

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

Initial Preparation Date: 06.20.2019 Page 1 of 17

Revision date: 01.26.2023

JBS Foaming Shine

SECTION 1: Identification

Product Identifier

Product Name: JBS Foaming Shine

Product code: WX-155

Recommended Use of the Product and Restriction on Use

Relevant Identified Uses: Gloss Enhancer

Uses Advised Against: Not determined or not applicable.

Reasons Why Uses Advised Against: Not determined or not applicable.

Manufacturer or Supplier Details

Manufacturer: United States

JBS Industries 2726 Henkle Drive Lebanon, Ohio 45036 513-228-2800 SBAETEN@JBSINDUSTRIES.COM

Emergency Telephone Number:

North America

CHEMTREC 800-424-9300 (24 hours)

SECTION 2: Hazard(s) Identification

GHS Classification:

Skin corrosion, category 1B Serious eye damage, category 1 Flammable liquids, category 3

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3, narcotic effects

Label elements

Hazard Pictograms:







Signal Word: Danger **Hazard statements:**

H226 Flammable liquid and vapor H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

H318 Causes serious eye damage

Precautionary Statements:

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

Initial Preparation Date: 06.20.2019

Revision date: 01.26.2023

JBS Foaming Shine

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking

P233 Keep container tightly closed

P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment

P242 Use only non-sparking tools

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area

P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray

P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling

P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower

P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting

P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing

P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool

P405 Store locked up

P501 It is the responsibility of the waste generator to characterize all waste material according to regulatory entities.

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified: None

SECTION 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

Identification	Name	Weight %
CAS Number: 61789-77-3	Quaternary ammonium compounds, dicoco alkyldimethyl, chlorides	<32
CAS Number: N/A	OFS	<20
CAS Number: 111-76-2	2-Butoxyethanol	<20
CAS Number: 68155-39-5	Amines, C14-18 and C16-18-unsaturated alkyl, ethoxylated	<10
CAS Number: 84133-50-6	Alcohols, C12-14-secondary, ethoxylated	<8
CAS Number: 68131-40-8	Alcohols, secondary C11-15, ethoxylated	<8
CAS Number: 61789-40-0	1-Propanaminium, 3-amino-N-(carboxymethyl)-N,N-dimethyl-, N-coco acyl derivs., hydroxides, inner salts	<8
CAS Number: 68131-39-5	Alcohols, C12-15, ethoxylated	<5
CAS Number: 50-00-0	Formaldehyde	<0.018
CAS Number: 79-43-6	Dichloroacetic acid	<0.018

Page 2 of 17

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

Initial Preparation Date: 06.20.2019 Page 19.00

Revision date: 01.26.2023

JBS Foaming Shine

CAS Number: 75-21-8	Ethylene oxide	<0.018
CAS Number: 74-87-3	Methyl chloride	<0.018

Additional Information: None

SECTION 4: First Aid Measures

Description of First Aid Measures

General Notes:

Show this Safety Data Sheet to the doctor in attendance.

After Inhalation:

If inhaled, remove person to fresh air and place in a position comfortable for breathing. Keep person at rest. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If breathing has stopped, provide artificial respiration. If symptoms develop or persist, seek medical advice/attention.

After Skin Contact:

Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Rinse skin with copious amounts of water [shower] for several minutes. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse. If symptoms develop or persist, seek medical advice/attention.

After Eye Contact:

Rinse eyes with plenty of water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do so. Protect unexposed eye. If symptoms develop or persist, seek medical advice/attention.

After Swallowing:

If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting unless told to do so by a physician or poison control center. Rinse mouth with water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, place on the left side with head down to prevent aspiration of liquid into the lungs. If symptoms develop or persist, seek medical advice/attention.

Most Important Symptoms and Effects, Both Acute and Delayed

Acute Symptoms and Effects:

Exposure to skin may result in redness, pain, burning, inflammation and tissue damage. Exposure to eyes may result in irritation, redness, pain, inflammation, itching, burning, tearing, corneal damage and loss of vision. Exposure via inhalation may result in cough, sore throat, burning sensation and shortness of breath. Exposure via ingestion may result in burns of the mouth and throat, abdominal pain, burning sensation in the throat and chest, nausea, vomiting, shock or collapse.

Delayed Symptoms and Effects:

Effects are dependent on exposure (dose, concentration, contact time).

Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment

Specific Treatment:

Overexposure via inhalation requires urgent medical treatment.

In case of eye contact, seek prompt medical attention while rinsing is continued.

In case of skin contact, seek prompt medical attention while rinsing is continued.

In case of ingestion, seek prompt medical attention.

Skin/eye burns require immediate treatment.

Notes for the Doctor:

Treat symptomatically.

Page 3 of 17

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

Initial Preparation Date: 06.20.2019

Revision date: 01.26.2023

JBS Foaming Shine

SECTION 5: Firefighting Measures

Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media:

Water mist/fog, carbon dioxide, dry chemical or alcohol resistant foam.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:

Do not use water jet.

Specific Hazards During Fire-Fighting:

Flammable liquid. Will be easily ignitable by heat, sparks or flames. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Most vapors are heavier than air. They will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks). Vapor explosion hazard indoors, outdoors or in sewers. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. Containers may explode when heated. Inhalation or contact with material may irritate or burn skin and eyes. Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation.

Special Protective Equipment for Firefighters:

Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full-face piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Special precautions:

Avoid contact with skin, eyes, hair and clothing. Do not breathe fumes/gas/mists/aerosols/vapors/dusts. Move containers from fire area if safe to do so. Use water spray/fog for cooling fire exposed containers. Avoid unnecessary run-off of extinguishing media which may cause pollution.

SECTION 6: Accidental Release Measures

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment, and Emergency Procedures:

Evacuate unnecessary personnel. Ventilate area. Extinguish any sources of ignition. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Wear recommended personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Avoid breathing mist, vapor, dust, fume and spray. Do not walk through spilled material. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Environmental Precautions:

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Prevent from reaching drains, sewers and waterways. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

Methods and Material for Containment and Cleaning Up:

Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate personal protective clothing. Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Contain and collect spillage and place in suitable container for future disposal. Dispose of in accordance with all applicable regulations (see Section 13).

Reference to Other Sections:

For personal protective equipment see Section 8. For disposal see Section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling:

Use appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing mist/vapor/spray/dust. Do not eat, drink, smoke, or use personal products when handling chemical substances. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wash affected areas thoroughly after handling. Keep away from incompatible materials (See Section 10). Keep containers tightly closed when not in use.

Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities:

Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated location out of direct sunlight. Keep away from food and beverages.

Page 4 of 17

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

Initial Preparation Date: 06.20.2019

Revision date: 01.26.2023

JBS Foaming Shine

Protect from freezing and physical damage. Store away from heat, open flames and other sources of ignition. Keep container tightly sealed. Store away from incompatible materials (See Section 10).

SECTION 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Only those substances with limit values have been included below.

Occupational Exposure Limit Values:

Country (Legal Basis)	Substance	Identifier	Permissible concentration
OSHA	2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	8-Hour TWA-PEL: 240 mg/m ³ (50 ppm)
	Formaldehyde	50-00-0	8-Hour TWA-PEL: 0.75 ppm
	Formaldehyde	50-00-0	15-Minute STEL: 2 ppm
	Formaldehyde	50-00-0	8-Hour TWA-PEL: 0.5 ppm (Action level)
	Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	TWA: 1 ppm
	Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	STEL: 5 ppm
	Methyl chloride	74-87-3	8-Hour TWA-PEL: 210 mg/m ³ (100 ppm)
	Methyl chloride	74-87-3	PEL Ceiling: 200 ppm (300 ppm [Peak - 5 min in any 3 hrs])
NIOSH	2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	IDLH: 700 ppm
	2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	REL-TWA: 24 mg/m³ (5 ppm [up to 10 hr])
	Formaldehyde	50-00-0	REL-TWA: 0.016 ppm (up to 10 hr)
	Formaldehyde	50-00-0	Ceiling Limit: 0.1 ppm (15 min)
	Formaldehyde	50-00-0	IDLH: 20 ppm
	Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	IDLH: 800 ppm
	Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	Ceiling Limit: 9 mg/m³ (5 ppm [10-min/day])
	Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	REL: 0.18 mg/m³ (0.1 ppm)
	Methyl chloride	74-87-3	IDLH: 2000 ppm
ACGIH	2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	8-Hour TWA: 20 ppm
	Formaldehyde	50-00-0	15-Minute STEL: 0.3 ppm
	Formaldehyde	50-00-0	8-Hour TWA: 0.1 ppm
	Dichloroacetic acid	79-43-6	8-Hour TWA: 0.5 ppm
	Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	TWA: 1 ppm
	Methyl chloride	74-87-3	8-Hour TWA: 50 ppm
	Methyl chloride	74-87-3	15-Minute STEL: 100 ppm
United States(California)	2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	8-Hour TWA-PEL: 97 mg/m ³ (20 ppm)
	Formaldehyde	50-00-0	15-Minute STEL: 2 ppm
	Formaldehyde	50-00-0	8-Hour TWA-PEL: 0.75 ppm
	Formaldehyde	50-00-0	8-Hour TWA: 0.5 ppm (Action level)
	Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	STEL: 5 ppm
	Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	PEL: 2 mg/m³ (1 ppm)

Page 5 of 17

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

Initial Preparation Date: 06.20.2019 Page 6 of 17

Revision date: 01.26.2023

JBS Foaming Shine

Country (Legal Basis)	Substance	Identifier	Permissible concentration
	Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	REL: 0.03 mg/m³ (Chronic inhalation)
	Methyl chloride	74-87-3	8-Hour TWA-PEL: 105 mg/m ³ (50 ppm)
	Methyl chloride	74-87-3	15-Minute STEL: 210 mg/m³ (100 ppm)
	Methyl chloride	74-87-3	PEL Ceiling: 300 ppm

Biological Limit Values:

Country (Legal Basis)	Substance	Identifi er	Determinant	Specimen	Sampling time	Permissible limits
ACGIH	2-Butoxyethanol	111-76- 2	Butoxyacetic acid (with hydrolysis)	Creatinine in Urine	End of shift	200 mg/g
	Ethylene oxide		N-(2- hydroxyethyl)- valine (HEV) hemoglobin adducts	Hemoglobin adducts	Not critical	5000 pmol/g
	Ethylene oxide		S-(2- hydroxyethyl) mercapturic acid (HEMA)	Creatinine in urine	End of shift	5 μg/g

Information on Monitoring Procedures:

Not determined or not applicable.

Appropriate Engineering Controls:

Emergency eye wash stations and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of use or handling. Provide adequate ventilation to maintain the airborne concentrations of vapor, mists, and/or dusts below the applicable workplace exposure limits, while observing recognized national standards (or equivalent).

Personal Protection Equipment

Eye and Face Protection:

Safety glasses or goggles. Use eye protection equipment that has been tested and approved by recognized national standards (or equivalent).

Skin and Body Protection:

Chemical resistant, impervious gloves approved by the appropriate standards. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Avoid skin contact with used gloves. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove used gloves and contaminated clothing. Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. Ensure that all personal protective equipment is approved by recognized national standards (or equivalent).

Respiratory Protection:

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations below the applicable workplace exposure limits, or to an acceptable level (if exposure limits have not been established), a respirator approved by recognized national standards (or equivalent) must be worn.

General Hygienic Measures:

When handling chemical products, do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash hands after handling, before breaks, and at the end of the workday. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Perform routine housekeeping.

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

Initial Preparation Date: 06.20.2019

Revision date: 01.26.2023

JBS Foaming Shine

SECTION 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance	Liquid
Odor	Std.
Odor threshold	Not determined or not available.
рН	6-8
Melting point/freezing point	Not determined or not available.
Initial boiling point/range	Not determined or not available.
Flash point (closed cup)	Not determined or not available.
Evaporation rate	Not determined or not available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not determined or not available.
Upper flammability/explosive limit	Not determined or not available.
Lower flammability/explosive limit	Not determined or not available.
Vapor pressure	Not determined or not available.
Vapor density	Not determined or not available.
Density	Not determined or not available.
Relative density	Not determined or not available.
Solubilities	Not determined or not available.
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	Not determined or not available.
Auto/Self-ignition temperature	Not determined or not available.
Decomposition temperature	Not determined or not available.
Dynamic viscosity	Not determined or not available.
Kinematic viscosity	Not determined or not available.
Explosive properties	Not determined or not available.
Oxidizing properties	Not determined or not available.

SECTION 10: Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity:

Not reactive under recommended handling and storage conditions.

Chemical Stability:

Stable under recommended handling and storage conditions.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:

Hazardous reactions are not anticipated under recommended conditions of handling and storage.

Conditions to Avoid:

Avoid generation of aerosols and mists, extreme heat, open flames, hot surfaces, sparks, ignition sources and incompatible materials.

Extreme heat, open flames, hot surfaces, sparks, ignition sources and incompatible materials.

Extreme heat, open flames, hot surfaces, sparks, ignition sources, static electricity and incompatible materials. Vapor accumulation in low or confined areas.

Incompatible Materials:

None known.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Page 7 of 17

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

Initial Preparation Date: 06.20.2019

Revision date: 01.26.2023

JBS Foaming Shine

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

SECTION 11: Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity

Assessment: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Product Data: No data available.

Substance Data:

Name	Route	Result	
OFS	oral	LD50 Rat: >15800 mg/kg	
	dermal	LD50 Rabbit: >7940 mg/kg	
2-Butoxyethanol	dermal	LD50 Rabbit: 1060 mg/kg	
	Oral ATE	LD50 Rat: 1200 mg/kg (Annex VI to the CLP)	
	oral	LD50 Rat: 470 mg/kg	
	Inhalation ATE	LC50 Rat: 11 mg/L (4 hr [Vapor])	
1-Propanaminium, 3-amino-N-(carboxymethyl)-N,N-dimethyl-,		LD50 Rat: 4900 mg/kg	
N-coco acyl derivs., hydroxides, inner salts	dermal	LD50 Rat: > 2000 mg/kg	
Alcohols, C12-15, ethoxylated	oral	LD50 Rat: > 5000 mg/kg	
	dermal	LD50 Rat: > 2000 mg/kg	
Quaternary ammonium compounds, dicoco alkyldimethyl, chlorides	Oral ATE	LD50 Rat: 500 mg/L	
Alcohols, secondary C11-15,	oral	LD50 Rat: >= 2000 mg/kg	
ethoxylated	dermal	LD50 Rat: >2000 mg/kg	
Amines, C14-18 and C16-18- unsaturated alkyl, ethoxylated	Oral ATE	LD50 Rat: 5 mg/kg	
Formaldehyde	oral	LD50 Rat: 100 mg/kg	
	inhalation	LC50 Rat: <463 ppmV (4 hr (vapor))	
	dermal	LD50 Rabbit: 270 mg/kg	
Dichloroacetic acid	dermal	LD50 Rabbit: 797 mg/kg	
	oral	LD50 Rat: 2820 mg/kg	
Ethylene oxide	inhalation	LC50 Rat: 1450 ppmV (4 Hours (Gas))	
	oral	LD50 Rat: 72 mg/kg	
	Inhalation ATE	LC50 Rat: 700 ppmV ((Gases))	
	Oral ATE	LD50 Rat: 100 mg/kg	
Methyl chloride	inhalation	LC50 Rat: 2566 ppmV (4 hr - Gas)	
	oral	LD50 Rat: 1800 mg/kg	

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Assessment:

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Product Data:No data available.

Substance Data:

Page 8 of 17

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

Initial Preparation Date: 06.20.2019

Revision date: 01.26.2023

JBS Foaming Shine

Name	Result
Quaternary ammonium compounds, dicoco alkyldimethyl, chlorides	Causes severe skin burns.
2-Butoxyethanol	Causes skin irritation.
1-Propanaminium, 3-amino-N- (carboxymethyl)-N,N-dimethyl-, N-coco acyl derivs., hydroxides, inner salts	
Alcohols, C12-14-secondary, ethoxylated	Causes skin irritation.
Amines, C14-18 and C16-18-unsaturated alkyl, ethoxylated	Causes skin irritation.
Alcohols, C12-15, ethoxylated	Causes skin irritation.
Alcohols, secondary C11-15, ethoxylated	Causes skin irritation.
Formaldehyde	Causes severe skin burns.
Dichloroacetic acid	Causes severe skin burns.
Ethylene oxide	Causes severe skin burns.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Assessment:

Causes serious eye damage.

Product Data:

No data available.

Substance Data:

Name	Result
Quaternary ammonium compounds, dicoco alkyldimethyl, chlorides	Causes serious eye damage.
2-Butoxyethanol	Causes serious eye irritation.
1-Propanaminium, 3-amino-N- (carboxymethyl)-N,N-dimethyl-, N-coco acyl derivs., hydroxides, inner salts	
Alcohols, C12-14-secondary, ethoxylated	Causes serious eye damage.
Amines, C14-18 and C16-18- unsaturated alkyl, ethoxylated	Causes serious eye damage.
Alcohols, C12-15, ethoxylated	Causes serious eye damage.
Alcohols, secondary C11-15, ethoxylated	Causes serious eye damage.
Formaldehyde	Causes serious eye damage.
Dichloroacetic acid	Causes serious eye damage.
Ethylene oxide	Causes serious eye damage.

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization

Assessment: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Page 9 of 17

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

Initial Preparation Date: 06.20.2019

Revision date: 01.26.2023

JBS Foaming Shine

Product Data:No data available. **Substance Data:**

Name	Result
Formaldehyde	May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Carcinogenicity

Assessment: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Product Data: No data available.

Substance Data:

Name	Species	Result
Formaldehyde		May cause cancer.
Ethylene oxide		May cause cancer.
Methyl chloride	Rat	Suspected of causing cancer via inhalation.

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC):

Name	Classification
Alcohols, C12-15, ethoxylated	Not Applicable
Quaternary ammonium compounds, dicoco alkyldimethyl, chlorides	Not Applicable
2-Butoxyethanol	Group 3
1-Propanaminium, 3-amino-N- (carboxymethyl)-N,N-dimethyl-, N-coco acyl derivs., hydroxides, inner salts	
Alcohols, C12-14-secondary, ethoxylated	Not Applicable
Alcohols, secondary C11-15, ethoxylated	Not Applicable
Amines, C14-18 and C16-18- unsaturated alkyl, ethoxylated	Not Applicable
Formaldehyde	Group 1
Dichloroacetic acid	Group 2B
Ethylene oxide	Group 1
Methyl chloride	Group 3

National Toxicology Program (NTP):

Name	Classification
Alcohols, C12-15, ethoxylated	Not Applicable
Quaternary ammonium compounds, dicoco alkyldimethyl, chlorides	Not Applicable
2-Butoxyethanol	Not Applicable

Page 10 of 17

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

Initial Preparation Date: 06.20.2019

Revision date: 01.26.2023

JBS Foaming Shine

Name	Classification
1-Propanaminium, 3-amino-N- (carboxymethyl)-N,N-dimethyl-, N-coco acyl derivs., hydroxides, inner salts	Not Applicable
Alcohols, C12-14-secondary, ethoxylated	Not Applicable
Alcohols, secondary C11-15, ethoxylated	Not Applicable
Amines, C14-18 and C16-18- unsaturated alkyl, ethoxylated	Not Applicable
Formaldehyde	Known to be human carcinogens
Dichloroacetic acid	Reasonably anticipated to be human carcinogens
Ethylene oxide	Known to be human carcinogens
Methyl chloride	Not Applicable

OSHA Carcinogens:

Ingredient Name	CAS	OSHA Carcinogens Status
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	Yes

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Assessment: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Product Data: No data available. Substance Data:

Name	Result
Formaldehyde	Suspected of causing genetic defects.
Ethylene oxide	May cause genetic defects.

Reproductive Toxicity

Assessment: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Product Data:No data available. **Substance Data:**

Name	Result
Ethylene oxide	May damage fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure)

Assessment:

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Product Data:

No data available.

Substance Data:

Name	Result
Formaldehyde	May cause respiratory irritation.
Ethylene oxide	May cause respiratory irritation.
	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Page 11 of 17

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

Initial Preparation Date: 06.20.2019

Revision date: 01.26.2023

JBS Foaming Shine

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

Assessment: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Product Data: No data available. **Substance Data:**

Name	Result
	Studies on the effects of Ethylene oxide have concluded not only neurotoxic symptoms in humans, but also measured effects on nerve conduction velocities indicative of sensorimotor neuropathy, and axonal degeneration observed in nerve biopsies of exposed workers.
Methyl chloride	May causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration toxicity

Assessment: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Product Data: No data available.

Substance Data: No data available.

Information on Likely Routes of Exposure:

No data available.

Symptoms Related to the Physical, Chemical, and Toxicological Characteristics:

No data available. Other Information: No data available.

SECTION 12: Ecological Information

Acute (Short-Term) Toxicity

Assessment: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Product Data: No data available.

Substance Data:

Name	Result
OFS	Fish LC50 Fish: >1000 mg/L (96 hours)
2-Butoxyethanol	Aquatic Invertebrates EC50 Daphnia magna: 1550 mg/L (48 hr [mobility])
	Fish LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 1474 mg/L (96 hr)
	Aquatic Plants EC50 Freshwater algae: 1840 mg/L (72 hr [growth rate])
Alcohols, C12-15, ethoxylated	Aquatic Invertebrates EC50 Daphnia magna: 0.14 mg/L (48 hr)
	Aquatic Plants EC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata: 0.75 mg/L (72 hr)
1-Propanaminium, 3-amino-N- (carboxymethyl)-N,N-dimethyl-,	Fish LC50 Danio rerio: 2 mg/L (96 hr)
N-coco acyl derivs., hydroxides, inner salts	Aquatic Invertebrates EC50 Daphnia magna: 6.4 mg/L (48 hr)
Alcohols, secondary C11-15, ethoxylated	Aquatic Plants EC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata: 2.01 mg/L (72 hr [growth rate])
	Fish LC50 Lepomis macrochirus: 3.2 mg/L (96 hr)
	Aquatic Invertebrates EC50 Daphnia magna: 5.66 mg/L (48 hr)
Dichloroacetic acid	Aquatic Invertebrates EC50 Daphnia magna: 106 mg/L (24 hr)
	Fish LC50 Marine water fish: >2000 mg/L (96 hr)
	Aquatic Plants EC50 Marine water algae: 148.2 mg/L (72 hr)

Page 12 of 17

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

Initial Preparation Date: 06.20.2019

Revision date: 01.26.2023

JBS Foaming Shine

Name	Result
Ethylene oxide	Aquatic Plants EC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata: 240 mg/L (96 h, read-across substance data)
	Aquatic Invertebrates LC50 Daphnia magna: 212 mg/L (48 h)
	Fish LC50 Pimephales promelas: 84 mg/L (96 h)
Methyl chloride	Aquatic Plants EC50 Algae: 231 mg/L (96 hr [growth rate])
	Fish LC50 Lepomis macrochirus: 550 mg/L (96 hr)
	Aquatic Invertebrates EC50 Daphnia magna: 200 mg/L (48 hr [mobility])

Chronic (Long-Term) Toxicity

Assessment: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Product Data: No data available.

Substance Data:

Name	Result
Alcohols, C12-15, ethoxylated	Fish NOEC Fathead minnow: 0.16 mg/L (10 days)
	Aquatic Invertebrates NOEC Daphnia magna: 0.77 mg/L (21 days)
2-Butoxyethanol	Fish LC50 Poecilia reticulata: 983 mg/L (7 d)
	Aquatic Invertebrates EC50 Daphnia magna: 297 mg/L (21 d [reproduction])
1-Propanaminium, 3-amino-N- (carboxymethyl)-N,N-dimethyl-, N-coco acyl derivs., hydroxides, inner salts	
Alcohols, secondary C11-15, ethoxylated	Fish EC10 Pimephales promelas: 0.87 mg/L (32 d [egg survival; QSAR])
	Aquatic Invertebrates NOEC Daphnia: 0.2 mg/L (21 d [mortality])

Persistence and Degradability

Product Data: No data available.

Substance Data:

Name	Result
1-Propanaminium, 3-amino-N- (carboxymethyl)-N,N-dimethyl-, N-coco acyl derivs., hydroxides, inner salts	
Alcohols, C12-15, ethoxylated	Readily biodegradable (61% degradation after 28 days).
2-Butoxyethanol	Readily biodegradable (90.4% degradation after 28 days, measured by CO2 evolution).
Alcohols, secondary C11-15, ethoxylated	The substance is readily biodegradable. 65% degradation in water, measured by O2 consumption, after 28 days.
Formaldehyde	Readily biodegradable (99% degradation after 28 days).
Dichloroacetic acid	This substance is readily biodegradable.
Ethylene oxide	Readily biodegradable (96% degradation after 28 days).
Methyl chloride	This substance is readily biodegradable. 77% degradation after 28 days in closed bottle test.

Bioaccumulative Potential

Product Data: No data available.

Substance Data:

Page 13 of 17

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

Initial Preparation Date: 06.20.2019

Revision date: 01.26.2023

JBS Foaming Shine

Name	Result
1-Propanaminium, 3-amino-N- (carboxymethyl)-N,N-dimethyl-, N-coco acyl derivs., hydroxides, inner salts	Substance is not expected to bioaccumulate significantly (estimated BCF: 70.79 L/kg).
2-Butoxyethanol	Not expected to bioaccumulate (log Kow = 0.83).
Alcohols, secondary C11-15, ethoxylated	The substance is bioaccumulative (B) but not very bioaccumulative (vB). Calculated (QSAR) BCF: $>= 181 - <= 3010$ dimensionless
Formaldehyde	Accumulation in aquatic organisms is not to be expected.
Dichloroacetic acid	This substance has low potential for bioaccumulation.
Ethylene oxide	Low potential for bioaccumulation (logKow = -0.3).
Methyl chloride	Bioaccumulation is not expected based on log Kow of 0.91.

Mobility in Soil

Product Data: No data available.

Substance Data:

Name	Result
	Substance is mobile to moderately mobile (experimental log Koc: 1.812 dimensionless; calculated Koc: 648 L/kg); therefore, moderate adsorption to soil can be expected.
Alcohols, secondary C11-15, ethoxylated	The substance is hardly mobile to immobile in soil with a high potential for adsorption to soil and sediment. Koc: $>= 14000 - <= 420000$ dimensionless
Formaldehyde	Adsorption to solid soil phase is possible.
Dichloroacetic acid	This substance will not adsorb at all to soils or sediments should these environmental compartments be exposed to it.
Methyl chloride	Adsorption to soil and sediment is expected to be low due to the log Koc value of 1.12 and the gaseous form of the substance.

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Product Data:

PBT assessment: This product does not contain any substances that are assessed to be a PBT. **vPvB assessment:** This product does not contain any substances that are assessed to be a vPvB.

Substance Data:

PBT assessment:

1-Propanaminium, 3-amino-N- (carboxymethyl)-N,N- dimethyl-, N-coco acyl derivs., hydroxides, inner salts	
Alcohols, C12-15, ethoxylated	The substance is not PBT.
2-Butoxyethanol	The substance is not PBT.
Alcohols, secondary C11-15, ethoxylated	The substance is not PBT.
Formaldehyde	Not a PBT substance.
Dichloroacetic acid	This substance is not PBT.
Ethylene oxide	This substance is not PBT.
Methyl chloride	The substance is not PBT.

vPvB assessment:

Page 14 of 17

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

Initial Preparation Date: 06.20.2019

Revision date: 01.26.2023

JBS Foaming Shine

1-Propanaminium, 3-amino-N- (carboxymethyl)-N,N- dimethyl-, N-coco acyl derivs., hydroxides, inner salts	Substance is not vPvB.
Alcohols, C12-15, ethoxylated	The substance is not vPvB.
2-Butoxyethanol	The substance is not vPvB.
Alcohols, secondary C11-15, ethoxylated	The substance is not vPvB.
Formaldehyde	Not a vPvB substance.
Dichloroacetic acid	This substance is not vPvB.
Ethylene oxide	This substance is not vPvB.
Methyl chloride	The substance is not vPvB.

Other Adverse Effects: No data available.

SECTION 13: Disposal Considerations

Disposal Methods:

Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor if difficulty of breathing occurs.

Contaminated packages:

Not determined or not applicable.

SECTION 14: Transport Information

United States Transportation of Dangerous Goods (49 CFR DOT)

UN Number	Not Regulated
UN Proper Shipping Name	Not regulated
UN Transport Hazard Class(es)	None
Packing Group	None
Environmental Hazards	None
Special Precautions for User	None

International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG)

UN Number	Not regulated
UN Proper Shipping Name	Not regulated
UN Transport Hazard Class(es)	None
Packing Group	None
Environmental Hazards	None
Special Precautions for User	None

International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulations (IATA-DGR)

	,
UN Number	Not regulated
UN Proper Shipping Name	Not regulated
UN Transport Hazard Class(es)	None
Packing Group	None
Environmental Hazards	None

Page 15 of 17

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

Page 16 of 17

Initial Preparation Date: 06.20.2019 **Revision date:** 01.26.2023

JBS Foaming Shine

Special Precautions for User	None

SECTION 15: Regulatory Information

United States Regulations

Inventory Listing (TSCA): All ingredients are listed-active or exempt.

Significant New Use Rule (TSCA Section 5): None of the ingredients are listed. **Export Notification under TSCA Section 12(b):** None of the ingredients are listed.

SARA Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances:

50-00-0	Formaldehyde	Listed
/5-/I-X	Ethylene oxide	Listed

SARA Section 313 Toxic Chemicals:

111-76-2	2-Butoxyethanol	Listed
50-00-0	Formaldehyde	Listed
75-21-8	Ethylene oxide	Listed
74-87-3	Methyl chloride	Listed

CERCLA:

111-76-2	2-Butoxyethanol	Listed	N/A
50-00-0	Formaldehyde	Listed	100 lb
75-21-8	Ethylene oxide	Listed	10 lbs
74-87-3	Methyl chloride	Listed	100 Lbs.

RCRA:

50-00-0	Formaldehyde	Listed	U122
75-21-8	Ethylene oxide	Listed	U115
74-87-3	Methyl chloride	Listed	U045

Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act (CAA):

50-00-0	Formaldehyde	Listed
75-21-8	Ethylene oxide	Listed
74-87-3	Methyl chloride	Listed

Massachusetts Right to Know:

111-76-2	2-Butoxyethanol	Listed
50-00-0	Formaldehyde	Listed
75-21-8	Ethylene oxide	Listed
74-87-3	Methyl chloride	Listed

New Jersey Right to Know:

111-76-2	2-Butoxyethanol	Listed
50-00-0	Formaldehyde	Listed
79-43-6	Dichloroacetic acid	Listed
75-21-8	Ethylene oxide	Listed
74-87-3	Methyl chloride	Listed

New York Right to Know:

111-76-2	2-Butoxyethanol	Listed
50-00-0	Formaldehyde	Listed

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

Initial Preparation Date: 06.20.2019 Page 17 of 17

Revision date: 01.26.2023

JBS Foaming Shine

79-43-6	Dichloroacetic acid	Listed
75-21-8	Ethylene oxide	Listed
74-87-3	Methyl chloride	Listed

Pennsylvania Right to Know:

111-76-2	2-Butoxyethanol	Listed
50-00-0	Formaldehyde	Listed
75-21-8	Ethylene oxide	Listed
74-87-3	Methyl chloride	Listed

California Proposition 65:

▲WARNING: This product can expose you to Formaldehyde; which is known to the State of California to cause cancer; and Methyl chloride, which is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

▲WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Dichloroacetic acid and Ethylene oxide; which are known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

Additional information: Not determined.

SECTION 16: Other Information

Abbreviations and Acronyms: None

Disclaimer:

This product has been classified in accordance with OSHA HCS 2012 guidelines. The information provided in this SDS is correct, to the best of our knowledge, based on information available. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, storage, transportation and disposal 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, unless specified in the text. The responsibility to provide a safe workplace remains with the user.

NFPA: 0-0-0 **HMIS:** 0-0-0

Initial Preparation Date: 06.20.2019

Revision date: 01.26.2023

End of Safety Data Sheet