

GLOBAL PRODUCT STRATEGY SAFETY SUMMARY

EMAL 10G

This document is a high-level summary provides usage of chemical substances and safety information to the general public. It is not intended to replace the Safety Data Sheet, which is available from suppliers and should be referred to for full details of recommended safety procedures for each type of use. It is not intended to replace or supersede manufacturer's instructions and warnings for their consumer products containing this substance.

1. Substance Identity

Brand Name: EMAL 10G
Chemical Name: Sodium lauryl sulfate
CAS Number: 151-21-3

2. Uses and Applications

EMAL 10G is an anionic surfactant. It is used in shampoos and foaming detergents for pharmaceuticals and cosmetics.

For the industrial use, EMAL 10G is used as a textile treatment agent and others.

3. Physical/Chemical Properties

EMAL 10G has no identified physicochemical hazards.

Property	Value
Physical state	Solid (Granules)
Color	White to light yellow
Odor	Slight characteristic odor
pH	7.5 – 10.5 (1% solution)
Density	No information available
Melting point	≥ 100 °C (≥ 212 °F)

Boiling point	No information available
Flash point	Not detected
Flammability	No information available
Explosive properties	No information available
Self – ignition temperature	No information available
Vapour pressure	No information available
Water solubility	soluble
Octanol-water partition coefficient (log K _{ow})	No information available
Viscosity	No information available

4. Human Health Safety Assessment

EMAL 10G is harmful if swallowed. Contact with the undiluted EMAL 10G may irritate the skin and damage the eyes.

Effect Assessment	Result
Acute Toxicity oral / dermal	Harmful if swallowed. Unlikely to cause no acute toxicity after dermal exposure in practical use. The substance does not cause damage to any organs following single exposure.
Irritation skin / eye	Undiluted substance causes skin irritation and serious eye damage.
Sensitization	Based on the available data, unlikely to cause allergic skin reaction.
Toxicity after repeated exposure	Unlikely to cause any toxic effects through prolonged or repeated oral exposure in practical use.
Mutagenicity	Based on the available data, unlikely to cause genetic defects.
Carcinogenicity	Based on the available data, unlikely to cause cancer.
Toxicity for reproduction	Based on the available data, unlikely to be damaging to fertility or the unborn child.

5. Environmental Safety Assessment

The test results with fish, aquatic invertebrates and algae suggest that EMAL 10G could cause a toxicity to aquatic organisms. It also could cause harmfulness to aquatic organisms with long lasting effects. However, EMAL 10G is unlikely to persist in the environment because of showing the readily biodegradation. EMAL 10G does not bioaccumulate in the food chain.

Effect Assessment	Result
Aquatic Toxicity	Based on the available data, likely to cause a toxicity to aquatic organisms and harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Effect Assessment	Result
Biodegradation	Readily biodegradable.
PBT/vPvB conclusion	Not persistent in the environment, not bioaccumulating in organisms and not toxic nor very persistent and very bioaccumulating.

6. Exposure

Consumer

The consumer can come into contact with the substance in use of the detergents and others, but the concentration of EMAL 10G in use is below the level which would give rise harmful effects of concern. When it's used as the recommended use, consumer should always read product information before use and follow the label/ use instructions.

Worker

The exposure can occur either in EMAL 10G manufacturing facilities or in the various industrial facilities when EMAL 10G is used. Those workers in industrial operations during maintenance, sampling, testing, or other procedures could be exposed with EMAL 10G. Only qualified and trained workers handle the undiluted substance. The manufacturing facilities offer thorough training program for employees and appropriate work processes, as well as safety equipment (goggles and gloves) in place to prevent an unnecessary exposure. Safety showers and eye-wash stations are accessible nearby. Workers are required to be trained in accordance with the safety measures in the Safety Data Sheet.

Environment

EMAL 10G is discharged to waste water treatment facilities from industrial sites such as manufacturing, preparation, handling, storage and use of the substance. However, the substance is readily biodegradable, so that it is removed efficiently in waste water treatment facilities. The substance is biologically degraded in the surface water and is rapidly removed even if it is remained slightly in the waste water. Hence, the chronic exposure to aquatic organisms of the substance is unlikely to occur. Furthermore, the substance does not accumulate in the food chain, so that there is no concern of human exposure through environmental pathway.

7. Risk management recommendations

When you use the substance, make sure to be measured the adequate ventilation. Always use appropriate chemical-resistant gloves to protect your hands and skin and always wear eye protection equipment. Do not eat, drink or smoke where the substance is handled, processed or stored. Wash hands and skin after contact with the substance. When the substance attaches to skin (or hair), wash with a large amount of water and soap. When it causes your skin irritation, consult doctor (medical diagnosis / therapy). If the substance gets into your eyes, rinse your eyes thoroughly for several minutes. If you wear contact lens, and you can take it off easily, take it off and continue to rinse your eyes. If eye irritation persists, get medical help.

Waste water containing the substance must be passed the waste water treatment facilities in order to remove the substance. No specific measures are needed, because it is not expected to be released into the air.

8. Regulatory Information / Classification and Labelling

Under GHS classification chemical substances are classified in hazards for physical properties, human health and environment. The hazard information for industrial products are transmitted via specific labels and Safety Data Sheet. GHS offers the standardization for hazard communication. The subjects who could be assumed to be exposed to the substance, workers, consumers, transport workers, and emergency responders, can better understand the hazards of the chemicals in use through the transmission.

Labeling according to UN GHS

UN GHS is the basis for country specific GHS labeling.

EMAL 10G may be assigned to following GHS classification.



Classification and labelling information

Acute Tox. 4

Skin Irrit. 2

Eye Dam. 1

Aquatic Acute 2

Aquatic Chronic 3

Hazard Statements:

H302: Harmful if swallowed

H315: Causes skin irritation

H318: Causes serious eye damage

H401: Toxic to aquatic life

H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Signal Word

Danger

The laws of manufacturing, sale, transport, use and disposal are different among countries or areas. Details are referred to Safety Data Sheet provided by the supplier.

9. Conclusion

EMAL 10G could cause a toxicity to aquatic organisms. However, EMAL 10G is unlikely to persist in the environment because of showing the readily biodegradation. EMAL 10G is not

applicable to PBT/vPvB. When handling the substance, workers should follow the standard safety measures and refer to the Safety Data Sheet. Consumers will usually not come into contact with the substance bulk and the substance is used diluted products, therefore, it is considered that EMAL 10G gives rise no hazardous effects to human health.

10. Contact information within company

For further information on this substance or product safety summaries in general, please contact:

Name	Kao Corporation, Global Chemical Business
Telephone number	+81-3-5630-7700
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Additional information can be found at a chemical risk assessment support portal provided by the Japan Chemical Industry Associations, found at <https://www.jcia-bigdr.jp/jcia-bigdr/en/top>.

11. Glossary

Acute Toxicity	Adverse effects that result from a single exposure
Sensitization	Inducibility of allergy
Genotoxicity	Effects to induce gene mutations
Carcinogenicity	Action influence to cause a cancer
Toxicity for Reproduction	Adverse effects for teratogenicity, embryotoxicity, and reproductivity
Biodegradation	Biological degradation of a substance in environments
PBT (Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic)	Substances that are environmentally persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic
vPvB (Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative)	Substances with high persistence in the environment and high accumulation in ecology
GHS	Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

12. Date of issue

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