



# Material Safety Data Sheet

## ColaLux MCO

Colonial Chemical, Inc.  
PO Box 111  
South Pittsburg, TN 37380

Emergency Telephone: 423.837.8800  
Chemtrec: 1.800.424.9300

### SECTION 1 - IDENTIFICATION

**Product Name:** ColaLux MCO  
**Product Class:** Surfactant  
**CAS Number:** 68955-55-5  
**Formula:** N/A  
**Synonym:** C<sub>12-18</sub> Alkyldimethyl Amine N-Oxides  
**IUPAC:** Amines, C12-18-alkyldimethyl, N-oxides

**Company Name:** Colonial Chemical, Inc.  
**Company Address:** PO Box 111, South Pittsburg, TN 37380

**Phone Number:** (P) 423.837.8800 (F) 423.837.3888  
**Emergency Phone Number:** Colonial 423.837.8800  
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### SECTION 2 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

<u>Product</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>Weight % (range)</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>R-Phrases</u>
Lauramine Oxide	70592-80-2	~30	Xi	38, 41

### SECTION 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### Emergency Overview

Appearance: Pale yellow liquid with faint odor  
Physical State: Liquid  
Odor: faint  
Hazards of Product: Irritant

#### Human Health Hazards

Skin: Irritating to skin  
Eye contact: Risk of serious damage to eyes  
Inhalation: Mist may irritate mucous membranes  
Ingestion: Ingestion of large amounts may produce gastrointestinal disturbances including irritation, nausea, and diarrhea.

### SECTION 4 - FIRST AID PROCEDURES

**Exposure to Eyes:** Immediately flush with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Do not remove contacts if worn. Consult a physician immediately.

**Exposure to Skin:** Immediately flush with copious amounts of soap and water for at least 15 minutes. Remove and launder contaminated clothing before reuse. If irritation persists, contact a physician.

**Exposure by Inhalation:** Remove victim to fresh air. Contact a physician immediately.

**Exposure by Ingestion:** If patient is conscious, and can swallow, give 2 glasses of water. Call a physician or the Poison Control Center immediately. **Do not induce vomiting.**

**Note to Physician:** There is no specific antidote. Treatment of overexposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Any material



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aspirated during vomiting may cause lung injury. If it is necessary to evacuate the stomach contents, this should be done by means least likely to cause aspiration (e.g. gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation).

### SECTION 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point and Method:	>132°C (>2691°F) (PMCC)
Extinguishing Media:	Powder, foam, carbon dioxide, or water spray
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:	None
Fire Fighting Procedures:	Do not direct a solid stream of water or foam into hot, burning pools. This may cause frothing and increase fire intensity. Use self-contained breathing apparatus and body-covering protective clothing.

### SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Avoid contact with skin and eyes.	
Containment:	Soak up with sand or sweeping compound and dispose as solid waste. To avoid gelling and foaming problems, do not use water to flush to the industrial sewer.

### SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling:	Use good hygiene practices when handling product to avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing.
Storage:	Keep in a well-ventilated place. Store in ambient temperature.
Other Precautions:	Prevent skin and eye contact. Avoid breathing this material. Do not swallow.

### SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Limits:	N/D
Personal Protection:	Respiratory: Not required Ventilation: Self contained breathing apparatus in areas of poor ventilation. Gloves: Impervious Eyes: Chemical goggles or full face shield. Other: Wear protective clothing to prevent skin contact. Eyewash and safety showers in work area.

Engineering Controls:	Surfactants can cause foaming problems in biological wastewater treatment plants and other high shear operations. <i>Process Hazard</i> : Sudden release of hot organic chemical vapor or mists from process equipment operating at elevated temperature and pressure, or sudden ingress of air into hot equipment under vacuum, may result in ignitions without the presence of obvious ignition sources. Published "auto ignition" or "ignition" temperature values cannot be treated as safe operating temperatures in chemical processes without the analysis of the actual process conditions. Any use of this product in elevated-temperature processes should be thoroughly evaluated to establish and maintain safe operating conditions.
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### SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State:	liquid
Appearance @ 25°C:	clear colorless to pale yellow liquid
pH (1% aqueous):	7.0 - 9.0
Solubility in Water (by weight):	Soluble
Odor:	very weak, characteristic
Flash Point:	>132°C (>269°F) (PMCC)
Boiling Point:	>100°C (>212°F)
Freezing Point:	N/D



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Molecular weight:	N/D
% Volatile:	N/D
Specific Gravity @ 25°C:	N/D
Vapor Pressure @ 20°C:	N/D
Vapor Density (air = 1):	N/D
% Water (By weight):	N/D
Weight per Gallon:	N/D
% Solids:	N/D
Relative Density (20°C):	0.97
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1):	N/D

*Note* : These physical data are typical values based on material tested but may vary from sample to sample. Typical values should not be construed as a guaranteed analysis of any specific lot or as specifications for the product.

## SECTION 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability:	Stable
Hazardous Polymerization:	Will not occur
Incompatibility:	oxidising agents and reducing agents
Conditions to Avoid:	Extremes of temperature
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	oxides of carbon and nitrogen

## SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL

Please refer to Section 3 for hazards identification.

Harmful if swallowed.

LD50 Oral (Rat): >2g/kg OECD401

Dermal Compatibility: Irritant (rabbit) OECD404

## SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Environmental Fate:

Aquatic Toxicity:

LC50 Zebrafish 10 - 100 mg/l (96 hrs)

Fish toxicity bacteria *P. putida* 190 mg/l

Degradability:

Biological degradability >80% (OECD test G.302B)

Degradability German detergents law >80%

## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal should be in accordance with local, state, or national legislation.

## SECTION 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Proper Shipping Name:	Not regulated
DOT Hazard Class:	None
ID Number:	None
Packing Group:	None
IMDG:	Not regulated
IATA:	Not regulated

## SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

TSCA:	Listed
EU (REACH):	Listed
Canada (DSL):	Listed



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Australia (AICS):	Listed
Japan (ENCS):	N/D
Philippines (PICCS):	Listed
Korea (ECL):	N/D
New Zealand (NZIoC):	Listed
China (IECSC):	Listed
OSHA:	Yes; Lauramine oxide
SARA TITLE III, Section 302, 304, 313:	None
SARA TITLE III, Section 311, 312:	
	Delayed Hazard: No
	Immediate Health Hazard: Yes
	Fire: No
	Pressure: No
	Reactivity: No
CERCLA:	None
WHMIS:	A, D2B
California Director's List:	None
New Jersey Hazardous Substance:	None
California Proposition 65:	None
Hazard Symbol: Xi, Irritant	



Contains: Aqueous dilution of alkyl dimethylamine oxide

Risk Phrases: R38 Irritating to skin.  
R41 Risk of serious damage to eyes.

Safety Phrases: S26 In case of contact with eyes rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.  
S28 After cibtact with skin wash immediately with plenty of soap and water  
S36/37/39 Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves, and eye/face protection.

## SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

The above data is for information purposes only and accurate to the best of Colonial Chemical, Inc.'s knowledge. No guarantees or liabilities are expressed or implied.

Colonial Chemical, Inc. has assigned HMIS ratings to this product based on the hazards of its ingredient(s). Because the customer is most aware of the application of the product, they must ensure that proper personal protective equipment (PPE) is provided consistent with the information contained in the product MSDS. This information is intened solely for the use of individuals trained in the particular hazard rating system.



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<b>HEALTH</b>	2
<b>FLAMMABILITY</b>	2
<b>REACTIVITY</b>	1
<b>PERSONAL PROTECTION</b>	B

Created

12/7/2011

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