

Leather Cleaner

Kem Krest

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Version No: 2.3
Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

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S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

Product name	Leather Cleaner
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	PS - 118851

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Cleaner
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Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	Kem Krest
Address	12785 Emerson Dr., Brighton, Michigan 48116 United States
Telephone	248-486-3800
Fax	248-486-3810
Website	Not Available
Email	sdsrequests@kemkrest.com

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	CHEMTREC
Emergency telephone numbers	800-424-9300
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

NFPA 704 diamond



Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

Classification	Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3
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Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable
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SIGNAL WORD	NOT APPLICABLE
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Hazard statement(s)

H402	Harmful to aquatic life.
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Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P273	Avoid release to the environment.
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Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

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P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
9004-62-0	0.86-1.72	<u>hydroxyethylcellulose</u>
127-09-3	0.08-0.15	<u>sodium acetate, anhydrous</u>
7732-18-5	90.72-98.14	<u>water</u>
9004-34-6	0.02-0.03	<u>cellulose</u>
64-17-5	0.01-0.06	<u>ethanol</u>
1643-20-5	0.19-0.6	<u>lauryldimethylamine oxide</u>
7173-51-5	0.06-0.18	<u>didecyldimethylammonium chloride</u>
68424-85-1	0.04-0.15	<u>benzyl C12-16-alkyldimethylammonium chloride</u>
26172-55-4	<0.01	<u>5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one</u>

SECTION 4 FIRST-AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with water. ▶ If irritation continues, seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas.

Though the material is non-combustible, evaporation of water from the mixture, caused by the heat of nearby fire, may produce floating layers of combustible substances.

In such an event consider:

- ▶ foam.
- ▶ dry chemical powder.
- ▶ carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.
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Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. ▶ Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. ▶ DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. ▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Combustible. ▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

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- ▶ May emit acrid smoke.
 - ▶ Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.
- Combustion products include:
carbon dioxide (CO₂)
other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
May emit corrosive fumes.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Remove all ignition sources. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. ▶ Wipe up. ▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major Spills	<p>Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Increase ventilation. ▶ Stop leak if safe to do so. ▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ▶ Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. ▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. ▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE**Precautions for safe handling**

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ▶ DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ▶ DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▶ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. ▶ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. ▶ Use good occupational work practice. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained. ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Metal can or drum ▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	<p>Cellulose and its derivatives may react vigorously with calcium oxide, bleaching powder, perchlorates, perchloric acid, sodium chlorate, fluorine, nitric acid, sodium nitrate and sodium nitrite. May be incompatible with aminacrine hydrochloride, chlorocresol, mercuric chloride, phenol, resorcinol, tannic acid and silver nitrate. None known</p>

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SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	cellulose	Hydroxycellulose, Pyrocellulose	10 (total), 5 (resp) mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	cellulose	Cellulose	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT irr
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	cellulose	Cellulose: Total dust	15 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	cellulose	Cellulose: Respirable fraction	5 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	ethanol	Alcohol, Cologne spirit, Ethanol, EtOH, Grain alcohol	1000 ppm / 1900 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	ethanol	Ethanol	Not Available	1000 ppm	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT irr
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	ethanol	Ethyl alcohol (Ethanol)	1000 ppm / 1900 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
sodium acetate, anhydrous	Sodium acetate	11 mg/m ³	120 mg/m ³	700 mg/m ³
ethanol	Ethyl alcohol; (Ethanol)	Not Available	Not Available	15000 ppm
didecyltrimethylammonium chloride	Didecyltrimethylammonium chloride	0.82 mg/m ³	9 mg/m ³	17 mg/m ³
benzyl C12-16-alkyldimethylammonium chloride	Quaternary ammonium compounds, benzyl-C12-C16-alkyldimethyl, chlorides	1.3 mg/m ³	14 mg/m ³	84 mg/m ³
5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	Chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one, 5-	0.6 mg/m ³	6.6 mg/m ³	40 mg/m ³

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
hydroxyethylcellulose	Not Available	Not Available
sodium acetate, anhydrous	Not Available	Not Available
water	Not Available	Not Available
cellulose	Not Available	Not Available
ethanol	3,300 ppm	Not Available
lauryldimethylamine oxide	Not Available	Not Available
didecyltrimethylammonium chloride	Not Available	Not Available
benzyl C12-16-alkyldimethylammonium chloride	Not Available	Not Available
5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	Not Available	Not Available

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE BANDING

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
sodium acetate, anhydrous	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³
lauryldimethylamine oxide	C	> 0.1 to ≤ milligrams per cubic meter of air (mg/m ³)
didecyltrimethylammonium chloride	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³
benzyl C12-16-alkyldimethylammonium chloride	C	> 0.1 to ≤ milligrams per cubic meter of air (mg/m ³)
5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	D	> 0.01 to ≤ 0.1 mg/m ³

Notes: Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure. <p>General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess</p>
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varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood - local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Personal protection



Eye and face protection

- ▶ Safety glasses with side shields.
- ▶ Chemical goggles.
- ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

Skin protection

See Hand protection below

Hands/feet protection

- ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
- ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

NOTE:

- ▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.
- ▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.

The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.

The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.

Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:

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

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).

- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
- When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
- Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use.
- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:

- Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min
- Good when breakthrough time > 20 min
- Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min
- Poor when glove material degrades

For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.

It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.

Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers' technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.

Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of. Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential <p>Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overalls. P.V.C. apron. Barrier cream. Skin cleansing cream. Eye wash unit.

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the: "Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:
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Material	CPI
BUTYL	A
NEOPRENE	A
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PE/EVAL/PE	C
PVA	C
PVC	C
VITON	C

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Respiratory protection

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required. Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 5 x ES	Air-line*	A-2	A-PAPR-2 ^
up to 10 x ES	-	A-3	-
10+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

* - Continuous Flow; ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

- Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Modified cellulose polymers formed by the reaction with the free hydroxyl groups in cellulose. The number of hydroxyl groups reacting, as well as the nature of the substituent, largely determine the physical properties, particularly solubility, of the product. Clear colorless liquid with little or no odor		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.98 - 1.01
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	5.0	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	93.3	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

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SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Cellulose, given via the windpipe, caused fibrosis in the alveoli and airways, with injuries of the lung cells. Some health effects associated with wood, cotton, flax, jute and hemp particles or fibres are not attributable to cellulose content but to other substances and/or impurities. Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product
Ingestion	Large doses of cellulose may be administered orally as non-nutritive bulk, with doses of up to 30 g/day tolerated as bulk laxative while extremely large oral doses may produce disturbances to the gut. The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
Skin Contact	Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.
Eye	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
Chronic	Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Inhalation studies using animals have shown that cellulose fibres can cause lung scarring, and humans exposed to cellulose at work are more likely to develop asthma and obstructive lung disease. The substance may also induce the production of free radicals in human white blood cells. < Studies indicate that diets containing large amounts of non-absorbable polysaccharides, such as cellulose, might decrease absorption of calcium, magnesium, zinc and phosphorus. This material contains a substantial amount of polymer considered to be of low concern. These are classified under having MWs of between 1000 to 10000 with less than 25% of molecules with MWs under 1000 and less than 10% under 500; or having a molecular weight average of over 10000. Prolonged exposure to ethanol may cause damage to the liver and cause scarring. It may also worsen damage caused by other agents.

Leather Cleaner	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
hydroxyethylcellulose	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
sodium acetate, anhydrous	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >7.5 mg/l/1H ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 3530 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 550 mg/24h - mild
water	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
cellulose	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.8 mg/l/4H ^[2]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	
ethanol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 124.7 mg/l/4H ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: =1501 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit):100mg/24hr-moderate
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]

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		Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24hr-moderate
		Skin (rabbit):400 mg (open)-mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
lauryldimethylamine oxide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 50 ug/24h - SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: >600 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (rabbit): 2 mg/24h - SEVERE
didecyldimethylammonium chloride	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >1000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 84 mg/kg ^[2]	
benzyl C12-16-alkyldimethylammonium chloride	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: 426 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 25 mg SEVERE
5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >1008 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) ^[1]
	Oral (rat) LD50: 481 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) ^[1]
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]

Legend:

1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

LAURYL DIMETHYLAMINE OXIDE	<p>Amine oxides are readily metabolised and excreted after oral intake. They produced no mortality or skin sensitization on exposure but caused reversible irritation of the eyes, skin and airways. They may also cause cataracts. Repeat dosing showed no abnormal changes except for diarrhoea and weight loss. They are not noted to cause cancer, reproductive, genetic or developmental defects.</p> <p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p>
DIDECYLDIMETHYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE	<p>Somnolence recorded.</p> <p>There is no data that exists regarding the health effects of cationic dialkyldimethylammonium (DADMA) salts, but they are expected to have similar properties to alkytrimethylammonium (ATMA) salts, although they are generally less irritating than the corresponding ATMA salts</p> <p>For alkytrimethylammonium chloride (ATMAC)</p> <p>Most undiluted cationic surfactants satisfy the criteria for classification as Harmful (Xn) with R22 and as Irritant (Xi) for skin and eyes with R38 and R41. In addition, certain surfactants will satisfy the criteria for classification as Corrosive with R34 in addition to the acute toxicity.</p> <p>According to Centre Europeen des Agents de Surface et de leurs Intermediaires Organiques (CESIO), C8-18 alkytrimethylammonium chloride (ATMAC) (i.e., lauryl, coco, soya, and tallow) are classified as Corrosive (C) with the risk phrases R22 (Harmful if swallowed) and R34 (Causes burns). C16 ATMAC is classified as Harmful (Xn) with the risk phrases R22 (Harmful if swallowed), R38 (Irritating to skin), and R41 (Risk of serious damage to eyes). C20-22 ATMAC are classified as Irritant (Xi) with R36/38 (Irritating to eyes and skin).</p> <p>Acute toxicity: ATMA (the bromide) is poorly absorbed through the skin or the digestive tract. Acute oral toxicity of alkytrimethylammonium salts is somewhat higher than the toxicity of anionic and nonionic surfactants. This may be due to the strongly irritating effect which cationic surfactants have on the mucous membrane of the gastrointestinal tract. Cationic surfactants are generally about 10 times more toxic when given through a vein, compared to being given by mouth.</p> <p>Skin and eye irritation: Skin irritation depends on surfactant concentration. Concentrations above 1% generally cause pronounced irritation. Cationic surfactants are the most irritating surfactants to the eye.</p> <p>Many proteins in the skin are considerably more resistant to the denaturing effects of cationic surfactants compared to those of anionic surfactants. In contrast to the irreversible denaturing effect of sodium dodecyl sulfate, the adverse effects of some cationic surfactants on proteins may be reversible.</p> <p>Sensitisation: A repeated patch test performed on human volunteers did not show sensitization.</p> <p>Sub-chronic toxicity: Animal testing over the long term resulted in no effects, except for reduced body weight at very high doses.</p> <p>Reproductive toxicity: Animal testing showed no effects toxic to the embryo or causing birth defects. Mild effects on the embryo were seen only at levels which were toxic to the mother.</p> <p>Mutation-causing potential: Animal testing showed no mutation-causing potential for C16 and C18 ATMAC.</p> <p>For quaternary ammonium compounds (QACs): Quaternary ammonium compounds (QACs) are cationic surfactants. They are in general more toxic than anionic and non-ionic surfactants. Because they can dissolve phospholipids and cholesterol in lipid membranes, QACs affect cell permeability which may lead to cell death. Further, QACs denature proteins as cationic materials precipitate protein and are accompanied by generalized tissue irritation. It has been suggested that the experimentally determined decrease in the acute toxicity of QAs with chain length above C16 is due to decreased water solubility. In general it appears that QACs with single long-chain alkyl groups are more toxic and irritating than those with two such substitutions.</p> <p>Animal testing shows that straight chain aliphatic QACs may cause lung tissue to release histamine. QACs may also show curare-like properties, causing limb paralysis and even life-threatening paralysis of the muscles of breathing, if they are injected. This paralysis seems to be transient.</p> <p>From human testing, it is concluded that all the compounds investigated to date show similar toxicological properties.</p> <p>551ddac</p>
BENZYL C12-16-ALKYLDIMETHYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE	<p>Alkyldimethylbenzylammonium chlorides are in the list of dangerous substances of council directive, classified as "harmful in contact with skin and on ingestion", and "corrosive and very toxic to aquatic organisms". It can cause dose dependent skin and eye irritation with possible deterioration of vision, possible sensitisation in those with pre-existing eczema. It does not cause cancer, genetic defect, foetal or developmental abnormality.</p> <p>For acid mists, aerosols, vapours</p> <p>Test results suggest that eukaryotic cells are susceptible to genetic damage when the pH falls to about 6.5. Cells from the respiratory tract have not been examined in this respect. Mucous secretion may protect the cells of the airway from direct exposure to inhaled acidic mists (which also protects the stomach lining from the hydrochloric acid secreted there).</p> <p>* Manufacturer For similar compound benzyl-C12-18-alkyldimethyl ammonium chloride CAS RN 68391-01-5:</p>
5-CHLORO-2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE	<p>Based on laboratory and animal testing, exposure to the material may result in irreversible effects and mutations in humans.</p> <p>In light of potential adverse effects, and to ensure a harmonised risk assessment and management, the EU regulatory framework for biocides has been established with the objective of ensuring a high level of protection of human and animal health and the environment. To this aim, it is required that risk assessment of biocidal products is carried out before they can be placed on the market. A central element in the risk assessment of the biocidal products are the utilization instructions that defines the dosage, application method and amount of applications and thus the exposure of humans and the environment to the biocidal substance.</p> <p>Humans may be exposed to biocidal products in different ways in both occupational and domestic settings. Many biocidal products are intended for</p>

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	<p>industrial sectors or professional uses only, whereas other biocidal products are commonly available for private use by non-professional users. In addition, potential exposure of non-users of biocidal products (i.e. the general public) may occur indirectly via the environment, for example through drinking water, the food chain, as well as through atmospheric and residential exposure. Particular attention should be paid to the exposure of vulnerable sub-populations, such as the elderly, pregnant women, and children. Also pets and other domestic animals can be exposed indirectly following the application of biocidal products. Furthermore, exposure to biocides may vary in terms of route (inhalation, dermal contact, and ingestion) and pathway (food, drinking water, residential, occupational) of exposure, level, frequency and duration.</p> <p>Formaldehyde generators (releasers) are often used as preservatives. The maximum authorised concentration of free formaldehyde is 0.2% and must be labelled with the warning sign "contains formaldehyde" where the concentration exceeds 0.05%. The use of formaldehyde-releasing preservatives ensures that the level of free formaldehyde in the products is always low but sufficient to inhibit microbial growth - it disrupts metabolism to cause death of the organism. However there is a concern that formaldehyde generators can produce amines capable of causing cancers (nitrosamines) when used in formulations containing amines.</p> <p>NOTE: Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA.</p> <p>Considered to be the major sensitizer in Kathon CG (1) (1). Bruze et al - Contact Dermatitis 20: 219-39, 1989</p>
Leather Cleaner & BENZYL C12-16-ALKYLDIMETHYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE & 5-CHLORO-2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE	<p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.</p> <p>Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.</p>
HYDROXYETHYLCELLULOSE & WATER & 5-CHLORO-2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
SODIUM ACETATE, ANHYDROUS & CELLULOSE & LAURYLDIMETHYLAMINE OXIDE & DIDECYLDIMETHYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE & BENZYL C12-16-ALKYLDIMETHYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE & 5-CHLORO-2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.
SODIUM ACETATE, ANHYDROUS & 5-CHLORO-2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
SODIUM ACETATE, ANHYDROUS & ETHANOL & 5-CHLORO-2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.
LAURYLDIMETHYLAMINE OXIDE & DIDECYLDIMETHYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE	The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.
DIDECYLDIMETHYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE & BENZYL C12-16-ALKYLDIMETHYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE	Fatty Nitrogen-Derived Cationics (FND Cationics) have minimal to moderate acute toxicity but may be acutely lethal at very high doses. Repeated exposure also is associated with low toxicity. They are unlikely to cause mutation or affect reproduction, cause birth defects or development of the unborn.

Acute Toxicity	✗	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✗	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✗	STOT - Single Exposure	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
Leather Cleaner	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
hydroxyethylcellulose	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
sodium acetate, anhydrous	LC50	96	Fish	>100mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>1-mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1-mg/L	2

Continued...

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	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	1-mg/L	2
water	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	897.520mg/L	3
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	8768.874mg/L	3
cellulose	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	9160000mg/L	3
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	34000000mg/L	3
ethanol	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	11-mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	2mg/L	4
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	17.921mg/L	4
	NOEC	2016	Fish	0.000375mg/L	4
lauryldimethylamine oxide	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	1.235mg/L	3
	EC50	48	Crustacea	2.9mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.015mg/L	2
	EC10	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.002mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.003mg/L	2
didecyldimethylammonium chloride	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.00001mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.018mg/L	4
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.11mg/L	4
	NOEC	96	Fish	<0.00001mg/L	4
benzyl C12-16-alkyldimethylammonium chloride	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.28mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.0059mg/L	4
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.67mg/L	4
	BCF	1440	Fish	0.25mg/L	4
5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.19mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.028mg/L	4
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.021mg/L	4
	NOEC	504	Crustacea	0.172mg/L	1

Legend: *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data*

Harmful to aquatic organisms.

Cellulosic products, including cellulose ethers, generally have a low biodegradation rate and are generally of low toxicity to fish.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
hydroxyethylcellulose	LOW	LOW
sodium acetate, anhydrous	LOW	LOW
water	LOW	LOW
cellulose	LOW	LOW
ethanol	LOW (Half-life = 2.17 days)	LOW (Half-life = 5.08 days)
lauryldimethylamine oxide	LOW	LOW
5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
hydroxyethylcellulose	LOW (LogKOW = -8.995)
sodium acetate, anhydrous	HIGH (BCF = 29100)
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)

Continued...

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cellulose	LOW (LogKOW = -5.1249)
ethanol	LOW (LogKOW = -0.31)
lauryldimethylamine oxide	HIGH (LogKOW = 4.673)
5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	LOW (LogKOW = 0.0444)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
hydroxyethylcellulose	LOW (KOC = 10)
sodium acetate, anhydrous	HIGH (KOC = 1)
water	LOW (KOC = 14.3)
cellulose	LOW (KOC = 10)
ethanol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
lauryldimethylamine oxide	LOW (KOC = 18660)
5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	LOW (KOC = 45.15)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. <p>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. ▶ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. <p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Reduction ▶ Reuse ▶ Recycling ▶ Disposal (if all else fails) <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. ▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal. ▶ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site. ▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
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Land transport (DOT): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

HYDROXYETHYLCELLULOSE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US - Idaho Toxic Air Pollutants Non- Carcinogenic Increments - Occupational Exposure Limits
 US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
 US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

SODIUM ACETATE, ANHYDROUS IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

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GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

US DOT Coast Guard Bulk Hazardous Materials - List of Flammable and Combustible Bulk Liquid Cargoes

WATER IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

CELLULOSE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits

US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)

US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)

US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants

US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants

US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants

ETHANOL IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles

IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements

IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply

IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances

IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO

IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations

International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)

United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations

US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants

US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants

US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits

US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Idaho Toxic Air Pollutants Non- Carcinogenic Increments - Occupational Exposure Limits

US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)

US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)

US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants

US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants

LAURYLDMETHYLAMINE OXIDE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations

International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)

United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations

US Department of Transportation (DOT), Hazardous Material Table

DIDECYLDIMETHYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations

International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)

United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations

US - Idaho Toxic Air Pollutants Non- Carcinogenic Increments - Occupational Exposure Limits

US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants

US Department of Transportation (DOT), Hazardous Material Table

BENZYL C12-16-ALKYLDIMETHYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations

International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)

United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations

US - Idaho Toxic Air Pollutants Non- Carcinogenic Increments - Occupational Exposure Limits

US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants

US Department of Transportation (DOT), Hazardous Material Table

5-CHLORO-2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (Spanish)

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)

US Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

US List of Active Substances Exempt from the TSCA Inventory Notifications (Active-Inactive) Rule

US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)

US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) (Spanish)

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits - Annotated Table Z-1 (Spanish)

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants

US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (Spanish)

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)

US Department of Transportation (DOT), Hazardous Material Table

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

US DOT Coast Guard Bulk Hazardous Materials - List of Flammable and Combustible Bulk Liquid Cargoes

US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)

US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) (Spanish)

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits - Annotated Table Z-1 (Spanish)

US Postal Service (USPS) Hazardous Materials Table: Postal Service Mailability Guide

US Postal Service (USPS) Numerical Listing of Proper Shipping Names by Identification (ID) Number

US Spacecraft Maximum Allowable Concentrations (SMACs) for Airborne Contaminants

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

US Postal Service (USPS) Hazardous Materials Table: Postal Service Mailability Guide

US Postal Service (USPS) Numerical Listing of Proper Shipping Names by Identification (ID) Number

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

US Postal Service (USPS) Hazardous Materials Table: Postal Service Mailability Guide

US Postal Service (USPS) Numerical Listing of Proper Shipping Names by Identification (ID) Number

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

US TSCA Section 12(b) - List of Chemical Substances Subject to Export Notification Requirements

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

US Postal Service (USPS) Hazardous Materials Table: Postal Service Mailability Guide

US Postal Service (USPS) Numerical Listing of Proper Shipping Names by Identification (ID) Number

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

US TSCA Section 12(b) - List of Chemical Substances Subject to Export Notification Requirements

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International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations

International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)

United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations

US Department of Transportation (DOT), Hazardous Material Table

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

US Postal Service (USPS) Hazardous Materials Table: Postal Service Mailability Guide

US Postal Service (USPS) Numerical Listing of Proper Shipping Names by Identification (ID) Number

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

US TSCA Section 12(b) - List of Chemical Substances Subject to Export Notification Requirements

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES

Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	No
Gas under pressure	No
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	No
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	No
Reproductive toxicity	No
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	No
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	No
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	No
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	No
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	No
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	No

US. EPA CERCLA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND REPORTABLE QUANTITIES (40 CFR 302.4)

None Reported

State Regulations

US. CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65

None Reported

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (didecyldimethylammonium chloride; benzyl C12-16-alkyldimethylammonium chloride; 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one; ethanol; water; lauryldimethylamine oxide; hydroxyethylcellulose; sodium acetate, anhydrous)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (hydroxyethylcellulose)
Japan - ENCS	No (didecyldimethylammonium chloride; benzyl C12-16-alkyldimethylammonium chloride; cellulose)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (lauryldimethylamine oxide)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	Yes
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Leather Cleaner

Revision Date	10/16/2019
Initial Date	05/29/2019

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
1.3.1.1.1	10/15/2019	Acute Health (inhaled), Acute Health (swallowed), Appearance, Chronic Health, Classification, Disposal, Environmental, Exposure Standard, Ingredients, Personal Protection (hands/feet), Use

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
OSF: Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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