

SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND SUPPLIER'S IDENTIFICATION

CAS Number: 9004-82-4
Product Name: Thamesurf SLES 360
Revision Date: Aug 06, 2020 **Date Printed:** Aug 07, 2020
Version: 1.0 **Supersedes Date:** N.A.
Manufacturer's Name: Thames River Chemical Corp.
Address: 5230 Harvester Road Burlington, ON, CA, L7L 4X4
Emergency Phone: CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300
Information Phone Number: 905-681-5353
Fax: 905-681-5377
Product/Recommended Uses: For laboratory or industrial use only.

SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

Acute toxicity Oral - Category 4
Chronic aquatic toxicity - Category 3
Flammable Liquids - Category 3
Serious Eye Damage - Category 1
Skin Irritation - Category 2

Pictograms



Signal Word

Danger

Hazard Statements - Health

Harmful if swallowed
Causes serious eye damage
Causes skin irritation

Hazard Statements - Physical

Flammable liquid and vapor

Hazard Statements - Environmental

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary Statements - General

If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
Keep out of reach of children.
Read label before use.

Precautionary Statements - Prevention

- Wash/Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
- Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
- Avoid release to the environment.
- Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
- Keep container tightly closed.
- Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
- Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting equipment.
- Use only non-sparking tools.
- Take action to prevent static discharges.
- Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary Statements - Response

- IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor, if you feel unwell.
- Rinse mouth.
- IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.
- In case of fire: Use carbon dioxide, alcohol foam, water spray or dry chemical to extinguish.
- IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
- Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
- IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
- Specific treatment (see first-aid on the SDS).
- If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
- Take off contaminated clothing. And wash it before reuse.

Precautionary Statements - Storage

- Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Precautionary Statements - Disposal

- Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/national/international regulation. Waste management should be in full compliance with national, regional and local laws.

Physical Hazards Not Otherwise Classified

- No data available.

Health Hazards Not Otherwise Classified

- No data available.

SECTION 3) COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0009004-82-4	Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-sulfo-.omega.- (dodecyloxy)-, sodium salt (1:1)	61%
0000064-17-5	ETHYL ALCOHOL	16%
0068131-39-5	Alcohols, C12-15, ethoxylated	6%

SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

Eye Contact

Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for a duration of 15-20 minutes or until medical aid is available. Seek medical attention.

Skin Contact

Take off contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Rinse/wash with lukewarm, gently flowing water and mild soap for 5 minutes or until product is removed. In case of burns:

Immediately apply cold water to burn either by immersion or wrapping with saturated clean cloth.

DO NOT remove or cut away clothing over burnt areas.

DO NOT pull away clothing which has adhered to the skin as this can cause further injury.

DO NOT break blister or remove solidified material.

Quickly cover wound with dressing or clean cloth to help prevent infection and to ease pain.

For large burns, sheets, towels or pillow slips are ideal; leave holes for eyes, nose and mouth.

DO NOT apply ointments, oils, butter, etc. to a burn under any circumstances.

Water may be given in small quantities if the person is conscious.

Treat for shock by keeping the person warm and in a lying position.

Seek medical aid and advise medical personnel in advance of the cause and extent of the injury and the estimated time of arrival of the patient. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use or discard.

Ingestion

Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs naturally, lie on your side, in the recovery position. Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:

INDUCE vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, ONLY IF CONSCIOUS. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.

Most Important Symptoms and Effects, Both Acute and Delayed

No data available.

Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

No data available.

SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Alcohol resistant foam.
Water spray.
Carbon dioxide (CO₂).
Dry chemical powder.

Do NOT direct a solid stream of water or foam into burning molten material; this may cause spattering and spread the fire.

Water spray or fog.

Foam.

Dry chemical powder.

BCF (where regulations permit). Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Large Fire: Water spray, fog or alcohol-resistant foam.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use water jet.

Specific Hazards in Case of Fire

Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapors may travel considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. This product

is a poor conductor of electricity and can become electrostatically charged. If sufficient charge is accumulated, ignition of flammable mixtures can occur. To reduce potential for static discharge, use proper bonding and grounding procedures. This liquid may accumulate static electricity when filling properly grounded containers. Static electricity accumulation may be significantly increased by the presence of small quantities of water or other contaminants. Material will float and may ignite on surface of water. During fire, gases hazardous to health may be formed.

Fire will produce irritating gases.

Fire-fighting Procedures

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely.

Special Protective Actions

Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Firefighters should wear NIOSH/MSHA approved self-contained, breathing apparatus and full protective clothing

Product will burn under fire conditions. Closed containers may explode (due to the build-up of pressure) when exposed to extreme heat.

SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedure

Eliminate all ignition sources. Restrict access to area as appropriate until clean-up operations are complete. Use personal protective equipment recommended in Section 8 (Exposure Controls/Personal Protection). Stop or reduce any leaks if it is safe to do so. Ventilate spill area if possible. Ensure clean-up is conducted by trained personnel only. Do not touch spilled material. Have emergency equipment (for fires, spills, leaks, etc.) readily available. Notify appropriate government, occupational health and safety and environmental authorities.

Isolate the area; keep all unprotected people away from the spill area. Ventilate the area. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Prevent inhalation exposures, skin and possible eye contact. Ensure clean-up is conducted by trained personnel only. Do not touch or walk through the spilled material. Extinguish or remove all ignition sources. Spilled material may pose a slipping hazard.

Small Spills: Cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect material and place it into loosely covered plastic containers for later disposal.

Large Spills: Prevent liquid from entering sewers or waterways. Dike with inert material (sand, earth, etc.). Collect into plastic containers for disposal. Consider insitu neutralization and disposal. Ensure adequate decontamination of tools and equipment following clean up. Comply with Federal, Provincial and Local regulations on reporting releases.

Wear appropriate protective equipment. Do not allow product to reach sewage system or any water course.

Use spark-proof tools and dust explosion-proof equipment. Avoid breathing dust/ vapor/fume.

Use non-sparking tools.

Keep combustibles (wood, paper, oil, etc.) away from spilled material.

Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area.

ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).

Isolate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel away. Stay uphill and/or upstream. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Ventilate closed spaces before entering.

Recommended Equipment

Wear chemical protective clothing.

Personal Precautions

Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Avoid contact with skin, eye or clothing.

Environmental Precautions

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later disposal.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning up

Dispose of contaminated materials according to federal, state and local regulations.

Absorb Liquids in vermiculite, dry sand, earth, or similar inert material and deposit in sealed containers for disposal.

6.2 Environmental Precautions

Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur.

Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

6.3 Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning up

Absorb with an inert absorbent. Sweep up and place in an appropriate closed container (see Section 7: Handling and Storage) Clean up residual material by washing area with water. Collect washing for disposal

Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material.

SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

General

Wash hands after use. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where dust is formed. Use good personal hygiene practices. Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored

Ventilation Requirements

Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits.

Storage Room Requirements

Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Prevent electrostatic charge build-up by using common bonding and grounding techniques. Avoid spark promoters. Eliminate sources of ignition. Ground/bond container and equipment. These alone may be insufficient to remove static electricity. Store in original tightly closed container. Store in a cool, dry place out of direct sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place. Refrigeration recommended. Store away from incompatible materials. Keep in an area equipped with sprinklers.

Store in dry, cool areas, out of direct sunlight and away from other sources of heat. Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed.

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Avoid direct or prolonged contact with skin and eyes.

Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Do not handle, store or open near an open flame, sources of heat or sources of ignition. Protect material from direct sunlight. Do not smoke.

Handling operations that can promote accumulation of static charges include but are not limited to: mixing, filtering, pumping at high flow rates, splash filling, creating mists or sprays, tank and container filling, tank cleaning, sampling, gauging, switch loading, vacuum truck operations. Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Use non-sparking tools and explosion-proof equipment. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Prevent electrostatic charge build-up by using common bonding and grounding techniques. Avoid spark promoters. Eliminate sources of ignition. Ground/bond container and equipment. These alone may be insufficient to remove static electricity.

Store in original tightly closed container. Store in a cool, dry place out of direct sunlight. Store in a well ventilated place. Refrigeration recommended.

SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Eye protection

Eye and face protection requirements will vary dependent upon work environment conditions and material handling practices. Appropriate ANSI Z87 approved equipment should be selected for the particular use intended for this material.

An emergency eye wash must be readily accessible to the work area.

Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids

Skin Protection

Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.

Respiratory Protection

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers.

Appropriate Engineering Controls

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value.

8.2 Exposure Controls

Eye contact should be prevented through use of chemical safety glasses with side shields or splash proof goggles.

An emergency eye wash must be readily accessible to the work area.

Chemical Name	CANsmg	CANsppm	CANtmg	CANtppm	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA TWA (ppm)
ETHYL ALCOHOL	2355	1250	1884	1000			1900	1000

Chemical Name	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)	OSHA Skin designation	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH TLV Basis
ETHYL ALCOHOL		1			1000			URT irr

Chemical Name	ACGIH Carcinogen	ACGIH Notations
ETHYL ALCOHOL	A3	A3

A3 - Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans, irr - Irritation, URT - Upper respiratory tract

SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical and Chemical Properties

Density	1.03-1.0 g/cm3
Specific Gravity	1.03
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Appearance	Clear
Odor Description	N/A
Odor Threshold	N/A
pH	7.5-9.5 in 10% solution
Melting/Freezing Point	N/A
Low Boiling Point	N/A
High Boiling Point	N/A
Flash Point	25.6 °C
Vapor Pressure	N/A
Vapor Density	N/A
Evaporation Rate	N/A
Upper Explosion Level	N/A
Lower Explosion Level	N/A
Water Solubility	Soluble in water
Coefficient Water/Oil	N/A
Viscosity	80-120 cPs

SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

No data available.

Stability

Stable under normal storage and handling conditions.

10.1 Reactivity

There are no risks of reaction with other substances in normal conditions of use

Conditions to Avoid

No data available

10.2 Chemical Stability

Stable under normal storage and handling conditions.

Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

10.3 Possibility of Hazardous Reactions

No hazardous reactions are foreseeable in normal conditions of use and storage

Incompatible Materials

Strong oxidizing agents

10.4 Conditions To Avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, flame, high temperature and contact with incompatible materials.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

No data available.

10.5 Incompatible Materials

No data available.

SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Likely Route of Exposure

Inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption

Acute Toxicity

Harmful if swallowed

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Inhalation can irritate the nose, throat and lungs.

Information on toxicological effects

Acute effects: Contact with skin may cause irritation, erythema, edema, dryness, and chapped skin. Prolonged inhalation may be harmful. Ingestion may cause health disorders, including stomach pain and sting, nausea and sickness

Aspiration Hazard

No data available.

Carcinogenicity

No data available.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

No data available.

Reproductive Toxicity

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

High concentration may damage the fetus.

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

No data available.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Causes serious eye damage

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Causes skin irritation

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Contact can irritate the skin. Prolonged or repeated exposure can cause drying and cracking of the skin with peeling, redness and itching.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Repeated high exposure may affect the liver and the nervous system. Chronic ingestion of ethanol may cause liver cirrhosis.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Exposure can cause headache, drowsiness, nausea and vomiting, and unconsciousness. It can also affect concentration and vision.

Likely Routes of Exposure

Inhalation, Ingestion, Skin contact, Eye contact

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapor or by ingestion.

Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: liver disease. Tests in some laboratory animals indicate this compound may have embryotoxic activity. Tests in animals demonstrate reproductive toxicity. Ingestion may cause any of the following: stupor (central nervous system depression), gastrointestinal irritation. If absorbed through the skin, may be: harmful.

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

LC50 (mouse): Approximately 21000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 39 g/m³ (4-hour exposure) (1, unconfirmed)

LD50 (oral, rat): 7060 mg/kg (41); 10600 mg/kg (41); 13660 mg/kg (37)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 3450 mg/kg (1, unconfirmed)

LD50 (oral, guinea pig): 5560 mg/kg (37)

SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

S gairdneri: 13.0g/l (96hr LC50) Nauplii : 858 g/l (48hr EC50) Ceriodaphnia dubia : 9.6mg/l (10 day NOEC) Freshwater Fish 250mg/l (NOEC) Reference: REACH registration Dossier.

Persistence and degradability

This product is biodegradable

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Readily biodegradable. Half-life in air = 38 h

Mobility in Soil

No data available.

Bioaccumulative potential

Not applicable.

Bio-accumulative Potential

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Substance has a low potential for bioaccumulation (log Kow₃),

Persistence and Degradability

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Readily biodegradable. Half-life in air = 38 h

Other Adverse Effects

No data available.

Mobility in Soil

No data available.

SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

Empty Containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for

any other purposes. It is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets local criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with national, provincial and local laws.

SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

	Transport Canada Information	U.S. DOT Information
UN number:	UN1170	UN1170
Proper shipping name:	Ethanol (Ethanol Solution)	Ethanol (Ethanol Solution)
Hazard class:	3	3
Packaging group:	III	III
Hazardous substance (RQ):		No Data Available
Marine Pollutant:	No Data Available	No Data Available
Note / Special Provision:	No Data Available	No Data Available
Toxic-Inhalation Hazard:		No Data Available
Transport in bulk (according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78):	No Data Available	

SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0009004-82-4	Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-sulfo-.omega.-(dodecyloxy)-, sodium salt (1:1)	61%	DSL,TSCA
0000064-17-5	ETHYL ALCOHOL	16%	DSL,TSCA,EU_EC_Inventory
0068131-39-5	Alcohols, C12-15, ethoxylated	6%	DSL,TSCA,EU_EC_Inventory

SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION

Glossary

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; Canadian TDG- Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods; CANsmg or CANppm - Canadian Short Term Exposure Level in mg/L or in ppm; CANtmg or CANtppm - Canadian Time Weighted Average in mg/L or in ppm; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; Chemtrec- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center(US); CHIP- Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging; DSL- Domestic Substances List; EC- Equivalent Concentration; EH40 (UK)- HSE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits; EPCRA- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; ESL Effects screening levels; HMIS- Hazardous Material Information Service; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; NFPA- National Fire Protection Association; OEL- Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL- Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA (Title III)- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SARA 313- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA- Self Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL-Short Term Exposure Limit; TCEQ Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA Time Weighted Value; US DOT- US Department of Transportation; WHMIS- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

Version 1.0:

Revision Date: Aug 06, 2020

First Edition.

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