

SAFETY DATA SHEET

COOLCUT 250

Section 1. Identification

GHS product identifier : COOLCUT 250
Product code : 58A257; 58A258; 58A259
SDS no. : C-02E
Product type : Liquid.

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

Identified uses : Metal working fluid.

Manufacturer : **Canada**
 Walter Surface Technologies Inc.
 5977 Trans Canada Highway
 Pointe-Claire, QC H9R 1C1
 Canada
 General Information: 1-888-592-5837
 info@walter.com
 www.walter.com

United States
 Walter Surface Technologies Inc.
 810 Day Hill Road
 Windsor, CT 06095
 United States
 General Information: 1-866-592-5837
 info.us@walter.com
 www.walter.com

Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation) : INFOTRAC® 1-800-535-5053. International call collect: 1-352-323-3500
 24 hours/day, 7 days/week.

Section 2. Hazards identification

OSHA/HCS status : This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Classification of the substance or mixture : SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2
 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A
 SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1
 TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION (Fertility) - Category 1B
 TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION (Unborn child) - Category 1B
 AQUATIC HAZARD (ACUTE) - Category 2
 AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 3

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : Danger

Section 2. Hazards identification

Hazard statements	: H319 - Causes serious eye irritation. H315 - Causes skin irritation. H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction. H360 - May damage fertility or the unborn child. H401 - Toxic to aquatic life. H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Precautionary statements	
Prevention	: P201 - Obtain special instructions before use. P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. P280 - Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Wear protective clothing. P273 - Avoid release to the environment. P261 - Avoid breathing vapor. P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling. P272 (OSHA) - Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.
Response	: P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention. P302 + P352 + P363 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. P333 + P313 - If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical attention. P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P337 + P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention.
Storage	: P405 - Store locked up.
Disposal	: P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
Hazards not otherwise classified	: None known.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture	: Mixture
Product code	: 58A257; 58A258; 58A259

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic	10 - 30	64742-55-8
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	5 - 10	64742-52-5
Boric acid	5 - 10	10043-35-3
2-Aminoethanol	1 - 5	141-43-5
Amides, canola-oil, N-(hydroxyethyl), ethoxylated	1 - 5	827613-35-4
Sulfonic acids, petroleum, sodium salts	1 - 5	68608-26-4
Alcohols, C16-18 and C18-unsatd., ethoxylated	0.1 - 1	68920-66-1
Tall oil	0.1 - 1	8002-26-4
(Z)-N-methyl-N-(1-oxo-9-octadecenyl)glycine	0.1 - 1	110-25-8
3-Iodo-2-propynyl butylcarbamate	0.1 - 1	55406-53-6
1,2-Benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one	0.001 - 0.1	2634-33-5
3(2H)-Isothiazolone, 2-methyl-	0.001 - 0.1	2682-20-4

United States: The exact percentage (concentration) in the composition has been withheld as a trade secret in accordance with paragraph (i) of §1910.1200.

Canada: The exact percentage (concentration) in the composition has been withheld as a trade secret in accordance with the amended HPR as of April 2018.

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

- Eye contact** : 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 20 minutes. Get medical attention.
- Inhalation** : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
- Skin contact** : Wash with plenty of soap and water. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 20 minutes. Get medical attention. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Ingestion** : Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye irritation.
- Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Ingestion** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
watering
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
irritation
redness
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations

Section 4. First aid measures

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

- Notes to physician** : In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Foam, CO₂, sand, and chemical powder.

Unsuitable extinguishing media : Water jet.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical : This material may cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
carbon dioxide
carbon monoxide
nitrogen oxides
sulfur oxides
metal oxide/oxides

Special protective actions for fire-fighters : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.

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

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

For emergency responders : If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

Environmental precautions : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

- Spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

- Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Avoid release to the environment. If during normal use the material presents a respiratory hazard, use only with adequate ventilation or wear appropriate respirator. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

- Advice on general occupational hygiene** : Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

- Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities** : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

United States

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic	OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018). TWA: 5 mg/m ³ 8 hours. ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2018). TWA: 5 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: Inhalable fraction NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2016). TWA: 5 mg/m ³ 10 hours. Form: Mist STEL: 10 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. Form: Mist
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018). TWA: 5 mg/m ³ 8 hours. ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2018). TWA: 5 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: Inhalable fraction NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2016). TWA: 5 mg/m ³ 10 hours. Form: Mist STEL: 10 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. Form: Mist
Boric acid	ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2018). TWA: 2 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: Inhalable fraction STEL: 6 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. Form: Inhalable fraction
2-Aminoethanol	ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2018). TWA: 3 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 7.5 mg/m ³ 8 hours. STEL: 6 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 15 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2016). TWA: 3 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 8 mg/m ³ 10 hours. STEL: 6 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 15 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018). TWA: 3 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 6 mg/m ³ 8 hours.
Amides, canola-oil, N-(hydroxyethyl), ethoxylated Sulfonic acids, petroleum, sodium salts Alcohols, C16-18 and C18-unsatd., ethoxylated Tall oil (Z)-N-methyl-N-(1-oxo-9-octadecenyl)glycine 3-Iodo-2-propynyl butylcarbamate 1,2-Benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one 3(2H)-Isothiazolone, 2-methyl-	None. None. None. None. None. None. None. None. None.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Canada

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic	<p>CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 6/2018). 8 hrs OEL: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Mist 15 min OEL: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: Mist</p> <p>CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 1/2014). TWAEV: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Mist STEV: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: Mist</p>
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	<p>CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 6/2018). 8 hrs OEL: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Mist 15 min OEL: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: Mist</p> <p>CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 1/2014). TWAEV: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Mist STEV: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: Mist</p>
Boric acid	<p>CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 7/2018). TWA: 2 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Inhalable STEL: 6 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: Inhalable</p> <p>CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 1/2018). TWA: 2 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Inhalable fraction STEL: 6 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: Inhalable fraction</p> <p>CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013). STEL: 6 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: Inhalable fraction TWA: 2 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Inhalable fraction</p>
2-Aminoethanol	<p>CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 6/2018). 8 hrs OEL: 7.5 mg/m³ 8 hours. 8 hrs OEL: 3 ppm 8 hours. 15 min OEL: 15 mg/m³ 15 minutes. 15 min OEL: 6 ppm 15 minutes.</p> <p>CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 7/2018). TWA: 3 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 6 ppm 15 minutes.</p> <p>CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 1/2018). TWA: 3 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 6 ppm 15 minutes.</p> <p>CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 1/2014). TWAEV: 3 ppm 8 hours. TWAEV: 7.5 mg/m³ 8 hours. STEV: 6 ppm 15 minutes. STEV: 15 mg/m³ 15 minutes.</p> <p>CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013). STEL: 6 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 3 ppm 8 hours.</p>

Appropriate engineering controls

: No personal respiratory protective equipment normally required. Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. When workers are facing concentrations above the exposure limit they must use appropriate certified respirators.

Environmental exposure controls

: Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation.

Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures

: Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eye/face protection

: Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Skin protection

- Hand protection** : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. 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.
- 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.
- Other skin protection** : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Respiratory protection** : Use a NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator if there is a risk of exposure at levels exceeding the exposure limits. Advice should be sought from respiratory protection specialists.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

- Physical state** : Liquid.
- Color** : Yellow.
- Odor** : Characteristic.
- Odor threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : 9.3 [Conc. (% w/w): 5%]
- Melting point** : Not available.
- Boiling point/boiling range** : Not available.
- Flash point** : Not applicable.
- Evaporation rate** : Not available.
- Flammability (solid, gas)** : Not applicable.
- Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits** : Not available.
- Vapor pressure** : Not available.
- Vapor density** : Not available.
- Relative density** : Not available.
- Solubility** : Fully miscible in water.
- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water** : Not available.
- Auto-ignition temperature** : Product is not self igniting.
- Decomposition temperature** : Not available.
- Viscosity** : Not available.
- Flow time (ISO 2431)** : Not available.
- VOC content** : 0 % (w/w)

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

- Reactivity** : No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
- Chemical stability** : The product is stable.
- Possibility of hazardous reactions** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
- Conditions to avoid** : No specific data.
- Incompatible materials** : Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials.
- Hazardous decomposition products** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-
2-Aminoethanol	LD50 Oral	Rat	1720 mg/kg	-
Sulfonic acids, petroleum, sodium salts	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5 g/kg	-
Tall oil	LD50 Oral	Rat	66 g/kg	-
3-Iodo-2-propynyl butylcarbamate	LD50 Oral	Rat	1470 mg/kg	-
1,2-Benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one	LD50 Oral	Rat	1020 mg/kg	-

Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
2-Aminoethanol	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	250 µg	-
1,2-Benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	505 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Human	-	48 hours 5%	-

Sensitization

There is no data available.

Mutagenicity

There is no data available.

Carcinogenicity

There is no data available.

Reproductive toxicity

There is no data available.

Teratogenicity

There is no data available.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name	Category	Target organs
2-Aminoethanol	Category 3	Respiratory tract irritation
3(2H)-Isothiazolone, 2-methyl-	Category 3	Narcotic effects

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Section 11. Toxicological information

Name	Category	Target organs
3-Iodo-2-propynyl butylcarbamate	Category 1	larynx

Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Information on the likely routes of exposure : Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye irritation.
- Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Ingestion** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
watering
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
irritation
redness
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

Short term exposure

- Potential immediate effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Potential delayed effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Long term exposure

- Potential immediate effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Potential delayed effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Potential chronic health effects

- General** : Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.
- Carcinogenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 11. Toxicological information

- Mutagenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Teratogenicity : May damage the unborn child.
Developmental effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Fertility effects : May damage fertility.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Route	ATE value
Oral	61428.57 mg/kg
Dermal	39285.71 mg/kg
Inhalation (vapors)	392.86 mg/L

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Boric acid	Acute LC50 133000 µg/L Fresh water Acute LC50 108 mg/L Marine water Chronic NOEC 6000 µg/L Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate Fish - Paralichthys olivaceus	48 hours 96 hours
2-Aminoethanol	Chronic NOEC 2100 µg/L Fresh water Acute EC50 8.42 mg/L Fresh water Acute LC50 >100000 µg/L Marine water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss Algae - Desmodesmus subspicatus	21 days 87 days 72 hours
3-Iodo-2-propynyl butylcarbamate	Acute LC50 170 mg/L Fresh water Acute LC50 500 ppb Fresh water Acute LC50 40 ppb Fresh water Acute LC50 67 µg/L Fresh water	Crustaceans - Crangon crangon - Adult Fish - Carassius auratus Crustaceans - Hyalella azteca	48 hours 96 hours 48 hours
1,2-Benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one	Chronic NOEC 8.4 ppb Acute EC50 97 ppb Fresh water Acute LC50 10 to 20 mg/L Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling) Fish - Pimephales promelas	48 hours 96 hours 35 days
3(2H)-Isothiazolone, 2-methyl-	Acute LC50 167 ppb Fresh water Acute EC50 0.18 ppm Fresh water Acute LC50 0.07 ppm Fresh water	Crustaceans - Ceriodaphnia dubia Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss Daphnia - Daphnia magna Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	48 hours 96 hours 48 hours 96 hours

Persistence and degradability

There is no data available.

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP _{ow}	BCF	Potential
Boric acid	-1.09	-	low
2-Aminoethanol	-1.31	-	low
Alcohols, C16-18 and C18-unsatd., ethoxylated	4.2	-	high
Tall oil	3.2 to 6.8	-	high
(Z)-N-methyl-N-(1-oxo-9-octadecenyl) glycine	3.5 to 4.2	-	low

Mobility in soil

- Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{oc})** : Not available.

- Other adverse effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling empty containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Section 14. Transport information

	DOT Classification	TDG Classification	IMDG	IATA
UN number	Not regulated.	Not regulated.	Not regulated.	Not regulated.
UN proper shipping name	-	-	-	-
Transport hazard class(es)	-	-	-	-
Packing group	-	-	-	-
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.	No.

AERG : Not applicable.

Special precautions for user : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage. Protect from freezing. Freezing will damage product and render it unusable.

Section 15. Regulatory information

U.S. Federal regulations : **United States inventory (TSCA 8b):** All components are listed or exempted.

Clean Air Act Section 112 (b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) : Not listed

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I Substances : Not listed

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II Substances : Not listed

DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor Chemicals) : Not listed

DEA List II Chemicals (Essential Chemicals) : Not listed

SARA 302/304

Section 15. Regulatory information

No products were found.

SARA 304 RQ : Not applicable.

SARA 311/312

Classification : SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2
 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A
 SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1
 TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION (Fertility) - Category 1B
 TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION (Unborn child) - Category 1B

Composition/information on ingredients

Name	Classification
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Boric acid	TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION (Fertility) - Category 1B TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION (Unborn child) - Category 1B
2-Aminoethanol	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 4 ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4 ACUTE TOXICITY (dermal) - Category 4 ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4 SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 1B SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 1 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3
Amides, canola-oil, N-(hydroxyethyl), ethoxylated	SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2
Sulfonic acids, petroleum, sodium salts	SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A
Alcohols, C16-18 and C18-unsatd., ethoxylated	SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2
3-Iodo-2-propynyl butylcarbamate	ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4 ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 3 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 1 SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) (larynx) - Category 1

SARA 313

There is no data available.

State regulations

- Massachusetts** : The following components are listed: 2-Aminoethanol; Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic; Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic
- New York** : None of the components are listed.
- New Jersey** : The following components are listed: Boric acid; 2-Aminoethanol
- Pennsylvania** : The following components are listed: 2-Aminoethanol
- California Prop. 65**

This product does not require a Safe Harbor warning under California Prop. 65.

Canadian lists

- Canada inventory (DSL NDSL)** : At least one component is not listed in DSL but all such components are listed in NDSL.
- Canadian NPRI** : None of the components are listed.
- CEPA Toxic substances** : None of the components are listed.

Section 16. Other information

Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification	Justification
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2	Calculation method
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A	Calculation method
SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1	Calculation method
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION (Fertility) - Category 1B	Calculation method
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION (Unborn child) - Category 1B	Calculation method
AQUATIC HAZARD (ACUTE) - Category 2	Calculation method
AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 3	Calculation method

History

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