SAFETY DATA SHEET
PUNCH SOLID EMULSIFIER

SECTION 1: PRODUCT & COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

DATE: 11/25/2014 / Supersedes Revision: n/a

Manufacturer: PDQ Manufacturing, Inc.
201 Victory Circle
Ellijay, GA USA 30540
Phone: (706) 636-1848
Website: www.pdqonline.com

Distributor: PROCLEAN SYSTEMS/SWISHER HYGIENE
P. O. BOX 472528
CHARLOTTE, NC 28247
800/338-8652

EMERGENCY CONTACT: Chemtrec, Reference CCN203605
Phone: (800) 424-9300 (collect calls accepted) / International: (703) 527-3887

Product Name: PUNCH SOLID EMULSIFIER
ID Code: 4155
Product Category: Mild Detergent

SECTION 2: HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation, Category 2A
Skin Corrosion/Irritation, Category 1B

GHS Signal Word: DANGER

GHS Hazard Phrases:
H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.

GHS Precaution Phrases:
P260 - Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

GHS Response Phrases:
P303+361+353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P363 - Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P305+351+338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Call a poison control center or physician for treatment advice. Have product container or label with you when calling poison control center or physician.
P301+330+331 - IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P304+340 - IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P310 - Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
P337+313 - If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention.
P301+312 - IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P330 - Rinse mouth.

GHS Storage and Disposal Phrases:
P405 - Store locked up.
P501 - Unused product is not a RCRA Hazardous waste. However, contaminated product and wastes may be RCRA hazardous. Users are advised to determine the appropriate disposal method based on local, state and federal regulations and comply with those regulations.

Hazard Rating System:
HMIS
Health: 1
Flammability: 0
Physical: 1
PPE: A

Potential Health Effects (Acute and Chronic): Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause defatting and dermatitis. May cause anemia and other blood cell abnormalities. Chronic: Chronic exposure may cause liver damage. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause nausea, dizziness, and headache. May cause kidney damage.

Inhalation: Causes respiratory tract irritation. May be harmful if inhaled. May cause allergic respiratory reaction. May cause drowsiness, unconsciousness, and central nervous system depression. Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation. Causes irritation of the mucous membrane and upper respiratory tract. Can produce delayed pulmonary edema. May cause acute pulmonary edema, asphyxia, chemical pneumonitis, and upper airway obstruction caused by edema.
Skin Contact: Causes skin irritation. (HSDB) Causes redness and pain. Causes mild skin irritation. 
Eye Contact: Risk of serious damage to eyes. Causes redness and pain. May cause conjunctivitis. 
Ingestion: Harmful if swallowed. May cause irritation of the digestive tract. May cause gastrointestinal irritation with nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. May cause central nervous system depression, characterized by excitement, followed by headache, dizziness, drowsiness, and nausea. Advanced stages may cause collapse, unconsciousness, coma and possible death due to respiratory failure. May cause nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea, possibly with blood. 

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)</th>
<th>Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25155-30-0</td>
<td>Sodium dodecylbenzene sulfonate (linear alkylbenzene sulfonate)</td>
<td>15.0 -30.0 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68131-39-5</td>
<td>Ethoxylated linear alcohol</td>
<td>20.0 -40.0 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15630-89-4</td>
<td>Disodium carbonate, compound with hydrogen peroxide (2:3) (Sodium percarbonate; Sodium carbonate peroxyhydrate)</td>
<td>20.0 -40.0 %</td>
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</table>

SECTION 4: FIRST-AID MEASURES

Emergency and First Aid Procedures:
In Case of Inhalation: Remove from exposure and move to fresh air immediately. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Do not use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; induce artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device. Do NOT use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical aid if cough or other symptoms appear.
In Case of Skin Contact: Flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse.
In Case of Eye Contact: Flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Get medical aid.
In Case of Ingestion: Get medical aid immediately. Call a poison control center. If victim is conscious and alert, give 2-4 cupfuls of milk or water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical aid. If conscious and alert, rinse mouth and drink 2-4 cupfuls of milk or water. Wash mouth out with water. Get medical aid if irritation or symptoms occur.
Note to Physician: None known.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point: 
Explosive Limits: LEL: UEL: 
Autoignition Pt: 
Suitable Extinguishing Media: Use water spray, dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or chemical foam.
Fire Fighting Instructions: As in any fire, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus in pressure-demand,MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent), and full protective gear. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapors can travel to a source of ignition and flash back. Willburn if involved in a fire. Flammable liquid and vapor. May form explosive peroxides.Vapors may be heavier than air. Strong oxidizer. Contact with other material may cause fire. During a fire, irritating and highly toxic gases may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion. Wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent contact with skin and eyes. Wear a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) to prevent contact with thermal decomposition products. Use water with caution and in flooding amounts. Some oxidizers may react explosively with hydrocarbons(fuel). May accelerate burning if involved in a fire. Dusts at sufficient concentrations can form explosive mixtures with air.
Flammable Properties and Hazards:

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Steps To Be Taken In Case Material Is Released Or Spilled: Use proper personal protective equipment as indicated in Section 8. Spills/Leaks: Avoid generating dusty conditions. Provide ventilation. Do not let this chemical enter the environment. Absorb spill with inert material (e.g. vermiculite, sand or earth), then place in suitable container. Clean up spills immediately, observing precautions in the Protective Equipment section. Do not get water inside containers. Do not use combustible materials such as paper towels to clean up spill.
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SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions To Be Taken in Handling: Do not ingest or inhale. Wash thoroughly after handling. Ground and bond containers when transferring material. Use spark-proof tools and explosion proof equipment. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid contact with clothing and other combustible materials. Avoid ingestion and inhalation. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose empty containers to heat, sparks or open flames. Avoid breathing dust, mist, or vapor. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautions To Be Taken in Storing: Store in a cool, dry place. Keep away from sources of ignition. Store in a tightly closed container. Keep from contact with oxidizing materials. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible substances. Flammables-area. Do not store nearcombustible materials. Store protected from moisture.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>Partial Chemical Name</th>
<th>OSHA TWA</th>
<th>ACGIH TWA</th>
<th>Other Limits</th>
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Respiratory Equipment (Specify Type): Follow the OSHA respirator regulations found in 29 CFR 1910.134 or European Standard EN 149.

Eye Protection: Wear appropriate protective eyeglasses or chemical safety goggles as described by OSHA's eye and face protection regulations in 29 CFR 1910.133 or European Standard EN166.

Protective Gloves: Wear appropriate protective gloves to prevent skin exposure.

Other Protective Clothing: Wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent skin exposure.

Engineering Controls (Ventilation etc.): Use adequate general or local exhaust ventilation to keep airborne concentrations below the permissible exposure limits.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

| Physical States: [ ] Gas [ ] Liquid [ X ] Solid | Vapor Pressure (vs. Air or mm Hg): |
| Appearance and Odor: White solid block | Density: 1.138 - 1.149 G/CC at 25.0 C |
| Fragrant odor. | Evaporation Rate: |
| Melting Point: 75.00 C | Solubility in Water: 100% |
| Boiling Point: > 150.00 C | Viscosity: |
| Autoignition Pt: | pH: 8.0 - 10.5 |
| Flash Pt: | Percent Volatile: < 5.0 % by weight. |
| Explosive Limits: LEL: UEL: | VOC / Volume: 0.0000 G/L |
| Specific Gravity (Water = 1): ~ 1.0 |

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Unstable [ ] Stable [ X ]


Incompatibility – Materials To Avoid: Acids, Strong acids. Nitric acid, Isopropanol is susceptible to autoxidation and therefore should be classified as peroxidizable. Reducing agents, Organic materials, Finely powdered metals, Bases, Incompatible with alkalies, sol carbonates, gold and silver salts, lead acetate, lime water, potassium iodide, potassium and sodium tartrate, sodium borate, tannin, vegetable astringent infusions and decoctions.

Hazardous Decomposition Or Byproducts: Carbon monoxide, oxides of sulfur, Carbon dioxide, irritating and toxic fumes and gases, Nitrogen oxides.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Will occur [ ] Will not occur [ X ]

Conditions To Avoid -Hazardous Reactions:

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION


Carcinogenicity/Other Information: CAS# 25155-30-0: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65. CAS# 95-63-6: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65. CAS# 67-63-0: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65. CAS#
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68131-39-5: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65. CAS# 92-71-7: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65. CAS# 1806-34-4: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65. CAS# 15630-89-4: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65. CAS# 25322-68-3: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65.

### CAS # | Hazardous Components (Chemical Name) | NTP | IARC | ACGIH | OSHA
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---
25155-30-0 | Sodium dodecylbenzene sulfonate (linear alkylbenzene sulfonate) | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a.  
68131-39-5 | Ethoxylated linear alcohol | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a.  
15630-89-4 | Disodium carbonate, compound with hydrogen peroxide (2:3) (Sodium percarbonate; Sodium carbonate peroxyhydrate) | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a.  

### SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**General Ecological Information:**
- **Environmental:**
  - Aquatic: Water temperature affects biodegradation. The rate of sodium-C12 linear alkylbenzene sulfonic acids biodegradation in Chesapeake Bay water was max at 25-30 deg C and decreased at lower incubation temperatures.
  - Terrestrial: The adsorption of sodium-C12 linear alkylbenzene sulfonic acids is affected by the type of soil. The affinity of the soil for surfactants competes with microbial attack, slowing biodegradation. (HSDB)
- **Physical:** No information available.
- **Other:**
  - Do not empty into drains. 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene is expected to photodegrade in natural waters. If released to the atmosphere, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene will exist solely in the vapor phase in the ambient atmosphere. Vapor-phase 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals and nitrate radicals with half-lives of about 12 hours and 6-30 days, respectively. No information found.
- **Physical:** No information found.

### SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

**Waste Disposal Method:** Chemical waste generators must determine whether a discarded chemical is classified as a hazardous waste. US EPA guidelines for the classification determination are listed in 40 CFR Parts 261. Additionally, waste generators must consult state and local hazardous waste regulations to ensure complete and accurate classification.
- **RCRA P-Series:** None listed.
- **RCRA U-Series:** None listed.

### SECTION 14: TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION (DOT/UN CLASSIFICATION)

**LAND TRANSPORT (US DOT):**
- **DOT Proper Shipping Name:** Not Regulated.
- **DOT Hazard Class:** UN/NA Number: Packing Group:

### SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

#### EPA SARA (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986) Lists

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)</th>
<th>S. 302 (EHS)</th>
<th>S. 304 RQ</th>
<th>S. 313 (TRI)</th>
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#### Other US EPA or State Lists

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### SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

**Revision Date:** 02/05/2014
**Preparer Name:** Regulatory Affairs

**Additional Information About This Product:**
**Company Policy or Disclaimer:** The information contained in this Safety Data Sheet is provided pursuant to current OSHA regulations to convey information concerning the hazardous nature of the named product. The information supplied was compiled from the most reliable sources available at the time of preparation and in light of the most reasonable foreseeable exposure situations expected from the intended use of this product. The material(s) may present greater or lesser hazard exposure under other circumstances that are beyond the control of the manufacturer. Therefore it is imperative that all directions and warnings on the product label be read and closely followed.

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