

Purple/Pink/Orange color pastes in Color Changing Nee Doh

Foluck International Co., Ltd.

Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

SDS No.: HKGH0285112101

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SECTION 1 Identification

Product Identifier

Product name	Purple/Pink/Orange color pastes in Color Changing Nee Doh
Synonyms	Color Changing Nee Doh CCSQ
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

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

Registered company name	Foluck International Co., Ltd.
Address	No.3 Zhong Tai Rd., Zhong Li, Taoyuan City, Taiwan 32043, R.O.C.
Telephone	886-3-4261230
Fax	Not Available
Website	Not Available
Email	teresa@foluck.com

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	Schylling, Inc.
Emergency telephone numbers	978-948-3200 (Operation hours: 9:00am-5:00pm)
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification	Not Classified
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Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable
Signal word	Not Applicable

Continued...

Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) General

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
111-55-7	59.888	<u>ethylene glycol diacetate</u>
56-81-5	25.02	<u>glycerol</u>
7732-18-5	15.012	<u>water</u>
915-67-3	0-0.08	<u>C.I. Acid Red 27</u>
6408-72-6	0-0.08	<u>C.I. Disperse Violet 26</u>
25956-17-6	0-0.08	<u>C.I. Food Red 17 - disodium salt</u>

SECTION 4 First-aid measures**Description of first aid measures**

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with eyes: ▸ 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	▸ Wash hands after use.
Inhalation	▸ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	▸ 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.

Continued...

SECTION 5 Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▸ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	▸ 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 courses. ▸ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. ▸ 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. ▸ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	Combustible. Will burn if ignited. Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO₂) acrolein sulfur oxides (SO_x) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

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	▸ Clean up all spills immediately. ▸ Avoid contact with skin and eyes. ▸ Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles. ▸ Trowel up/scrape up. ▸ Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealed container. ▸ Flush spill area with water.
Major Spills	▸ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▸ Prevent spillage from entering drains, sewers or water courses. ▸ Recover product wherever possible. ▸ Put residues in labelled containers for disposal. ▸ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

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SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	▸ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▸ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ▸ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. ▸ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▸ Use good occupational work practice. ▸ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.
Other information	▸ Store in original containers. ▸ Keep containers securely sealed. ▸ 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	▸ Metal can or drum ▸ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ▸ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed. Glycerol: ▸ reacts violently with strong oxidisers, acetic anhydride, alkali metal hydrides, calcium hypochlorite, calcium oxychloride, chlorine, chromic anhydride, chromium oxides, ethylene oxide, hydrogen peroxide, phosphorous triiodide, potassium chlorate, potassium permanganate, potassium peroxide, silver perchlorate, sodium hydride, sodium peroxide, sodium triiodide, sodium tetrahydroborate, is incompatible with strong acids, caustics, aliphatic amines, isocyanates, uranium fluoride ▸ is able to polymerise above 145 C ▸ Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates. ▸ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents, bases and strong reducing agents.

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	glycerol	Glycerin (mist)- Total dust	15 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	glycerol	Glycerin (mist)- Respirable fraction	5 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	glycerol	Glycerin (mist)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	See Appendix D

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Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
ethylene glycol diacetate	21 mg/m3	230 mg/m3	1,400 mg/m3
glycerol	45 mg/m3	180 mg/m3	1,100 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
ethylene glycol diacetate	Not Available	Not Available
glycerol	Not Available	Not Available
water	Not Available	Not Available
C.I. Acid Red 27	Not Available	Not Available
C.I. Disperse Violet 26	Not Available	Not Available
C.I. Food Red 17 - disodium salt	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
ethylene glycol diacetate	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
C.I. Acid Red 27	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
C.I. Disperse Violet 26	C	> 0.1 to ≤ milligrams per cubic meter of air (mg/m ³)
C.I. Food Red 17 - disodium salt	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	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: 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. 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 varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.
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Purple/Pink/Orange color pastes in Color Changing Nee Doh

	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:										
	<table><tr><td>Lower end of the range</td><td>Upper end of the range</td></tr><tr><td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td><td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td></tr><tr><td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only</td><td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td></tr><tr><td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td><td>3: High production, heavy use</td></tr><tr><td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td><td>4: Small hood - local control only</td></tr></table>		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
Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range										
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents										
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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	See below										
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.										
Skin protection	See Hand protection below										
Hands/feet protection	Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.										
Body protection	See Other protection below										
Other protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: › Overalls. › Barrier cream. › Eyewash unit.										

Recommended material(s)**GLOVE SELECTION INDEX**

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

Not Available

Respiratory protection

Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	P1 Air-line*	-	PAPR-P1
up to 50 x ES	Air-line**	P2	PAPR-P2
up to 100 x ES	-	P3	-
		Air-line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	PAPR-P3

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow

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)

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Appearance	Purple, Pink and Orange		
Physical state	Free-flowing Paste	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	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)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	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

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Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Not Available	pH as a solution (Not Available%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Product is considered stable and 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. Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.
Ingestion	The material has NOT been classified by other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
Skin Contact	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact. Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
Eye	Although the material is not thought to be an irritant, direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
Chronic	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health; nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.

Purple/Pink/Orange color pastes in Color Changing Nee Doh	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available

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Purple/Pink/Orange color pastes in Color Changing Nee Doh

ethylene glycol diacetate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg - mild
	Oral (Guinea) LD50; 4940 mg/kg	
glycerol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (guinea pig) LD50: 58500 mg/kg	Not Available
	Oral (Mouse) LD50; 4090 mg/kg	
water	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50; >90000 mg/kg	Not Available
C.I. Acid Red 27	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Mouse) LD50; >10 mg/kg	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)
C.I. Disperse Violet 26	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50; >5000 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): non-irritating *
		Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)
		Skin (rabbit): non-irritating *
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)
C.I. Food Red 17 - disodium salt	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg	Not Available
	Oral (Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg	

ETHYLENE GLYCOL DIACETATE	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
GLYCEROL	At very high concentrations, evidence predicts that glycerol may cause tremor, irritation of the skin, eyes, digestive tract and airway. Otherwise it is of low toxicity. There is no significant evidence to suggest that it causes cancer, genetic, reproductive or developmental toxicity.
WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
C.I. ACID RED 27	The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.
C.I. FOOD RED 17 - DISODIUM SALT	There has been public concern that food colourings may cause ADHD-like behavior in children. These concerns have led the FDA and other food safety authorities to regularly review the scientific literature, and led the UK FSA to commission a study by researchers at Southampton University of the effect of a mixture of six food dyes (Tartrazine, Allura Red AC, Ponceau 4R, Quinoline Yellow WS, Sunset Yellow and Carmoisine (dubbed the "Southampton 6")) and sodium benzoate (a preservative) on children in the general population, who consumed them in beverages; the study published in 2007. The study found "a possible link between the consumption of these artificial colours and a sodium benzoate preservative and increased hyperactivity" in the children; the advisory committee to the FSA that evaluated the study also determined that because of study limitations, the results could not be extrapolated to the general population, and further testing was recommended". The European regulatory community, with a stronger emphasis on the precautionary principle, required labelling and temporarily reduced the acceptable daily intake (ADI) for the food colourings; the UK FSA called for voluntary withdrawal of the colourings by food manufacturers. However, in 2009 the EFSA re-evaluated the data at hand and determined that "the available scientific evidence does not substantiate a link between the colour additives and behavioural effects".

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	There is no evidence to support broad claims that food colouring causes food intolerance and ADHD-like behaviour in children. It is possible that certain food colouring may act as a trigger in those who are genetically predisposed, but the evidence is weak. Detailed analysis of molecular structure indicates that the azo colourant can split off cancer-causing arylamines. The azo linkage, a double bond between two nitrogen atoms, is considered the most unstable part of an azo dye. Substance has been investigated as a reproductive effector in rats.
ETHYLENE GLYCOL DIACETATE & GLYCEROL & C.I. ACID RED 27	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.

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

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Purple/Pink/Orange color pastes in Color Changing Nee Doh	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
ethylene glycol diacetate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	96h	Fish	28.5mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>119.86mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	40.45mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>116.3mg/l	2
glycerol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC0(ECx)	24h	Crustacea	>500mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	885mg/l	2

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Purple/Pink/Orange color pastes in Color Changing Nee Doh

	water	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
		Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
C.I. Acid Red 27		Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
		EC0(ECx)	24h	Crustacea	604.477mg/l	2
		LC50	96h	Fish	950.627mg/l	2
C.I. Disperse Violet 26		Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
		NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	>=0.553mg/l	2
		LC50	96h	Fish	>500mg/l	2
		EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1mg/l	2
C.I. Food Red 17 - disodium salt		Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
		LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
		EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	276.1mg/l	2
		EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
		EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
		EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	149.94mg/l	2

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
ethylene glycol diacetate	LOW	LOW
glycerol	LOW	LOW
water	LOW	LOW
C.I. Acid Red 27	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
ethylene glycol diacetate	LOW (LogKOW = 0.4048)
glycerol	LOW (LogKOW = -1.76)
C.I. Acid Red 27	LOW (LogKOW = 1.6301)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
ethylene glycol diacetate	LOW (KOC = 10)
glycerol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
C.I. Acid Red 27	LOW (KOC = 1572000)

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SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	▸ 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

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
ethylene glycol diacetate	Not Available
glycerol	Not Available
water	Not Available
C.I. Acid Red 27	Not Available
C.I. Disperse Violet 26	Not Available
C.I. Food Red 17 - disodium salt	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
ethylene glycol diacetate	Not Available
glycerol	Not Available
water	Not Available
C.I. Acid Red 27	Not Available
C.I. Disperse Violet 26	Not Available
C.I. Food Red 17 - disodium salt	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

ethylene glycol diacetate is found on the following regulatory lists

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

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

US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

glycerol is found on the following regulatory lists

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1

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

US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

water 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

C.I. Acid Red 27 is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents

Classified by the IARC Monographs

US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants

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

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

C.I. Disperse Violet 26 is found on the following regulatory lists

US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants

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

US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

C.I. Food Red 17 - disodium salt is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

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

US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

SECTION 16 Other information

Other information

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.

End of SDS

This SDS is based on a review of the information and documentation supplied without further verification by Intertek as to their accuracy or completeness. It is made solely on the basis of your instructions and/or information supplied by you. We provide no warranty that the information is truly representative of the sample source. It is limited to publicly available information and the state of knowledge as at the date of this SDS, particularly with respect to the health and safety information, and this SDS should be reviewed if the composition of the formulation is changed or when new information becomes available.