



## Hercules MegaBubble

### HCC Holdings, Inc. an Oatey Affiliate

Version No: 1.4.4.3

Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date: **04/06/2021**

Print Date: **06/04/2021**

S.GHS.U.S.A.EN

#### SECTION 1 Identification

##### Product Identifier

Product name	Hercules MegaBubble
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	45801, 45802, 45803, 45811, 45820, 45821, 45822

##### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Leak Detector
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##### Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	HCC Holdings, Inc. an Oatey Affiliate
Address	4700 West 160th Street Cleveland, OH 44135 United States
Telephone	216-267-7100
Fax	Not Available
Website	Not Available
Email	info@oatey.com

##### Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	Chemtrec
Emergency telephone numbers	1-800-424-9300 (Outside the US 1-703-527-3887)
Other emergency telephone numbers	Emergency First Aid: 1-877-740-5015

#### SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

##### Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification	Eye Irritation Category 2A
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##### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	A red diamond-shaped hazard pictogram with a black exclamation mark in the center.
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## Hercules MegaBubble

Signal word	Warning
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## Hazard statement(s)

	Causes serious eye irritation.
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## Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

## Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

	Wear eye protection and face protection.
	Wash thoroughly after handling.

## Precautionary statement(s) Response

	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

## Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

## Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

## SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

## Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

## Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
7732-18-5	30-60	<u>water</u>
56-81-5*	10-30	<u>Glycerol</u>
1643-20-5	<=2	<u>lauryldimethylamine oxide</u>
57-55-6*	30-60	<u>propylene glycol</u>

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

## SECTION 4 First-aid measures

## Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately give a glass of water.</li> <li>▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> </ul>

## Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

## Hercules MegaBubble

See Section 11

### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

### SECTION 5 Fire-fighting measures

#### Extinguishing media

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

#### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	None known.
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#### Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Alert Fire Department and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▸ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.</li> <li>▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>▸ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li> <li>▸ Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.</li> <li>▸ <b>DO NOT</b> approach containers suspected to be hot.</li> <li>▸ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</li> <li>▸ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.</li> <li>▸ On combustion, may emit irritating/ toxic fumes.</li> <li>▸ May emit acrid smoke.</li> <li>▸ Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.</li> </ul> <p>May emit corrosive fumes.</p>

### SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

#### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

#### Environmental precautions

See section 12

#### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▸ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▸ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> <li>▸ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.</li> <li>▸ Wipe up.</li> <li>▸ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<p>Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▸ Alert Fire Department and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>▸ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>▸ Increase ventilation.</li> <li>▸ Stop leak if safe to do so.</li> <li>▸ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.</li> <li>▸ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.</li> <li>▸ Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.</li> <li>▸ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.</li> <li>▸ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.</li> <li>▸ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.</li> </ul>

## Hercules MegaBubble

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

### SECTION 7 Handling and storage

#### Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.</li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ When handling, <b>DO NOT</b> eat, drink or smoke.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.</li> <li>▶ Avoid physical damage to containers.</li> <li>▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.</li> <li>▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.</li> <li>▶ Use good occupational work practice.</li> <li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> <li>▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.</li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</li> <li>▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.</li> <li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> </ul>

#### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Metal can or drum</li> <li>▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.</li> <li>▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	None known

### SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

#### Control parameters

##### Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

##### INGREDIENT DATA


Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	Glycerol	Glycerin (mist)- Total dust	15 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	Glycerol	Glycerin (mist)- Respirable fraction	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	Glycerol	Glycerin (mist)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	See Appendix D

#### Exposure controls

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</li> </ul>
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	<p>General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying 'escape' velocities which, in turn, determine the 'capture velocities' of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of Contaminant:</th> <th>Air Speed:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).</td> <td>0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)</td> <td>0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td> <td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).</td> <td>2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Lower end of the range</th> <th>Upper end of the range</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td> <td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.</td> <td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td> <td>3: High production, heavy use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td> <td>4: Small hood-local control only</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.</p>	Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:	solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)	aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)	direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)	grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)	Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range	1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents	2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity	3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use	4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only
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<b>Personal protection</b>																					
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> <li>▶ 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]</li> </ul>																				
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below																				
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul>																				
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below																				
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ P.V.C apron.</li> <li>▶ Barrier cream.</li> <li>▶ Skin cleansing cream.</li> <li>▶ Eye wash unit.</li> </ul>																				

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

## Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Blue liquid		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water =</b>	Not Available

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## Hercules MegaBubble

		1)	
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	7.2	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	100
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	100	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	> 100	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Immiscible	<b>pH as a solution (%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	1.05	<b>VOC g/L</b>	435

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

## SECTION 11 Toxicological information

## Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract. Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
<b>Ingestion</b>	The material has <b>NOT</b> been classified as 'harmful by ingestion'. This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects; the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.
<b>Eye</b>	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
<b>Chronic</b>	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health; nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimized as a matter of course.

<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	✘	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	✘
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	✘	<b>Reproductivity</b>	✘
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	✔	<b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>	✘

## Hercules MegaBubble

Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✘	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✘
Mutagenicity	✘	Aspiration Hazard	✘

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

## SECTION 12 Ecological information

## Toxicity

Hercules MegaBubble	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

water	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Glycerol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC0(ECx)	24h	Crustacea	>500mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	885mg/l	2

lauryldimethylamine oxide	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.015mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	2.4mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	2.9mg/l	2
	EC10(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.002mg/l	2

propylene glycol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	336h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<5300mg/l	1
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	19300mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>10000mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>114.4mg/L	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	19000mg/l	2

**Legend:** Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

## Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
water	LOW	LOW
Glycerol	LOW	LOW
lauryldimethylamine oxide	LOW	LOW
propylene glycol	LOW	LOW

## Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Glycerol	LOW (LogKOW = -1.76)
lauryldimethylamine oxide	HIGH (LogKOW = 4.673)
propylene glycol	LOW (BCF = 1)

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## Hercules MegaBubble

**Mobility in soil**

Ingredient	Mobility
Glycerol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
lauryldimethylamine oxide	LOW (KOC = 18660)
propylene glycol	HIGH (KOC = 1)

**SECTION 13 Disposal considerations****Waste treatment methods**

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Reduction</li> <li>▸ Reuse</li> <li>▸ Recycling</li> <li>▸ Disposal (if all else fails)</li> </ul> <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ <b>DO NOT</b> allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</li> <li>▸ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▸ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>▸ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li> <li>▸ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> <li>▸ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.</li> <li>▸ Bury residue in an authorised landfill.</li> <li>▸ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.</li> </ul>
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**SECTION 14 Transport information****Labels Required**

<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	NO
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**Land transport (DOT): 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**

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

Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
water	Not Available
Glycerol	Not Available
lauryldimethylamine oxide	Not Available
propylene glycol	Not Available

**Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code**

Product name	Ship Type
water	Not Available
Glycerol	Not Available
lauryldimethylamine oxide	Not Available
propylene glycol	Not Available

**SECTION 15 Regulatory information**



## Hercules MegaBubble

**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****water is found on the following regulatory lists**

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

**Glycerol is found on the following regulatory lists**

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)

US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1

**lauryldimethylamine oxide is found on the following regulatory lists**

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

**propylene glycol is found on the following regulatory lists**

US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)

US Toxicology Excellence for Risk Assessment (TERA) Workplace

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)

US EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)

US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

**Federal Regulations****Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)****Section 311/312 hazard categories**

Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	No
Gas under pressure	No
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	No
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	No
Reproductive toxicity	No
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	No
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	No
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	Yes
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	No
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	No
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	No

**US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities (40 CFR 302.4)**

None Reported

**State Regulations****US. California Proposition 65**

This material is not known to contain any chemicals currently listed as carcinogens or reproductive toxins. For more information go to [www.Prop65Warnings.ca.gov](http://www.Prop65Warnings.ca.gov).

**National Inventory Status**

Continued...

## Hercules MegaBubble

National Inventory	Status
USA - TSCA	Yes
<b>Legend:</b>	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

## SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	04/06/2021
Initial Date	05/27/2021

## Other information

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

## Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average  
 PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit  
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer  
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists  
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit  
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.  
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations  
 ES: Exposure Standard  
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor  
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level  
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level  
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value  
 LOD: Limit Of Detection  
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value  
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors  
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index  
 AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals  
 DSL: Domestic Substances List  
 NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List  
 IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China  
 EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances  
 ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances  
 NLP: No-Longer Polymers  
 ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory  
 KECl: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory  
 NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals  
 PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances  
 TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act  
 TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory  
 INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas  
 NCI: National Chemical Inventory  
 FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances