effects is:

sodium lauryl sulfate 500 mg/m³

irreversible or other serious effects or symptoms which could impair an individual's ability to take protective action is:

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

sodium lauryl sulfate 6 mg/m³

other than mild, transient adverse effects without perceiving a clearly defined odour is:

sodium lauryl sulfate 1 mg/m³

The threshold concentration below which most people will experience no appreciable risk of health effects:

sodium lauryl sulfate 0.35 mg/m³

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

Ingredients considered according to the following cutoffs

Very Toxic (T+)	>= 0.1%	Toxic (T)	>= 3.0%
R50	>= 0.25%	Corrosive (C)	>= 5.0%
R51	>= 2.5%		
else	>= 10%		

where percentage is percentage of ingredient found in the mixture

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure 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 smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Working clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing/handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

For low viscosity materials and solids:

Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type.

Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.

For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C):

- Removable head packaging and
- cans with friction closures may be used.

-

Where combination packages are used, there must be sufficient inert absorbent material to absorb completely any leakage that may occur, unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.

All combination packages for Packing group I and II must contain cushioning material.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

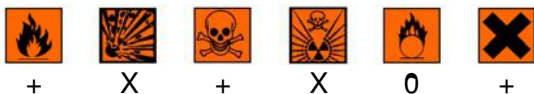
FOR MINOR QUANTITIES:

- Store in an indoor fireproof cabinet or in a room of noncombustible construction.
- Provide adequate portable fire-extinguishers in or near the storage area.

FOR PACKAGE STORAGE:

- Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well ventilated area.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Protect containers from exposure to weather and from direct sunlight unless: (a) the packages are of metal or plastic construction; (b) the packages are securely closed are not opened for any purpose while in the area where they are stored and (c) adequate precautions are taken to ensure that rain water, which might become contaminated by the dangerous goods, is collected and disposed of safely.
- Ensure proper stock-control measures are maintained to prevent prolonged storage of dangerous goods.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



+: May be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific preventions

X: Must not be stored together

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- sodium lauryl sulfate: CAS:151- 21- 3 CAS:1335- 72- 4 CAS:3088- 31- 1
CAS:9004- 82- 4

MATERIAL DATA

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). Airborne concentrations must be maintained as low as is practically possible and occupational exposure must be kept to a minimum.

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. Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or more. On occasion animal no

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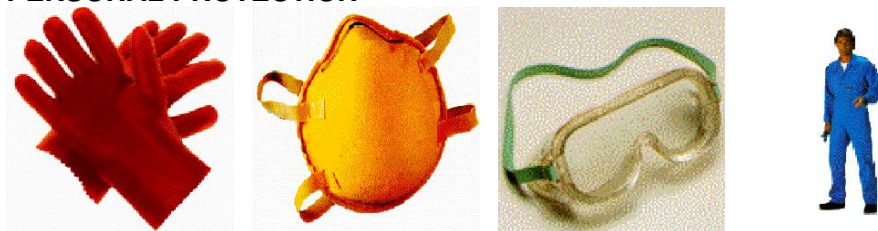
Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

-observable-effect-levels (NOEL) are used to determine these limits where human results are unavailable. An additional approach, typically used by the TLV committee (USA) in determining respiratory standards for this group of chemicals, has been to assign ceiling values (TLV C) to rapidly acting irritants and to assign short-term exposure limits (TLV STELs) when the weight of evidence from irritation, bioaccumulation and other endpoints combine to warrant such a limit. In contrast the MAK Commission (Germany) uses a five-category system based on intensive odour, local irritation, and elimination half-life. However this system is being replaced to be consistent with the European Union (EU) Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL); this is more closely allied to that of the USA.

OSHA (USA) concluded that exposure to sensory irritants can:

- cause inflammation
- cause increased susceptibility to other irritants and infectious agents
- lead to permanent injury or dysfunction
- permit greater absorption of hazardous substances and
- acclimate the worker to the irritant warning properties of these substances thus increasing the risk of overexposure.

PERSONAL PROTECTION



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].

HANDS/FEET

Wear physical protective gloves, eg. leather.

Wear safety footwear.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Factors such as:

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

are important in the selection of gloves.

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.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- Eyewash unit.
- Barrier cream.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

- 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

- 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

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

White or cream coloured crystals, flakes or powder.
Faint odour of fatty substances. Smooth feel.
One gram dissolves in 10 ml water, giving an opalescent solution.
Lowers the surface tension of aqueous solutions. Emulsifies fats.
Cognis Germany has submitted test data indicating that this material will burn at rate of 3.9 mm/sec, when tested in accordance with the UN Manual of Tests and Criteria. The specific method is the "Classification Procedures, Test Methods, and Criteria Relating to Class 4". This is also the suggested method per U.S. DOT, as recommended in 49 CFR 173.124(a)(3)(ii)

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight: 288.38

Melting Range (°C): 204 - 207

Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible

pH (1% solution): 6.5- 9.0

Volatile Component (%vol): Nil @ 38 C.

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not applicable

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not available.

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not available.

State: DIVIDED SOLID

Boiling Range (°C): Not available.

Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.25 bulk

pH (as supplied): Not applicable

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Negligible

Evaporation Rate: Non Volatile

Flash Point (°C): Not Available

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available.

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available.

Viscosity: Not Available

log Kow: 1.6

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- 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.

Limited evidence exists that the substance may cause irreversible but non-lethal mutagenic effects following a single exposure.

Ingestion of anionic surfactants may produce diarrhoea, intestinal distension and occasional vomiting. Lethal doses in animals range from 1 to 5 gm/kg.

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EYE

Direct eye contact with some concentrated anionic surfactants produces corneal damage, in some cases severe. Low concentrations may produce immediate discomfort, conjunctival hyperaemia, and oedema of the corneal epithelium. Healing may take several days. Temporary clouding of the cornea may occur.

Limited evidence or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause moderate 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 exposure may cause moderate inflammation (similar to windburn) characterised by a temporary redness of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.

SKIN

Anionic surfactants generally produce skin reactions following the removal of natural oils. The skin may appear red and may become sore. Papular dermatitis may also develop. Sensitive individuals may exhibit cracking, scaling and blistering.

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.

The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.

Skin contact is not thought to produce harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives using animal models). Systemic harm, however, has been identified following exposure of animals by at least one other route and the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

The material produces severe skin irritation; evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either:

- produces severe inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or
- produces significant and severe 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.

NOTE: Prolonged contact is unlikely, given the severity of response, but repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.

INHALED

The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function (i.e. pneumoconiosis) caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. A prime symptom is breathlessness. Lung shadows show on X-ray.

Limited evidence shows that inhalation of the material is capable of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant number of individuals at a greater frequency than would be expected from the response of a normal population.

Pulmonary sensitisation, resulting in hyperactive airway dysfunction and pulmonary allergy may be accompanied by fatigue, malaise and aching. Significant symptoms of

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

exposure may persist for extended periods, even after exposure ceases. Symptoms can be activated by a variety of nonspecific environmental stimuli such as automobile exhaust, perfumes and passive smoking.

There exists limited evidence that shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant number of individuals, and/or of producing positive response in experimental animals.

Exposure to the material may result in a possible risk of irreversible effects. The material may produce mutagenic effects in man. This concern is raised, generally, on the basis of

appropriate studies with similar materials using mammalian somatic cells in vivo. Such findings are often supported by positive results from in vitro mutagenicity studies.

Absorbed sulfonates are quickly distributed through living systems and are readily excreted. Toxic effects may result from the effects of binding to proteins and the ability of sulfonates to translocate potassium and nitrate (NO₃⁻) ions from cellular to interstitial fluids. Airborne sulfonates may be responsible for respiratory allergies and, in some instances, minor dermal allergies.

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

The substance has been reported to cause pulmonary sensitisation resulting in hyperactive airway dysfunction and pulmonary allergy accompanied by fatigue, malaise and aching. Significant symptoms of exposure can persist for more than two years and can be activated by a variety of non-specific environmental stimuli such as a exhaust, perfumes and passive smoking.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 1288 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Skin (human): 25 mg/24 hr - Mild

Skin (rabbit) None: 50 mg/24

Eye (rabbit) None: 250 ug

Eye (rabbit) 10: mg -

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.

Skin (rabbit):25 mg/24 hr-moderate

Eye (rabbit):100 mg/24 hr-moderate

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Octanol/water partition coefficients cannot easily be determined for surfactants because one part of the molecule is hydrophilic and the other part is hydrophobic. Consequently they tend to accumulate at the interface and are not extracted into one or other of the liquid phases. As a result surfactants are expected to transfer slowly, for example, from water into the flesh of fish. During this process, readily biodegradable surfactants are expected to be metabolised rapidly during the process of bioaccumulation. This was emphasised by the OECD Expert Group stating that chemicals are not to be considered to show bioaccumulation potential if they are readily biodegradable.

Several anionic and nonionic surfactants have been investigated to evaluate their potential to bioconcentrate in fish. BCF values (BCF - bioconcentration factor) ranging from 1 to 350 were found. These are absolute maximum values, resulting from the radiolabelling technique used. In all these studies, substantial oxidative metabolism was found resulting in the highest radioactivity in the gall bladder. This indicates liver transformation of the parent compound and biliary excretion of the metabolised compounds, so that "real" bioconcentration is overstated. After correction it can be expected that "real" parent BCF values are one order of magnitude less than those indicated above, i.e. "real" BCF is <100. Therefore the usual data used for classification by EU directives to determine whether a substance is "Dangerous to the Environment" has little bearing on whether the use of the surfactant is environmentally acceptable.

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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

log Kow: 1.6

Ecotoxicity

Fish LC50 (96 h): fathead minnow - fry 10.2 mg/l; juvenile 17 mg/l; adult 22.5

mg/l; rainbow trout 4.6 mg/l (static)

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 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 licenced land-fill 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.
 - 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.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: FLAMMABLE SOLID

HAZCHEM: 1[Z]

UNDG:

Dangerous Goods Class:	4.1	Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1325	Packing Group:	III
Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE SOLID, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (contains sodium lauryl sulfate)			

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	4.1	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1325	Packing Group:	III
Special provisions:	A3		
Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE SOLID, ORGANIC N.O.S.			

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	4.1	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1325	Packing Group:	III
EMS Number:	F- A, S- G	Special provisions:	223 274 915 944
Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE SOLID, ORGANIC, N.O.S.			

continued...

SODIUM LAURYL SULPHATE

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

sodium lauryl sulfate (CAS: 151-21-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

sodium lauryl sulfate (CAS: 3088-31-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

sodium lauryl sulfate (CAS: 9004-82-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

No data available for sodium lauryl sulfate as CAS: 1335-72-4.

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
sodium lauryl sulfate	151- 21- 3, 1335- 72- 4, 3088- 31- 1, 9004- 82- 4

MSDS SECTION CHANGES

The following table displays the version number of and date on which each section was last changed.

Section Name	Version	Date	Section Name	Version	Date	Section Name	Version	Date
First Aid (swallowed)	4	13- Apr- 2007	Acute Health (skin)	4	13- Apr- 2007	Toxicity and Irritation (Other)	4	13- Apr- 2007
Exposure Standard	4	13- Apr- 2007	Acute Health (swallowed)	4	13- Apr- 2007	Toxicity and Irritation (Toxicity Figure)	5	11- Jun- 2007
Personal Protection (hands/feet)	4	13- Apr- 2007	Toxicity and Irritation (Irritation)	4	13- Apr- 2007			

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: 11-Jun-2017