

Deb Cradle Skin Sanitiser #460-9112

RS Components

Chemwatch: 41-2471

Version No: 2.1.1.1

Material Safety Data Sheet according to NOHSC and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Issue Date: 27/02/2014

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Initial Date: Not Available

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SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	Deb Cradle Skin Sanitiser #460-9112
Synonyms	Manufacturer's Code: 460-9112
Proper shipping name	ALCOHOLS, N.O.S. (contains alcohol, denatured)
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	Not Applicable

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	MSDS are intended for use in the workplace. For domestic-use products, refer to consumer labels. , PT1 Human Hygiene Biocidal Product.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	RS Components	RS Components
Address	25 Pavesi Street Smithfield 2164 NSW Australia	Units 30 & 31, 761 Great South Road Penrose 1006 Auckland New Zealand
Telephone	+1 300 656 636	+64 9 526 1600
Fax	+1 300 656 696	+64 9 579 1700
Website	Not Available	www.rsnewzealand.com
Email	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	1800 039 008 (24 hours),+61 3 9573 3112	Not Available
Other emergency telephone numbers	1800 039 008 (24 hours),+61 3 9573 3112	Not Available

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

Label elements



Relevant risk statements are found in section 2

Poisons Schedule	
Risk Phrases [1]	R36 Irritating to eyes. R11 Highly flammable.
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI
Indication(s) of danger	F, Xi

SAFETY ADVICE

S09	Keep container in a well ventilated place.
S16	Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.
S23	Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
S25	Avoid contact with eyes.

S26	In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
S29	Do not empty into drains.
S33	Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
S39	Wear eye/face protection.
S40	To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water.
S41	In case of fire and/or explosion, DO NOT BREATHE FUMES.
S43	In case of fire use...
S46	If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.
S51	Use only in well ventilated areas.
S56	Dispose of this material and its container at hazardous or special waste collection point.
S64	If swallowed, rinse mouth with water (only if the person is conscious).

Other hazards

Vapours potentially cause drowsiness and dizziness*.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
64-17-5	NotSpec.	alcohol, denatured
71-23-8	NotSpec.	n-propanol
56-81-5	NotSpec.	glycerol
81-13-0	NotSpec.	d-pantthenol
	NotSpec.	acrylates/C10-30 alkyl acrylate crosspolymer
122-20-3	NotSpec.	triisopropanolamine
7732-18-5	NotSpec.	water

SECTION 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	► Concentrate and diluted solution is readily removed with water. ► Abraded or broken skin should be washed carefully and thoroughly. ► 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.
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. ► If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING 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
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	► Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ► May be violently or explosively reactive. ► Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. ► Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ► Consider evacuation (or protect in place). ► Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	► Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. ► Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers. ► Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. ► Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ► On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). Combustion products include:

SECTION 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 small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material. ► Wipe up.
Major Spills	► Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ► Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ► May be violently or explosively reactive. ► Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ► Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ► Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.	

SECTION 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.
Other information	► Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area. ► No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. ► DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. ► Keep containers securely sealed. ► Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry well ventilated area.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	► Packing as supplied by manufacturer. ► Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. ► Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. ► For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure. ► For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt.
Storage incompatibility	► Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	alcohol, denatured	Ethyl alcohol	1880 (mg/m3) / 1000 (ppm)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	n-propanol	Propyl alcohol	492 (mg/m3) / 200 (ppm)	614 (mg/m3) / 250 (ppm)	Not Available	Not Available

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Australia Exposure Standards	glycerol	Glycerin mist	10 (mg/m3)	Not Available	Not Available	This value is for inspirable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica (see Chapter 14)
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EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
alcohol, denatured	1000(ppm)	3000(ppm)	3300(ppm)	3300(ppm)
n-propanol	200(ppm)	250(ppm)	250(ppm)	800(ppm)
glycerol	15(ppm)	100(ppm)	500(ppm)	500(ppm)
water	500(ppm)	500(ppm)	500(ppm)	500(ppm)

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
alcohol, denatured	15,000(ppm)	3,300 [LEL](ppm)
n-propanol	4,000(ppm)	800(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.
Personal protection	    
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 lens 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.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hand protection	<p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</p> <p>OTHERWISE: Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</p> <p>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 can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and</p>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overalls. PVC Apron. PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. Eyewash unit. Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower. Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.
Thermal hazards	

Recommended material(s)**GLOVE SELECTION INDEX**

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

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Material	CPI
* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index	

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation.**Respiratory protection**

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

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Required minimum protection factor	Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume)	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
up to 10	1000	AK-AUS / Class1 P2	-
up to 50	1000	-	AK-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	AK-2 P2
up to 100	10000	-	AK-3 P2
100+			Airline**

* - Continuous Flow ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen

Continued...

cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Colourless highly flammable viscous liquid with alcoholic odour; mixes with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	6.5-7.5	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)	19	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	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)	Miscible	pH as a solution(1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo.
Ingestion	Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting
Skin Contact	<p>Not considered to cause discomfort through normal use. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p>
Eye	Limited evidence exists, or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or is expected to produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.
Chronic	Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

Deb Cradle Skin Sanitiser #460-9112	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
alcohol, denatured	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
n-propanol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	<p>Dermal (rabbit) LD₅₀: 5040 mg/kg</p> <p>Oral (rat) LD₅₀: 1870 mg/kg</p>	<p>Eye (rabbit): 20 mg/24h moderate</p> <p>Eye (rabbit): 4 mg open SEVERE</p> <p>Skin (rabbit): 20 mg/24h moderate</p>

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		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg open mild
	Not Available	Not Available
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
glycerol	Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 8700 mg/kg	
	Intraperitoneal (Rat) LD50: 4420 mg/kg	
	Intravenous (Mouse) LD50: 4250 mg/kg	
	Intravenous (Rat) LD50: 5566 mg/kg	
	Oral (Guinea pig) LD50: 7750 mg/kg	
	Oral (Mouse) LD50: 4090 mg/kg	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 12600 mg/kg	
	Subcutaneous (Mouse) LD50: 91 mg/kg	
	Subcutaneous (Rat) LD50: 100 mg/kg	
	Not Available	Not Available
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
d-panthenol	Intraperitoneal (mouse) LD50: 9000 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 0.5 mg - mild
	Intravenous (mouse) LD50: 7000 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/4h - mild
	Intravenous (rabbit) LD50: 4000 mg/kg	
	Oral (mouse) LD50: 15000 mg/kg	
	Not Available	Not Available
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
triisopropanolamine	Oral (rat) LD50: 5994 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg - SEVERE
	Not Available	Not Available
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
water	Not Available	Not Available

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

GLYCEROL	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases.	
	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.	
D-PANTHENOL	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.	
TRIISOPROPANOLAMINE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.	
WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.	
ALCOHOL, DENATURED, N-PROPANOL	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.	
	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.	

Acute Toxicity	Not Applicable	Carcinogenicity	Not Applicable
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	Not Applicable	Reproductivity	Not Applicable
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	Eye Irrit. 2	STOT - Single Exposure	Not Applicable
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	Not Applicable	STOT - Repeated Exposure	Not Applicable

Mutagenicity | Not Applicable

Aspiration Hazard | Not Applicable

CMR STATUS

SKIN	n-propanol	Australia Exposure Standards - Skin	Sk
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SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Not Available	Not Available

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
Not Available	Not Available

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	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. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: ► Reduction ► Reuse
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	*3YE; *3Y

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	1987
Packing group	II
UN proper shipping name	ALCOHOLS, N.O.S. (contains alcohol, denatured)
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	Class 3 Subrisk
Special precautions for user	Special provisions 274 limited quantity 1 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1987
Packing group	II
UN proper shipping name	Alcohols, n.o.s. * (contains alcohol, denatured)
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class 3 ICAO / IATA Subrisk ERG Code 3L

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Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A3A180
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	364
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	353
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	5 L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y341
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	1 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)		
UN number	1987	
Packing group	II	
UN proper shipping name	ALCOHOLS, N.O.S. (contains alcohol, denatured)	
Environmental hazard	No relevant data	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class 3 IMDG Subrisk	
Special precautions for user	EMS Number F-E, S-D Special provisions 274 Limited Quantities 1 L	

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73 / 78 and the IBC code

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category	Residual Concentration - Outside Special Area (% w/w)	Residual Concentration
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances	alcohol, denatured	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances	n-propanol	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances	glycerol	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

alcohol, denatured(64-17-5) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix B (Part 3)", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "World Anti-Doping Agency - The 2009 Prohibited List World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Competition (German)", "World Anti-Doping Agency - The 2009 Prohibited List World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Particular Sports (Korean)", "World Anti-Doping Agency - The 2009 Prohibited List World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Particular Sports (French)", "World Anti-Doping Agency - The 2014 Prohibited List World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Particular Sports", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Sigma-Aldrich Transport Information", "Acros Transport Information", "FisherTransport Information", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "FEMA Generally Recognized as Safe (GRAS) Flavoring Substances 23 - Examples of FEMA GRAS Substances with Non-Flavor Functions", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "IOFI Global Reference List of Chemically Defined Substances", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution - Norway"
n-propanol(71-23-8) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Exposure Standards", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "Sigma-Aldrich Transport Information", "FisherTransport Information", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "IOFI Global Reference List of Chemically Defined Substances", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution - Norway"
glycerol(56-81-5) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Exposure Standards", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "Sigma-Aldrich Transport Information", "FisherTransport Information", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "IOFI Global Reference List of Chemically Defined Substances", "Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Substances that may be used as active ingredients in Listed medicines", "International Numbering System for Food Additives", "CODEX General Standard for Food Additives - Additives

Continued...

	Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements"
d-pantenol(81-13-0) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "FisherTransport Information", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Substances that may be used as active ingredients in Listed medicines", "Australia Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVM) Record of approved active constituents", "Australia Approved Active Constituents for Agricultural Chemical Products", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory"
triisopropanolamine(122-20-3) is found on the following regulatory lists	"IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "FisherTransport Information", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "IOFI Global Reference List of Chemically Defined Substances", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory"
water(7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists	"IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)"

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net/references

The (M)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.

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