

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SODIUM COCOYL ISETHIONATE - SCI NEEDLES

1. PRODUCT INFORMATION AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Sodium Cocoyl Isethionate - SCI Needles

Company: Natural Bulk Supplies, 318 Half Day Rd, # 348,
Buffalo Grove, IL 60089 Phone: 847-489-7180

Emergency Contact: Infotrac: 800-535-5053(North America) +1-352-323-3500 (International)

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

Hazard Ratings :

Flammability	1
Toxicity	1
Body Contact	2
Reactivity	1
Chronic	3

0 = Minimum

1 = Low

2 = Moderate

3 = High

4 = Extreme

Classification: Serious Eye Damage Category 2B

Label elements



GHS label elements

SIGNAL WORD DANGER

Hazard statement(s):

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention:

P264 Wash hand Thoroughly after handling

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response :

P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage:

P405 Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Common chemical name Sodium cocoyl Isethionate

CAS NO. 61789-32-0

Component	CAS Numbers	Proportion	Hazard Codes
Sodium cocoyl Isethionate	61789-32-0	84 - 86 %	H319,H412

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures:

Eye Contact: If this product comes in contact with the eyes. Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel

Skin Contact: If skin or hair contact occurs Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available. Quickly remove all contaminated clothing,

including footwear. Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre. Transport to hospital, or doctor.

Inhalation: If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Transport to hospital, or doctor

Ingestion: For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Observe the patient carefully. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed : Treat symptomatically

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

Foam.

Dry chemical powder.

BCF (where regulations permit).

Carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility: Combustible Solid. On Burning will emit toxic fumes, including those of Oxides of carbon and Oxide of sulfur

Advice for firefighters:

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.

Fire/Explosion Hazard:

Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty; it is estimated that most organic dusts are combustible (circa 70%) - according to the circumstances under which the combustion process occurs, such materials may cause fires and / or dust explosions. Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air

mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions). Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust (420 micron or less) may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited - particles exceeding this limit will generally not form flammable dust clouds; once initiated, however, larger particles up to 1400 microns diameter will contribute to the propagation of an explosion. Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills:

Remove all ignition sources. Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment

Major Spills:

Moderate hazard.

CAUTION: Advise personnel in area. Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard. Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling:

Safe handling:

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. Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions). Minimise airborne dust and eliminate all ignition sources. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, and flame. Establish good housekeeping practices. Remove dust accumulations on a regular basis by vacuuming or gentle sweeping to avoid creating dust clouds.

Other information:

DO NOT store near acids, or oxidising agents. Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:

Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers

Storage incompatibility:

Store away from incompatible materials described in section 10. Keep container close when not in use - check regularly for spills.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

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.

Eye and face protection

Chemical goggles. Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes. 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.

Skin protection: See Hand protection below

Hands/feet protection:

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. Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present. Polychloroprene. nitrile rubber. butyl rubber

Body protection: See Other protection below

Other protection:

Overalls.

P.V.C. apron.

Barrier cream.

Thermal hazards: Not Available

Respiratory protection:

Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures. The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option). Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor Recommended. Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program. Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne. Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties:

Appearance: White to Off White Needle

Physical state: Needle

Relative density: Not Available

Odour: Mild, Solvent-Like, Of Polyol

Partition coefficient, n-octanol / water: Not Available

Odour threshold: Not Available

Auto-ignition temperature(°C): Not available.

pH (as supplied): 5.0-7.0 (10% Aqu)

Decomposition temperature: Not available.

Melting point / freezing point (°C): Not available.

Viscosity (cSt): Not Available

Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C): Not Applicable

Molecular weight : 340

Flash point (°C): Closed cup >100 DEG C

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity : No information Available

Chemical stability : Stable under normal condition to use

Possibility of hazardous reactions Hazard Polymerisation will not occur

Conditions to avoid Avid Exposure of heat, source of ignition and open flame

Incompatible materials : None Known

Hazardous decomposition products Oxides of carbon, Oxides of sulfur

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled:

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled. If prior damage to the circulatory or nervous systems has occurred or if kidney damage has been sustained, proper screenings should be conducted on individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling and use of the material result in excessive exposures.

Ingestion:

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Ingestion of anionic surfactants/ hydrotropes may produce diarrhoea, intestinal distension and occasional vomiting. Lethal doses in animals range from 1 to 5gm/kg.

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. Anionic surfactants/hydrotropes generally produce skin reactions following the removal of natural oils. The skin may appear red and may become sore. Papular dermatitis may also develop. Sensitive individuals may exhibit cracking, scaling and blistering. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds 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:

When applied to the eye(s) of animals, the material produces severe ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation. Direct eye contact with some concentrated anionic surfactants/ hydrotropes produces corneal damage, in some cases severe. Low concentrations may produce immediate discomfort, conjunctival hyperaemia, and oedema of the corneal epithelium. Healing may take several days. Temporary clouding of the cornea may occur.

Chronic:

Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function (i.e. pneumoconiosis) caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. A prime symptom is

breathlessness. Lung shadows show on X-ray. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause degreasing with drying, cracking and dermatitis following.

TOXICITY

Oral (mouse) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[2]

IRRITATION

Eye (rabbit): 5% slight (Draize)

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient Persistence:

Persistence: Water/Soil

No Data available for all ingredients

Persistence: Air

No Data available for all ingredients

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient

No Data available for all ingredients

Bioaccumulation

No Data available for all ingredients

Mobility in soil

Ingredient Mobility

No Data available for all ingredients

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Refer the waste Management Authority. Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local, regional, national, International Regulation

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN Number: Not Regulated

UN proper shipping name : Not Regulated

Transport hazard class : Not Regulated

Packing group : Not Regulated

Marine pollutant : Not Regulated

Special precautions which user needs to be aware of: Not Regulated

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture Sodium cocoyl Isethionate(61789-32-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

Classification of the chemicals :

Eye Irritation -Category2A

Chronic Aquatic Toxicity- Category 3

Hazard Statements:

H319-causes serious eye irritations.

Poison Schedule(SUSMP): None allocated

16. OTHER INFORMATION

All statements, technical information and recommendations contained herein are based on tests and data which Natural Bulk Supplies believes to be currently reliable, but this accuracy or completeness thereof is not guaranteed and no warranty of any kind is made with respect thereto. This information is not intended as a license to operate under or a recommendation to practice or infringe any patent of this company or others covering any process, composition of matter or use. Since we shall have no control of the use of the product described here in, we assume no Liability for loss or damage incurred from the proper or improper use of such product.