

# NP-40 Alternative

sc-281108



The Power to Question

## Material Safety Data Sheet

Hazard Alert Code  
Key:

EXTREME

HIGH

MODERATE

LOW

## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

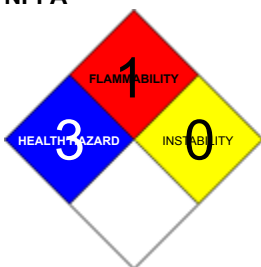
### PRODUCT NAME

NP-40 Alternative

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

### NFPA



### SUPPLIER

Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.  
2145 Delaware Avenue  
Santa Cruz, California 95060  
800.457.3801 or 831.457.3800

### EMERGENCY

ChemWatch  
Within the US & Canada: 877-715-9305  
Outside the US & Canada: +800 2436 2255  
(1-800-CHEMCALL) or call +613 9573 3112

### SYNONYMS

(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>O)<sub>n</sub>C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>24</sub>O, "Teric N2, N2, N3, N4, N5, N8, N8U, N9, N10, N11, N12, N13, N15, N20, N30, ", "N40, N40L, N100", "Teric GN5, GN8, GN10, GN11, GN12, GN13, GN15", "Tergitol N series NPX TP-9 NP-14 NP-27 NP-33 NP-35", "Lissapol NX", "Pannox 9A6", "Synperonic NX", "nonylphenyl ethoxylate", "nonylphenol ether", polyoxyethylene, "ethoxylated alcohols", "polyethanoxy 9", "nonyl phenol", "nonionic surfactant", "nonyl phenol ethylene oxide condensate", "nonylphenol ethoxylate", "alpha-(nonylphenyl)-w-hydroxy-poly(oxy-1, 2-ethanediyl)", "alpha-(nonylphenyl)-omega-hydroxy-poly(oxy-1, 2-ethanediyl)", nonylphenoxypolyethoxyethanol, "polyoxyethylated p-nonylphenol", "poly(oxy-1, 2-ethanediyl), alpha-(4-nonylphenyl)-omega-hydroxy-", "Nonoxinol 9", "Liponox NCI", "Sigma 74385", "Nonidet P40 Substitute", "Non-Ionic Surfactant #4", "Univar Nizhex", "NPE 10", "NPE 9", "Neonol AF 9-8", "AF 6-6", "10 9 8 6 mol"

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability	1	
Toxicity	2	
Body Contact	3	
Reactivity	1	

Min/Nil=0  
Low=1  
Moderate=2  
High=3  
Extreme=4



**CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS****CANADIAN WHMIS CLASSIFICATION**

CAS 9016-45-9, 26027-38-3 Nonylphenol ethoxylate

D2B-Toxic Material Causing Other Toxic Effects

**EMERGENCY OVERVIEW****RISK**

Harmful if swallowed.

Irritating to skin.

Risk of serious damage to eyes.

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

**POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS****ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS****SWALLOWED**

■ Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

■ Nonionic surfactants may produce localised irritation of the oral or gastrointestinal lining and induce vomiting and mild diarrhoea.

**EYE**

■ If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.

■ Non-ionic surfactants can cause numbing of the cornea, which masks discomfort normally caused by other agents and leads to corneal injury.

Irritation varies depending on the duration of contact, the nature and concentration of the surfactant.

**SKIN**

■ The material may cause mild but significant inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time.

Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.

■ Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.

■ Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

■ Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions 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.

**INHALED**

■ The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models).

Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

**CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS**

■ Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.

Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

Based on experience with similar materials, there is a possibility that exposure to the material may reduce fertility in humans at levels which do not cause other toxic effects.

Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause degreasing with drying, cracking and dermatitis following.

Exposure to alkyl phenolics is associated with reduced sperm count and fertility in males.

**Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

NAME	CAS RN	%
nonylphenol, ethoxylated	9016-45-9	100

**Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES****SWALLOWED**

- IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.
- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition.

## 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 contact occurs

- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

## INHALED

- If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

## NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- for poisons (where specific treatment regime is absent)

## BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema .

Treat symptomatically.

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Vapour Pressure (mmHG)	< 0.001
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not available
Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.04 approx.
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not available

## EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

## 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.

When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 100 metres in all directions.

## GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS

- 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).
- Combustion products include carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

## FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### MINOR SPILLS

Environmental hazard - contain spillage.

Slippery when spilt.

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.

#### **MAJOR SPILLS**

Environmental hazard - contain spillage.

Slippery when spilt.

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.

## **Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE**

### **PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING**

- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
- Overheating of ethoxylates in air should be avoided. When some ethoxylates are heated vigorously in the presence of air or oxygen, at temperatures exceeding 160 C, they may undergo exothermic oxidative degeneration resulting in self-heating and autoignition.
- Nitrogen blanketing will minimise the potential for ethoxylate oxidation.
- Trace quantities of ethylene oxide may be present in the material. Although these may accumulate in the headspace of storage and transport vessels, concentrations are not expected to exceed levels which might produce a flammability or worker exposure hazard.
- 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.

### **RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS**

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

### **STORAGE REQUIREMENTS**

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

## **Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**

### **EXPOSURE CONTROLS**

#### **PERSONAL PROTECTION**



#### **RESPIRATOR**

- Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 1432000 & 1492001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

#### **EYE**

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current

Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

#### **HANDS/FEET**

- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber

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

#### **OTHER**

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.

#### **ENGINEERING CONTROLS**

■ 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.

### **Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

#### **PHYSICAL PROPERTIES**

Liquid.

Mixes with water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not applicable
Melting Range (°F)	68- 75	Viscosity	Not available
Boiling Range (°F)	Not available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible
Flash Point (°F)	536- 554	pH (1% solution)	6-8
Decomposition Temp (°F)	Not available	pH (as supplied)	Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°F)	Not available	Vapour Pressure (mmHG)	< 0.001
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.04 approx.
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not available	Evaporation Rate	Not available

#### **APPEARANCE**

Actual physical properties depend on degree of ethoxylation. Appearance can be liquid, paste, solid or flakes with colour in the melted form being clear, colourless to straw. Most mix with water but the lower ethoxylates of the series being dispersible only. None are biodegradable.

### **Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY**

#### **CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY**

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

#### **STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY**

- Phenols are incompatible with strong reducing substances such as hydrides, nitrides, alkali metals, and sulfides.
- Avoid use of aluminium, copper and brass alloys in storage and process equipment.
- Heat is generated by the acid-base reaction between phenols and bases.
- Phenols are sulfonated very readily (for example, by concentrated sulfuric acid at room temperature), these reactions generate heat.
- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

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

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

nonylphenol, ethoxylated

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ Both laboratory and animal testing has shown that there is no evidence for alcohol ethoxylates (AEs) causing genetic damage, mutations or cancer. No adverse reproductive or developmental effects were observed. Animal testing showed that at levels of greater than 100mg/kg, effects were limited to changes in organ weights, with no pathological changes except for liver hypertrophy. AEs are not contact sensitizers. Neat AE are irritating to eyes and skin. The irritation potential of aqueous solutions of AEs depends on concentration. Spray cleaner aerosols and laundry powder detergent dust discharge so little airborne AE that there is unlikely to be irritation of the respiratory tract. In summary, the human health risk assessment has demonstrated that the use of AE in household laundry and cleaning detergents is safe and does not cause concern with regard to consumer use.

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

### CARCINOGEN

nonylphenol, ethoxylated	US - Maine Chemicals of High Concern List	Carcinogen
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## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Avoid release to the environment.

Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.

### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
nonylphenol, ethoxylated	LOW	No Data Available	LOW	MED

### GESAMP/EHS COMPOSITE LIST - GESAMP Hazard Profiles

Name / EHS Cas No / RTECS No	TRN	A1a	A1b	A1	A2	B1	B2	C1	C2	C3	D1	D2	D3	E1	E2	E3
--	-----	-----	-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Alkaryl 4	197	90	4	4	NR	3	NI	0	0	(3)	2	3			S	2
polyeth er (C9- C20) (LOA) / CAS:901 6- 45- 9 /																

Legend: EHS=EHS Number (EHS=GESAMP Working Group on the Evaluation of the Hazards of Harmful Substances Carried by Ships)  
NRT=Net Register Tonnage, A1a=Bioaccumulation log Pow, A1b=Bioaccumulation BCF, A1=Bioaccumulation, A2=Biodegradation,  
B1=Acuteaquatic toxicity LC/ECIC50 (mg/l), B2=Chronic aquatic toxicity NOEC (mg/l), C1=Acute mammalian oral toxicity LD50 (mg/kg),  
C2=Acute mammalian dermal toxicity LD50 (mg/kg), C3=Acute mammalian inhalation toxicity LC50 (mg/kg), D1=Skin irritation &  
corrosion, D2=Eye irritation& corrosion, D3=Long-term health effects, E1=Tainting, E2=Physical effects on wildlife & benthic habitats,  
E3=Interference with coastal amenities, For column A2: R=Readily biodegradable, NR=Not readily biodegradable. For column D3:  
C=Carcinogen, M=Mutagenic, R=Reprotoxic, S=Sensitising, A=Aspiration hazard, T=Target organ systemic toxicity, L=Lunginjury,  
N=Neurotoxic, I=Immunotoxic. For column E1: NT=Not tainting (tested), T=Tainting test positive. For column E2: Fp=Persistent floater,  
F=Floater, S=Sinking substances. The numerical scales start from 0 (no hazard), while higher numbers reflect increasing hazard.  
(GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships)

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Disposal Instructions

All waste must be handled in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
- Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

Otherwise:

- If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
- Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
- Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



### DOT:

Symbols:	G	Hazard class or Division:	9
Identification Numbers:	UN3082	PG:	III
Label Codes:	9	Special provisions:	8, 146, 335, IB3, T4, TP1, TP29
Packaging: Exceptions:	155	Packaging: Non-bulk:	203
Packaging: Exceptions:	155	Quantity limitations: Passenger aircraft/rail:	No limit
Quantity Limitations: Cargo aircraft only:	No limit	Vessel stowage: Location:	A
Vessel stowage: Other:	None		

Hazardous materials descriptions and proper shipping names:

Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s

### Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	9	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	3082	Packing Group:	III
Special provisions:	A97		

### Cargo Only

Packing Instructions:	964	Maximum Qty/Pack:	450 L
Passenger and Cargo		Passenger and Cargo	
Packing Instructions:	964	Maximum Qty/Pack:	450 L

Passenger and Cargo  
Limited Quantity

Passenger and Cargo  
Limited Quantity

Packing Instructions: Y964

Maximum Qty/Pack: 30 kg G

Shipping name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains nonylphenol, ethoxylated)

**Maritime Transport IMDG:**

IMDG Class: 9

IMDG Subrisk: None

UN Number: 3082

Packing Group: III

EMS Number: F-A, S-F

Special provisions: 274 335

Limited Quantities: 5 L

Marine Pollutant: Yes

Shipping name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains nonylphenol, ethoxylated)

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

**nonylphenol, ethoxylated (CAS: 9016-45-9, 26027-38-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OSPAR List of Substances of Possible Concern", "US Cosmetic Ingredient Review (CIR) Cosmetic ingredients found safe as used", "US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)", "US EPA High Production Volume Program Chemical List", "US FMA Air Freshener Fragrance Ingredient Survey Results", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory", "US TSCA Section 8 (a) - Preliminary Assessment Information Rules (PAIR) - Reporting List"

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

### LIMITED EVIDENCE

- Cumulative effects may result following exposure\*.
  - May possibly affect fertility\*.
- \* (limited evidence).

### Ingredients with multiple CAS Nos

Ingredient Name  
nonylphenol, ethoxylated

CAS  
9016-45-9, 26027-38-3

- Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:  
[www.chemwatch.net/references](http://www.chemwatch.net/references).

- The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

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