

GLOBAL PRODUCT STRATEGY SAFETY SUMMARY

EMAL 270J

This document is a high-level summary intended to provide the general public with an overview of product safety for this substance. It is not intended to replace the Safety Data Sheet, which is available from suppliers and should be referred to for full details of recommended safety procedures for each type of use. It is not intended to replace or supersede manufacturer's instructions and warnings for their consumer products containing this substance.

1. Substance Identity

Brand Name: EMAL 270J

Chemical Name: Sodium polyoxyethylene(2) lauryl ether sulfates

CAS Number: 68585-34-2

2. Uses and Applications

EMAL 270J is a primary anionic surfactant of vegetable origin which is used as a foaming detergent. It is commonly found in washing and cleaning products, air fresheners, polishes, construction chemicals, fertilizers, textile articles, coatings and inks and crop protection products.

It is a high foaming power anionic surfactant, even at low concentration which is compatible and therefore, mixable with other anionic, non-ionic and amphoteric surfactants. The foaming properties of EMAL 270J are not affected by hardness or temperature changes and it has an excellent soil dispersing effect.

3. Physical/chemical properties

EMAL 270J has no identified physicochemical hazards.

Property	Value
Physical state	Viscous liquid
Colour	Pale yellow
Odour	Slightly characteristic odour
pH	7 (1% solution)
Density	1.09 g/mL at 20 °C
Melting point	20 °C
Boiling point	No information available
Flash point	Not applicable
Flammability	No information available
Explosive properties	No information available
Self – ignition temperature	No information available
Vapour pressure	No information available
Water solubility	Soluble
Octanol-water partition coefficient (log K _{ow})	No information available

4. Health information

Contact with this substance may damage the eyes.

Effect assessment	Result (REACH assessment)
Acute toxicity Oral / dermal	Based on the available data, not considered to be acute toxicity by the oral / dermal exposure
Irritation / corrosion Skin / eye	Causes serious eye damage.
Sensitization	Based on the available data, not considered to cause allergic skin reaction.
Toxicity after repeated exposure	Based on the available data, not considered to cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated oral exposure.

Effect assessment	Result (REACH assessment)
Mutagenicity	Based on the available data, not considered to cause genetic defects.
Carcinogenicity	Based on the available data, not considered to cause cancer.
Toxicity for reproduction	Based on the available data, not considered to be damaging to fertility or the unborn child.

5. Environmental information

Considerable testing with fish, aquatic invertebrates and algae demonstrated that EMAL 270J is acutely toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Adverse effects on microorganisms in waste water treatment plants are not expected. The chemical does not accumulate in the food chain, is readily biodegradable and as such will not persist in the environment.

Effect assessment	Result (REACH assessment)
Aquatic toxicity	Acutely toxic to aquatic life. Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects based on the available chronic data.
Biodegradation	Readily biodegradable
PBT / vPvB (Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic / Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative)	Not considered to be either PBT nor vPvB.

6. Exposure potential

Consumer

Consumer will come in contact with the substance in preparations like washing and cleaning products, air fresheners, polishes, fertilizers, textile articles and coatings and inks. The concentration of the substance in these applications is below the level which would give rise to concern. When used as recommended all uses do not pose a risk for consumer. Nevertheless, consumer should always read product information before use and follow the label/ use instructions.

Worker

Exposure can occur either in EMAL 270J manufacturing facility or in the various industrial facilities that use EMAL 270J. Those working with EMAL 270J in industrial operations could be exposed during maintenance, sampling, testing, or other procedures. Only qualified and trained workers handle the neat substance. Each manufacturing facility offers a thorough training program for employees and appropriate work processes, as well as safety equipment (goggles and gloves) in place to limit unnecessary exposure. Safety showers and eye-wash stations are accessible nearby. Workers have been trained to follow the safety measures in the Safety Data Sheet (SDS).

Environment

Due to its diverse application releases of EMAL 270J to waste water treatment plants may occur at production and industrial handling sites (preparation, handling, storage of substance) as well as from consumer households, for example through washing and cleaning products. However, as demonstrated in the hazard assessment EMAL 270J is considered to be readily biodegradable and is therefore removed from waste water during waste water treatment processes. Remaining insignificant amounts reaching surface waters are rapidly removed by biological degradation processes. Hence, exposure of aquatic organisms for a prolonged time period is unlikely. Further, the substance is not expected to accumulate in the food chain and thus there is no concern for indirect exposure to humans via the environment.

7. Risk management recommendations

When using chemicals make sure that there is adequate ventilation. Always use appropriate chemical resistant gloves to protect your hands and skin and always wear eye protection. Do not eat, drink, or smoke where chemicals are handled, processed, or stored. Wash hands and skin following contact. If the substance gets into your eyes, rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately seek medical advice.

All effluent releases that may contain the substance must be directed to a (municipal) waste water treatment plant that removes the substance from the final releases to the receiving water. Releases to air are not expected and therefore no specific recommendations are required.

8. Regulatory information / Classification and labelling

Under GHS substances are classified according to their physical, health, and environmental hazards. The hazards are communicated via specific labels and the Safety Data Sheet. GHS attempts to standardize hazard communication so that the intended audience (workers,

consumers, transport workers, and emergency responders) can better understand the hazards of the chemicals in use.

EMAL 270J classification and labelling:

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|---|---|
| Serious Eye Damage / Eye Irritation: Category 1 | - H318: Causes serious eye damage |
| Aquatic Hazard (Acute): Category 2 | - H401: Toxic to aquatic life |
| Aquatic Hazard (Long-Term): Category 3 | - H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects |



Signal Word

Danger

9. Conclusion

In spite of the classification as being acutely toxic to aquatic organisms in combination with harmful long lasting effects it is expected that a risk for the environment is negligible due to the rapid degradation of EMAL 270J.

As a result of the PBT/vPvB assessment it is found that the substance is not considered to be a PBT/vPvB.

Contact with the undiluted EMAL 270J may cause damage the eyes. When handling the neat substance, workers should follow standard safety measures and refer to current Safety Data Sheet.

Based on its toxicity concerning human health a risk to the general public is not anticipated as consumer will usually not come into contact with the neat substance and substance concentrations in consumer products are below a level which would give rise to any concern.

10. Contact information within company

For further information on this substance or product safety summaries in general, please contact:

Name Kao Corporation, Global Chemical Business
Telephone number +81-3-5630-7700
Fax number +81-3-5630-7889
E-mail address chemical@kao.co.jp

Additional information can be found at the International Council of Chemical Associations portal, found at <http://www.icca-chem.org/en/Home/ICCA-initiatives/global-product-strategy/>.

11. Glossary

Acute toxicity	Harmful effects after single exposure
Biodegradation	Loss or transformation of a chemical by microorganisms
Bioaccumulation	Accumulation of substances in the aquatic organisms
Carcinogenicity	Effects causing cancer
Chronic toxicity	Harmful effects after repeated exposures
GHS	Global Harmonized System
Hazard	Danger or causing damage to human health or environment
Mutagenicity	Effect that changes genes
Reprotoxicity	Combining teratogenicity, embryotoxicity and harmful effects on fertility
Sensitising	Allergenic

12. Date of issue

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