

Deb Ultra Wipes #742-3056

RS Components

Chemwatch: 41-2465
Version No: 2.1.1.1
Material Safety Data Sheet according to NOHSC and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

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Initial Date: Not Available
S.Local.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Deb Ultra Wipes #742-3056
Synonyms	Manufacturer's Code: 742-3056
Proper shipping name	SOLIDS CONTAINING FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains ethanol)
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	Wipe.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	RS Components	RS Components
Address	25 Pavasi 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]	<table><tr><td>R36</td><td>Irritating to eyes.</td></tr><tr><td>R67</td><td>Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.</td></tr><tr><td>R10</td><td>Flammable.</td></tr></table>	R36	Irritating to eyes.	R67	Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.	R10	Flammable.
R36	Irritating to eyes.						
R67	Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.						
R10	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	Xi						

SAFETY ADVICE

S07	Keep container tightly closed.
S25	Avoid contact with eyes.
S26	In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
S39	Wear eye/face protection.

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S40	To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
S43	In case of fire use...
S46	If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.
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

Not Applicable

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

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
64-17-5	30-60	ethanol
	NotSpec.	dimethyl glutarate
	NotSpec.	glycerin
	NotSpec.	dimethyl succinate
	NotSpec.	dimethyl adipate
	NotSpec.	trideceth-5
	NotSpec.	parfum
	NotSpec.	citric acid
	NotSpec.	phenoxyethanol
7732-18-5	NotSpec.	tetrasodium iminodisuccinate
	NotSpec.	water

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"> ▶ 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	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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

	<p>For acute or short term repeated exposures to ethanol:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Acute ingestion in non-tolerant patients usually responds to supportive care with special attention to prevention of aspiration, replacement of fluid and correction of nutritional deficiencies (magnesium, thiamine pyridoxine, Vitamins C and K). ▶ Give 50% dextrose (50-100 ml) IV to obtunded patients following blood draw for glucose determination. ▶ Comatose patients should be treated with initial attention to airway, breathing, circulation and drugs of immediate importance (glucose, thiamine). ▶ Decontamination is probably unnecessary more than 1 hour after a single observed ingestion. Cathartics and charcoal may be given but are probably not effective in single ingestions. ▶ Fructose administration is contra-indicated due to side effects.
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SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**Extinguishing media**

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alcohol stable foam. ▶ Dry chemical powder.
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Continued...

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- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
 - ▶ Carbon dioxide.
 - ▶ Water spray or fog - Large fires only.
- For

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 breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- ▶ Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.
- ▶ If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.
- ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

Fire/Explosion Hazard

- ▶ Combustible.
- ▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- ▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- ▶ May emit acrid smoke.
- ▶ Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills

- ▶ Remove all ignition sources.
- ▶ **DO NOT touch or walk through spilled material.**
- ▶ Clean up all spills immediately.
- ▶ Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- ▶ Prevent dust cloud.

Major Spills

- ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- ▶ **DO NOT touch or walk through spilled material.**
- ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
- ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling

- ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs.
- ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.
- ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- ▶ **DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.**

Other information

FOR MINOR QUANTITIES:

- ▶ Store in an indoor fireproof cabinet or in a room of noncombustible construction.
- ▶ Provide adequate portable fire-extinguishers in or near the storage area.

FOR PACKAGE STORAGE:

- ▶ Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
- ▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container

For low viscosity materials and solids:
Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type.
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. (23 deg. C):

- ▶ Removable head packaging and

Storage incompatibility

- ▶ Avoid oxidising agents, acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, chloroformates.
- ▶ Avoid strong bases.

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	ethanol	Ethyl alcohol	1880 (mg/m3) / 1000 (ppm)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available


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EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
ethanol	1000(ppm)	3000(ppm)	3300(ppm)	3300(ppm)
water	500(ppm)	500(ppm)	500(ppm)	500(ppm)

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
ethanol	15,000(ppm)	3,300 [LEL](ppm)

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<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. The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>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.</p>
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>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 has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:</p>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ Eyewash unit. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Skin cleansing cream. ▶ Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity. ▶ For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets), non sparking safety footwear.
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
BUTYL	A
NEOPRENE	A
NITRILE	A
NITRILE+PVC	A
PE/EVAL/PE	A
PVC	B

* 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 A 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	A-AUS / Class1	-
up to 50	1000	-	A-AUS / Class 1
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	A-2
up to 100	10000	-	A-3
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 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

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Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	White wipe with a fruity odour.		
Physical state	Manufactured	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)	5-8	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)	24	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)	Not Available	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	<p>Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product</p> <p>Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo.</p> <p>Acute effects from inhalation of high concentrations of vapour are pulmonary irritation, including coughing, with nausea; central nervous system depression - characterised by headache and dizziness, increased reaction time, fatigue and loss of co-ordination</p>
Ingestion	<p>Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments</p> <p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p>
Eye	<p>Direct contact of the eye with ethanol may cause immediate stinging and burning with reflex closure of the lid and tearing, transient injury of the corneal epithelium and hyperaemia of the conjunctiva. Foreign-body type discomfort may persist for up to 2 days but healing is usually spontaneous and complete.</p>
Chronic	<p>Long-term exposure to ethanol may result in progressive liver damage with fibrosis or may exacerbate liver injury caused by other agents.</p> <p>Repeated ingestion of ethanol by pregnant women may adversely affect the central nervous system of the developing foetus, producing effects collectively described as foetal alcohol syndrome. These include mental and physical retardation, learning disturbances, motor and language deficiency, behavioural disorders and reduced head size.</p> <p>Consumption of ethanol (in alcoholic beverages) may be linked to the development of Type I hypersensitivities in a small number of individuals. Symptoms, which may appear immediately after consumption, include conjunctivitis, angioedema, dyspnoea, and urticarial rashes. The causative agent may be acetic acid, a metabolite (1).</p>

Deb Ultra Wipes #742-3056	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
ethanol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 20,000 ppm/10h	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 64000 ppm/4h	Eye (rabbit):100mg/24hr-moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: 7060 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24hr-moderate
		Skin (rabbit):400 mg (open)-mild
	Not Available	Not Available

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water	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

ETHANOL	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.
WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

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	STOT - SE (Narcosis) Category 3
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	Not Applicable	STOT - Repeated Exposure	Not Applicable
Mutagenicity	Not Applicable	Aspiration Hazard	Not Applicable

CMR STATUS

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recycle wherever possible. Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified. Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material) Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	1Z

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	3175
Packing group	II
UN proper shipping name	SOLIDS CONTAINING FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains ethanol)
Environmental hazard	No relevant data

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Transport hazard class(es)	Class	4.1
	Subrisk	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	216 274
	limited quantity	1 kg

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	3175		
Packing group	II		
UN proper shipping name	Solids containing flammable liquid, n.o.s. * (contains ethanol)		
Environmental hazard	No relevant data		
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	4.1	
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk		
	ERG Code	3L	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A46	
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	448	
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	50 kg	
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	445	
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	15 kg	
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y441	
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	5 kg	

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	3175		
Packing group	II		
UN proper shipping name	SOLIDS CONTAINING FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains ethanol)		
Environmental hazard	No relevant data		
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	4.1	
	IMDG Subrisk		
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-A,S-I	
	Special provisions	216 274	
	Limited Quantities	1 kg	

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	ethanol	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

ethanol(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", "Fisher Transport 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"
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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-Aldrich Transport 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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