



## Safety Data Sheet

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

**Initial Preparation Date:** 06.20.2019

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**Revision date:** 08.22.2023

### JBS Carpet Shampoo

#### SECTION 1: Identification

##### Product Identifier

**Product Name:** JBS Carpet Shampoo

**Product code:** ST-175

##### Recommended Use of the Product and Restriction on Use

**Relevant Identified Uses:** Alkaline Liquid Cleaner

**Uses Advised Against:** NA

**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 1A

Serious eye damage, category 1

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3, respiratory tract irritation

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

##### Label elements

###### Hazard Pictograms:



**Signal Word:** Danger

##### Hazard statements:

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

H318 Causes serious eye damage

H335 May cause respiratory irritation

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness

##### Precautionary Statements:

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P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray  
P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling  
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection  
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area  
P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting  
P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower  
P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse  
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing  
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing  
P405 Store locked up  
P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed  
P501 It is the responsibility of the waste generator to characterize all waste materials according to applicable regulatory entities.

**Hazards Not Otherwise Classified:** None

## SECTION 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

Identification	Name	Weight %
CAS Number: 7758-29-4	Pentasodium triphosphate	<40
CAS Number: 1310-73-2	Sodium hydroxide	<30
CAS Number: 527-07-1	Sodium gluconate	<25
CAS Number: 6834-92-0	Disodium metasilicate	<20
CAS Number: 1300-72-7	Sodium Xylenesulfonate	<10
CAS Number: 111-76-2	2-Butoxyethanol	<20
CAS Number: 75-21-8	Ethylene oxide	<0.0045
CAS Number: 123-91-1	1,4-dioxane	<0.0045
CAS Number: 75-07-0	Acetaldehyde	<0.0045

**Additional Information:** None

## SECTION 4: First Aid Measures

### Description of First Aid Measures

#### General Notes:

Show this Safety Data Sheet to attending Medical Professional.

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### After Inhalation:

If inhaled, move to fresh air. Get medical attention if symptoms persist.

### After Skin Contact:

Treatment is urgent. Seek emergency medical treatment. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Rinse skin with copious amounts of water [shower] for several minutes. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse.

### After Eye Contact:

Immediately flush eyes, under eyelids with water for 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present to do so. Protect unexposed eye. Seek Medical attention if necessary.

### 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. Seek immediate medical 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.

### Notes for the Doctor:

Treat symptomatically.

## 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:

Thermal decomposition may produce irritating/toxic fumes/gases.

### 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.

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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. 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). Prevent skin contact. Do not get in eyes. Use only with adequate ventilation. Do not add water to the corrosive product. If it is necessary to mix a corrosive product with water, do so slowly adding the corrosive to cold water, in small amounts, and stir frequently. Avoid breathing mist/vapor/spray/dust. Do not eat, drink, smoke, or use personal products when handling chemical substances. Wash affected areas thoroughly after handling. Keep away from incompatible materials (See Section 10). Keep containers tightly closed when not in use. Keep only in original packaging.

#### Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities:

Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated location out of direct sunlight and away from exit paths. Store in a corrosion-resistant container with a resistant inner liner. Inspect containers and storage area regularly for signs of leak and damage. Store containers at a convenient height for handling, below eye level if possible. High shelving increases the risk of dropping containers, personal injury and exposure. Ensure that appropriate fire fighting and spill-clean up equipment is readily available. Keep away from food and beverages. Protect from freezing and physical damage. Store away from heat, open flames and other sources of ignition. Store separately. 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
ACGIH	Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	Ceiling Limit: 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	8-Hour TWA: 20 ppm
	Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	8-Hour TWA: 1 ppm
	1,4-dioxane	123-91-1	8-Hour TWA: 20 ppm
	Acetaldehyde	75-07-0	Ceiling Limit: 25 ppm
OSHA	Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	8-Hour TWA-PEL: 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

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Country (Legal Basis)	Substance	Identifier	Permissible concentration
	2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	8-Hour TWA-PEL: 240 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (50 ppm)
	Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	8-Hour TWA-PEL: 1 ppm
	Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	15-Minute STEL: 5 ppm
	Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	8-Hour TWA: 0.5 ppm (Action level)
	1,4-dioxane	123-91-1	8-Hour TWA-PEL: 360 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (100 ppm)
	Acetaldehyde	75-07-0	8-Hour TWA-PEL: 360 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (200 ppm)
NIOSH	Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	IDLH: 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	IDLH: 700 ppm
	2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	REL-TWA: 24 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (5 ppm [up to 10 hr])
	Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	Ceiling Limit: 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	IDLH: 800 ppm
	Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	Ceiling Limit: 9 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (5 ppm [10-min/day])
	Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	REL-TWA: 0.18 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (0.1 ppm [up to 10 hr])
	1,4-dioxane	123-91-1	IDLH: 500 ppm
	1,4-dioxane	123-91-1	Ceiling Limit: 3.6 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (1 ppm [30-min])
	Acetaldehyde	75-07-0	IDLH: 2000 ppm
United States(California)	Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	Ceiling Limit: 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	8-Hour TWA-PEL: 97 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (20 ppm)
	Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	REL: 8 ug/m <sup>3</sup> (Acute Inhalation)
	Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	15-Minute STEL: 5 ppm
	Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	8-Hour TWA-PEL: 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (1 ppm)
	Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	8-Hour TWA: 0.5 ppm (Action level)
	1,4-dioxane	123-91-1	8-Hour TWA-PEL: 1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (0.28 ppm)
	Acetaldehyde	75-07-0	Ceiling Limit: 45 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (25 ppm)

**Biological Limit Values:**

Country (Legal Basis)	Substance	Identifier	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	75-21-8	N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-valine (HEV) hemoglobin adducts	Hemoglobin adducts	Not critical	5000 pmol/g

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Country (Legal Basis)	Substance	Identifier	Determinant	Specimen	Sampling time	Permissible limits
	Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	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. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. Avoid skin contact with used gloves. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove used gloves and contaminated clothing. Full body protection should be worn. 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.

## SECTION 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

### Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance	Liquid
Odor	Std.
Odor threshold	Not determined or not available.
pH	12
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.

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<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	Not determined or not available.
<b>Upper flammability/explosive limit</b>	Not determined or not available.
<b>Lower flammability/explosive limit</b>	Not determined or not available.
<b>Vapor pressure</b>	Not determined or not available.
<b>Vapor density</b>	Not determined or not available.
<b>Density</b>	Not determined or not available.
<b>Relative density</b>	Not determined or not available.
<b>Solubilities</b>	Not determined or not available.
<b>Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)</b>	Not determined or not available.
<b>Auto/Self-ignition temperature</b>	Not determined or not available.
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not determined or not available.
<b>Dynamic viscosity</b>	Not determined or not available.
<b>Kinematic viscosity</b>	Not determined or not available.
<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not determined or not available.
<b>Oxidizing properties</b>	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.

### Incompatible Materials:

None known.

### Hazardous Decomposition Products:

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
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])

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Name	Route	Result
Sodium hydroxide	oral	LD50 Rat: 140-340 mg/kg
	dermal	LD50 Rabbit: 1350 mg/kg
Pentasodium triphosphate	oral	LD50 Rat: >2000 mg/kg
	dermal	LD50 Rabbit: > 4640 mg/kg
	inhalation	LC50 Rat: 0.39 mg/L (4 hr - Aerosol [highest achievable concentration])
Disodium metasilicate	dermal	LD50 Rat: > 5000 mg/kg
	oral	LD50 Rat: 1152 mg/kg
	inhalation	LC50 Rat: > 2.06 mg/L (4 hr [vapor])
Sodium Xylenesulfonate	dermal	LD50 Rabbit: >= 2000 mg/kg
	oral	LD50 Rat: >= 3346 mg/kg
Ethylene oxide	Inhalation ATE	LC50 Rat: 700 ppmV (4 hr (Gas))
	Oral ATE	LD50 Rat: 100 mg/kg
1,4-dioxane	oral	LD50 Rat: 5150 mg/kg
	dermal	LD50 Rabbit: 7600 mg/kg
	inhalation	LC50 Rat: 9158 ppmV (4 hr - Vapor)
Acetaldehyde	oral	LD50 Rat: 661 mg/kg
	inhalation	LC50 Rat: 24.04 mg/L (4 hr [Vapor])
	dermal	LD50 Rabbit: 3540 mg/kg

### Skin Corrosion/Irritation

#### Assessment:

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

#### Product Data:

No data available.

#### Substance Data:

Name	Result
Sodium hydroxide	Causes severe skin burns.
Pentasodium triphosphate	Causes skin irritation.
Disodium metasilicate	Causes severe skin burns.
2-Butoxyethanol	Causes skin irritation.
Ethylene oxide	Causes severe skin burns.

### Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

#### Assessment:

Causes serious eye damage.

#### Product Data:

No data available.

#### Substance Data:

Name	Result
Sodium hydroxide	Causes serious eye damage.
Pentasodium triphosphate	Causes serious eye irritation.
Disodium metasilicate	Causes serious eye damage.



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Name	Result
2-Butoxyethanol	Causes serious eye irritation.
Sodium Xylenesulfonate	Causes serious eye irritation.
Ethylene oxide	Causes serious eye damage.
1,4-dioxane	Causes serious eye irritation.
Acetaldehyde	Causes serious eye irritation.

#### Respiratory or Skin Sensitization

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

**Product Data:**

No data available.

**Substance Data:** No data available.

#### Carcinogenicity

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

**Product Data:** No data available.

**Substance Data:**

Name	Species	Result
Ethylene oxide		May cause cancer.
1,4-dioxane		May cause cancer. 1,4-dioxane is characterized as "likely to be carcinogenic to humans." This characterization is based on the following findings: (1) inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity in humans, and (2) sufficient evidence in animals (i.e., hepatic tumors in multiple species [three strains of rats, two strains of mouse, and in guinea pigs] mesotheliomas of the peritoneum, mammary, and nasal tumors have also been observed in rats following 2 years of oral exposure to 1,4- dioxane). U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS).
Acetaldehyde	Rat	IARC has concluded that there is inadequate evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of acetaldehyde and that there is sufficient evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of acetaldehyde. The overall conclusion was that acetaldehyde is possible carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B).

#### International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC):

Name	Classification
Sodium gluconate	Not Applicable
Sodium hydroxide	Not Applicable
Pentasodium triphosphate	Not Applicable
Disodium metasilicate	Not Applicable
2-Butoxyethanol	Group 3
Sodium Xylenesulfonate	Not Applicable
Ethylene oxide	Group 1
1,4-dioxane	Group 2B
Acetaldehyde	Group 2B

#### National Toxicology Program (NTP):

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Name	Classification
Sodium gluconate	Not Applicable
Sodium hydroxide	Not Applicable
Pentasodium triphosphate	Not Applicable
Disodium metasilicate	Not Applicable
2-Butoxyethanol	Not Applicable
Sodium Xylenesulfonate	Not Applicable
Ethylene oxide	Known to be human carcinogens
1,4-dioxane	Reasonably anticipated to be human carcinogens
Acetaldehyde	Reasonably anticipated to be human carcinogens

**OSHA Carcinogens:** Not applicable

### Germ Cell Mutagenicity

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

**Product Data:**

No data available.

**Substance Data:**

Name	Result
Ethylene oxide	May cause genetic defects.
Acetaldehyde	Suspected of causing 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 respiratory irritation.

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

**Product Data:**

No data available.

**Substance Data:**

Name	Result
Pentasodium triphosphate	May cause respiratory irritation.
Disodium metasilicate	May cause respiratory irritation.
Ethylene oxide	May cause respiratory irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
1,4-dioxane	May cause respiratory irritation.
Acetaldehyde	May cause respiratory irritation.

### Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

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

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### Product Data:

No data available.

### Substance Data:

Name	Result
Ethylene oxide	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.

### 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
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])
Sodium hydroxide	Fish LC50 Gambusia affinis: 125 mg/L (96 hr)
	Aquatic Invertebrates EC50 Ceriodaphnia sp.: 40.4 mg/L (48 hr [immobilization])
Pentasodium triphosphate	Fish LC50 Oryzias latipes: >1000 mg/L (48 hr)
	Aquatic Invertebrates EC50 Daphnia magna: >100 mg/L (48 hr)
Disodium metasilicate	Aquatic Plants EC50 Freshwater algae: 207 mg/L (72 hr [biomass; read-across])
	Fish LC50 Danio rerio: 210 mg/L (96 hr)
	Aquatic Invertebrates EC50 Daphnia magna: 1700 mg/L (48 hr [read-across])
Sodium Xylenesulfonate	Aquatic Plants EC50 Selenastrum capricornutum: >=758 mg/L (96 hr [growth rate; read-across])
	Fish LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: >=1580 mg/L (96 hr [read-across])
	Aquatic Invertebrates EC50 Daphnia magna: >1020 mg/L (48 hr [mobility; read-across])

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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)
1,4-dioxane	Fish LC50 Pimephales promelas: 9850 mg/L (96 hr)
	Aquatic Invertebrates EC50 Daphnia magna: >1000 mg/L (48 hr)
	Aquatic Plants EC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata: >1000 mg/L (72 hr)
Acetaldehyde	Aquatic Plants EC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata: >100 mg/L (72 hr [growth rate])
	Aquatic Invertebrates EC50 Daphnia magna: 48.2 mg/L (48 hr [mobility])
	Fish LC50 Pimephales promelas: 30.8 mg/L (96 hr)

#### Chronic (Long-Term) Toxicity

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

**Product Data:** No data available.

#### Substance Data:

Name	Result
2-Butoxyethanol	Fish LC50 Poecilia reticulata: 983 mg/L (7 d)
	Aquatic Invertebrates EC50 Daphnia magna: 297 mg/L (21 d [reproduction])
Pentasodium triphosphate	Aquatic Plants EC50 Skeletonema costatum: >900 mg/L (7 d [growth rate])
1,4-dioxane	Fish NOEC Pimephales promelas: 145 mg/L (32 d)
	Aquatic Invertebrates NOEC Daphnia magna: 1000 mg/L (21 d)
Acetaldehyde	Fish LC50 Poecilia reticulata: 35 mg/L (14 d)

#### Persistence and Degradability

**Product Data:** No data available.

#### Substance Data:

Name	Result
2-Butoxyethanol	Readily biodegradable (90.4% degradation after 28 days, measured by CO2 evolution).
Sodium hydroxide	Persistence and degradability studies do not apply to inorganic substances.
Pentasodium triphosphate	Biodegradation studies are not applicable to inorganic substances.
Disodium metasilicate	Biodegradation studies are not applicable to inorganic substances.
Sodium Xylenesulfonate	The substance is readily biodegradable. 83 - 85% degradation, measured by CO2 evolution, after 28 days.
Ethylene oxide	Readily biodegradable (96% degradation after 28 days, measured by TOC removal).
1,4-dioxane	Not readily biodegradable (< 10 % degradation after 29 days, measured by CO2 evolution).
Acetaldehyde	This substance is readily biodegradable (80% degradation [BOD] after 14 days).

#### Bioaccumulative Potential

**Product Data:** No data available.

#### Substance Data:

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Name	Result
Sodium hydroxide	Bioaccumulation is not expected based on the substance's high water solubility. In addition, sodium is a naturally-occurring element that is prevalent in the environment and to which organisms are exposed regularly, for which they have some capacity to regulate the concentration in the organism.
Pentasodium triphosphate	This substance hydrolysed to orthophosphate in aqueous and biological systems. The degradation products of sodium tripolyphosphate are essential nutrients (food element) for plants, and stimulate the growth of water plants (macrophytes) and/or algae (phytoplankton). The potential for bioaccumulation is therefore considered to be minimal.
Disodium metasilicate	Silicon is an essential trace element participating in the normal metabolism of higher animals.
2-Butoxyethanol	Not expected to bioaccumulate (log Kow = 0.83).
Ethylene oxide	Low potential for bioaccumulation (logKow = -0.3).
1,4-dioxane	Does not accumulate in aquatic organisms (mean BCF: 0.45).

#### Mobility in Soil

**Product Data:** No data available.

#### Substance Data:

Name	Result
Sodium hydroxide	The substance has a high water solubility. As the dilution of the substance increases, its speed of movement through soil increases. During movement through soil, some ion exchange will occur.
Pentasodium triphosphate	The substance has a high potential for adsorption to soil and sediment.
1,4-dioxane	Significant adsorption to solid soil phase is not expected (calculated log Koc: 0.51 at 25 °C).

#### 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:

Disodium metasilicate	PBT assessment does not apply to inorganic substances.
2-Butoxyethanol	The substance is not PBT.
Sodium hydroxide	PBT assessment does not apply to inorganic substances.
Pentasodium triphosphate	PBT assessment does not apply to inorganic substances.
Sodium Xylenesulfonate	The substance is not PBT.
Ethylene oxide	This substance is not PBT.
1,4-dioxane	Under assessment as Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic (PBT list).
Acetaldehyde	The substance is not PBT.

###### vPvB assessment:

2-Butoxyethanol	The substance is not vPvB.
Sodium hydroxide	vPvB assessment does not apply to inorganic substances.
Pentasodium triphosphate	vPvB assessment does not apply to inorganic substances.
Disodium metasilicate	vPvB assessment does not apply to this substance as it is inorganic.
Sodium Xylenesulfonate	The substance is not vPvB.

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Ethylene oxide	This substance is not vPvB.
1,4-dioxane	This substance is not vPvB.
Acetaldehyde	The substance is not vPvB.

**Other Adverse Effects:** No data available.

## SECTION 13: Disposal Considerations

### Disposal Methods:


It is the responsibility of the waste generator to characterize all waste materials according to applicable regulatory entities.

### Contaminated packages:

Not determined or not applicable.

## SECTION 14: Transport Information

### United States Transportation of Dangerous Goods (49 CFR DOT)

UN Number	1824
UN Proper Shipping Name	Sodium Hydroxide, Solution
UN Transport Hazard Class(es)	8 
Packing Group	II
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
Special Precautions for User	None

## SECTION 15: Regulatory Information

### United States Regulations

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

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**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:**

75-21-8	Ethylene oxide	Listed
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**SARA Section 313 Toxic Chemicals:**

111-76-2	2-Butoxyethanol	Listed
75-21-8	Ethylene oxide	Listed
123-91-1	1,4-dioxane	Listed
75-07-0	Acetaldehyde	Listed

**CERCLA:**

1310-73-2	Sodium hydroxide	Listed	1000 lb
111-76-2	2-Butoxyethanol	Listed	N/A
75-21-8	Ethylene oxide	Listed	10 lbs
123-91-1	1,4-dioxane	Listed	100 lbs
75-07-0	Acetaldehyde	Listed	1000 lbs

**RCRA:**

75-21-8	Ethylene oxide	Listed	U115
123-91-1	1,4-dioxane	Listed	U108
75-07-0	Acetaldehyde	Listed	U001

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

75-21-8	Ethylene oxide	Listed
75-07-0	Acetaldehyde	Listed

**Massachusetts Right to Know:**

1310-73-2	Sodium hydroxide	Listed
7758-29-4	Pentasodium triphosphate	Listed
111-76-2	2-Butoxyethanol	Listed
75-21-8	Ethylene oxide	Listed
123-91-1	1,4-dioxane	Listed
75-07-0	Acetaldehyde	Listed

**New Jersey Right to Know:**

1310-73-2	Sodium hydroxide	Listed
111-76-2	2-Butoxyethanol	Listed
75-21-8	Ethylene oxide	Listed
123-91-1	1,4-dioxane	Listed
75-07-0	Acetaldehyde	Listed

**New York Right to Know:**

1310-73-2	Sodium hydroxide	Listed
7758-29-4	Pentasodium triphosphate	Listed
111-76-2	2-Butoxyethanol	Listed
75-21-8	Ethylene oxide	Listed
123-91-1	1,4-dioxane	Listed
75-07-0	Acetaldehyde	Listed

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### Pennsylvania Right to Know:

1310-73-2	Sodium hydroxide	Listed
7758-29-4	Pentasodium triphosphate	Listed
111-76-2	2-Butoxyethanol	Listed
75-21-8	Ethylene oxide	Listed
123-91-1	1,4-dioxane	Listed
75-07-0	Acetaldehyde	Listed

### California Proposition 65:

**⚠️ WARNING:** This product can expose you to chemicals including 1,4-dioxane and Acetaldehyde which are known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov).

**⚠️ WARNING:** This product can expose you to Ethylene oxide; which is 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](http://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

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**End of Safety Data Sheet**