Safety Data Sheet SandBar Formation Cleaner

Date of Issue : 16.02.2019	Replaces: 16.02.2016	Valid no longer than : 04.11.2022

1. Chemical product and company identification

Synonyms/ Other means of identification :	**Relevant identified uses:**
Not Available	Oilfield
Supplier :	**Emergency Telephone Numbers :**
Well Engineering & Technology Sdn Bhd Level 10, Menara Weld No. 76 Jln Raja Chulan 50200 Kuala Lumpur	Tel : +603 2026 6787 Fax : +603 2034 2199 Email : welltech@welltechengineering.com

2. Composition / information on ingredients

Substances: See section below for composition of Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name	GHS Classification
68391-11-7	100	Amine sulfonate, alcohol, polymer and water blend	N/A

Blend:

CAS No	%[weight]	Name	GHS Classification
26836-07-07	-	Amine Sulfonate	N/A
68609-68-7	-	Alcohol	N/A
9043-30-5	-	Isotridecanol, exthoxylated	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2; H302, H315, H318, H411 [1]
9003-11-6	-	Ethylene oxide / propylene Oxide co-polymer	N/A
7732-18-5	-	Water	

3. Hazards Identification

Classification of the Substance or mixture:

Chemwatch Hazard Ratings

		Min	Max
Flammability	1		
Toxicity	2		
Body Contact	2		
Reactivity	1		
Chronic	0		

0 = Minimum
1 = Low
2 = Moderate
3 = High
4 = Extreme

Label elements:

GHS label elements	
Signal Word	**Warning**

Hazard statement(s):

H302	Harmful if swallowed
H315	Causes skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention:

P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response:

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash 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.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage:

P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal:

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

4. First Aid Measures

Description of first aid measures:

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ▸ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▸ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▸ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: ▸ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▸ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▸ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	▸ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▸ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▸ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▸ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▸ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
Ingestion	▸ If swallowed, do **NOT** induce vomiting. ▸ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▸ Observe the patient carefully. ▸ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▸ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Seek medical advice.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
Treat symptomatically.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Extinguishing Media:

- Alcohol stable 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. ▸ Acids may react with metals to produce hydrogen, a highly flammable and explosive gas. ▸ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▸ May emit acrid smoke and corrosive fumes. ▸ Combustion products include carbon dioxide (CO2), nitrogen oxides (NOx), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material may emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal Precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:

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. ▸ Wipe up. ▸ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major Spills	▸ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ▸ Prevent, by all means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▸ Consider evacuation (or protect in place). ▸ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▸ Increase ventilation. ▸ Stop leak if safe to do so. ▸ Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapour. ▸ Contain or absorb spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▸ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ▸ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. ▸ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. ▸ After clean-up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using. ▸ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

7. Handling and Storage

Precautions for safe handling:

Safe handling	▸ **DO NOT** allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin ▸ 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. ▸ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▸ 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. ▸ Use good occupational work practice
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

Storage incompatibility	▸ Strong oxidizing agents and strong reducing agents.
Suitable container	▸ Store in original packs/containers tightly closed container in a cool, dry and well-ventilated area.

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Control parameters:

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

Ingredient Data - Not Available

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Amine sulfonate	Amine sulfonate	N/A	N/A	N/A
2-ethyl hexanol residuum	2-ethyl hexanol residuum	N/A	N/A	N/A
Isotridecyl alcohol, ethoxylated	Isotridecyl alcohol, ethoxylated	N/A	N/A	N/A
polypropylene/polyethylene glycol copolymer	polypropylene/polyethylene glycol copolymer	6.9mg/m3	76mg/m3	460mg/m3
ethylene oxide	Ethylene oxide; (Oxirane)	5 ppm	N/A	N/A

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
Amine sulfonate	Not Available	Not Available
2-ethyl hexanol residuum	Not Available	Not Available
Isotridecyl alcohol, ethoxylated	Not Available	Not Available
polypropylene/ polyethylene glycol copolymer	Not Available	Not Available
ethylene oxide	800 ppm	800 [Unch] ppm

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.

- Employees exposed to confirm human carcinogens should be authorized to do so by the employer, and work in a regulated area.
- Work should be undertaken in an isolated system such as a "glove-box". Employees should wash their hands and arms upon completion of the assigned task and before engaging in other activities not associated with the isolated system.
- Within regulated areas, the carcinogen should be stored in sealed containers, or enclosed in a closed system, including piping systems, with any sample ports or openings closed while the carcinogens are contained within. ‣ Open-vessel systems are prohibited.
- Each operation should be provided with continuous local exhaust ventilation so that air movement is always from ordinary work areas to the operation.
- Exhaust air should not be discharged to regulated areas, non-regulated areas or the external environment unless decontaminated. Clean make-up air should be introduced in sufficient volume to maintain correct operation of the local exhaust system.
- For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood. Prior to removing protective garments the employee should undergo decontamination and be required to shower upon removal of the garments and hood.
- Except for outdoor systems, regulated areas should be maintained under negative pressure (with respect to non-regulated areas).
- Local exhaust ventilation requires make-up air be supplied in equal volumes to replaced air.
- Laboratory hoods must be designed and maintained so as to draw air inward at an average linear face velocity of 0.76 m/sec with a minimum of 0.64 m/sec. Design and construction of the fume hood requires that insertion of any portion of the employees body, other than hands and arms, be disallowed.

Personal protection

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	▸ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▸ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber NOTE: ▸ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. ▸ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. ▸ 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 cannot 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. ▸ 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. Neoprene gloves
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▸ Employees working with confirmed human carcinogens should be provided with, and be required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe covers and gloves prior to entering the regulated area. [AS/NZS ISO 6529:2006 or national equivalent] ▸ Employees engaged in handling operations involving carcinogens should be provided with, and required to wear and use half-face filter-type respirators with filters for dusts, mists and fumes, or air purifying canisters or cartridges. A respirator affording higher levels of protection may be substituted. [AS/NZS 1715 or national equivalent] ▸ Emergency deluge showers and eyewash fountains, supplied with potable water, should be located near, within sight of, and on the same level with locations where direct exposure is likely. ▸ Prior to each exit from an area containing confirmed human carcinogens, employees should be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers must be identified with suitable labels. For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood. ▸ Prior to removing protective garments the employee should undergo decontamination and be required to shower upon removal of the garments and hood. ▸ Overalls. ▸ P.V.C. apron. ▸ Barrier cream. ▸ Skin cleansing cream. ▸ Eye wash unit.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Respiratory protection:

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

9. Physical & Chemical Properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties:

Appearance	Clear dark amber liquid

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	1.00-1.05
Odour	Aromatic	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	5	**Decomposition temperature**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	> 93.3	**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 (g/L)	Yes	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	**VOC g/L**	Not Available

10. Stability & Reactivity Data

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

11. Toxicological Information

Inhaled	Vapour inhalation is unlikely. Inhalation of mist may cause irritation to the upper respiratory tract.
Ingestion	May cause irritation to the digestive tract.
Skin Contact	Repeated exposure may cause dryness or cracking.
Eye	Irritating to the eyes and skin.
Chronic	Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. There is ample evidence that this material can be regarded as being able to cause cancer in humans based on experiments and other information. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

SandBar Formation Cleaner	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
Isotridecanol,exthoxylated	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
2-ethylhexanol distillation residuum	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Not Available
polypropylene/ polyethylene glycol copolymer	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Inhalation(rat)LC50:0.32 mg/L/4H[2] Oral (rat) LD50: 2300 mg/kg*d[2]	(as Teric PE62) Eye (rabbit):500mg/24h-mild
ethylene oxide	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Inhalation(rat)LC50:1460 ppm/4H[2] Oral (rat) LD50: 72 mg/kgt	Eye(rabbit):18mg/24h-moderate

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

12. Ecological Information

Toxicity	These substances should be regarded as harmful to aquatic organisms, with the potential to cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Mobility	Floats on water
Persistence/degradability	No data on this mixture
PBT and vPvB assessment	No data on this mixture

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

13. Disposal Considerations

Waste treatment methods:

Product / Packaging disposal

- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
- Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

Otherwise:

- If container cannot be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
- Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.
- **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.

14. Transport Information

Labels Required:

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

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

15. Regulatory Information

US Regulations:

TSCA: All components of this product are on the TSCA Inventory or are exempt from TSCA Inventory requirements under 40 CFR 720.30

CERCLA Hazardous Substances and corresponding RQs: None

SARA Community Right-to-Know Program: None

Clean Water Act: No

Clean Air Act: No

OSHA: All ingredients are regulated by OSHA 1910.1200

State Regulations:

California prop. 65: none

Chemicals on the following State Right to Know Lists:

Massachusetts: All components of this product are on the Massachusetts Inventory or are exempt from Inventory requirements.

New Jersey All components of this product are on the New Jersey inventory or are exempt from Inventory requirements.

Pennsylvania: All components of this product are on the Pennsylvania Inventory or are exempt from Inventory requirements.

15.2 Canadian Regulation: All substances contained in this product are listed on the Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL) or are not required to be listed.

15.3 Europe Regulations: All substances contained in this product are listed on the EU directives or are not required to be listed.

16. Other Information

Other information:

16.1 Disclaimer: The information presented in this Safety Data Sheet is based on data believed to be accurate as of the date this Safety Data Sheet was prepared. HOWEVER NO responsibility is assumed for any damage or injury resulting from abnormal use or from any failure to adhere to recommended practices. The information provided above is furnished on the condition that the person receiving them shall make their own determination as to the suitability of the product for their particular purpose and on the condition that they assume the risk of their use.

16.2 References: CHEMpendium data base of Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS), JJ Keller on Line, European Chemical Agency Data Base and MSDS and SDS of chemicals in this mixture.

16.3 CHEMTREC In country emergency dial numbers:

Germany 0800-181-7059, must be call within Germany
Germany (Frankfurt) + (49)-6964350840
Russia 8-800-100-6346, must be call within Russia