MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Sodium Cumene Sulfonate

Section 1 – Identification of the Substance and of the Company

1.1 Product identifier

Product name: Sodium cumene sulfonate

Substance name: Sodium cumene sulfonate aqueous soln.

EC number: --

CAS number: 28348-53-0

Chemical Formula: C9H11O3SNa

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

Recommended use: Hydrotrope

Recommended restrictions: None

1.3 Details of supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer: Cosmo Chemistry India Pvt. Ltd.

Office No. 713, 7th Floor, Millennium Business Hub, Sarthana Jakatnaka, Varachha Main Road, Surat, Gujarat, India – 395006

Email: info@cosmochemistryindia.com

Contact No.: +91 9574430017

1.4 Emergency Telephone

Emergency telephone & contact: +91 9574430017

Section 2 – Hazards Identification

2.1 Classification of substance or mixture according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP)

Human health hazard categories and codes: Eye Irritant H315: Cat-2; Skin Irritant

2.2 Labeling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP)

Hazard Pictogram / Signal word: Warning

Hazard Statements: H315 – Causes eye irritation

Precautionary Statements: Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

2.3 Other hazards

No additional information available.

Section 3 – Composition/Information on Ingredients

Constituent	CAS No.	EC No.	Concentration range (confidential)
Sodium cumene sulfonate	28348-53-0	--	40.0 +/- 5.0 %
Sodium sulfate	7757-82-6	--	< 2.0%
Water	7732-18-5	--	Balance

Section 4 – First Aid Measures

4.1 Description of First Aid measures

General measures: No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

Eye contact: Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician.

Skin Contact: Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

Inhalation: Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that dust are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Ingestion: Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

In all cases of doubt, or when symptoms persist, seek medical advice.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Advice to physician: Symptomatic treatment and supportive therapy as indicated. Following severe exposure the patient should be kept under medical review for at least 48 hours.

Section 5 – Fire-Fighting Measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: None known.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst. Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.

5.3 Advice for fire-fighters

Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode. Clothing for fire-fighters (including helmets, protective boots and gloves) conforming to European standard EN 469 will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.

Section 6 – Accidental Release Measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Advice for non-emergency personnel: Avoid contact with eyes and skin by use of protective equipment. Do not eat, drink, and smoke at working place. Always wash hands after handling. Wash contaminated clothing before re-using. Take care of proper disposal of product.

Advice for emergency responders: Wear personal protective equipment. Ventilate the area. Evacuate personnel to safe areas.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning

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

Section 7 – Handling and Storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Do not ingest. If during normal use the material presents a respiratory hazard, use only with adequate ventilation or wear appropriate respirator. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

Advice on hygiene: Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking.

Advice on protection against fire and explosion: Normal measures for preventive fire protection.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in original container protected from materials (see section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Packaging materials recommended: Use original container.

Store at temperature 25–30 °C (precipitation might occur at lower temperature).

Shelf life: 2 years (retest required after 2 years).

7.3 Specific end use(s)

As mentioned in section 1.2.

Section 8 – Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

8.1 Control parameters

Exposure limit values: No data available.

8.2 Exposure control

Occupational Exposure controls: If user operations generate dust, fumes, gas, vapour or mist, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits.

Respiratory Protection: In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

Hand Protection: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.

Eye protection: Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts.

Skin protection: Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Hygiene measures: Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Environmental exposure controls: Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Section 9 – Physical & Chemical Properties

Parameter	**Value**
Appearance	Colourless to pale yellow liquid
Odour	Slight pungent
Odour threshold	No data available
pH (2.5% aqueous soln.)	7.5 – 9.5
Melting point/Freezing point	10–15 °C
Initial boiling point & boiling range	101 °C
Flash point	>121 °C (>250 °F)
Evaporation rate	<1 (butyl acetate=1)
Flammability	Not applicable
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Not available
Vapour pressure	2266 (17 mm Hg)
Vapour density (Air = 1)	<1
Density	1.14–1.16
Solubility(ies)	Completely soluble in water

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	No data available
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Viscosity	30–100 mPa·s
Explosive properties	No data available
Oxidizing properties	No data available

Section 10 – Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity: Stable under normal conditions

Chemical stability: Stable

Possibility of hazardous reactions: None anticipated

Conditions to avoid: Incompatible materials

Hazardous decomposition products: Carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide, Sulphur oxides

Incompatible materials: Reacts with oxidizers

Section 11 – Toxicological Information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Oral: LD50 > 7000 mg/kg-bw

Dermal: LD50 > 2000 mg/kg-bw

Inhalation: LC50 > 6.41 mg/l 232 min, rat (By analogy with similar materials)

11.2 Irritation/corrosion

Eye: Causes eye irritation

Skin: Causes skin irritation

11.3 Sensitization

Skin: It is not a skin sensitizer

11.4 CMR effects (carcinogenicity, mutagenicity and toxicity for reproduction)

Carcinogenicity: It is unlikely to present a carcinogenic hazard to man

Mutagenic effects: There is no evidence of mutagenic potential

Reprotoxic effects: None anticipated

11.5 Other toxic effects on humans

Inhalation: May be harmful if inhaled

Eyes: Causes eye irritation

Ingestion: May be harmful if swallowed

Chronic toxicity: No data available

11.6 Specific target organ toxicity

Single exposure: No experimental or epidemiological sufficient evidence for specific target organ toxicity.

Repeated exposure: No experimental or epidemiological sufficient evidence for specific target organ toxicity.

11.7 Aspiration hazard

No data available.

Section 12 – Ecological Information

12.1 Ecotoxicity

Toxicity	Short term toxicity to fish	Short-term toxicity to aquatic invertebrates	Toxicity to microorganisms/algae
Species	Oncorhynchus mykiss	Daphnia magna	Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata
Duration	96 hr	48 hr	96 hr
Effect level	LC50 : > 1000 mg/L	EC50 : 54 mg/l	EC50 : > 230 mg/l

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Readily biodegradable.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Not available.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Not available.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Not classified as PBT or vPvB.

12.6 Other adverse effects

None known.

Section 13 – Disposal Considerations

Disposal of product: The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Significant quantities of waste product residues should not be disposed of via the foul sewer but processed in a suitable effluent treatment plant. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements.

Disposal of packaging: Drain container thoroughly. Empty RCRA container disposal at a permitted facility.

Section 14 – Transport Information

Not classified as dangerous in the meaning of transport regulations due to its composition.

Land transport (ADR/RID): Not classified as a Dangerous or Hazardous material for transport

Inland waterway transport (ADN(R)): Not classified as a Dangerous or Hazardous material for transport

Marine transport (IMDG): Not classified as a Dangerous or Hazardous material for transport

Air transport ICAO/IATA: Not classified as a Dangerous or Hazardous material for transport

Section 15 – Regulatory Information

15.1 Other Regulatory information

This safety datasheet complies with the requirements of Regulation (EU) No. 453/2010.

Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture: No data available.

Classification System	Health	Fire	Physical Hazard	Personal Protection / Reactivity
HMIS	1	0	0	D
NFPA	1	0	0	0 (reactivity)

HMIS/NFPA rating key: 1 = Irritation or minor reversible injury possible / Exposure could cause irritation but only minor residual injury even if no treatment is given. 0 (Fire) = Materials that will not burn. 0 (Reactivity/Physical Hazard) = Materials that are normally stable, under fire conditions and will not react to water, polymerize, decompose, condense or self-react.

Recommended PPE (per source label): Face Shield, Gloves, Protective Apron.

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

A chemical safety assessment has been carried out for the substance or the mixture by the supplier (LR): No

Section 16 – Other Information

16.1 Technical Advice

Use data given in this Safety Data Sheet and make an inventory list of all chemicals used in the factory.

Create a Register for Workplace Chemicals.

Set priorities concerning the safety in the organization.

Create emergency plans for the assessed hazards.

Organize occupational health care and regular surveys as necessary.

Organize contacts with authorities/laboratories to create a monitoring system for chemical hazards, and to reliably measure and/or estimate occupational exposures to chemicals when needed.

Start collecting case studies of accidents and sickness records in the enterprise to create a basis for priority measures in the control of hazards.

Involve workers in safety organizations, such as the system of Safety Representatives and Committees.

Do regular inspection using checklists made for the particular chemicals and chemical processes in use.

Mark and label all chemicals.

Keep at hand an inventory list of all chemicals handled in the place of work together with a collection of Chemical Safety Data Sheets for these chemicals.

Train workers to read and understand the Chemical Safety Information, including the health hazards and routes of exposure; train them to handle dangerous chemicals and processes with respect.

Plan, develop and choose the safe working procedures.

Reduce the number of people coming into contact with dangerous chemicals.

Reduce the length of time and/or frequency of exposure of workers to dangerous chemicals.

Train workers to know and understand the emergency procedures.

Equip and train workers to use personal protective equipment properly after everything possible has been done to eliminate hazards by means of other methods.

16.2 List of relevant R phrases

None listed.

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