Safety Data Sheet

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

Initial Preparation Date: 06.11.2020

Revision date: 02.08.2024

ZAP Bug Remover

SECTION 1: Identification

Product Identifier

Product Name: ZAP Bug Remover

Product code: C-1720

Recommended Use of the Product and Restriction on Use

Relevant Identified Uses: Not determined or not applicable.

Uses Advised Against: Not determined or not applicable.

Reasons Why Uses Advised Against: Not determined or not applicable.

Manufacturer or Supplier Details

Manufacturer:

United States

Heiden Industries
1200 Veterans Blvd.
Kenner, LA. 70062
8008784913
TODD@HEIDENIND.COM

Emergency Telephone Number:

North America

CHEMTREC
800-424-9300 (24 hours)

SECTION 2: Hazard(s) Identification

GHS Classification:

Skin corrosion, category 1A
Serious eye damage, category 1
Skin sensitization, category 1
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3, respiratory tract irritation
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3, narcotic effects

Label elements

Hazard Pictograms:

Signal Word: Danger

Hazard statements:

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H318 Causes serious eye damage
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction
H335 May cause respiratory irritation

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness

Precautionary Statements:

P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray
P272 Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting
P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower
P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing
P333+P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention
P405 Store locked up
P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed
P501 It is the responsibility of the waste generator to characterize all waste material according to regulatory entities.

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified: None

SECTION 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

Identification	Name	Weight %
CAS Number: 68439-46-3	Alcohols, C9-11, branched and linear, ethoxylated	<90
CAS Number: 68515-73-1	D-Glucopyranose, oligomers, decyl octyl glycosides	<70
CAS Number: 1310-58-3	Potassium hydroxide	<45
CAS Number: 1336-21-6	Ammonia, aqueous solution	<30
CAS Number: 6834-92-0	Disodium metasilicate	<30
CAS Number: 1300-72-7	Sodium Xylenesulfonate	<25
CAS Number: 61789-40-0	1-Propanaminium, 3-amino-N-(carboxymethyl)-N,N-dimethyl-, N-coco acyl derivs., hydroxides, inner salts	<15.5
CAS Number: 111-76-2	2-Butoxyethanol	<25
CAS Number: 5064-31-3	Trisodium nitrilotriacetate	<10
CAS Number: 84133-50-6	Alcohols, C12-14-secondary, ethoxylated	<10

CAS Number: 7757-82-6	Sodium sulphate	<1.5
CAS Number: 56-81-5	Glycerol	<1.5
CAS Number: 25322-68-3	Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl),α-hydro-ω-hydroxy- Ethane-1,2-diol, ethoxylated	<0.3
CAS Number: 75-21-8	Ethylene oxide	<0.09
CAS Number: 123-91-1	1,4-dioxane	<0.09
CAS Number: 50-00-0	Formaldehyde	<0.045
CAS Number: 79-43-6	Dichloroacetic acid	<0.045
CAS Number: 107-21-1	Ethane-1,2-diol	<0.0135

Additional Information: None

SECTION 4: First Aid Measures

Description of First Aid Measures

General Notes:

Show this Safety Data Sheet to the doctor in attendance.

After Inhalation:

If inhaled, remove person to fresh air and place in a position comfortable for breathing. Keep person at rest. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If breathing has stopped, provide artificial respiration. If experiencing respiratory symptoms, seek medical advice/attention.

After Skin Contact:

Treatment is urgent. Seek emergency medical treatment. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Rinse skin with copious amounts of water [shower] for several minutes. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse.

After Eye Contact:

Immediately rinse eyes with plenty of gently flowing lukewarm water for 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do so. Protect unexposed eye. Seek immediate medical attention, preferably from an ophthalmologist.

After Swallowing:

If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting unless told to do so by a physician or poison control center. Rinse mouth with water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, place on the left side with head down to prevent aspiration of liquid into the lungs. Seek immediate medical attention.

Most Important Symptoms and Effects, Both Acute and Delayed

Acute Symptoms and Effects:

Exposure to skin may result in redness, pain, burning, inflammation and tissue damage. Exposure to eyes may result in irritation, redness, pain, inflammation, itching, burning, tearing, corneal damage and loss of vision. Exposure via inhalation may result in cough, sore throat, burning sensation and shortness

of breath. Exposure via ingestion may result in burns of the mouth and throat, abdominal pain, burning sensation in the throat and chest, nausea, vomiting, shock or collapse.

Eye contact may result in irritation, redness, pain, inflammation, itching, burning, tearing, corneal damage and loss of vision.

Inhalation may have adverse effects on the respiratory tract. Symptoms may include cough, breathing difficulties, sore throat and inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the respiratory tract.

Delayed Symptoms and Effects:

Effects are dependent on exposure (dose, concentration, contact time).

Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment

Specific Treatment:

If respiratory symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

In case of eye contact, seek prompt medical attention while rinsing is continued.

In case of skin contact, seek prompt medical attention while rinsing is continued.

In case of ingestion, seek prompt medical attention.

Notes for the Doctor:

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5: Firefighting Measures

Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media:

Water mist/fog, carbon dioxide, dry chemical or alcohol resistant foam.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:

Do not use water jet.

Specific Hazards During Fire-Fighting:

Thermal decomposition may produce irritating/toxic fumes/gases.

Special Protective Equipment for Firefighters:

Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full-face piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Special precautions:

Avoid contact with skin, eyes, hair and clothing. Do not breathe fumes/gas/mists/aerosols/vapors/dusts. Move containers from fire area if safe to do so. Use water spray/fog for cooling fire exposed containers. Avoid unnecessary run-off of extinguishing media which may cause pollution.

SECTION 6: Accidental Release Measures

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment, and Emergency Procedures:

Evacuate unnecessary personnel. Ventilate area. Extinguish any sources of ignition. Wear recommended personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Avoid breathing mist, vapor, dust, fume and spray. Do not walk through spilled material. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Environmental Precautions:

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Prevent from reaching drains, sewers and waterways. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

Methods and Material for Containment and Cleaning Up:

Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate personal protective clothing. Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Contain and collect spillage and place in suitable container for future disposal. Dispose of in accordance with all applicable regulations (see Section 13).

Reference to Other Sections:

For personal protective equipment see Section 8. For disposal see Section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling:

Use appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Prevent skin contact. Do not get in eyes. Use only with adequate ventilation. Do not add water to the corrosive product. If it is necessary to mix a corrosive product with water, do so slowly adding the corrosive to cold water, in small amounts, and stir frequently. Avoid breathing mist/vapor/spray/dust. Do not eat, drink, smoke, or use personal products when handling chemical substances. Wash affected areas thoroughly after handling. Keep away from incompatible materials (See Section 10). Keep containers tightly closed when not in use. Keep only in original packaging.

Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities:

Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated location out of direct sunlight and away from exit paths. Store in a corrosion-resistant container with a resistant inner liner. Inspect containers and storage area regularly for signs of leak and damage. Store containers at a convenient height for handling, below eye level if possible. High shelving increases the risk of dropping containers, personal injury and exposure. Ensure that appropriate fire fighting and spill-clean up equipment is readily available. Keep away from food and beverages. Protect from freezing and physical damage. Store away from heat, open flames and other sources of ignition. Store separately. Keep container tightly sealed. Store away from incompatible materials (See Section 10).

SECTION 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Only those substances with limit values have been included below.

Occupational Exposure Limit Values:

Country (Legal Basis)	Substance	Identifier	Permissible concentration
ACGIH	Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	8-Hour TWA: 1 ppm
	Ethane-1,2-diol	107-21-1	8-Hour TWA: 25 ppm (vapor fraction)
	Ethane-1,2-diol	107-21-1	15-Minute STEL: 50 ppm (vapor fraction)
	Ethane-1,2-diol	107-21-1	15-Minute STEL: 10 mg/m³ (aerosol only, inhalable fraction)
	2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	8-Hour TWA: 20 ppm
	Ammonia, aqueous solution	1336-21-6	8-Hour TWA: 25 ppm (Ammonia)
	Ammonia, aqueous solution	1336-21-6	15-Minute STEL: 35 ppm (Ammonia)
	Potassium hydroxide	1310-58-3	Ceiling Limit: 2 mg/m³
	Dichloroacetic acid	79-43-6	8-Hour TWA: 0.5 ppm
	Glycerol	56-81-5	TLV-TWA: 10 mg/m³ (8 hr, Particles, insoluble or poorly soluble, not otherwise specified, inhalable)
	Glycerol	56-81-5	TLV-TWA: 3 mg/m³ (8 hr, Particles, insoluble or poorly soluble, not otherwise specified, respirable)
	1,4-dioxane	123-91-1	8-Hour TWA: 20 ppm

Country (Legal Basis)	Substance	Identifier	Permissible concentration
	Formaldehyde	50-00-0	15-Minute STEL: 0.3 ppm
	Formaldehyde	50-00-0	TLV-TWA: 0.1 ppm (8 hr)
NIOSH	Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	IDLH: 800 ppm
	Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	Ceiling Limit: 9 mg/m³ (5 ppm [10-min/day])
	Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	REL-TWA: 0.18 mg/m³ (0.1 ppm [up to 10 hr])
	2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	IDLH: 700 ppm
	2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	REL-TWA: 24 mg/m³ (5 ppm [up to 10 hr])
	Ammonia, aqueous solution	1336-21-6	REL: 18 mg/m³ (25 ppm [up to 10 hr], Ammonia)
	Ammonia, aqueous solution	1336-21-6	STEL: 27 mg/m³ (35 ppm; Ammonia)
	Ammonia, aqueous solution	1336-21-6	IDLH: 300 ppm (Ammonia)
	Potassium hydroxide	1310-58-3	Ceiling Limit: 2 mg/m³
	1,4-dioxane	123-91-1	IDLH: 500 ppm
	1,4-dioxane	123-91-1	Ceiling Limit: 3.6 mg/m³ (1 ppm [30-min])
	Formaldehyde	50-00-0	IDLH: 20 ppm
	Formaldehyde	50-00-0	Ceiling Limit: 0.1 ppm ([15-min])
	Formaldehyde	50-00-0	REL: 0.016 ppm ([for up to a 10-hour workday)
OSHA	Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	8-Hour TWA-PEL: 1 ppm
	Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	15-Minute STEL: 5 ppm
	2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	8-Hour TWA-PEL: 240 mg/m³ (50 ppm)
	Ammonia, aqueous solution	1336-21-6	8-Hour TWA-PEL: 35 mg/m³ (50 ppm; AMMONIA)
	Glycerol	56-81-5	8-Hour TWA-PEL: 15 mg/m³ (Mist, total)
	Glycerol	56-81-5	8-Hour TWA-PEL: 5 mg/m³ (Mist, respirable fraction)
	Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	8-Hour TWA: 0.5 ppm (Action level)
	1,4-dioxane	123-91-1	8-Hour TWA-PEL: 360 mg/m³ (100 ppm)
	Formaldehyde	50-00-0	STEL: 2 ppm
	Formaldehyde	50-00-0	TWA: 0.75 ppm
United States(California)	Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	15-Minute STEL: 5 ppm
	Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	8-Hour TWA-PEL: 2 mg/m³ (1 ppm)
	Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	8-Hour TWA: 0.5 ppm (Action level)
	2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	8-Hour TWA-PEL: 97 mg/m³ (20 ppm)
	Ammonia, aqueous solution	1336-21-6	8-Hour TWA-PEL: 18 mg/m³ (25 ppm; Ammonia)

Country (Legal Basis)	Substance	Identifier	Permissible concentration
	Ammonia, aqueous solution	1336-21-6	15-Minute STEL: 27 mg/m³ (35 ppm; Ammonia)
	Potassium hydroxide	1310-58-3	Ceiling Limit: 2 mg/m³
	Glycerol	56-81-5	8-Hour TWA-PEL: 10 mg/m³ (Particulates not otherwise regulated, total dust)
	Glycerol	56-81-5	8-Hour TWA-PEL: 5 mg/m³ (Particulates not otherwise regulated, respirable fraction)
	Ethane-1,2-diol	107-21-1	Ceiling Limit: 100 mg/m³ (40 ppm)
	1,4-dioxane	123-91-1	8-Hour TWA-PEL: 1 mg/m³ (0.28 ppm)
	Formaldehyde	50-00-0	15-Minute STEL: 2 ppm
	Formaldehyde	50-00-0	8-Hour TWA-PEL: 0.75 ppm
	Formaldehyde	50-00-0	REL: 55 ug/m³ (Acute Inhalation)
	Formaldehyde	50-00-0	REL: 9 ug/m³ (Chronic Inhalation)
	Ammonia, aqueous solution	1336-21-6	REL: 3200 ug/m³ (Acute Inhalation)
	Ammonia, aqueous solution	1336-21-6	REL: 200 ug/m³ (Chronic Inhalation)
United States	2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	8-Hour TWA: 120 mg/m³ (25 ppm [U.S. State, Tennessee])
WEEL	Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl),α-hydro-ω-hydroxy- Ethane-1,2-diol, ethoxylated	25322-68-3	8-Hour TWA: 10 mg/m³ (molecular weight >200 aerosol)

Biological Limit Values:

Country (Legal Basis)	Substance	Identifier	Determinant	Specimen	Sampling time	Permissible limits
ACGIH	Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-valine (HEV) hemoglobin adducts	Hemoglobin adducts	Not critical	5000 pmol/g
	Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	S-(2-hydroxyethyl) mercapturic acid (HEMA)	Creatinine in urine	End of shift	5 µg/g
	2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	Butoxyacetic acid (with hydrolysis)	Creatinine in Urine	End of shift	200 mg/g

Information on Monitoring Procedures:

Not determined or not applicable.

Appropriate Engineering Controls:

Emergency eye wash stations and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of use or handling. Provide adequate ventilation to maintain the airborne concentrations of vapor, mists, and/or dusts below the applicable workplace exposure limits, while observing recognized national standards (or equivalent).

Personal Protection Equipment

Eye and Face Protection:

Use safety glasses with side shields or goggles. Consider the use of a face shield for splash protection. Use eye protection equipment that has been tested and approved by recognized national standards (or equivalent).

Skin and Body Protection:

Chemical resistant, impervious gloves approved by the appropriate standards. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. Avoid skin contact with used gloves. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove used gloves and contaminated clothing. Full body protection should be worn. Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. Ensure that all personal protective equipment is approved by recognized national standards (or equivalent).

Respiratory Protection:

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations below the applicable workplace exposure limits, or to an acceptable level (if exposure limits have not been established), a respirator approved by recognized national standards (or equivalent) must be worn.

General Hygienic Measures:

When handling chemical products, do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash hands after handling, before breaks, and at the end of the workday. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Perform routine housekeeping.

SECTION 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance	Liquid
Odor	Ammonia-Like, Highly Irritating, Pungent
Odor threshold	Not determined or not available.
pH	12-13
Melting point/freezing point	Not determined or not available.
Initial boiling point/range	Not determined or not available.
Flash point (closed cup)	Not determined or not available.
Evaporation rate	Not determined or not available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not determined or not available.
Upper flammability/explosive limit	Not determined or not available.
Lower flammability/explosive limit	Not determined or not available.
Vapor pressure	Not determined or not available.
Vapor density	Not determined or not available.
Density	Not determined or not available.
Relative density	Not determined or not available.
Solubilities	Not determined or not available.
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	Not determined or not available.
Auto/Self-ignition temperature	Not determined or not available.
Decomposition temperature	Not determined or not available.

Dynamic viscosity	Not determined or not available.
Kinematic viscosity	Not determined or not available.
Explosive properties	Not determined or not available.
Oxidizing properties	Not determined or not available.

SECTION 10: Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity:
Not reactive under recommended handling and storage conditions.

Chemical Stability:
Stable under recommended handling and storage conditions.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:
Hazardous reactions are not anticipated under recommended conditions of handling and storage.

Conditions to Avoid:
Avoid generation of aerosols and mists, extreme heat, open flames, hot surfaces, sparks, ignition sources and incompatible materials.

Incompatible Materials:
None known.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:
Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

SECTION 11: Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity

Assessment: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Product Data: No data available.

Substance Data:

Name	Route	Result
D-Glucopyranose, oligomers, decyl octyl glycosides	oral	LD50 Rat: > 2000 mg/kg
	dermal	LD50 Rabbit: > 2000 mg/kg
1-Propanaminium, 3-amino-N-(carboxymethyl)-N,N-dimethyl-, N-coco acyl derivs., hydroxides, inner salts	oral	LD50 Rat: > 5000 mg/kg
	dermal	LD50 Rat: > 2000 mg/kg
1,4-dioxane	oral	LD50 Rat: 5150 mg/kg
	dermal	LD50 Rabbit: 7600 mg/kg
	inhalation	LC50 Rat: 9158 ppmV (4 hr - Vapor)
Alcohols, C9-11, branched and linear, ethoxylated	oral	LD50 Rat: 3488 mg/kg
	dermal	LD50 Rabbit: > 2000 mg/kg
	inhalation	LC50 Rat: >1.6 mg/m³ (4 hr [aerosol])
Ethane-1,2-diol	dermal	LD50 Mouse: > 3500 mg/kg
	Oral ATE	LD50 Rat: 500 mg/kg (Converted acute toxicity point estimate)
	inhalation	LC50 Rat: >2.5 mg/L (6 hr [Aerosol])

Name	Route	Result
2-Butoxyethanol	Dermal ATE	LD50 Rabbit: 1100 mg/kg
	Oral ATE	LD50 Rat: 1200 mg/kg
	Inhalation ATE	LC50 Rat: 3 mg/L (4 hr [Vapours])
Formaldehyde	oral	LD50 Rat: 100 mg/kg
	inhalation	LC50 Rat: 3 mg/L (4 hr [vapor])
	dermal	LD50 Rat: 300 mg/kg
Trisodium nitrilotriacetate	oral	LD50 Rat: 1100 mg/kg
	dermal	LD50 Rabbit: >2000 mg/kg
	inhalation	LC50 Rat: >5 mg/L (4 hr - Aerosol)
Ammonia, aqueous solution	oral	LD50 Rat: 350 mg/kg
Potassium hydroxide	oral	LD50 Rat: 333 mg/kg
Ethylene oxide	Inhalation ATE	LC50 Rat: 700 ppmV (4 hr (Gas))
	Oral ATE	LD50 Rat: 100 mg/kg
Sodium sulphate	oral	LD50 Rat: > 2000 mg/kg
	inhalation	LC50 Rat: > 2.4 mg/L (4 hr [Dust])
Dichloroacetic acid	dermal	LD50 Rabbit: 797 mg/kg
	oral	LD50 Rat: 2820 mg/kg
Disodium metasilicate	dermal	LD50 Rat: > 5000 mg/kg
	oral	LD50 Rat: 1152 mg/kg
	inhalation	LC50 Rat: > 2.06 mg/L (4 hr [vapor])
Glycerol	oral	LD50 Rat: 27,200 mg/kg
	dermal	LD50 Guinea Pig: 56,750 mg/kg
	inhalation	LC50 Rat: > 5.85 mg/L (4 hr [Aerosol])
Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl),α-hydro-ω-hydroxy- Ethane-1,2-diol, ethoxylated	dermal	LD50 Rat: >2000 mg/kg
	oral	LD50 Rat: >2000 mg/kg

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Assessment:

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Product Data:

No data available.

Substance Data:

Name	Result
Disodium metasilicate	Causes severe skin burns.
1-Propanaminium, 3-amino-N-(carboxymethyl)-N,N-dimethyl-, N-coco acyl derivs., hydroxides, inner salts	Causes skin irritation.
Ethylene oxide	Causes severe skin burns.
2-Butoxyethanol	Causes skin irritation.
Formaldehyde	Causes severe skin burns.
Ammonia, aqueous solution	Causes severe skin burns.

Name	Result
Potassium hydroxide	Causes severe skin burns.
Dichloroacetic acid	Causes severe skin burns.
Alcohols, C12-14-secondary, ethoxylated	Causes skin irritation.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Assessment:

Causes serious eye damage.

Product Data:

No data available.

Substance Data:

Name	Result
Disodium metasilicate	Causes serious eye damage.
D-Glucopyranose, oligomers, decyl octyl glycosides	Causes serious eye damage.
1-Propanaminium, 3-amino-N-(carboxymethyl)-N,N-dimethyl-, N-coco acyl derivs., hydroxides, inner salts	Causes serious eye irritation.
Ethylene oxide	Causes serious eye damage.
1,4-dioxane	Causes serious eye irritation.
Alcohols, C9-11, branched and linear, ethoxylated	Causes serious eye damage.
2-Butoxyethanol	Causes serious eye irritation.
Sodium Xylenesulfonate	Causes serious eye irritation.
Formaldehyde	Causes serious eye damage.
Trisodium nitrilotriacetate	Causes serious eye irritation.
Ammonia, aqueous solution	Causes serious eye damage.
Potassium hydroxide	Causes serious eye damage.
Dichloroacetic acid	Causes serious eye damage.
Alcohols, C12-14-secondary, ethoxylated	Causes serious eye damage.

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization

Assessment:

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Product Data:

No data available.

Substance Data:

Name	Result
Formaldehyde	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
1-Propanaminium, 3-amino-N-(carboxymethyl)-N,N-dimethyl-, N-coco acyl derivs., hydroxides, inner salts	May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Carcinogenicity

Assessment: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Product Data: No data available.

Substance Data:

Name	Species	Result
Ethylene oxide		May cause cancer.
Formaldehyde		May cause cancer.
Trisodium nitrilotriacetate		Suspected of causing cancer.
1,4-dioxane		May cause cancer. 1,4-dioxane is characterized as "likely to be carcinogenic to humans." This characterization is based on the following findings: (1) inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity in humans, and (2) sufficient evidence in animals (i.e., hepatic tumors in multiple species [three strains of rats, two strains of mouse, and in guinea pigs] mesotheliomas of the peritoneum, mammary, and nasal tumors have also been observed in rats following 2 years of oral exposure to 1,4- dioxane). U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS).
Dichloroacetic acid		Suspected of causing cancer.

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC):

Name	Classification
Ethylene oxide	Group 1
Alcohols, C9-11, branched and linear, ethoxylated	Not Applicable
Ethane-1,2-diol	Not Applicable
Sodium sulphate	Not Applicable
Formaldehyde	Group 1
Ammonia, aqueous solution	Not Applicable
D-Glucopyranose, oligomers, decyl octyl glycosides	Not Applicable
1-Propanaminium, 3-amino-N-(carboxymethyl)-N,N-dimethyl-, N-coco acyl derivs., hydroxides, inner salts	Not Applicable
Potassium hydroxide	Not Applicable
Dichloroacetic acid	Group 2B
2-Butoxyethanol	Group 3
Sodium Xylenesulfonate	Not Applicable
Disodium metasilicate	Not Applicable
Glycerol	Not Applicable
Trisodium nitrilotriacetate	Group 2B
1,4-dioxane	Group 2B
Alcohols, C12-14-secondary, ethoxylated	Not Applicable

Name	Classification
Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl),α-hydro-ω-hydroxy- Ethane-1,2-diol, ethoxylated	Not Applicable

National Toxicology Program (NTP):

Name	Classification
Ethylene oxide	Known to be human carcinogens
Alcohols, C9-11, branched and linear, ethoxylated	Not Applicable
Ethane-1,2-diol	Not Applicable
Sodium sulphate	Not Applicable
Formaldehyde	Known to be human carcinogens
Ammonia, aqueous solution	Not Applicable
D-Glucopyranose, oligomers, decyl octyl glycosides	Not Applicable
1-Propanaminium, 3-amino-N-(carboxymethyl)-N,N-dimethyl-, N-coco acyl derivs., hydroxides, inner salts	Not Applicable
Potassium hydroxide	Not Applicable
Dichloroacetic acid	Reasonably anticipated to be human carcinogens
2-Butoxyethanol	Not Applicable
Sodium Xylenesulfonate	Not Applicable
Disodium metasilicate	Not Applicable
Glycerol	Not Applicable
Trisodium nitrilotriacetate	Not Applicable
1,4-dioxane	Reasonably anticipated to be human carcinogens
Alcohols, C12-14-secondary, ethoxylated	Not Applicable
Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl),α-hydro-ω-hydroxy- Ethane-1,2-diol, ethoxylated	Not Applicable

OSHA Carcinogens:

Ingredient Name	CAS	OSHA Carcinogens Status
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	Yes

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Assessment: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Product Data:

No data available.

Substance Data:

Name	Result
Ethylene oxide	May cause genetic defects.
Formaldehyde	Suspected of causing genetic defects.

Reproductive Toxicity

Assessment: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Product Data:

No data available.

Substance Data:

Name	Result
Ethylene oxide	May damage fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
Dichloroacetic acid	May damage fertility or the unborn child.
	May cause harm to breast-fed children.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure)

Assessment:

May cause respiratory irritation.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Product Data:

No data available.

Substance Data:

Name	Result
Disodium metasilicate	May cause respiratory irritation.
Ethylene oxide	May cause respiratory irritation.
	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
1,4-dioxane	May cause respiratory irritation.
Formaldehyde	May cause respiratory irritation.
Ammonia, aqueous solution	May cause respiratory irritation.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

Assessment: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Product Data:

No data available.

Substance Data:

Name	Result
Ethylene oxide	Studies on the effects of Ethylene oxide have concluded not only neurotoxic symptoms in humans, but also measured effects on nerve conduction velocities indicative of sensorimotor neuropathy, and axonal degeneration observed in nerve biopsies of exposed workers.
Ethane-1,2-diol	May cause damage to Kidney through prolonged or repeated oral exposure.
Dichloroacetic acid	May cause damage to organs (brain, liver, testes) through prolonged or repeated exposure

Aspiration toxicity

Assessment: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Product Data:

No data available.

Substance Data: No data available.

Information on Likely Routes of Exposure:

No data available.

Symptoms Related to the Physical, Chemical, and Toxicological Characteristics:
No data available.
Other Information:
No data available.

SECTION 12: Ecological Information

Acute (Short-Term) Toxicity

Assessment: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Product Data: No data available.
Substance Data:

Name	Result
Ethylene oxide	Aquatic Plants EC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata: 240 mg/L (96 h, read-across substance data)
	Aquatic Invertebrates LC50 Daphnia magna: 212 mg/L (48 h)
	Fish LC50 Pimephales promelas: 84 mg/L (96 h)
Alcohols, C9-11, branched and linear, ethoxylated	Fish LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 5 - 7 mg/L (96 hr)
	Aquatic Invertebrates EC50 Daphnia magna: 2.5 mg/L (48 hr [mobility])
	Aquatic Plants EC50 Raphidocelis subcapitata: 1.4 mg/L (96 hr [cell number])
Ethane-1,2-diol	Aquatic Plants EC50 Raphidocelis subcapitata: 6500 - 13,000 mg/L (96 hr [growth rate])
	Aquatic Invertebrates EC50 Daphnia magna: > 100 mg/L (48 hr)
	Fish LC50 Pimephales promelas: 72,860 mg/L (96 hr)
2-Butoxyethanol	Aquatic Invertebrates EC50 Daphnia magna: 1550 mg/L (48 hr [mobility])
	Fish LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 1474 mg/L (96 hr)
	Aquatic Plants EC50 Raphidocelis subcapitata: 623 mg/L (72 hr [biomass])
D-Glucopyranose, oligomers, decyl octyl glycosides	Fish LC50 Danio rerio: 100.81 mg/L (96 hr)
	Aquatic Invertebrates EC50 Daphnia magna: > 100 mg/L (48 hr [mobility])
	Aquatic Plants EC50 Desmodesmus subspicatus: 27.22 mg/L (72 hr [growth rate])
1-Propanaminium, 3-amino-N-(carboxymethyl)-N,N-dimethyl-, N-coco acyl derivs., hydroxides, inner salts	Fish LC50 Danio rerio: 2 mg/L (96 hr)
	Aquatic Invertebrates EC50 Daphnia magna: 6.4 mg/L (48 hr [mobility])
	Aquatic Plants EC50 Ulva lactuca: 30 mg/L (48 hr [biomass])
Sodium sulphate	Fish LC50 Pimephales promelas: 7960 mg/L (96 hr)
	Aquatic Invertebrates LC50 Daphnia magna: 1766 mg/L (48 hr)
Dichloroacetic acid	Fish LC50 Marine water fish: >2000 mg/L (96 h)
	Aquatic Plants EC50 Marine water algae: 148.2 mg/L (72 h [cell number])
Disodium metasilicate	Aquatic Plants EC50 Freshwater algae: 207 mg/L (72 hr [biomass; read-across])
	Fish LC50 Danio rerio: 210 mg/L (96 hr)
	Aquatic Invertebrates EC50 Daphnia magna: 1700 mg/L (48 hr [read-across])
Glycerol	Fish LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 54,000 mg/L (96 hr)
	Aquatic Invertebrates EC50 Daphnia magna: >10,000 mg/L (24 hr [mobility])

Name	Result
Trisodium nitrilotriacetate	Fish LC50 Pimephales promelas: 114 mg/L (96 hr)
	Aquatic Plants EC50 Desmodesmus subspicatus: >100 mg/L (72 hr [growth rate])
	Aquatic Invertebrates EC50 Daphnia magna: 560 mg/L (96 hr [mortality])
1,4-dioxane	Fish LC50 Pimephales promelas: 9850 mg/L (96 hr)
	Aquatic Invertebrates EC50 Daphnia magna: >1000 mg/L (48 hr)
	Aquatic Plants EC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata: >1000 mg/L (72 hr)
Formaldehyde	Fish LC50 Morone saxatilis: 6.7 mg/L (96 hr)
	Aquatic Invertebrates EC50 Daphnia pulex: 5.8 mg/L (48 hr [mobility])
	Aquatic Plants EC50 Desmodesmus subspicatus: 3.48 mg/L (72 hr [biomass])
Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl),α-hydro-ω-hydroxy- Ethane-1,2-diol, ethoxylated	Fish LC50 Poecilia reticulata: > 100 mg/L (96 hr)
	Aquatic Invertebrates EC50 Daphnia magna: > 100 mg/L (48 hr [mobility])
	Aquatic Plants EC50 Desmodesmus subspicatus: >100 mg/L (72 hr [growth rate, Read-across substance data])

Chronic (Long-Term) Toxicity

Assessment: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Product Data: No data available.

Substance Data:

Name	Result
Ethane-1,2-diol	Fish NOEC Menidia peninsulae: > 40 mg/L (28 d [mortality])
	Aquatic Invertebrates NOEC Daphnia magna: > 15,000 mg/L mg/L (21 d [reproduction])
2-Butoxyethanol	Fish NOEC Danio rerio: > 100 mg/L (21 d [markers for endocrine disruptive effects])
	Aquatic Invertebrates NOEC Daphnia magna: 100 mg/L (21 d [reproduction])
D-Glucopyranose, oligomers, decyl octyl glycosides	Fish NOEC Danio rerio: 1.8 mg/L (28 d [read-across])
	Aquatic Invertebrates NOEC Daphnia magna: 2 mg/L (21 d [read-across])
1-Propanaminium, 3-amino-N-(carboxymethyl)-N,N-dimethyl-, N-coco acyl derivs., hydroxides, inner salts	Aquatic Invertebrates NOEC Daphnia magna: 0.9 mg/L (21 d [reproduction])
Alcohols, C9-11, branched and linear, ethoxylated	Fish NOEC Pimephales promelas: 0.28 mg/L (30 d [mortality, Read-across substance data])
	Aquatic Invertebrates NOEC Daphnia magna: 0.77 mg/L (21 d [reproduction, Read-across substance data])
Sodium sulphate	Aquatic Invertebrates EC50 Ceriodaphnia dubia: 1698 mg/L (7 d [reproduction])
Trisodium nitrilotriacetate	Aquatic Invertebrates LC50 Pagurus longicarpus: 1875 mg/L (7 d)
1,4-dioxane	Fish NOEC Pimephales promelas: 145 mg/L (32 d)
	Aquatic Invertebrates NOEC Daphnia magna: 1000 mg/L (21 d)
Formaldehyde	Aquatic Invertebrates NOEC Daphnia magna: 1.04 mg/L (21 d)
	Fish LC50 Danio rerio: 6.9 mg/L (6 d)

Name	Result
Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl),α-hydro-ω-hydroxy- Ethane-1,2-diol, ethoxylated	Fish NOEC Salt water fish: 13,671.586 mg/L (28 d [mortality])
	Aquatic Invertebrates NOEC Daphnia magna: 17,475.27 mg/L (21 d [immobilisation, Read-across substance data])

Persistence and Degradability

Product Data: No data available.

Substance Data:

Name	Result
D-Glucopyranose, oligomers, decyl octyl glycosides	The substance is readily biodegradable in water. 100% degradation, measured by DOC removal, after 28 days.
Ethylene oxide	Readily biodegradable (96% degradation after 28 days, measured by TOC removal).
1,4-dioxane	Not readily biodegradable (< 10 % degradation after 29 days, measured by CO2 evolution).
Ethane-1,2-diol	The substance is Readily biodegradable. 90-100% degradation in water, measured by DOC removal, after 10 days.
Formaldehyde	Substance is readily biodegradable 99% degradation measured by DOC removal after 28 days.
Potassium hydroxide	The study on degradability does not need to be conducted as the substance is inorganic.
Dichloroacetic acid	The substance is readily biodegradable. 93% degradation, measured by Oxygen consumption, after 15 days.
Alcohols, C9-11, branched and linear, ethoxylated	The substance is readily biodegradable. 72% degradation in water, measured by inorganic C analysis, after 28 days (Read-across substance data)..
Disodium metasilicate	The biodegradation studies are not applicable to inorganic substances.
Glycerol	The substance is readily biodegradable. 94% degradation in water, measured by TOC removal, after 1 day.
Trisodium nitrilotriacetate	Substance is readily biodegradable. >95% degradation in water, measured by DOC removal, after 28 days.
1-Propanaminium, 3-amino-N-(carboxymethyl)-N,N-dimethyl-, N-coco acyl derivs., hydroxides, inner salts	The substance is readily biodegradable. > 90% degradation (test mat. analysis), after 5 days.
2-Butoxyethanol	The substance is readily biodegradable. 90.4% degradation, measured by CO2 evolution, after 28 days.
Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl),α-hydro-ω-hydroxy- Ethane-1,2-diol, ethoxylated	The substance is readily biodegradable. 74.85% degradation in water, measured by O2 consumption, after 28 days.

Bioaccumulative Potential

Product Data: No data available.

Substance Data:

Name	Result
1-Propanaminium, 3-amino-N-(carboxymethyl)-N,N-dimethyl-, N-coco acyl derivs., hydroxides, inner salts	The substance is not expected to bioaccumulate significantly (estimated BCF: 70.79 L/kg).

Name	Result
Ethylene oxide	Low potential for bioaccumulation (logKow = -0.3).
Ethane-1,2-diol	The substance is not expected to bioaccumulate (log Pow=: -1.93).
Formaldehyde	Accumulation in aquatic organisms is not to be expected [BCF (aquatic species): 0.396 dimensionless].
2-Butoxyethanol	The substance is not expected to bioaccumulate (log Kow = 0.83).
Sodium sulphate	The substance is not expected to bioaccumulate. It dissociates in water and the sulfate ion is easily reduced in the sulfur cycle.
Potassium hydroxide	Not expected to bioaccumulate, as it completely dissociates in water.
Dichloroacetic acid	This substance has low potential for bioaccumulation.
Alcohols, C9-11, branched and linear, ethoxylated	The substance has the potential to bioaccumulate (log Pow=3.3 - 3.73 & BCF= 237 L/kg, Read-across substance data).
Disodium metasilicate	The substance has low potential for bioaccumulation.
Trisodium nitrilotriacetate	Bioaccumulation is not expected. BCF (aquatic species): 3 L/kg ww
1,4-dioxane	Does not accumulate in aquatic organisms (mean BCF: 0.45).
Glycerol	The substance is not expected to bioaccumulate (log Pow= -1.75 at 25 °C).
Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl),α-hydro-ω-hydroxy- Ethane-1,2-diol, ethoxylated	The substance is not expected to bioaccumulate (log Pow=0.2 at 30 °C & BCF= 3.162 L/kg at 25 °C, basis- whole body w.w.).

Mobility in Soil

Product Data: No data available.

Substance Data:

Name	Result
D-Glucopyranose, oligomers, decyl octyl glycosides	Substance is expected to be mobile (log Koc: 1.7); therefore, adsorption to soil is not expected.
1-Propanaminium, 3-amino-N-(carboxymethyl)-N,N-dimethyl-, N-coco acyl derivs., hydroxides, inner salts	The substance is mobile to moderately mobile (experimental log Koc: 1.812 dimensionless; calculated Koc: 648 L/kg); therefore, moderate adsorption to soil can be expected.
Alcohols, C9-11, branched and linear, ethoxylated	The substance is moderately mobile, therefore, moderate adsorption to soil is expected (log Koc=2.7 - 3.5 at 25 °C, QSAR substance data).
Ethane-1,2-diol	Adsorption to the solid soil phase is not expected.
Formaldehyde	Adsorption to solid soil phase is possible. [Koc at 20 °C: 15.9]
Sodium sulphate	The substance is not expected to adsorb onto soil or sediment. It dissociates in water and the sulfate ion is easily reduced in the sulfur cycle.
Potassium hydroxide	Low potential for adsorption. If emitted to surface water, sorption to sediment will be negligible.
Dichloroacetic acid	This substance will not adsorb at all to soils or sediments should these environmental compartments be exposed to it.
Trisodium nitrilotriacetate	The substance has a low potential for adsorption to soil and sediment. log Kp (sediment-water): 1.6 L/kg
1,4-dioxane	Significant adsorption to solid soil phase is not expected (calculated log Koc: 0.51 at 25 °C).
Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl),α-hydro-ω-hydroxy- Ethane-1,2-diol, ethoxylated	The substance is mobile, therefore adsorption to soil is not expected (log Koc= 1.857 dimensionless at 25 °C).

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Product Data:

PBT assessment: This product does not contain any substances that are assessed to be a PBT.

vPvB assessment: This product does not contain any substances that are assessed to be a vPvB.

Substance Data:

PBT assessment:

Disodium metasilicate	The PBT assessment does not apply to inorganic substances.
D-Glucopyranose, oligomers, decyl octyl glycosides	The substance is not PBT.
1-Propanaminium, 3-amino-N-(carboxymethyl)-N,N-dimethyl-, N-coco acyl derivs., hydroxides, inner salts	The substance is not PBT.
Ethylene oxide	This substance is not PBT.
Alcohols, C9-11, branched and linear, ethoxylated	The substance is not PBT.
Ethane-1,2-diol	The substance is not PBT.
2-Butoxyethanol	The substance is not PBT.
Sodium sulphate	The PBT assessment does not apply to inorganic substances.
Formaldehyde	Not a PBT substance.
Trisodium nitrilotriacetate	The substance is not PBT.
Potassium hydroxide	The substance is not PBT.
Dichloroacetic acid	The substance is not PBT.
Glycerol	The substance is not PBT.
1,4-dioxane	Under assessment as Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic (PBT list).
Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl),α-hydro-ω-hydroxy- Ethane-1,2-diol, ethoxylated	The substance is not PBT.

vPvB assessment:

D-Glucopyranose, oligomers, decyl octyl glycosides	The substance is not vPvB.
1-Propanaminium, 3-amino-N-(carboxymethyl)-N,N-dimethyl-, N-coco acyl derivs., hydroxides, inner salts	The substance is not vPvB.
Ethylene oxide	This substance is not vPvB.
Alcohols, C9-11, branched and linear, ethoxylated	The substance is not vPvB.
Ethane-1,2-diol	The substance is not vPvB.
2-Butoxyethanol	The substance is not vPvB.
Sodium sulphate	The vPvB assessment does not apply to inorganic substances.
Formaldehyde	Not a vPvB substance.
Trisodium nitrilotriacetate	The substance is not vPvB.
Potassium hydroxide	The substance is not vPvB.
Dichloroacetic acid	The substance is not vPvB.
Disodium metasilicate	The vPvB assessment does not apply to this substance as it is inorganic.

Glycerol	The substance is not vPvB.
1,4-dioxane	This substance is not vPvB.
Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl),α-hydro-ω-hydroxy- Ethane-1,2-diol, ethoxylated	The substance is not vPvB.

Other Adverse Effects: No data available.

SECTION 13: Disposal Considerations

Disposal Methods:

It is the responsibility of the waste generator to characterize all waste material according to regulatory entities.

Contaminated packages:

Not determined or not applicable.

SECTION 14: Transport Information

United States Transportation of Dangerous Goods (49 CFR DOT)

UN Number	UN1760
UN Proper Shipping Name	Corrosive Liquids, NOS (Potassium Hydroxide, Sodium Metasilicate)
UN Transport Hazard Class(es)	8 
Packing Group	II
Environmental Hazards	None
Special Precautions for User	None

International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG)

UN Number	Not regulated
UN Proper Shipping Name	Not regulated
UN Transport Hazard Class(es)	None
Packing Group	None
Environmental Hazards	None
Special Precautions for User	None

International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulations (IATA-DGR)

UN Number	Not regulated
UN Proper Shipping Name	Not regulated
UN Transport Hazard Class(es)	None
Packing Group	None
Environmental Hazards	None
Special Precautions for User	None

SECTION 15: Regulatory Information

United States Regulations

Inventory Listing (TSCA): All ingredients are listed-active or exempt.

Significant New Use Rule (TSCA Section 5): None of the ingredients are listed.

Export Notification under TSCA Section 12(b): None of the ingredients are listed.

SARA Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances:

75-21-8	Ethylene oxide	Listed
50-00-0	Formaldehyde	Listed
1336-21-6	Ammonia, aqueous solution	Listed

SARA Section 313 Toxic Chemicals:

75-21-8	Ethylene oxide	Listed
107-21-1	Ethane-1,2-diol	Listed
111-76-2	2-Butoxyethanol	Listed
50-00-0	Formaldehyde	Listed
1336-21-6	Ammonia, aqueous solution	Listed
5064-31-3	Trisodium nitrilotriacetate	Listed
123-91-1	1,4-dioxane	Listed

CERCLA:

75-21-8	Ethylene oxide	Listed	10 lbs
107-21-1	Ethane-1,2-diol	Listed	5000 lbs
111-76-2	2-Butoxyethanol	Listed	N/A
50-00-0	Formaldehyde	Listed	100 lb
1336-21-6	Ammonia, aqueous solution	Listed	1000 lbs
1310-58-3	Potassium hydroxide	Listed	1000 lb
123-91-1	1,4-dioxane	Listed	100 lbs

RCRA:

75-21-8	Ethylene oxide	Listed	U115
50-00-0	Formaldehyde	Listed	U122
123-91-1	1,4-dioxane	Listed	U108

Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act (CAA):

75-21-8	Ethylene oxide	Listed
107-21-1	Ethane-1,2-diol	Listed
50-00-0	Formaldehyde	Listed
1336-21-6	Ammonia, aqueous solution	Listed

Massachusetts Right to Know:

75-21-8	Ethylene oxide	Listed
107-21-1	Ethane-1,2-diol	Listed
7757-82-6	Sodium sulphate	Listed
1336-21-6	Ammonia, aqueous solution	Listed
1310-58-3	Potassium hydroxide	Listed
111-76-2	2-Butoxyethanol	Listed
56-81-5	Glycerol	Listed
5064-31-3	Trisodium nitrilotriacetate	Listed
123-91-1	1,4-dioxane	Listed

50-00-0	Formaldehyde	Listed

New Jersey Right to Know:

75-21-8	Ethylene oxide	Listed
107-21-1	Ethane-1,2-diol	Listed
1336-21-6	Ammonia, aqueous solution	Listed
1310-58-3	Potassium hydroxide	Listed
79-43-6	Dichloroacetic acid	Listed
111-76-2	2-Butoxyethanol	Listed
56-81-5	Glycerol	Listed
123-91-1	1,4-dioxane	Listed
50-00-0	Formaldehyde	Listed

New York Right to Know:

75-21-8	Ethylene oxide	Listed
107-21-1	Ethane-1,2-diol	Listed
7757-82-6	Sodium sulphate	Listed
1336-21-6	Ammonia, aqueous solution	Listed
1310-58-3	Potassium hydroxide	Listed
79-43-6	Dichloroacetic acid	Listed
111-76-2	2-Butoxyethanol	Listed
123-91-1	1,4-dioxane	Listed
50-00-0	Formaldehyde	Listed

Pennsylvania Right to Know:

75-21-8	Ethylene oxide	Listed
107-21-1	Ethane-1,2-diol	Listed
7757-82-6	Sodium sulphate	Listed
1336-21-6	Ammonia, aqueous solution	Listed
1310-58-3	Potassium hydroxide	Listed
111-76-2	2-Butoxyethanol	Listed
56-81-5	Glycerol	Listed
123-91-1	1,4-dioxane	Listed
50-00-0	Formaldehyde	Listed

California Proposition 65:

⚠**WARNING:** This product can expose you to 1,4-dioxane; which is known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov

⚠**WARNING:** This product can expose you to Dichloroacetic acid; which is known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

Additional information: Not determined.

SECTION 16: Other Information

Abbreviations and Acronyms: None

Disclaimer:

This product has been classified in accordance with OSHA HCS 2012 guidelines. The information provided in

this SDS is correct, to the best of our knowledge, based on information available. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, storage, transportation and disposal and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials, unless specified in the text. The responsibility to provide a safe workplace remains with the user.

NFPA: 0-0-0
HMIS: 0-0-0
Initial Preparation Date: 06.11.2020
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End of Safety Data Sheet