GulfSea Cylcare 5040

Gulf Marine Pte. Ltd.

Chemwatch: **5612-08**
Version No: **5.1**
Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: **15/06/2023**
Print Date: **14/06/2024**
S.GHS.SGP.EN.E

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	GulfSea Cylcare 5040
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	GulfSea Cylcare 5040X

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Marine Cylinder Oil Use according to manufacturer's directions.

Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	**Gulf Marine Pte. Ltd.**
Address	37 Tuas Road 638503 Singapore
Telephone	+65 6592 0120
Fax	Not Available
Website	Not Available
Email	sds@gulf-marine.com

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	**Gulf Marine Pte. Ltd.**
Emergency telephone numbers	+65 6592 0120
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification	Not Applicable

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable

Signal word	**Not Applicable**

Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
121158-58-5	<1	dodecylphenol, branched
Not Available	balance	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with eyes: ▸ Wash out immediately with water. ▸ If irritation continues, seek medical attention. ▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin or hair contact occurs: ▸ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▸ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	▸ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▸ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	▸ Immediately give a glass of water. ▸ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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

Advice for firefighters

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. ▸ Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. ▸ **DO NOT** approach containers suspected to be hot. ▸ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▸ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▸ 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). ▸ May emit acrid smoke. ▸ Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive. Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO2) metal oxides other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	▸ Remove all ignition sources. ▸ Clean up all spills immediately. ▸ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▸ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▸ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.

Continued...

	‣ Wipe up. ‣ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major Spills	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. ‣ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ‣ Increase ventilation. ‣ Stop leak if safe to do so. ‣ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ‣ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ‣ Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite. ‣ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. ‣ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. ‣ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	Hydrogen sulfide (H2S or Sour Gas) may be present when loading and unloading transport vessels. Stay upwind and away from newly opened hatches and allow to vent thoroughly before handling material. Steam may be used to vent hatches. Keep all sources of ignition away from loading area. ‣ 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. ‣ **DO NOT** enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ‣ **DO NOT** allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils. ‣ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ‣ When handling, **DO NOT** eat, drink or smoke. ‣ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. ‣ Avoid physical damage to containers. ‣ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ‣ Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. ‣ Use good occupational work practice. ‣ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ‣ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
Other information	‣ Store in original containers. ‣ Keep containers securely sealed. ‣ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ‣ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ‣ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. ‣ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ‣ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	‣ Metal can or drum ‣ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ‣ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	Hydrogen sulfide (H2S): ‣ is a highly flammable and reactive gas ‣ reacts violently with strong oxidisers, metal oxides, metal dusts and powders, bromine pentafluoride, chlorine trifluoride, chromium trioxide, chromyl chloride, dichlorine oxide, nitrogen trichloride, nitryl hypofluorite, oxygen difluoride, perchloryl fluoride, phospham, phosphorus persulfide, silver fulminate, soda-lime, sodium peroxide ‣ is incompatible with acetaldehyde, chlorine monoxide, chromic acid, chromic anhydride, copper, nitric acid, phenyldiazonium chloride, sodium ‣ forms explosive material with benzenediazonium salts ‣ attacks many metals Flow or agitation of hydrogen sulfide may generate electrostatic charges due to low conductivity ‣ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
dodecylphenol, branched	4.1 mg/m3	45 mg/m3	420 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
dodecylphenol, branched	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Continued...

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
dodecylphenol, branched	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
Notes:	***Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.***	

Exposure controls

Appropriate 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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.
Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

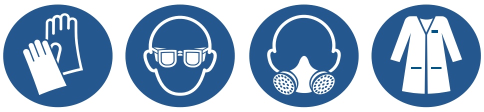
Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood - local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment



Eye and face protection

- "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 lenses 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]"

Skin protection

See Hand protection below

Hands/feet protection

The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.
The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.
Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.
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
Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).
· When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
· When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
· Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use.
· Contaminated gloves should be replaced.
As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:
· Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min
· Good when breakthrough time > 20 min

Continued...

	· Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min · Poor when glove material degrades For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended. It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times. Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task. Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example: · Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of. · Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended. ‣ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ‣ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	‣ Overalls. ‣ P.V.C apron. ‣ Barrier cream. ‣ Skin cleansing cream. ‣ Eye wash unit.

Respiratory protection

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Required minimum protection factor	Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume)	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
up to 10	1000	A-AUS / Class1 P2	-
up to 50	1000	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	A-2 P2
up to 100	10000	-	A-3 P2
100+			Airline**

* - Continuous Flow ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand
A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

- Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

For concentrations exceeding 10 ppm hydrogen sulfide or for unknown concentrations:

- Respirators should be equipped with pressure demand regulators and operated in pressure demand mode only. If airline units are used, a 5-minute egress bottle must also be carried.
- Gas masks or other air-purifying respirators must never be used for H2S, due to the poor warning properties of the gas.
- When exposure concentrations are unknown and respiratory protection is not used, personal H2S warning devices should be worn.
- These devices should not be relied on to warn of life-threatening concentrations.
- H2S rapidly fatigues the sense of smell; the rotten egg odour disappears quickly even where high concentrations are present.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Brown colored liquid; does not mix with water.

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	0.9171 at 15°C
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	**Decomposition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	19.0
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	230	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Applicable

Continued...

Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	**VOC g/L**	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	‣ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ‣ Product is considered stable. ‣ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Hydrogen sulfide poisoning can cause increased secretion of saliva, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, giddiness, headache, vertigo, memory loss, palpitations, heartbeat irregularities, weakness, muscle cramps, confusion, sudden collapse, unconsciousness and death due to paralysis of breathing (at levels above 300 parts per million). The "rotten egg" odour is not a good indicator of exposure since odour fatigue occurs and odour is lost at over 200 ppm.
Ingestion	The material has **NOT** been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
Skin Contact	The liquid may be able to be mixed with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. The material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives. 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.
Eye	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Exposure to H2S may produce pain, blurred vision, and reaction to eyes which may be permanent in severe cases. There is usually redness of the eyes, discomfort on exposure to light, pain, and at higher concentrations blurred vision and injury to the eyes.
Chronic	Long term low level exposure to hydrogen sulfide may produce headache, fatigue, dizziness, irritability and loss of sexual desire. These symptoms may also result when exposed to hydrogen sulfide at high concentration for a short period of time.

	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
GulfSea Cylcare 5040	Not Available	Not Available

	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
dodecylphenol, branched	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: <5000 mg/kg[1]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]

Legend:	***1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances***

DODECYLPHENOL, BRANCHED	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production. for tetrapropenyl phenol and its derivatives. The chemical possesses properties indicating a potential hazard for human health (effects on fertility and developmental toxicity at doses that also cause maternal toxicity). Adequate screening-level data are available to characterize the human health hazard for the purposes of the OECD Cooperative Chemicals Assessment Programme SID Initial Assessment Profile (SIAM 22, 18-21 April 2006) for para-C12-alkylphenols (typically tetrapropenylphenol) Based on the toxicological findings presented in this review, para-C12-alkylphenols do not appear to meet the EU criteria for classification for acute toxicity by the oral and dermal routes of exposure, skin sensitisation, repeated dose toxicity or mutagenicity. No information is available relating to acute toxicity via inhalation exposure, and carcinogenicity. The following characteristics do suggest that the substance warrants consideration for classification: **Irritation:** para-C12-alkylphenols apparently meet the EU criteria for classification as a skin irritant and a severe eye irritant. Classification for corrosivity could be considered. **Reproductive toxicity:** • Fertility: The treatment-related effects on fertility, with supporting pathological changes indicating site of action, appear to meet the EU criteria for classification. The observation that the fertility effects only occurred in the presence of general toxicity might need to be taken into account in deciding the most appropriate category. Overall, these findings suggest that category 2 classification for acute toxicity may be most appropriate, although arguments for category 3 might be considered. **Developmental toxicity**: para-C12-alkylphenols caused craniofacial (cleft palate, 3 pups from 1 litter) and long bone malformations (bent long bones) in rats, but only at doses that caused some non-specific maternal toxicity (reduced body weight gain). These findings are not considered to be a secondary non- specific consequence of general toxicity and hence classification for developmental toxicity should be considered. A decision on whether category 2 or 3 is most appropriate may need expert consideration. **Classification for the environment** The substance is classified by the producers as ‘dangerous to the environment (with the symbol N) with the following risk phrases:

Continued...

R50/53: Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment
This is based on the following data:
· Aquatic toxicity: 48-hour Daphnia EC50 <1 mg/L;
· log Kow >3 and measured fish bioconcentration factor of 823;
· Not readily biodegradable.
Acute toxicity data for the oral route of exposure are available for the rat only. LD50 values of 2,100 and 2,200 mg/kg were obtained in two separate studies. In one study, no deaths were observed with a single oral dose of 500 mg/kg but one rat at this dose level showed bloody urine that persisted for 48 hours post-dosing. A NOAEL for the effects of a single oral dose cannot be determined. Signs of toxicity observed in the acute oral toxicity studies included ruffled fur, diarrhoea, diuresis, retarded motion and ataxia.
Dermal: Two studies are available, both in rabbits. The findings indicate that deaths occur with doses above 3,160 mg/kg, and an LD50 of 15,000 mg/kg has been reported. Studies in rabbits indicate that tetrapropenylphenol is a severe skin irritant.
Eye: Studies in rabbits indicate that tetrapropenylphenol is an eye irritant capable of causing corneal opacity and iritis.
Respiratory tract: No data are available concerning respiratory tract irritancy. Given the evidence for skin and eye irritancy, it might be expected that inhaled tetrapropenylphenol would irritate the respiratory tract.
Corrosivity: Necrosis and eschar formation have been reported following dermal application of tetrapropenylphenol to rabbits. From the data available it is uncertain whether or not tetrapropenylphenol should be regarded as corrosive or as a severe skin irritant.
Sensitisation: Tetrapropenylphenol was not identified as a cause of skin sensitisation in two studies in guinea pigs
Repeated dose toxicity: Repeated dosing of tetrapropenylphenol to rats in oral studies, both dietary and gavage, produces effects in a number of organs including the reproductive organs in both sexes.
In the 28-day gavage study in rats, no toxicologically significant treatment-related effects were observed at 5 mg/kg/day. At the next higher dose of 20 mg/kg/day, adrenal cortical gland hypertrophy was observed in male rats. At 180 mg/kg/day and above, pathological changes and organ weight changes were observed in a number of organs, including prominent changes in the reproductive organs in both sexes.
In the dietary studies, effects on the testes were noted at 250 mg/kg/day (28-day study) and 106 mg/kg/day (90-day study). No treatment-related toxicological effects were seen in the dietary studies at 25 and 28 mg/kg/day respectively.
No treatment-related changes were reported in dogs at doses up to 4,000 ppm in the diet (estimated by the author to be equivalent to 180 mg/kg/day assuming a body weight of 11 kg and a daily food consumption of 0.5 kg). The absence of treatment- related changes in dogs suggests the existence of a species difference.
Genotoxicity: From the in vitro and in vivo studies available it can be concluded that tetrapropenylphenol is not mutagenic.
Carcinogenicity: There are no carcinogenicity studies available for tetrapropenylphenol. Given the lack of evidence for mutagenicity it is likely that if tetrapropenylphenol had the potential to cause cancer it would involve a threshold mechanism. It is uncertain whether or not the effects on the uterus and the endometrial gland cysts in the one-generation fertility study at the top dose of 125 mg/kg/day indicate the possibility of uterine cancer at these sites following prolonged exposure.
Reproductive toxicity: Tetrapropenylphenol has an adverse effect on fertility in rats, causing a marked reduction in fertility at 125 mg/kg/day. At doses of 25 mg/kg/day and above tetrapropenylphenol causes a reduction in mean pup weight and pathological changes in the reproductive organs of both sexes. The reduction in fertility and effects on reproductive organs occurred at doses that also caused other toxic effects, including reduced bodyweight gain and food consumption and changes in the adrenals, kidneys and liver. However, this toxicity was not considered to be particularly severe such that the adverse effects on fertility could have been a secondary non-specific consequence of general toxicity. The NOAEL for reproductive effects is 5 mg/kg/day.
Developmental toxicity: Tetrapropenylphenol is also a developmental toxicant in rats, causing teratogenic effects as shown by cleft palate and ectodactyly (reduced number of digits) as well as a general increase in the total number of skeletal malformations at 300 mg/kg/day. These manifestations of developmental toxicity occurred in the presence of overt maternal toxicity, indicated by a significant reduction in body weight gain.
Environmental risk evaluation report: para-C12-alkylphenols (dodecylphenol and tetrapropenylphenol): Environment Agency UK

Acute Toxicity	✘	**Carcinogenicity**	✘
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✘	**Reproductivity**	✘
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✘	**STOT - Single Exposure**	✘
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✘	**STOT - Repeated Exposure**	✘
Mutagenicity	✘	**Aspiration Hazard**	✘

Legend: ✘ ***– Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification***
✓ ***– Data available to make classification***

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
GulfSea Cylcare 5040	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
dodecylphenol, branched	LC50	96h	Fish	3.2mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.15mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.037mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.004mg/l	2

Legend: ***Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data***

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
dodecylphenol, branched	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
dodecylphenol, branched	MEDIUM (BCF = 850)

Mobility in soil

Continued...

Ingredient	Mobility
dodecylphenol, branched	LOW (Log KOC = 382000)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	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 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO

Land transport (UN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
dodecylphenol, branched	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
dodecylphenol, branched	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

dodecylphenol, branched is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	Yes
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes

Continued...

National Inventory	Status
Mexico - INSQ	No (dodecylphenol, branched)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
Legend:	***Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory*** ***No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.***

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	15/06/2023
Initial Date	07/06/2023

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
dodecylphenol, branched	121158-58-5, 27193-86-8, 210555-94-5., 104-43-8

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.

The 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. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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 and may be subject to modification from time to time. It is the user's responsibility to verify that this Safety Data Sheet is current prior to use or application. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, application, 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.