

## Section 1: Identification

### 1.1 Product identification

Product identifier : Mixture  
Product name : PROMASTER (Z) R-8p [Colorant]  
Product code : Not available  
Recommended uses : Cosmetics - Hair Coloring Product  
Restrictions on uses : No information available

### 1.2 Identification of company

Manufacturer/Supplier name : Hoyu America Co.  
Division :  
Address : 6265 Phyllis Drive Cypress, CA 90630 US  
Telephone number : 714-230-3000  
FAX number : 714-230-3060  
E-mail : info@hoyu-usa.com

1.3 Emergency telephone number : 1-800-848-4980

1.4 Reference number : 20-0094(US)

## Section 2: Hazard Identification

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

#### 2.1.1 Physico-Chemical hazard

Flammable Solids : Not classified

#### 2.1.2 Health Hazard

Acute toxicity (Oral) : Not classified

Acute toxicity (Dermal) : Not classified

Acute toxicity (inhalation: dusts/mists) : Not classified

Skin corrosion/irritation : Category 2

Serious eye damage/irritation : Category 2

Respiratory sensitization : Not classified

Skin sensitization : Category 1

Mutagenicity : Not classified

Reproductive toxicity : Not classified

Aspiration hazard : Not classified

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) : Category 1

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) : Category 1

#### 2.1.3 Environmental Hazard

Acute environmental toxicity : Not classified

\* For those not listed on "2.1 Classification of the Substance or Mixture" are either "Not Applicable" or "Classification not Possible."

\* Hazard identification is made according to the 2012 OSHA communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1210) and GHS rev. 7.

### 2.2 Label Element

Hazard Pictograms :



Signal Word : Danger

Hazard Statement : H315 Causes skin irritation.  
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.  
H370 Causes damage to organs Central Nervous System.  
H371 May cause damage to organs Nervous System.  
H372 Causes damage to organs Systematic Toxicity,

Precautionary Statement		through prolonged or repeated exposure.
General Precautions	: P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
	P102	Keep out of reach of children.
	P103	Read label before use.
Preventions	: P264	Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling.
	P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
	P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
	P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
	P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
Responses	: P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
	P321	Specific treatment (see section 4 on this SDS).
	P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
	P305+P351+	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
	P338	
	P337+P317	If eye irritation persists: Get medical help.
	P333+P317	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical help.
	P308+P316	IF exposed or concerned: Get emergency medical help immediately.
	P319	Get medical help if you feel unwell.
Storage	: P405	Store locked up.
Disposal	: P501	Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

### 2.3 Other hazards

2.6% of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity (oral).  
 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.  
 Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause allergic reactions with susceptible persons.  
 Use of alcoholic beverages may enhance toxic effects.

## Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

### 3.1 Substance :

Chemical Name	CAS No.	Concentration (w/w %)
Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### 3.2 Mixtures :

Chemical Name	CAS No.	Concentration (w/w %)
PEG-32	25322-68-3	5 - 10
CETETH-30	68439-49-6	5 - 10
STEARETH-2	9005-00-9	1 - 5
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE	12125-02-9	1 - 5
BEHENTRIMONIUM CHLORIDE	68607-24-9	1 - 5
LANOLIN	8006-54-0	1 - 5
PARAFFIN	8002-74-2	1 - 5
AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE	1336-21-6	0.1 - 1
4-AMINO-2-HYDROXYTOLUENE	2835-95-2	0.1 - 1
MINERAL OIL	8042-47-5	0.1 - 1

2-METHYL-5-HYDROXYETHYLAMINOPHENOL	55302-96-0	0.1 - 1
p-PHENYLENEDIAMINE	106-50-3	0.1 - 1
AMODIMETHICONE	71750-79-3, 106842-44-8, 68554-54-1	0.1 - 1
ASCORBIC ACID	50-81-7	0.1 - 1
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	67-63-0	0.1 - 1
POLYQUATERNIUM-4	92183-41-0	0.1 - 1
1-NAPHTHOL	90-15-3	0.1 - 1
p-AMINOPHENOL	123-30-8	0.1 - 1
FRAGRANCE	N.A.	0.1 - 1
SODIUM SULFITE	7757-83-7	0.1 - 1

## Section 4 : First-aid Measures

### 4.1 Description of First Aid Measures

- Inhalation : Remove to fresh air. Get medical attention immediately if symptoms occur.
- Skin Contact : Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. May cause an allergic skin reaction. In the case of skin irritation or allergic reactions see a physician.
- Eye Contact : Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes keep eye wide open while rinsing. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Do not rub affected area. Seek immediate medical attention/advice.
- Ingestion : Rinse mouth immediately and drink plenty of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. DO NOT induce vomiting. Call a physician.

### 4.2 Most Important Symptoms/Effects

- Acute : Burning sensation, itching, rashes, and/or hives.
- Delayed : Burning sensation, itching, rashes, and/or hives.

### 4.3 Protection for Person who gives First-Aids

Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Use personal protective equipment as required. Wear personal protective clothing (see section 8).

### 4.4 Indication of Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. Immediate medical attention is required. May cause sensitization of susceptible persons. Treat symptomatically.

## Section 5: Fire-Fighting Measures

### 5.1 Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media : Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

Inappropriate Extinguish Media : No information available.

5.2 Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemicals : Thermal decomposition can lead to release of irritating gases and vapors.

5.3 Special Extinguishing Method : Sensitivity to mechanical impact: No  
Sensitivity to static discharge: No

5.4 Special Protective Actions for Fire-fighter : As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent) and full protective gear.

## Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

### 6.1 Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

Protective Equipment : Refer to protective measures listed in Section 7 and 8. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

Appropriate Procedure : Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Ensure adequate

- Emergency Procedure : ventilation. Use personal protective equipment as required.
- 6.2 Environmental Precautions : Evacuate personnel to safe areas.
- 6.3 Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning up : Refer to protective measures listed in Section 7 and 8. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.
- For Containment : Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.
- For Cleaning up : Soak up with inert absorbent material. Pick up and transfer to properly labeled containers.
- Other Information : Not available

## Section 7: Handling and Storage

- 7.1 Precautions for Safe Handling
  - General Precautions : Use personal protection equipment. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
  - General Hygiene : Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
- 7.2 Conditions for Safe Storage
  - General Information : Keep containers tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Store locked up. Keep out of the reach of children.
  - Storage Conditions : Do not store with strong acids, strong oxidizing agents and/or strong bases.
  - Other Information : Not available

## Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

### 8.1 Occupational Exposure Limits :

Chemical Name	ACGIH TLV	NIOSH IDLH	NIOSH REL	OSHA PEL
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE	-	-	TWA: 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ST 20 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	-
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	TWA : 200 ppm, ST : 400 ppm	2000 ppm [10%LEL]	TWA: 400 ppm (980 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ), ST: 500 ppm (1225 mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	TWA: 400 ppm (980 mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
PARAFFIN	-	-	TWA : 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	-
p-PHENYLENEDIAMINE	TWA: 0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	25 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWA: 0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> [skin]	TWA: 0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> [skin]
MINERAL OIL	TWA : 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (IHL; excluding metal working fluids, pure highly and severely refined) (For poorly and mildly refined: exposure by all routes should be carefully controlled to levels as low as possible.)	2500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWA: 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , ST 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWA: 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

ACGIH TLV: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists – Threshold limit value.  
 OSHA PEL: Occupational safety and Health Administration – Permissible Exposure Limits Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health.  
 NIOSH IDLH: The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health – Immediately Dangerous to

- Life or Health Concentrations.
- 8.2 Engineering Controls : Showers  
Eyewash station  
Ventilation system
- 8.3 Individual Protection Measures
- Eye/Face Protection : Tight sealing safety goggles.
- Skin Protection : Wear protective gloves and protective clothing. Long sleeved clothing. Impervious gloves.
- Respiratory Protection : No protective equipment is needed under normal use conditions. If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, ventilation and evacuation may be required.
- Thermal Hazard : Not available
- Other Requirements : Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wear suitable gloves and eye/face protection. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the products.

## Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

- Physical State : Solid (Cream)
- Color : White to yellowish white
- Odor : Slight characteristic odor
- pH : 8.6 - 9.6 pH meter (1% aq. sol.)
- Melting/Freezing Point : No data available Not known
- Initial Boiling Point and Boiling Range : No data available Not known
- Flash Point : No data available Not known
- Evaporation Rate : No data available Not known
- Flammability (Solid, Gas) : Not meet a criteria under burning rate test by judging from the product composition Not known
- Upper/lower Flammability or Explosive Limits : No data available Not known
- Vapor Pressure : No data available Not known
- Density : No data available Not known
- Relative Vapor Density : No data available Not known
- Solubility : Completely soluble in water Not known
- Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water : No data available Not known
- Autoignition temperature : No data available Not known
- Decomposition temperature : No data available Not known
- Viscosity : 15000 - 35000 mPa·s Type B viscometer (No. 4 rotor/12 rpm/1 min)
- Kinetic viscosity : No data available Not known
- Particle characteristics : No data available Not known
- Explosive property : No data available Not known
- Oxidizing property : No
- VOC contents (%) : No data available
- Other Information : No information available

## Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

- Reactivity : No data available
- Chemical Stability : Stable under recommended storage conditions.
- Possibility of Hazardous Reactions : None under normal processing.
- Conditions to Avoid : None known

Incompatible Materials : Oxidative agent and acid materials.  
Hazardous Decomposition Products : Carbon oxides, ammonia, and/or nitrogen oxide.

## Section 11: Toxicological Information

### Information on Toxicological Effects

Acute Toxicity :  
CETETH-30 LD50(oral, rat) = 1260 mg/kg  
STEARETH-2 LD50(oral, rat) = 25000 mg/kg  
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE LD50(oral, rat) = 1410 mg/kg  
BEHENTRIMONIUM CHLORIDE LD50(oral, rat) = 1000 mg/kg  
AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE LD50(oral, rat) = 350 mg/kg  
2-METHYL-5-HYDROXYETHYL AMINOPHENOL LD50(oral, mice) = 1350 mg/kg  
p-PHENYLENEDIAMINE LD50(oral, rat) = 80 mg/kg  
LC50(inhalation: dusts/mists, rat) = 0.92 mg/L  
1-NAPHTHOL LD50(dermal, rabbit) = 880 mg/kg  
p-AMINOPHENOL LD50(oral, rat) = 671 mg/kg  
Skin Corrosion/Irritation :  
CETETH-30 Moderate irritation (Draize, Rabbit, RTECS).  
BEHENTRIMONIUM CHLORIDE Corrosive to skin. Low concentration solution (1%) causes skin irritation, and high concentration solutions ( $\geq 10\%$ ) may cause inflammation, rash, etc.  
AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE Corrosive (rabbit, 20 % aq. Sol.) (SIDS 2008).  
p-PHENYLENEDIAMINE Slightly irritant at 2.5 % and moderately irritant at 10 – 50 % on rabbit and its PII was 1.4 – 3.4 (BUA 97, 1995).  
AMODIMETHICONE Causes skin irritation.  
1-NAPHTHOL Moderate to severe erythema and edema on rabbit skin and its irritation score was 7.09/8.0 after 72 hours (HSDB, 2006).  
p-AMINOPHENOL The skin irritation test using rabbits was reported that mild edema was induced 24 hours after application and recovered within 72 hours (primary stimulation score 0.2 (maximum value 8)) (SIAP 2010, HSDB Access on May 2017).  
FRAGRANCE No information available  
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation :  
PEG-32 Mild irritant (rabbit), but recovered within 24 to 48 hrs.  
CETETH-30 Moderate irritation (Draize, Rabbit, RTECS).  
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE Mild irritant on rabbit (ACGIH (7th, 2001)), also moderate irritation was observed 10 minutes, 1 hour, and 24 hours after application, but redness, edema, and/or corneal opacity were recovered within 8 days.  
BEHENTRIMONIUM CHLORIDE Low concentration solution (0.1 - 1%) is strongly irritant to eyes, and high concentration solutions ( $\geq 10\%$ ) may cause severe burnings with turbidity or angiogenesis.  
PARAFFIN Slightly or mild irritant (rabbit, IUCLID, 2000 and RTECS, 2008).  
AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE Corrosive (rabbit, 28.5 % aq. Sol.) (HSDB (Access on June 2014)).  
4-AMINO-2-HYDROXYTOLUENE Shown slight reaction on conjunctiva on rabbit eye (HSDB, 2016).  
p-PHENYLENEDIAMINE Slightly irritant (Draize, rabbit) (BUA 97, 1995).  
AMODIMETHICONE Causes serious eye damage.  
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL Mild to strong irritation (rabbit) (EHC, 1990, SIDS, 2002, PATTY 6th, 2012, and ECETOC TR48, 1998).

1-NAPHTHOL	Scar formation was seen on iris and cornea of rabbit (HSDB, 2006) and severe irritation by standard draize test on rabbit (RTECS, 2006).
p-AMINOPHENOL	There is a report that it is irritating to human eyes (HSDB Access on May 2017) and a report that mild irritancy was seen in eye irritation test using rabbits (SIAP 2010, HSDB Access on May 2017)
FRAGRANCE	No information available
SODIUM SULFITE	Causes eye irritation. Slight irritation on rabbit eyes.
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization :	
4-AMINO-2-HYDROXYTOLUENE	Positive in mice LLNA (NTP, 2006) and allergic exzema by human patch test (HSDB, 2016).
p-PHENYLENEDIAMINE	There are reports of workers who caused allergic asthma due to occupational exposure, inflammation in the pharynx due to direct stimulation. Also there is a report of asthma occurring due to exposure 3 months - 10 years even with a small amount (ACGIH (2001)). There is another report that this substance was sensitized to the skin and the respiratory tract which may cause asthma (PATTY (5th, 2001)). Listed as sensitizing substance at Japan Society for Occupational Health.
p-AMINOPHENOL	There was a report causing bronchial asthma (HSDB (Access on May 2017)). It is stated that this substance is contained in hair dye and is a causative substance of contact dermatitis to barber and consumer (Contact Dermatitis 5th ed., 2011) and there are multiple case report on skin sensitization potential of this substance (SCCS 2011).
FRAGRANCE	No information available
Germ Cell Mutagenicity :	
p-AMINOPHENOL	Negative results were reported by in vivo domestic lethal test in rat and in vitro gene mutation test, but positive results are reported by in vivo micronucleus test in mouse, in vitro mouse lymphoma test and chromosome aberration test (Existing chemical toxicity database of Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare access on May 2017, SIDS 2010, Patty 6th 2012, NTP DB access on May 2017)
Carcinogenicity :	No information available
Reproductive Toxicity :	
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	Two generation test on rat by oral exposure showed decrease in copulation rate on parent and decrease in weight and increase in death rate (PATTY 6th, 2012 and SIDS (2002)).
p-AMINOPHENOL	In a simple reproductive toxicity test by forced oral administration using rats, death of parental animals was seen (male 4/12 and female 2/12). Regression stop of sex cycle, extension of gestation periods, poor delivery rate and nursing behaviors were seen in parental rats that showed suppression on weight gain at a dose of 500 mg/kg/day. Its offsprings showed increased stillbirth, lower fertility rate and survival rate

within first 4 days. (Existing chemical toxicity database of Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare access on May 2017, SIDS 2010, SCCS 2011).

On the other hand, the developmental toxicity test administered a dose mixed feeds to a pregnant rats on 0 to 20th days, increase in fetal death after implantation at dose lower than the dose showing suppression of weight gain to the mother animals was seen, but fetus did not show increase in teratogenesis although it showed skeletal morphogenesis and undeveloped renal papilla due to growth retardation (SIDS 2010, Risk Assessment by Ministry of the Environment Vol. 5: Temporary Hazard Assessment Sheet 2006).

However, as a result of forced oral administrations during the organ formation periods of pregnant rat, the mother animal showed suppression of weight gain at does greater than 85 mg/kg/day and teratogenicity in fetus, such as skeletal malformations, asthma, hydrocephalus, at dose of 250 mg/kg/day (SCCS 2011). A test administered forcefully single oral dose to pregnant rats at 11th day of pregnancy showed abnormality in their tail at a dose showing the suppression of weight gain on mother animals (SIDS 2010, Risk Assessment by Ministry of the Environment Vol. 5: Temporary Hazard Assessment Sheet 2006). There was a report that pregnant hamsters administered showed no teratogenicity by oral administration but external malformation such as cerebral aneurysms and ocular or tail malformations were seen (SIDS 2010, Patty 6th, 2012, SCCS 2011, Risk Assessment by Ministry of the Environment Vol. 5: Temporary Hazard Assessment Sheet 2006).

STOT – Single Exposure 1-NAPHTHOL	:	Oral exposure of 500 mg/kg on mice showed degenerative change on the distal tubule epithelial tissue on kidney, necrosis of mammary papilla, ectasia of kidney tubule, and hyperemia and inflammation of stomach (HSDB, 2006).
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE		Oral exposure of 1000 mg/kg bw on rat showed breathing difficulty, accidia, abnormal posture, and/or stagger symptom (SIDS, 2009).
AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE		There is known neurological effect due to oral and dermal exposure, which normally limited to blurred vision on topically applied region, but severe exposure causes increase in concentration of blood ammonia, attack, coma, nonspecific diffuse brain disorder, loss in muscle strength, decreased deep tendon reflex, loss of consciousness, and death (ATSDR, 2004). This substance has a respiratory irritation and causes severe irritation and pain on airway mucosa. Also, severe corrosive effects are known for mouth, throat and stomach by oral route (HSDB, 2014).
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL		This substance showed systematic hazardous effect including the central nervous depression such as lethargy, coma and respiratory depression, irritation on the alimentary canal, effect on the circulatory system such as blood pressure, body temperature decrease, and abnormal cardiac rhythm (SIDS (2002), EHC 103 (1990)).
PARAFFIN		Wax fume is mild irritant on eyes, nose, and throat



p-PHENYLENEDIAMINE	(PATTY5th, 2001) Ingestion of this substance on human showed breathing difficulty and edema on face, neck, tongue and throat, increase of CPK in blood, hypouresis, renal tubular degeneration and rhabdomyolysis. Then, subject caused acute kidney failure and death (DFGMAK-Doc.6, 1994).
STOT – Repeated Exposure AMMONIUM CHLORIDE	: Ingestion of ammonium chloride for 6 months showed hospitalization by acidosis (metabolic) due to exhaustion, air hunger, or accelerated respiration and disarray (SIDS 2009, ACGIH 2001). NOAEL = 206 mg/kg bw/day (cow, 112 days) (SIDS, 2009).
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	Vapor exposure of this substance on rat for 4 month showed decrease in number of leucocyte at 100 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , and pathologic effect on organs of respiration such as lung and respiratory tract, liver and spleen at 500 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (EHC 103 (1990)).
MINERAL OIL	Effects on liver and mesenteric node by repeated oral exposure test using rat (IUCRID, 2000) and on lung due to aerosol exposure on rat (US HPVIS, 2011).
p-AMINOPHENOL	There is no clear report on humans. In the 28-day repeated dose toxicity study by oral gavage using rats, brown urine, urinary sediment epithelial cells, absolute and relative weight values of kidney, basophilic tubule were seen at 100 mg/kg/day which is equivalent to 31 mg/kg/day for 90-day study, and lower red blood cells, hematocrit value and hemoglobin concentration, a high value of reticulocyte count, a liver weight increase, a white streak at the kidney corticosterum, spleen extramedullary hematopoiesis, and spleen hemosiderin pigment were seen at 500 mg/kg/day which is equivalent to 156 mg/kg/day for 90-day study (Existing chemical toxicity database of Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare access on May 2017, SIDS 2010, Ministry of the Environment Risk Assessment Vol. 5: Temporary Hazard Assessment Sheet 2006). In addition, in a 6-month repeated oral does toxicity study using rats, nephropathy was sheen at dose greater than 35 mg/kg/day and suppression of weight gain , decrease in number of red blood cells and concentration of hemoglobin (Ministry of the Environment Risk Assessment Volume 5: Temporary Hazard Assessment Sheet 2006, PATTY 6th 2012).
p-PHENYLENEDIAMINE	The regular use of retail hair coloring product containing this substance on humans caused inflammation on liver and spleen and developed progressive neurological disorders for 11 weeks and final death of subject (ACGIH, 2001). Also, the regular use of retail hair coloring product containing this substance showed chronic kidney disorder, uremia, minimization of kidney and death of subject (DFGMAK-Doc.6, 1994). 90 days oral application test on rabbit at 10 mg/kg showed edema, swollen muscle fiber, etc on myocardium (ACGIH, 2001).
Aspiration Hazard MINERAL OIL	: Inhalation of oil or liquid to lung may cause lipid or chemical pneumonia and/or lipid granuloma.
Information on the Likely Routes of Exposure Inhalation	: Specific test data for the substance or mixture is not available. May cause irritation of respiratory tract.

- Eye contact : Specific test data for the substance or mixture is not available. Expected to be an irritant based on components. Severely irritating to eyes. Cause serious eye damage. May cause burns. May cause irreversible damage to eyes.
- Skin contact : Specific test data for the substance or mixture is not available. Ingestion may cause irritation based on components. Irritating to skin. Prolonged contact may cause redness and irritation.
- Ingestion : Specific test data for the substance or mixture is not available. Ingestion may cause irritation to mucous membranes. Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. May be harmful if swallowed (based on components).
- Symptoms related to the Physical, Chemical and Toxicological Characteristics : Erythema (skin redness). May cause redness and tearing of the eyes. May cause blindness. Burning, itching, rushes and/or hives.
- Delayed, Immediate, and Chronic Effects from Short and Long Term Exposure : May cause sensitization of susceptible persons. May cause sensitization by skin contact.
- Carcinogenicity : The table below indicates whether each agency has listed any ingredient as carcinogen.

Chemical Name	ACGIH	IARC	NTP	OSHA
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	A4	Group 3	-	-
p-PHENYLENEDIAMINE	A4	Group 3	-	-
MINERAL OIL	-	Group 3	-	-

ACGIH: A1 – Confirmed human carcinogen, A2 – Suspected human carcinogen, A3 – Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans, A4 – Not classifiable as a human carcinogen, A5 – Not suspected as a human carcinogen

IARC: International Agency for Research and Cancer (Group 1 – Carcinogenic to humans, Group 2A – Probably Carcinogenic to humans, Group 2B – Possibly carcinogenic to humans, Group 3 – Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity in humans, Group 4 – Probably not carcinogenic to humans)

NTP: National Toxicology Program (NA = none assigned, Known = Known to be a human carcinogen, RAHC = Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen)

Other Information : No information available.

## Section 12: Ecological Information

- Toxicity on Aquatic Organisms :
- AMMONIUM CHLORIDE LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus, 96 hrs.) = 74.2 mg/L (ECETOC TR91, 2003)
- BEHENTRIMONIUM CHLORIDE EC50 (Daphnia magna, 48 hrs.) = 0.16 mg/kg
- AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE LC50 (Mysidopsis bahia, 96 hrs.) = 2.81 - 98.9 mg total NH<sub>3</sub>/L (SIDS, 2007)
- p-PHENYLENEDIAMINE LC50 (Oryzias latipes, 96 hrs.) = 0.066 mg/L  
 NOEC (Daphnia magna, 21 days) = 0.043 mg/L
- POLYQUATERNIUM-4 No information available
- 1-NAPHTHOL EC50 (Daphnia magna, 48 hrs.) = 0.73 mg/L (AQUIRE, 2008)
- p-AMINOPHENOL EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata, 72 hrs.) = 0.1 mg/L  
 NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata, 72 hrs) = 0.025 mg/L
- FRAGRANCE No specific information given on the SDS from manufacturer.
- Toxicity on Terrestrial Organisms : No information available.
- Persistence and Degradability :
- BEHENTRIMONIUM CHLORIDE BOD=0 %
- MINERAL OIL Persistent (IUCLID, 2000)
- p-PHENYLENEDIAMINE BOD = 5 %
- POLYQUATERNIUM-4 No information available

p-AMINOPHENOL	BOD = 6 %
Bioaccumulative Potential	:
BEHENTRIMONIUM CHLORIDE	Low bioaccumulation
MINERAL OIL	Log Pow > 6 (IUCLID, 2000)
POLYQUATERNIUM-4	No information available
p-AMINOPHENOL	BCF = 46
Mobility in Soil	: No information available.
Other Adverse Effects	: No information available.

**Section 13: Disposal Considerations**

Product/Packaging Disposal	:	This material, as supplied, is not a hazardous waste according to Federal regulation (40 CFR 261). This material could become a hazardous waste if it is mixed with or otherwise comes in contact with a hazardous waste, if chemical additions are made to this material, or if the material is processed or otherwise altered. Consult 40 CFR 261 to determine whether the altered material is a hazardous waste. Consult the appropriate state, regional, or local regulations for additional requirements.
Waste Treatment-Relevant Information	:	No information available.
Sewage Disposal-Relevant Information	:	No information available.
Other Disposal Recommendation	:	Dispose of contents/containers in accordance with local regulation (refer to Section 15).

**Section 14: Transport Information**

	DOT/TDG	IATA/ICAO	IMDG/IMO
UN Number	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	Not Regulated
UN Proper Shipping Name			
Transport Hazard Classes			
Packing Group			

DOT: US Department of Transportation  
 TDG: UN model regulation of Transport of Dangerous Goods  
 IATA/ICAO: International Air Transport Association/International Civil Aviation Organization  
 IMDG/IMO: International Maritime Dangerous Goods/International Maritime Organization  
 Environmental Hazards : No information available.  
 Special Precautions for User : No information available.  
 Transport in Bulk According to ANNEX : No information available.  
 II of MARPOL 73/78 and IBC Code

**Section 15: Regulatory Information**

Safety, Health, and Environmental Regulations Specific for the Product

International chemical inventories  
 Toxic substances control act (TSCA) : All components of this product are either listed or are exempt on the TSCA inventory.

Domestic Substance list (DSL) : Substances comply or are exempt.

US Federal Regulation  
 Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization act of 1986 (SARA 313) : Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization act of 1986 (SARA). This product contains a chemical or chemicals which are subject to the reporting requirements of the act and title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 372.

# Safety Data Sheet

Chemical Name	SARA 313 – Threshold values (%)
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE	1.0 as ammonia
AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE	1.0 as ammonia
p-PHENYLENEDIAMINE	1.0
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	1.0

SARA 311/312 Hazard Category : Acute health hazard No  
 Chronic health hazard No  
 Fire hazard No  
 Sudden release of pressure hazard No  
 Reactive hazard No

Clean Water Act (CWA) : This product contains the substances which are regulated as pollutant pursuant to the Clean Water Act (40 CFR 122).

Clean Air Act (CAA) : This product contains the substances which are regulated as pollutant pursuant to the Clean Air Act (40 CFR 50 - 99).

Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) : This material, as supplied, does not contain substance regulated as hazardous substance under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (40 CFR 302).

Hazardous Substance	Statutory Code*	RCRA Waste No.	Final RQ Pounds
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE	1	-	5000 lb (2270 kg)
AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE	1	-	1000 lb (454 kg)
p-PHENYLENEDIAMINE	3	-	5000 lb (2270 kg)

\* According to 40 CFR 302, The “Statutory Code” column indicates the statutory source for designating each substance as a CERCLA hazardous substance:

“1” indicates that the statutory source is section 311(b)(2) of the Clean Water Act,

“2” indicates that the source is section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act,

“3” indicates that the source is section 112 of the Clean Air Act, and

“4” indicates that the source is section 3001 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

### US State Regulations

California Hazardous Waste Code : 135 (unspecified aqueous solution)

This product contains one or more substances that are listed with the state of California as hazardous waste.

Chemical Name	California Hazardous Waste Code
AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE	X, C
p-PHENYLENEDIAMINE	X
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	X, I

California Hazardous Waste Code: X – Toxic, C – Corrosive, I – Ignitable, R - reactive

California Proposition 65 : This product does not contain any Proposition 65 chemicals.

US State Right-to-Know Regulations :

Chemical name	New Jersey	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania	Rhode Island	Illinois
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE	X	X	X	X	X
LANOLIN	-	-	X	X	-
PARAFFIN	X	X	X	X	-
AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE	X	X	X	-	X
MINERAL OIL	X	X	X	X	-
p-PHENYLENEDIAMINE	X	X	X	X(skin)	X
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	X	X	X	X	-

### Section 16: Other Information

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association Code) : Health hazard 2  
 Flammability hazard 0  
 Instability hazard 0  
 Special hazards -

HMIS (Hazardous Materials Identification System)	: Health	2
	Flammability	0
	Physical hazard	0
	Personal protection	x

## Reference

1. Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals Revision 5, 2013
2. National Institute of Technology and Evaluation (<http://www.nite.go.jp/en/index.html>)
3. SDS provided from raw material manufactures
4. United States Code (<http://uscode.house.gov/browse.xhtml>)
  - a) Title 21 Food and Drugs Chapter 9 Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act
  - b) Title 33 Navigation and Navigable Waters Chapter 26 Water Pollution Prevention and Control
  - c) Title 42 The Public Health and Welfare Chapter 85 Air Pollution Prevention and Control
  - d) Title 42 The Public Health and Welfare Chapter 103—Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability
5. Code of Federal Regulation (<https://www.gpo.gov/>)
  - a) 21 CFR parts 700 – 799 Cosmetics
  - b) 40 CFR Protection of Environment
6. US Right-to-Know Regulation
  - a) New Jersey administrative code Title 8 Health Chapter 59 Work and community right to know act rules Appendix A and B
  - b) New Jersey Register Volume 42, Issue 15, 42 N.J.R. 1709(a), August 2, 2010
  - c) Code of Massachusetts Regulations 105 CMR 670.000 Right to know
  - d) The Pennsylvania Code Title 34 Labor and Industry Chapter 323 Hazardous Substance List
  - e) State of Rhode Island General Laws Chapter 28-21 Hazardous Substances Right-to-Know Act
  - f) Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List (<http://www.dlt.ri.gov/occusafe/pdfs/HazardousABC.pdf>)
  - g) Illinois Chemical Safety Act (430 ILCS 45)
  - h) Hazardous Materials Emergency Act (430 ILCS 50)
  - i) Illinois Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (430 ILCS 100)
7. Domestic Substance List (<http://www.ec.gc.ca/LCPE-CEPA/default.asp?lang=En&n=5F213FA8-1>)
8. TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory (<https://www.epa.gov/tsca-inventory>)
9. International Agency for Research on Cancer (<http://www.iarc.fr/>)
10. American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (<http://www.acgih.org/>)
11. US Environmental Protection Agency (<https://www3.epa.gov/>)
12. US Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (<https://www.osha.gov/>)
13. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (<http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/about/default.html>)
14. US Department of Health and Human Services, National Toxicology Program (<https://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/>)
15. US Department of Transportation (<https://www.transportation.gov/>)
16. International Air Transport Association (<http://www.iata.org/Pages/default.aspx>)
17. International Civil Aviation Organization (<http://www.icao.int/Pages/default.aspx>)
18. International Maritime Organization (<http://www.imo.org/en/Publications/IMDGCode/Pages/Default.aspx>)
19. California Environmental Protection Agency (<http://oehha.ca.gov/>)
20. National Fire Protection Association (<http://www.nfpa.org/>)

**Disclaimer:** The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.