Winton Products Co., Inc.

Sherlock Leak Detector Lowtemp

Safety Data Sheet

USA – According to the OSHA Hazard Communications Standard (HCS) (HAZCOM 2012).

Canada – According to the Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR) (WHMIS 2015).

Date of issue: August 19, 2018 Supersedes: 083015 Version: 2.0

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier

Product Name: Sherlock Leak Detector Lowtemp

Product Code: LT

Other means of identification: Lowtemp

Synonyms: None Known

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

Recommended Use: Leak testing
Recommended Temperature Range: -10 ˚F to 160 ˚F
Recommended Shelf Life: 2 years from date of manufacture.

Recommended Use Restrictions: Other than those identified above.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company Name: Winton Products Company Inc.

Company Address: 2500 West Blvd.
Charlotte, NC, 28236
United States of America

Company Telephone Number: 704-399-5151

Company Fax Number: 704-392-5389

Company Email: wintonprod@aol.com

Company Website: http://www.wintonproducts.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number: CHEMTREC - 1-800-424-9300 (24h)

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (GHS-US, GHS-CA)

Classification of the substance/mixture in accordance with US OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (HAZCOM 2012) and Canadian Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR) Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS 2015).

Physical Hazards:

None

Health Hazards:

Acute Tox. (Oral) – Category 4
Eye Irritation – Category 2
Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Category 2 (Kidneys) (Oral)

Environmental Hazards:

Not adopted by OSHA (HAZCOM 2012).

Not adopted by WHMIS 2015.

PHNOC (Physical Hazards Not Otherwise Classified): (Canada)

None Known

HHNOC (Health Hazards Not Otherwise Classified): (Canada)

None Known

HNOC (Hazards Not Otherwise Classified): (USA)

None Known

WHMIS Classification:

D2B (WHMIS 1998)

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictograms:

GHS07

GHS08

Signal Word: Warning

Hazard Statements:
H302 - Harmful if swallowed.
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.
H373 - Causes damage to organs (Kidneys) through prolonged or repeated exposure via ingestion.

Precautionary statements:

Prevention:
P260 – Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
P264 – Wash thoroughly after handling.
P270 – Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P280 – Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response:
P301+P312 – IF SWALLOWED: call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P330 – Rinse mouth.
P305+P351+P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse 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.
P314 – Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

Storage: No GHS Storage Statements

Disposal: P501: Dispose of contents/container to a suitable disposal site, in accordance with applicable local/regional/national and international regulations.

2.3. Other hazards

No additional information available

2.4. Unknown acute toxicity (GHS-US/CA)

1.3% of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity (oral)

2% of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity (dermal)

52% of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity (inhalation)

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substance

Not applicable

3.2. Mixture

Name	CAS Number	Concentration (Wt.%)	Hazard Classification
Ethylene glycol	107-21-1	55-65	Acute Tox. Oral 4:H302 STOT SE 2:H373
Triethanolamine dodecylbenzene sulfonate	27323-41-7	<1.3	Acute Tox. Oral 4:H302 Eye Irrit. 2:H319 Skin Irrit. 2:H315
COCAMIDE DEA	68603-42-9	< 0.6	Eye Dam. 1:H318 Skin Irrit. 2 :H315
2,2'-iminodiethanol, diethanolamine	111-42-2	< 0.5	Acute Tox. Oral 4:H302 Skin Irrit. 2:H315 Eye Dam. 1:H318 STOT RE 2:H373

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures general: If in doubt, seek medical advice/attention.

First-aid measures after inhalation: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If respiratory symptoms or other adverse effects develop: Get medical advice/attention. Assist ventilation as required. Always use a barrier or bag-valve mask device. If breathing has stopped, provide artificial respiration. Seek medical attention immediately.

First-aid measures after skin contact: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. If irritation or rash occurs: get medical advice/attention.

First-aid measures after eye contact: IF IN EYES: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

First-aid measures after ingestion: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately remove the victim from the source of exposure. Ensure that the patient/victim has an unobstructed airway. Do not induce vomiting. Seek Immediate medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Adverse Effects Acute/Delayed:

Inhalation: May cause cough, dizziness and headache. Exposure to very high levels of ethylene glycol vapor causes irritation of mucous membranes and the upper respiratory tract. Exposure to ethylene glycol concentrations higher than 80 ppm results in intolerable respiratory discomfort and cough.

Skin Contact: May cause mild skin irritation. Symptoms include: redness, itching, inflammation and rash.

Eye Contact: Causes eye irritation. Symptoms include: redness, tearing, inflammation, burning and itching. Exposure to liquid ethylene glycol may result in swelling of the eyelid and swelling around the cornea, inflammation of the conjunctiva and iris and conjunctival or corneal injury.

Ingestion: Harmful if swallowed. Seek immediate medical attention. Contains ethylene glycol. Ethylene glycol is rapidly absorbed after ingestion. Early ethylene glycol intoxication resembles ethanol intoxication. The symptoms of acute exposure to ethylene glycol include: central nervous system depression, intoxication, euphoria, stupor, and respiratory depression. The course of ethylene glycol toxicity is classically divided into three broad overlapping categories of adverse health effects. Stage 1 (the neurological stage) lasts from 30 minutes to 12 hours after ingestion. Stage 2 (the cardiopulmonary stage) occurs between 12 and 24 hours after ingestion. Stage 3 (the renal stage) occurs between 24 and 72 hours after ingestion. Adverse health effects can be delayed significantly by the co-ingestion of alcohol. Nausea and vomiting may occur as a result of gastrointestinal irritation. Severe toxicity may result in coma, loss of reflexes, seizures (uncommon), and irritation of the tissues lining the brain. Kidney (renal) failure can occur 24 to 72 hours after acute ethylene glycol ingestion. Some loss of kidney function may be permanent.

Effects of Chronic Exposure: Chronic or repeated exposure to ethylene glycol causes kidney damage (via ingestion), Irritation of the throat, headache, low backache, loss of consciousness and nystagmus. This product contains diethanolamine at a very low concentration (<0.5%). Chronic, prolonged or repeated exposure to diethanolamine causes damage to organs (kidneys, liver, blood).

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: No additional information.

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

If Ingested: Seek immediate medical attention.

Notes to Physician

For large ingestions of ethylene glycol, attempt to aspirate stomach (gastric) contents using a nasogastric tube, if it can be done within the first 30 to 60 minutes. In all patient/victims with known or suspected ethylene glycol poisoning, perform blood tests (CBC, blood glucose, serum electrolytes, magnesium, calcium, BUN, creatinine, lactate, ethylene glycol level, and ethanol level), arterial blood gas (ABG) levels and osmolarity, and a urinalysis. Repeat these tests as necessary to closely monitor the progression of toxic effects. Contact a medical toxicologist or a regional poison control center for assistance in evaluating the anion and osmolar gaps and to decide whether antidotal therapy, intravenous sodium bicarbonate, or hemodialysis is needed. Antidotes fomepizole or ethanol should be administered intravenously as soon as possible to block the conversion of ethylene glycol to formic acid and prevent acidosis. Fomepizole is preferred as its efficacy and safety have been demonstrated, and its therapeutic dose is more easily maintained. Once the patient/victim has become acidotic, administration of fomepizole or ethanol may not provide much benefit, but they may be administered at the discretion of the physician in charge. Folinic acid (leucovorin) should also be administered intravenously to increase the rate at which formate is metabolized into less toxic chemicals. Haemodialysis is the most effective form of treatment for an acidotic patient/victim and may be used when the blood ethylene glycol level is greater than 50 mg/dL, with severe metabolic or fluid abnormalities despite other therapeutic interventions, or in cases of kidney failure. Caution: Ethanol and fomepizole dosing must be adjusted during haemodialysis. Thiamine and pyridoxine facilitate a more rapid metabolism of ethylene glycol to non-toxic metabolites and should be given as a single dose IV (100 mg daily).

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Powder, alcohol-resistant foam, water spray, carbon dioxide.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: None Known

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous Combustion products: Irritating or toxic substances will be emitted upon burning including: Carbon Oxides, Sulfur Oxides and Nitrogen Oxides.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Firefighting instructions: As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent) and full protective gear. Evacuate all non-emergency personnel from area. Irritating or toxic substances will be emitted upon burning including: carbon oxides, sulfur oxides and nitrogen oxides.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Evacuate unnecessary personnel. Ventilate area. Wear recommended personal protective equipment (See Section 8). Do not walk through spilled material. Eliminate ignition sources. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Do not breathe mist/vapors/gases/spray. Stop leak if able to do so.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Prevent entry to drains, sewer and public waters. Notify authorities if liquid enters sewers or public waters.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

For containment: Soak up with inert absorbent material and dispose of as hazardous waste. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

Methods for cleaning up: Wipe up with absorbent material (for example cloth). Thoroughly decontaminate area after spill cleanup.

6.4. Reference to other sections

See Heading 8. Exposure controls and personal protection.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Precautions for safe handling: Wear recommended personal protective equipment (See Section 8). Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Do not ingest. Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Provide good ventilation in process areas to prevent formation of vapor.

Hygiene measures: Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage conditions: Keep only in original container. Store in a dry, well-ventilated place. Keep cool. Keep container closed when not in use. Make sure containers are properly labeled. Store away from incompatible materials. KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

Incompatible materials: Strong bases, strong acids, oxidizing and reducing agents, isocyanates, nitrosating agents.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

No additional information available

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Ethylene glycol (107-21-1)		
ACGIH TLV	TWA (8 hr.)	25 ppm (vapor fraction) [2016]
ACGIH TLV	STEL	50 ppm (vapor fraction) 10 mg/m^3 (inhalable particulate matter, aerosol only) [2016]
OSHA PEL	CEILING (vacated)	50 ppm (125 mg/m^3)
NIOSH PEL	No Established Limits for Occupational Exposure.	

Diethanolamine (111-42-2)		
ACGIH TLV	TWA	1 mg/m^3 (inhalable fraction and vapor)
OSHA PEL	California OSHA PEL - TWA	0.46 PPM (2 mg/m^3)
NIOSH REL	TWA	3 ppm (15 mg/m^3)

Triethanolamine dodecylbenzene sulfonate (27323-41-7)	
ACGIH TLV	No Established Limits for Occupational Exposure.
OSHA PEL	No Established Limits for Occupational Exposure.
NIOSH REL	No Established Limits for Occupational Exposure.

COCAMIDE DEA (68603-42-9)	
ACGIH TLV	No Established Limits for Occupational Exposure.
OSHA PEL	No Established Limits for Occupational Exposure.
NIOSH REL	No Established Limits for Occupational Exposure.

8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls: Good general ventilation (typically 10 air changes per hour) should be used. Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. If applicable, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If exposure limits have not been established, maintain airborne levels to an acceptable level. Eye wash facilities and emergency shower must be available when handling this product.

Personal protective equipment: Protective clothing should be selected specifically for the workplace, depending on concentration and quantity of the hazardous substances handled. The chemical resistance of the protective equipment should be inquired at the respective supplier.

Hand protection: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling this product. 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. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices.

Skin and Body protection: 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. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: Chemical resistant apron.

Eye protection: Wear eye/face protection. Wear as appropriate: Safety glasses, safety glasses with side shields, safety goggles.

Respiratory protection: Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use. Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate use a full-face respirator with multi-purpose combination (US) or type ABEK (EN 14387) respirator cartridges as a backup to engineering controls. If the respirator is the sole means of protection, use a full-face supplied air respirator. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU).

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state:	Liquid
Appearance:	Clear
Color:	Red
Odor:	Characteristic
Odor threshold:	Not available
pH:	Not available
Relative evaporation rate (butyl acetate=1):	Not available
Relative evaporation rate (water=1):	3.1
Melting point:	Not available
Freezing point:	Not available
Boiling point:	215°F, 102 °C
Flash point:	>100°C
Auto-ignition temperature:	Not available
Decomposition temperature:	Not available
Flammability (solid, gas):	Not applicable
Vapor pressure:	17.5 mm Hg
Relative vapor density at 20 °C:	1.15 (air=1)
Relative density:	1.014 (water = 1)
Density:	Not available
Solubility:	Water: 100 %
Log Pow:	Not available
Log Kow:	Not available
Viscosity, kinematic:	Not available
Viscosity, dynamic:	Not available
Explosive properties:	Not available
Oxidizing properties:	Not available
Explosion limits:	Not available

9.2. Other information

No additional information available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Not reactive under recommended storage and handling conditions.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions not anticipated under recommended storage and handling conditions.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Direct sunlight. Extremely high or low temperatures. Moisture. Incompatible Materials.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Strong Bases, Strong Acids, Oxidizing and Reducing Agents, Isocyanates, Nitrosating agents

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

During a fire irritating and toxic substances will be released including: Carbon Oxides, Sulfur Oxides and Nitrogen Oxides.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Principle Routes of Exposure: Ingestion; Inhalation; Skin and eye contact.

Target Organs: Skin, Eyes, Central Nervous System, Respiratory Tract, Kidneys

11.2 Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Acute Effects/Symptoms:

Inhalation: May cause cough, dizziness and headache. Exposure to very high levels of ethylene glycol vapor causes irritation of mucous membranes and the upper respiratory tract. Exposure to ethylene glycol concentrations higher than 80 ppm results in intolerable respiratory discomfort and cough.

Skin Contact: May cause skin irritation. Symptoms include: redness, itching, inflammation and rash.

Eye Contact: Causes eye irritation. Symptoms include: redness, tearing, inflammation, burning and itching. Exposure to liquid ethylene glycol may result in swelling of the eyelid and swelling around the cornea, inflammation of the conjunctiva and iris and conjunctival or corneal injury.

Ingestion: Harmful if swallowed. Seek immediate medical attention. Contains ethylene glycol. Ethylene glycol is rapidly absorbed after ingestion. Early ethylene glycol intoxication resembles ethanol intoxication. Symptoms include: central nervous system depression, intoxication, euphoria, stupor, and respiratory depression. The course of ethylene glycol toxicity is classically divided into three broad overlapping categories of adverse health effects. Stage 1 (the neurological stage) lasts from 30 minutes to 12 hours after ingestion. Stage 2 (the cardiopulmonary stage) occurs between 12 and 24 hours after ingestion. Stage 3 (the renal stage) occurs between 24 and 72 hours after ingestion. Adverse health effects can be delayed significantly by the co-ingestion of alcohol. Nausea and vomiting may occur as a result of gastrointestinal irritation. Severe toxicity may result in coma, loss of reflexes, seizures (uncommon), and irritation of the tissues lining the brain. Kidney (renal) failure can occur 24 to 72 hours after acute ethylene glycol ingestion. Some loss of kidney function may be permanent.

Delayed Effects/Symptoms: Chronic or repeated exposure to ethylene glycol causes kidney damage (via ingestion), Irritation of the throat, headache, low backache, loss of consciousness and nystagmus. This product contains diethanolamine at a very low concentration (<0.5%). Chronic, prolonged or repeated exposure to diethanolamine causes damage to organs (kidneys, liver, blood).

Delayed and immediate effects and chronic effects from short or long-term exposure:

Acute toxicity: Oral: Harmful if swallowed. (Ethylene glycol can be more toxic in humans than in animals.)

Skin corrosion/irritation: Does not meet the criteria for classification.

Serious eye damage/irritation: Causes serious eye irritation.

Respiratory or skin sensitization: Does not meet the criteria for classification.

Germ cell mutagenicity: Does not meet the criteria for classification.

Carcinogenicity: Does not meet the criteria for classification. This product does contain ingredient(s) suspected of being or known to be a carcinogen under OSHA, NTP, IARC and/or NIOSH.

Reproductive toxicity: Does not meet the criteria for classification.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure): Does not meet the criteria for classification.

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure): Causes damage to organs (kidneys) through repeated or prolonged exposure via ingestion.

Aspiration Hazard: Does not met the criteria for classification.

Carcinogenicity				
Component	**IARC**	**NTP**	**ACGIH**	**OSHA**
Diethanolamine	Group 2B	Not Listed	A3	Not Listed
Cocamide DEA (Condensate)	Group 2B	Not Listed	A4	Not Listed

Toxicity Data (Numerical Values such as Acute Toxicity Data and Irritation Studies):

Ethylene glycol (107-21-1)	
LD50 oral rat	4700 mg/kg
LD50 dermal rabbit	9530uL/kg (9.53mL/kg)
LD50 intravenous mouse	5500 mg/kg

Ethylene glycol (107-21-1)	
LDLo oral human	398 mg/kg

Diethanolamine (111-42-2)	
LD50 oral rat	620uL/kg
LD50 dermal rabbit	7640uL/kg
LC50 inhalation rat (mg/l)	Not available

Cocamide DEA (68603-42-9)	
LD50 oral rat	12400 µl/kg
LD50 dermal rabbit	Not available
LC50 inhalation rat (mg/l)	Not available

Triethanolamine dodecylbenzene sulfonate (27323-41-7)	
LD50 oral rat	>10,800 mg/kg
LD50 dermal rabbit	>23,200 mg/kg
LC50 inhalation rat (mg/l)	Not available

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Ecotoxicity (aquatic and terrestrial, where available)

No data on the product itself.

Ingredient data:

Ethylene glycol (107-21-1)	
LC50 fish	72860 mg/L/96h (Static)
EC50 Daphnia	> 100 mg/L/48h (Static)
ErC50 Algae (growth rate)	6500 - 13000 mg/L/96h
NOEC chronic fish	15380 mg/L/7d, (Static)
NOEC chronic Daphnia	8590 mg/L/7d, (Static)

Diethanolamine (111-42-2)	
LC50 fish	>100 mg/L/96h (Static) – Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)
EC50 Daphnia	> 10 - 100 mg/L/48h – Daphnia Magna (Water flea)
EC50 Algae	>1 - 10 mg/L/96h – Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)
NOEC chronic Daphnia	1.05 mg/L/21d, (Semi-Static)

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Sherlock Leak Detector Lowtemp	
Persistence and degradability	No data available.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Sherlock Leak Detector Lowtemp	
Bioaccumulative potential	No data available.

12.4. Mobility in soil

Sherlock Leak Detector Lowtemp	
Ecology - soil	No data available.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Sherlock Leak Detector Lowtemp	
Results – PBT and vPvB	No data available.

12.6. Other adverse effects

None Known

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Handling for Disposal: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Refer to protective measures listed in sections 7 and 8.

Methods of Disposal: Dispose of in accordance with all applicable federal, state, provincial and local regulations.

Empty Container Warning: Contaminated packaging may contain traces of the product and therefore should be disposed of in the same way as product.

SECTION 14: Transport information

US Department of Transportation (DOT)

Not Regulated for Transport.

Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act/Regulations (TDG)

Not Regulated for Transport.

IMDG (Transport by sea)

Not Regulated for Transport.

IATA (Air transport)

Not Regulated for Transport.

Environmental Hazards

Marine Pollutant: NO

Special Precautions for User

No additional information.

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

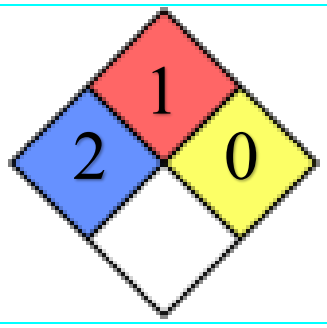
No additional information

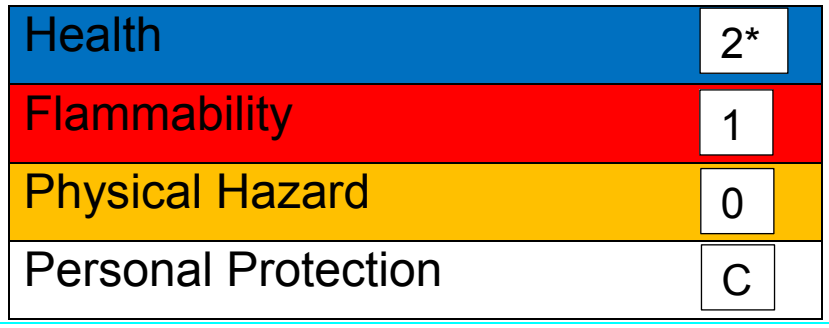
SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

The regulatory data in Section 15 is not intended to be all-inclusive, only selected regulations are represented.

USA Federal Regulations

Sherlock Leak Detector Lowtemp	
USA OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (According to Federal Register/ Vol. 77, No.58/ Mon Mar 26, 2012/Rules & Regulations)	Classified as a hazardous product. See Section 2 for details.
National Fire Protection Association® (NFPA®) Classification	

Sherlock Leak Detector Lowtemp	
American Coatings Association (ACA) Hazardous Materials Identification System ® (HMIS ®) III Classification	

TSCA: All product ingredients are listed on or exempt from the TSCA inventory.

SARA (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act):

CERCLA RQ (lbs.) Ingredients (>0.1%): Ethylene Glycol (CAS-No. 107-21-1) RQ: 5000 lbs.
Diethanolamine (CAS-No. 111-42-2) RQ: 100 lbs.
Triethanolamine dodecylbenzene sulfonate (27323-41-7) RQ: 1000 lbs.

EPCRA 302 Extremely Hazardous (>0.1%): No product ingredients listed.

EPCRA 313 Toxic Chemicals (>0.1%): Ethylene Glycol (CAS-No. 107-21-1)
Diethanolamine (CAS-No. 111-42-2)
Triethanolamine dodecylbenzene sulfonate (27323-41-7)

USA State Regulation

California Proposition 65 (California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act):

Prop. 65 Ingredients: Ethylene Glycol (CAS-No. 107-21-1) (Developmental Toxin – Oral)
Diethanolamine (CAS-No. 111-42-2) (Cancer)
Coconut oil diethanolamine condensate (cocamide diethanolamine) (Carcinogen)

State Right To Know Ingredients:

Massachusetts RTK: Ethylene Glycol (CAS-No. 107-21-1)
Diethanolamine (CAS-No. 111-42-2)
Triethanolamine dodecylbenzene sulfonate (27323-41-7)

Pennsylvania RTK: Ethylene Glycol (CAS-No. 107-21-1)
Diethanolamine (CAS-No. 111-42-2)
Triethanolamine dodecylbenzene sulfonate (27323-41-7)

New Jersey RTK: Ethylene Glycol (CAS-No. 107-21-1)
Diethanolamine (CAS-No. 111-42-2)
Triethanolamine dodecylbenzene sulfonate (27323-41-7)

CANADA Federal Regulations

WHMIS 2015: Hazardous according to WHMIS 2015.

DSL (Domestic Substances List): All product ingredients are released or listed on the Canadian DSL.

15.2. Chemical Safety Assessment

SECTION 16: Other information

Indication of changes : Revision
Data sources : GHS-US, GHS-CA classification parameters. References available upon request.
Date of Issue: : August 18, 2018

DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY:

The information in this SDS was obtained from sources which we believe are reliable. However, the information is provided without any warranty, express or implied, regarding its correctness. The conditions or methods of handling, storage, use or disposal of the product are beyond our control and may be beyond our knowledge. For this and other reasons, we do not assume responsibility and expressly disclaim liability for loss, damage or expense arising out of or in any way connected with the handling, storage, use or disposal of the product. This SDS was prepared and is to be used only for this product. If the product is used as a component in another product, this SDS information may not be applicable.

Full text of H-phrases:

Acute Tox. 4 (Oral)	Acute toxicity (oral) Category 4
Eye Dam. 1	Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 1
Eye Irrit. 2	Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 2
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin corrosion/irritation Category 2
STOT RE 2	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 2
STOT SE 2	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 2
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H315	Causes skin irritation
H318	Causes serious eye damage
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H320	Causes eye irritation
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure