

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SEPTONE SANI SAFE

Infosafe No.: SEPCG
ISSUED Date : 17/06/2014
ISSUED by: ITW AAMTECH

1. IDENTIFICATION

GHS Product Identifier

SEPTONE SANI SAFE

Product Code

ISHS125, ISHS500, ISHS1000, ISHS1P

Company Name

ITW AAMTECH (ABN 63 004 235 063)

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Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Sanitising hand gel. For external use only.

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification of the substance/mixture

Dangerous Goods.

Hazardous substance.

Signal Word (s)

WARNING

Hazard Statement (s)

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour

H319 Causes serious eye irritation

Pictogram (s)

Exclamation mark, Flame



Precautionary statement – Prevention

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P233 Keep container tightly closed.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.
P242 Use only non-sparking tools.
P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

Precautionary statement – Response

P370+P378 In case of fire: Use... to extinguish.
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

Precautionary statement – Storage

P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Precautionary statement – Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration

Other Information

Classification of the substance or mixture:
HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Model WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Poisons Schedule: Not Applicable

GHS Classification [1]: Flammable Liquid Category 3, Eye Irrit. 2

Legend: 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Ethanol	64-17-5	>60 %
Water	7732-18-5	10-30 %
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous	Not Available	0-10 %

Other Information

Chemical Name: Not Applicable
Synonyms: Product Code: ISHS125, ISHS500, ISHS1000, ISHS1P
CAS number: Not Applicable

Substances:

See section below for composition of Mixtures

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

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.

Skin

If skin or hair contact occurs:
Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

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.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed if necessary

For acute or short term repeated exposures to ethanol:
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.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

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

Specific Methods

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.
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.
Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.

Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical

Fire Incompatibility: Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Fire/Explosion Hazard:

Liquid and vapour are flammable.
Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
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).

Hazchem Code

•2Y

Decomposition Temperature

Not Available

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages

Slippery when spilt.

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.

Clean-up Methods - Large Spillages

Slippery when spilt.

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.

No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.

Other Information

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 - Exposure controls/personal protection of the MSDS.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling

Safe handling:

Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.

Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.

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 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:

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.

Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.

Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS.

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.

Storage incompatibility: Avoid storage with oxidisers

Other Information

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES:

Not Available

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational exposure limit values

INGREDIENT DATA

Source: Australia Exposure Standards

Ingredient: ethanol

Material name: Ethyl alcohol

TWA: 1880 mg/m³ / 1000 ppm

STEL: Not Available

Peak: Not Available

Notes: Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient: ethanol

TEEL-0: Not Available

TEEL-1: Not Available

TEEL-2: Not Available

TEEL-3: Not Available

Ingredient: water

TEEL-0: Not Available

TEEL-1: Not Available

TEEL-2: Not Available

TEEL-3: Not Available

Ingredient: ethanol

Original IDLH: 15,000 ppm

Revised IDLH: 3,300 [LEL] ppm

Ingredient: water

Original IDLH: Not Available

Revised IDLH: Not Available

Ingredient: ingredients determined not to be hazardous

Original IDLH: Not Available

Revised IDLH: Not Available

Appropriate Engineering Controls

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.

Respiratory Protection

Type A-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: up to 10

Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume): 1000

Half-Face Respirator: A-AUS / Class1 P2

Full-Face Respirator: -

Required Minimum Protection Factor: up to 50

Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume): 1000

Half-Face Respirator: -

Full-Face Respirator: A-AUS / Class 1 P2

Required Minimum Protection Factor: up to 50

Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume): 5000

Half-Face Respirator: Airline *

Full-Face Respirator: -

Required Minimum Protection Factor: up to 100

Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume): 5000

Half-Face Respirator: -

Full-Face Respirator: A-2 P2

Required Minimum Protection Factor: up to 100

Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume): 10000

Half-Face Respirator: -

Full-Face Respirator: A-3 P2

Required Minimum Protection Factor: 100+

Full-Face Respirator: 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 °C)

Eye Protection

No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

Safety glasses with side shields.

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.

Hand Protection

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE: Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.

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:

Septone SANI SAFE

BUTYL: A

NEOPRENE: A

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. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Personal Protective Equipment

Other protection:

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.

· For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets).

Body Protection

See Hand protection below

See Other protection below

Other Information

Thermal hazards: Not Available

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Clear colourless flammable gel with alcoholic odour; mixes with water.

Odour

Not Available

Decomposition Temperature

Not Available

Solubility in Water

Miscible

pH

6.8 (as supplied)

Not Applicable as a solution(1%)

Vapour Pressure

Not Available

Vapour Density (Air=1)

Not Available

Evaporation Rate

>water

Physical State

Gel

Odour Threshold

Not Available

Viscosity

Not Available

Volatile Component

97 %vol

Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water

Not Available

Surface tension

Not Available

Flash Point

27 °C

Flammability

Flammable.

Auto-Ignition Temperature

Not Available

Explosion Limit - Upper

Not Available

Explosion Limit - Lower

Not Available

Explosion Properties

Not Available

Molecular Weight

Not Applicable

Oxidising Properties

Not Available

Initial boiling point and boiling range

78-184 °C

Relative density

0.895 @ 25°C (Water = 1)

Melting/Freezing Point

Not Available

Other Information

Taste: Not Available

Gas group: Not Available

VOC g/L: Not Available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

See section 7 - Handling and storage

Chemical Stability

Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.

Product is considered stable.

Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid

See section 7 - Handling and storage

Incompatible materials

See section 7 - Handling and storage

Hazardous Decomposition Products

See section 5 - Fire-fighting measures

Possibility of hazardous reactions

See section 7 - Handling and storage

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicology Information

Septone SANI SAFE

TOXICITY: Not Available

IRRITATION: Not Available

Ethanol

TOXICITY:

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 20,000 ppm/10h

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 64000 ppm/4h

Oral (rat) LD50: 7060 mg/kg

Not Available

IRRITATION:

Eye (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE

Eye (rabbit): 100mg/24hr-moderate

Skin (rabbit): 20 mg/24hr-moderate

Skin (rabbit): 400 mg (open)-mild

Not Available

Water

TOXICITY: Not Available

IRRITATION: 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.

Ingestion

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.

Ingestion of ethanol may produce nausea, vomiting, gastrointestinal bleeding, abdominal pain and diarrhoea. Systemic effects:

Blood concentration: <1.5 g/l

Effects: Mild: Impaired visual acuity, coordination and reaction time, emotional lability

Blood concentration: 1.5-3.0 g/l

Effects: Moderate: Slurred speech, confusion, ataxia, emotional lability, perceptual and sensation disturbances possible blackout spells, and incoordination with impaired objective performance in standardised tests.

Possible diplopia, flushing, tachycardia, sweating and incontinence.

Bradypnoea may occur early and tachypnoea may develop in cases of metabolic acidosis, hypoglycaemia and hypokalaemia.

CNS depression may progress to coma.

Blood concentration: 3-5 g/l

Effects: Severe: Cold clammy skin, hypothermia and hypotension.

Inhalation

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. Inhalation of vapour is more likely at higher than normal temperatures.

Skin

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.

Eye

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.

Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause severe eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Eye contact may cause significant inflammation with pain. Corneal injury may occur; permanent impairment of vision may result unless treatment is prompt and adequate. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may cause inflammation characterised by a temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.

Chronic Effects

Long-term exposure to ethanol may result in progressive liver damage with fibrosis or may exacerbate liver injury caused by other agents.

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.

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).

(1) Boehncke W.H., & H.Gall, *Clinical & Experimental Allergy*, 26, 1089-1091, 1996

Other Information

CMR STATUS:

Not Applicable

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

When ethanol is released into the soil it readily and quickly biodegrades but may leach into ground water; most is lost by evaporation. When released into water the material readily evaporates and is biodegradable.

Ethanol does not bioaccumulate to an appreciable extent.

The material is readily degraded by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxy radicals; release into air will result in photodegradation and wet deposition.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient: Not Available

Persistence: Water/Soil: Not Available

Persistence: Air: Not Available

Mobility

Mobility in soil

Ingredient: Not Available

Mobility: Not Available

Environmental Fate

TERRESTRIAL FATE: An estimated Koc value of 1 indicates that ethanol is expected to have very high mobility in soil. Volatilisation of ethanol from moist soil surfaces is expected to be an important fate process given a Henry's Law constant of 5×10^{-6} atm-m³/mole. The potential for volatilisation of ethanol from dry soil surfaces may exist based upon an extrapolated vapor pressure of 59.3 mmHg.

[At normal use levels and following standard effluent treatment, this product is expected to exhibit low toxicity towards aquatic organisms. However, the undiluted material should be prevented from entering waterways. The volatile components of this product are readily biodegradable. None of the components of this product are expected to bioaccumulate.

Bioaccumulative Potential

Ingredient: Not Available

Bioaccumulation: Not Available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.

Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.

Bury residue in an authorised landfill.

Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Transport Information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant: NO

Land transport (ADG)

UN number: 1170

Packing group: III

UN proper shipping name: ETHANOL (ETHYL ALCOHOL) or ETHANOL SOLUTION (ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION)

Environmental hazard: No relevant data

Transport hazard class(es)

Class: 3

Subrisk:

Special precautions for user

Special provisions: 144 223

Limited quantity: 5 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number: 1170

Packing group: III
UN proper shipping name: Ethanol; Ethyl alcohol solution; Ethyl alcohol; Ethanol solution
Environmental hazard: No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)
ICAO/IATA Class: 3
ICAO / IATA Subrisk:
ERG Code: 3L
Special precautions for user
Special provisions: A3A58A180
Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 366
Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 220 L
Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 355
Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 60 L
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y344
Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: 10 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)
UN number: 1170
Packing group: III
UN proper shipping name: ETHANOL (ETHYL ALCOHOL) or ETHANOL SOLUTION (ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION)
Environmental hazard:
Transport hazard class(es)
IMDG Class: 3
IMDG Subrisk:
Special precautions for user
EMS Number: F-E, S-D
Special provisions: 144 223
Limited Quantities: 5 L

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73 / 78 and the IBC code
Source: 40-7-4-9-0-0-MK-20041022
Ingredient: ethanol
Pollution Category: Not Available
Residual Concentration - Outside Special Area (% w/w): Not Available
Residual Concentration: Not Available

U.N. Number

1170

UN proper shipping name

ETHANOL SOLUTION (ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION)

Transport hazard class(es)

3

Packing Group

III

Hazchem Code

•2Y

IERG Number

14

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory information

Ethanol (64-17-5) is found on the following regulatory lists:

"World Anti-Doping Agency - The 2009 Prohibited List World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Particular Sports (French)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "IOFI Global Reference List of Chemically Defined Substances", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "World Anti-Doping Agency - The 2009 Prohibited List World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Particular Sports (Korean)", "Australia Exposure Standards", "United Nations Recommendations on

the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)", "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", "FisherTransport Information", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "WHO Model List of Essential Medicines - Adults", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway", "Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) - Specifications for Flavourings", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix B (Part 3)", "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)", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "World Anti-Doping Agency - The 2009 Prohibited List World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Competition (German)", "World Anti-Doping Agency - The 2014 Prohibited List World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Particular Sports", "UNECE - Kiev Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers - Annex II", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "FEMA Generally Recognized as Safe (GRAS) Flavoring Substances 23 - Examples of FEMA GRAS Substances with Non-Flavor Functions", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "Acros Transport Information", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List"

Water (7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists:

"WHO Model List of Essential Medicines - Adults", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List"

Poisons Schedule

Not Scheduled

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Empirical Formula & Structural Formula

Not Applicable

Other Information

Version No: 4.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

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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END OF SDS

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