



The Best In Chemicals

SAFETY DATA SHEET

707 GREASE REMOVER

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Issue Date: 23-04-2021
Version No.: 1.2

SECTION 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name

707 Grease Remover

Supplier

Company: Best Chemical Co (S) Pte Ltd
Address: 60 Senoko Road, Singapore 758124
Telephone: +65 6755 2400
Fax: +65 6752 8809
Email: enquiry@best-chemical.com
Website: www.best-chemical.com

SECTION 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1
Serious Eye Damage Category 1
Skin Sensitizer Category 1

**Signal word**

DANGER

Hazard Statements

H302 Harmful if swallowed.
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Prevention

P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

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.
P321 Specific treatment (see advice on this label).
P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P333+P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P301+P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Storage

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/containers in accordance with Singapore regulations.

Other hazards

None

SECTION 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS



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Chemical identification sodium hydroxide

Synonyms caustic soda

Composition 5%

Chemical structure NaOH

CAS No. 1310-73-2

Chemical identification sodium lauryl ether sulfate

Synonyms No data available

Composition < 0.1%

Chemical structure No data available

CAS No. 68585-34-2

Chemical identification water

Synonyms No data available

Composition > 94%

Chemical structure H₂O

CAS No. 7732-18-5

SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

Swallowed

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.

Eye

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.

Skin

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.

Inhaled

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.

Notes to Physician

For acute or short term repeated exposures to ethylene glycol: Early treatment of ingestion is important. Ensure emesis is satisfactory. Test and correct for metabolic acidosis and hypocalcaemia. Apply sustained diuresis when possible with hypertonic mannitol. Evaluate renal status and begin haemodialysis if indicated. [I.L.O] Rapid absorption is an indication that emesis or lavage is effective only in the first few hours. Cathartics and charcoal are generally not effective. Correct acidosis, fluid/electrolyte balance and respiratory depression in the usual manner. Systemic acidosis (below 7.2) can be treated with intravenous sodium bicarbonate solution. Ethanol therapy prolongs the half-life of ethylene glycol and reduces the formation of toxic metabolites. Pyridoxine and thiamine are cofactors for ethylene glycol metabolism and should be given (50 to 100 mg respectively) intramuscularly, four times per day for 2 days. Magnesium is also a cofactor and should be replenished. The status of 4-methylpyrazole, in the treatment regime, is still uncertain. For clearance of the material and its metabolites, haemodialysis is much superior to peritoneal dialysis. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology] It has been suggested that there is a need for establishing a new biological exposure limit before a workshift that is clearly below 100 mmol ethoxy-acetic acids per mole creatinine in morning urine of people occupationally exposed to ethylene glycol ethers. This arises from the finding that an increase in urinary stones may be associated with such exposures.

SECTION 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media



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

Fire fighting

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

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). 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 poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

Fire incompatibility

Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

Personal protective equipment

Breathing apparatus. Chemical splash suit. Chemical goggles. Safety glasses with side shields. Protective gloves. Safety gumboots.

SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Minor spills

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

Moderate hazard. 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 MSDS.

SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

Procedure for 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. DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. 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. 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. DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.

Suitable container

Metal can or drum. Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Storage incompatibility

Avoid contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys. Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

Storage requirements

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.

SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION



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Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Singapore Permissible Exposure Limits of Toxic Substances	sodium hydroxide	sodium hydroxide	Not Available	2 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
sodium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
sodium lauryl ether sulfate	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
sodium hydroxide	10 mg/m ³	Not Available
sodium lauryl ether sulfate	Not Available	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

For sodium hydroxide: The TLV-C is recommended based on concentrations that produce noticeable but not excessive, ocular and upper respiratory tract irritation.

Respirator

Type A-P 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	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 25 x ES	Air-line*	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-3 P2	-
50+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

^ - 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 hour 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.

Eye

Safety glasses with unperforated side shields may be used where continuous eye protection is desirable, as in laboratories; spectacles are not sufficient where complete eye protection is needed such as when handling bulk-quantities, where there is a danger of splashing, or if the material may be under pressure. Chemical goggles. Whenever there is a danger of the material coming in contact with the eyes; goggles must be properly fitted. Full face shield (20 cm, 8 in minimum) may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes have these afforded face protection. Alternatively a gas mask may replace splash goggles and face shields.

Hands/feet

Elbow length PVC gloves. When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots. 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 cannot be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked



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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: 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. 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.

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: 707 Grease Remover

Material	PI
BUTYL	C
NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
NITRILE	C
PE	C
PE/EVAL/PE	C
PVA	C
PVC	C
SARANEX-23	C
SARANEX-23 2-PLY	C
TEFLON	C
VITON/CHLOROBUTYL	C

* PI – 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.

Other

Overalls. P.V.C. apron. Barrier cream. Skin cleansing cream. Eye wash unit.

Engineering controls



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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. Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection. An approved self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area. 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.

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

- 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture
- 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.
- 3: Intermittent, low production.
- 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion

Upper end of the range

- 1: Disturbing room air currents
- 2: Contaminants of high toxicity
- 3: High production, heavy use
- 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.

SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Clear, colourless liquid.

Physical properties

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range [°C]	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range [°C]	Not Available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Not Available
Flash Point [°C]	Not Available	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp [°C]	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	13
Auto ignition Temp [°C]	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit [%]	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.20
Lower Explosive Limit [%]	Not Available	Relative Vapour density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component [%vol]	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

SECTION 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

Conditions contributing to instability

Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.



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For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity

sodium hydroxide

TOXICITY

LD50 - Dermal - (rabbit) - 1350 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Eyes - (rabbit) - 0.05 mg/24 hours - SEVERE

Eyes - (rabbit) - 1 mg/24 hours - SEVERE

Eyes - (rabbit) - 1 mg/30 secs - rinsed - SEVERE

Skin - (rabbit) - 500 mg/24 hours - SEVERE

sodium lauryl ether sulfate

TOXICITY

LD50 - Oral - (rat) - 1600 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Skin - (rabbit) - 25 mg/24 hours - moderate

Skin corrosion or irritation

Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis [nonallergic]. The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness [erythema] and swelling [oedema] which may progress to blistering [vesiculation], scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin [spongiosis] and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. 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.

Serious eye damage or irritation

When applied to the eye(s) of animals, the material produces severe ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Limited evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system in a significant number of individuals following inhalation. On the basis of industrial experience and volunteer short-term exposure humans are shown to be less susceptible than experimental animals to exposure. In 8-hour exposures at concentrations of 200 or 100 ppm no objective effects were seen other than raised urinary excretion of the metabolite butoxyacetic acid. No increased osmotic fragility of the red blood cell is observed. Subjectively these concentrations were uncomfortable with mild eye, nose and throat irritation occurring. No clinical signs of adverse effects nor subjective complaints were produced when male volunteers were exposed for 2 hours to 20 ppm during light physical exercise. Other studies have established that the most sensitive indicators of toxic effect observed from many of the glycol ethers is an increase in erythrocyte osmotic fragility in rats. This appears to be related to the development of haemoglobinuria at higher exposure levels.

Germ cell mutagenicity

They are not considered to be mutagenic, genotoxic or carcinogenic, and are not reproductive or developmental toxicants.

Carcinogenicity

Chronic dietary studies conducted with rats showed no incidence of cancer and no effects at the concentrations tested (lowest dose tested was ca 75 mg/kg/day). NOTE: Some products containing AES/ SLES have been found to also contain traces (up to 279 ppm) of 1,4-dioxane; this is formed as a by-product during the ethoxylation step of its synthesis. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration recommends that these levels be monitored. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency classifies 1,4-dioxane to be a probable human carcinogen (not observed in epidemiological studies of workers using the compound, but resulting in more cancer cases in controlled animal studies), and a known irritant with a no-observed-adverse-effects level of 400 milligrams per cubic meter at concentrations significantly higher than those found in commercial products. Under Proposition 65, 1,4-dioxane is classified in the U.S. state of California to cause cancer. The FDA encourages manufacturers to remove 1,4-dioxane, though it is not required by federal law.

Reproductive toxicity

No evidence of reproductive and teratogenic effects was seen in a two-generation study in rats fed with a mixture (55:45) of AES and linear alkylbenzene sulfonates. Dietary levels of 0.1, 0.5, and 1% were administered to the rats either continuously or during the period of major organogenesis during six pregnancies. No changes in reproductive or embryogenic parameters were observed. Based on this study an overall no-observed-adverse-effect level (NOAEL) for systemic effects was 0.1%, which was 86.6 mg/kg/day for the FO generation, and 149.5 mg/kg/day for the F1 generation. The NOAEL of 86.6 mg/kg/day was selected as the toxicology endpoint for the chronic risk assessment for the sulfate derivatives.



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Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

May cause liver damage.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

May cause kidney damage.

Aspiration hazard

Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting.

Potential health effects

Inhalation May be harmful if inhaled.

Ingestion May be harmful if swallowed. May cause kidney damage, haemoglobinuria, (blood in urine) and is potentially fatal.

Skin May cause skin irritation.

Eyes May cause severe eye irritation.

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure

Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue. Gastrointestinal disturbances may also occur. Chronic exposures may result in dermatitis and/or conjunctivitis. Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals. Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Studies with some ethylene glycol ethers and their esters indicate reproductive changes, testicular atrophy, infertility and kidney function changes. The metabolic acetic acid derivatives of the glycol ethers (alkoxyacetic acids), not the ether itself, have been found to be the proximal reproductive toxin in animals. The potency of these metabolites decrease significantly as the chain length of the ether increases. Consequently glycol ethers with longer substituents (e.g diethylene glycols, triethylene glycols) have not generally been associated with reproductive effects. One of the most sensitive indicators of toxic effects observed from many of the glycol ethers is an increase in the erythrocytic osmotic fragility in rats. This appears to be related to the development of haemoglobinuria (blood in the urine) at higher exposure levels or as a result of chronic exposure. Ethylene glycol ethers and acetates are mainly metabolised to alkoxyacetic acids but there is also a minor pathway through ethylene glycol to oxalic acid. The main pathway of ethylene glycol ethers is associated with significant clinical or experimental health effects, but the minor pathway is also interesting because formation of urinary stones depends principally upon urinary concentration of oxalate and calcium. In one study [1] the tendency to form urinary stones was 2.4 times higher amongst silk-screen printers exposed to ethylene glycol ethers, than among office workers.

SODIUM HYDROXIDE: Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyper reactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. 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. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production. The material may produce severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure, and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) thickening of the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. Prolonged contact is unlikely, given the severity of response, but repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.

SODIUM LAURYL ETHER SULFATE: No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. Polyethers, for example, ethoxylated surfactants and polyethylene glycols, are highly susceptible towards air oxidation as the ether oxygens will stabilize intermediary radicals involved. Investigations of a chemically well-defined alcohol (pentaethylene glycol mono-n-dodecyl ether) ethoxylate, showed that polyethers form complex mixtures of oxidation products when exposed to air. Sensitization studies in guinea pigs revealed that the pure nonoxidized surfactant itself is nonsensitizing but that many of the investigated oxidation products are sensitizers. Two hydroperoxides were identified in the oxidation mixture, but only one (16-hydroperoxy-3,6,9,12,15-pentaosaheptacosan-1-ol) was stable enough to be isolated. It was found to be a strong sensitizer in LLNA (local lymph node assay for detection of sensitization capacity). The formation of other hydroperoxides was indicated by the detection of their corresponding aldehydes in the oxidation mixture. On the basis of the lower irritancy, nonionic surfactants are often preferred to ionic surfactants in topical products. However, their susceptibility towards autoxidation also increases the irritation. Because of their irritating effect, it is difficult to diagnose ACD to these compounds by patch testing. Allergic Contact Dermatitis – Formation, Structural Requirements and Reactivity of Skin Sensitizers. Ann-Therese Karlberg et al; Chem. Res. Toxicol.2008,21,53-69. Polyethylene glycols (PEGs) have a wide variety of PEG-derived mixtures due to their readily linkable terminal primary hydroxyl groups in combination with many possible compounds and complexes such as



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ethers, fatty acids, castor oils, amines, propylene glycols, among other derivatives. PEGs and their derivatives are broadly utilized in cosmetic products as surfactants, emulsifiers, cleansing agents, humectants, and skin conditioners. PEGs and PEG derivatives were generally regulated as safe for use in cosmetics, with the conditions that impurities and by-products, such as ethylene oxides and 1,4-dioxane, which are known carcinogenic materials, should be removed before they are mixed in cosmetic formulations. Most PEGs are commonly available commercially as mixtures of different oligomer sizes in broadly- or narrowly-defined molecular weight (MW) ranges. For instance, PEG-10,000 typically designates a mixture of PEG molecules ($n = 195$ to 265) having an average MW of 10,000. PEG is also known as polyethylene oxide (PEO) or polyoxyethylene (POE), with the three names being chemical synonyms. However, PEGs mainly refer to oligomers and polymers with molecular masses below 20,000 g/mol, while PEOs are polymers with molecular masses above 20,000 g/mol, and POEs are polymers of any molecular mass. Relatively small molecular weight PEGs are produced by the chemical reaction between ethylene oxide and water or ethylene glycol (or other ethylene glycol oligomers), as catalyzed by acidic or basic catalysts. To produce PEO or high-molecular weight PEGs, synthesis is performed by suspension polymerization. It is necessary to hold the growing polymer chain in solution during the course of the poly-condensation process. The reaction is catalyzed by magnesium-, aluminum-, or calcium-organoelement compounds. To prevent coagulation of polymer chains in the solution, chelating additives such as dimethylglyoxime are used. Safety Evaluation of Polyethylene Glycol (PEG) Compounds for Cosmetic Use: Toxicol Res 2015; 31:105-136 The Korean Society of Toxicology <http://doi.org/10.5487/TR.2015.31.2.105> Alkyl ether sulfates (alcohol or alkyl ethoxysulfates) (AES) (syn: AAASD, alkyl alcohol alkoxylate sulfates, SLES) are generally classified according to Comité Européen des Agents de Surface et leurs Intermédiaires Organiques (CESIO) as Irritant (Xi) with the risk phrases R38 (Irritating to skin) and R36 (Irritating to eyes). An exception has been made for AES (2-3EO) in a concentration of 70-75% where R36 is substituted with R41 (Risk of serious damage to eyes). AES are not included in Annex 1 of the list of dangerous substances of Council Directive 67/548/EEC. **Acute toxicity:** AES are of low acute toxicity. Neat AES are irritant to skin and eyes. The irritation potential of AES containing solutions depends on concentration. Local dermal effects due to direct or indirect skin contact with AES containing solutions in hand-washed laundry or hand dishwashing are not of concern because AES is not a contact sensitizer and AES is not expected to be irritating to the skin at in-use concentrations. The available repeated dose toxicity data demonstrate the low toxicity of AES. Also, they are not considered to be mutagenic, genotoxic or carcinogenic, and are not reproductive or developmental toxicants. The consumer aggregate exposure from direct and indirect skin contact as well as from the oral route via dishware residues results in an estimated total body burden of 29 ug/kg bw/day. AES are easily absorbed in the intestine in rats and humans after oral administration. Radiolabelled C11 AE3S and C12 AE3S were extensively metabolized in rats and most of the ^{14}C -activity was eliminated via the urine and expired air independently of the route of administration (oral, intraperitoneal or intravenous). The main urinary metabolite from C11 AE3S is propionic acid-3-(3EO)-sulfate. For C12 and C16 AE3S, the main metabolite is acetic acid-2-(3EO)-sulfate. The alkyl chain appears to be oxidized to CO_2 which is expired. The EO-chain seems to be resistant to metabolism. AES are better tolerated on the skin than, e.g., alkyl sulfates and it is generally agreed that the irritancy of AES is lower than that of other anionic surfactants. Alkyl chain lengths of 12 carbon atoms are considered to be more irritating to the skin compared to other chain lengths. The skin irritating properties of AES normally decrease with increasing level of ethoxylation. Undiluted AES should in general be considered strongly irritating. Even at concentrations of 10% moderate to strong effects can be expected. However, only mild to slight irritation was observed when a non-specified AES was applied at 1% to the skin. **Subchronic toxicity:** A 90-day subchronic feeding study in rats with 1% of AE3S or AE6S with alkyl chain lengths of C12-14 showed only an increased liver/body weight ratio. In a chronic oral study with a duration of 2 years, doses of C12-AE3S of 0.005 - 0.05% in the diet or drinking water had no effects on rats. The concentration of 0.5% sometimes resulted in increased kidney or liver weight. Subchronic 21-day repeat dose dietary studies showed low toxicity of compounds with carbon lengths of C12-15, C12-14 and C13-15 with sodium or ammonium alkyl ethoxylates with POE (polyoxyethylene) $n=3$. One study indicated that C16-18 POE $n=18$ had comparable low toxicity. No-observed adverse effect levels (NOAELs) range from 120 to 468 mg/kg/day, similar to a NOAEL from a 90-day rat gavage study with NaC12-14 POE $n=2$ (CAS RN 68891-38-3), which was reported to be 225 mg/kg/day. In addition, another 90-day repeat dose dietary study with NaC12-15 POE $n=3$ (CAS RN 68424-50-0) resulted in low toxicity, with a NOAEL of greater than approximately 50 mg/kg/day (calculated based on dose of 1000 ppm in diet). Effects were usually related to hepatic hypertrophy, increased liver weight, and related increases in haematological endpoints related to liver enzyme induction. **Sensitising potential:** Polyethers, for example, ethoxylated surfactants and polyethylene glycols, are highly susceptible towards air oxidation as the ether oxygens will stabilize intermediary radicals involved. Investigations of a chemically well-defined alcohol (pentaethylene glycol mono-n-dodecyl ether) ethoxylate, showed that polyethers form complex mixtures of oxidation products when exposed to air. Sensitization studies in guinea pigs revealed that the pure nonoxidized surfactant itself is nonsensitizing but that many of the investigated oxidation products are sensitizers. Two hydroperoxides were identified in the oxidation mixture, but only one (16-hydroperoxy-3,6,9,12,15-penta-oxaheptacosan-1-ol) was stable enough to be isolated. It was found to be a strong sensitizer in LLNA (local lymph node assay for detection of sensitization capacity). The formation of other hydroperoxides was indicated by the detection of their corresponding aldehydes in the oxidation mixture. On the basis of the lower irritancy, nonionic surfactants are often preferred to ionic surfactants in topical products. However, their susceptibility towards autoxidation also increases the irritation. Because of their irritating effect, it is difficult to diagnose ACD to these compounds by patch testing. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often



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characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Toxicity to fish

LC50 – Fish – 125 mg/l – 96 hours

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates

EC50 – Crustacea – 40.4 mg/l – 48 hours

EC50 – Algae or other aquatic plants – 3180000 mg/l – 96 hours

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
sodium hydroxide	LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW
sodium lauryl ether sulfate	Not data available	Not data available	Not data available	Not data available
water	Not data available	Not data available	Not data available	Not data available

SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible. Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. Incinerate residue at an approved site. Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorized landfill.

SECTION 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: NONE

Hazchem:

No data available

Land Transport UNDG: NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air Transport IATA: NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Maritime Transport IMDG: NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

SODIUM HYDROXIDE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS; GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles. IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements. 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). Singapore Permissible Exposure Limits of Toxic Substances. United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations.

SODIUM LAURYL ETHER SULFATE 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

WATER NOT APPLICABLE

National Inventory	Status
Australia – AICS	Y
Canada – DSL	Y
Canada – NDSL	N (Sodium lauryl ether sulfate; sodium hydroxide)
China – IECSC	Y
Europe – EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan – ENCS	N (Sodium lauryl ether sulfate)
Korea – KECI	Y



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New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
Taiwan - TCSI	Y
Mexico - INSQ	N (Sodium lauryl ether sulfate)
Vietnam - NCI	Y
Russia - ARIPS	Y
Legend:	Y = All CAS ingredients are on the inventory N = 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

Reason for the revision: General update.

The above information is believed to be correct but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. The information in this document is based on the present state of our knowledge and is applicable to the product with regard to appropriate safety precautions. It does not represent any guarantee of the properties of the products. Best Chemical Co (S) Pte Ltd shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product.