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ISO 9001: 2015

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. Identification

1.1 GHS Product identifier

Diocetyl sodium sulphosuccinate, 98%

Code D 2225

2. Hazard identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Not classified.

2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s) No symbol.

Signal word No signal word.

Hazard statement(s) none

Precautionary statement(s)

Prevention none

Response none

Storage none

Disposal none

2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification

none

3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number	Concentration
Docusate sodium	Docusate sodium	577-11-7	none	100%

4. First-aid measures

4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

General advice

Consult a physician. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

If inhaled

If breathed in, move person into fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Consult a physician.

In case of skin contact

Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a physician.

In case of eye contact

Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and consult a physician.

If swallowed

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth with water. Consult a physician.

4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Liquid is strong irritant to eye and may irritate skin by removing natural oils. Ingestion causes diarrhea and intestinal bloating. (USCG, 1999)

4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Minimum/Potential Fatal Human Dose

3. 3= MODERATELY TOXIC: PROBABLE ORAL LETHAL DOSE (HUMAN) 0.5-5 G/KG, BETWEEN 1 OZ & 1 PINT FOR 70 KG PERSON (150 LB).

Absorption, Distribution and Excretion

...DRUG IS ABSORBED FROM GI TRACT & IS EXCRETED IN SIGNIFICANT CONC IN BILE.

5. Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Behavior in Fire: Causes foaming and spreading of water. Assists in putting out fires by water. (USCG, 1999)

5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

6. Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Use personal protective equipment. Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing vapours, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation.

Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Avoid breathing dust. For personal protection see section 8.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Pick up and arrange disposal. Sweep up and shovel. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

7. Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where dust is formed. For precautions see section 2.2.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Capsules of the docusate salts should be stored in tight containers at 15-30 degrees C; docusate sodium solution should be stored in tight containers, and docusate sodium syrup should be stored in tight, light-resistant containers.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure limit values

no data available

Biological limit values

no data available

8.2 Appropriate engineering controls

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

8.3 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye/face protection

Safety glasses with side-shields conforming to EN166. Use equipment for eye protection tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or EN 166(EU).

Skin protection

Wear impervious clothing. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices. Wash and dry hands. The selected protective gloves have to satisfy the specifications of EU Directive 89/686/EEC and the standard EN 374 derived from it.

Respiratory protection

Wear dust mask when handling large quantities.

Thermal hazards

no data available

9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical state white solid

Colour WHITE, WAX-LIKE SOLID

Odour CHARACTERISTIC ODOR

Melting point/ freezing point 58°C (lit.)

Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range 142°C

Flammability no data available

Lower and upper explosion limit / flammability limit no data available

Flash point 29°C (lit.)

Auto-ignition temperature no data available

Decomposition temperature no data available

pH no data available

Kinematic viscosity no data available

Solubility In water: 1.5 g/100 mL (25°C)

Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value) no data available

Vapour pressure no data available

Density and/or relative density 1.1

Relative vapour density no data available

Particle characteristics no data available

10. Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

no data available

10.2 Chemical stability

STABLE IN ACID & NEUTRAL SOLN; HYDROLYZES IN ALKALINE SOLN

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

DIOCTYL SODIUM SULFOSUCCINATE causes foaming and spreading of water. Assists in putting out fires by water. (USCG, 1999).

10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

10.5 Incompatible materials

no data available

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

WHEN HEATED TO DECOMP, EMITS TOXIC FUMES.

11. Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

Oral: no data available

Inhalation: no data available

Dermal: no data available

Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

Serious eye damage/irritation

no data available

Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

Carcinogenicity

no data available

Reproductive toxicity

no data available

STOT-single exposure

no data available

STOT-repeated exposure

no data available

Aspiration hazard

no data available

12. Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Toxicity to fish: no data available

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: no data available

Toxicity to algae: no data available

Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

12.2 Persistence and degradability

In a river die-away screen test of river water, bis(2-ethylhexyl)sodium sulfosuccinate biodegraded 95% (12 days), 91% (12 days), 91% (17 days), 97.3% (6 days), and 97.7% (3 days), at concentrations of 12.9, 4.5, 3.3, 11.3, and 12.9 ppm, respectively, with a lag period of 6 days(1). This study also conducted a sterile control in which there was 9% loss of bis(2-ethylhexyl)sodium sulfosuccinate(1). A BOD test of aerobic activated sludge biodegraded bis(2-ethylhexyl)sodium sulfosuccinate 80-95% after 8 hours from initial concentrations of 2-13 ppm with a 5-7 week lag(2). This same study tested sewage in the same manner and obtained 60-80% biodegradation of bis(2-ethylhexyl)sodium sulfosuccinate after a 3-9 week lag(2). A study using DOC found that bis(2-ethylhexyl)sodium sulfosuccinate (40 ppm) biodegraded 83% after 20 days in aerobic sewage(3). In an aerobic closed bottle screening study using activated sludge and soil inoculum, 100 mg/l bis(2-ethylhexyl)sodium sulfosuccinate had a 4 week theoretical BOD of 0-9%(4). With 1 mg added to 10 ml sediment, bis(2-ethylhexyl)sodium sulfosuccinate biodegraded 55-94% in river sediments, 8% in sand, and 13% in clay after 3 days(5).

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Based upon an experimental water solubility of 71,000 mg/l(1), the BCF of bis(2-ethylhexyl)sodium sulfosuccinate can be estimated to be approximately 1.13 from a regression-derived equation(2). The BCF for bis(2-ethylhexyl) sodium sulfosuccinate has also been experimentally determined to be <0.9 at 0.5 mg/l and < 9.3 at 0.05 mg/l for a 6 week duration(1). Based on these BCF values, bioconcentration is not expected to be an important fate process(SRC).

12.4 Mobility in soil

Using a structure estimation method based on molecular connectivity indexes, the Koc for bis(2-ethylhexyl) sodium sulfosuccinate can be estimated to be about 1041(1). The Koc for bis(2-ethylhexyl) sodium sulfosuccinate can be estimated to be about 9.37 based on an estimated water solubility of 71000 mg/L(3) and a regression derived equation(2). According to a suggested classification scheme(4), these estimated Koc values suggest that bis(2-ethylhexyl) sodium sulfosuccinate soil mobility is low to very high.

12.5 Other adverse effects

no data available

13. Disposal considerations

13.1 Disposal methods

Product

The material can be disposed of by removal to a licensed chemical destruction plant or by controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing. Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems.

Contaminated packaging

Containers can be triply rinsed (or equivalent) and offered for recycling or reconditioning. Alternatively, the packaging can be punctured to make it unusable for other purposes and then be disposed of in a sanitary landfill. Controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing is possible for combustible packaging materials.

14. Transport information

14.1 UN Number
ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. IMDG: Not dangerous goods. IATA: Not dangerous goods.

14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name
ADR/RID: unknown
IMDG: unknown
IATA: unknown

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)
ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. IMDG: Not dangerous goods. IATA: Not dangerous goods.

14.4 Packing group, if applicable
ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. IMDG: Not dangerous goods. IATA: Not dangerous goods.

14.5 Environmental hazards
ADR/RID: no IMDG: no IATA: no

14.6 Special precautions for user
no data available

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code
no data available

15. Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number
Docusate sodium	Docusate sodium	577-11-7	none
European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)			Listed.
EC Inventory			Listed.
United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory			Listed.
China Catalog of Hazardous Chemicals 2015			Not Listed.
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)			Listed.
Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)			Listed.
Vietnam National Chemical Inventory			Listed.
Chinese Chemical Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (China IECSC)			Listed.

Section 16: Other Information

This safety data sheet should be used in conjunction with technical sheets. It does not replace them. The information given is based on our knowledge of this product, at the time of publication. It is given in good faith. The attention of the user is drawn to the possible risks incurred by using the product for any other purpose other than that for which it was intended. This does not in any way excuse the user from knowing and applying all the regulations governing his activity. It is the sole responsibility of the user to take all precautions required in handling the product. The aim of the mandatory regulations mentioned is to help the user to fulfill his obligations regarding the use of hazardous products.