

#### Chemwatch: 25-0009

Version No: 2.1.1.1 Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 1

Issue Date: 27/06/2017 Print Date: 31/01/2018 S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

#### **Product Identifier**

Product name	Anti-Bacterial Hand Soap		
Synonyms	Not Available		
Other means of identification	Not Available		
Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against			
Relevant identified uses	Hand soap.		

#### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Manningham Corporation		
Address	10 Ryeland Ct, North Geelong VIC 3215		
Telephone	00 634 600		
Fax	-		
Website	https://www.provada.com.au/		
Email	info@manham.com.au		

#### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available	
Emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	

#### **SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

# Classification of the substance or mixture Poisons Schedule Not Applicable Classification Not Applicable Label elements Hazard pictogram(s) Not Applicable SIGNAL WORD NOT APPLICABLE

# Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

See section below for composition of Mixtures

#### Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name	
Not Available	10-30	surfactants nonhazardous	
		bacteriostat, as	
3380-34-5	<1	triclosan	
Not Available	<1	perfume	
Not Available	<1	dye	
7732-18-5	>60	water	

# SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

# Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact       If this product comes in contact with eyes:         • Wash out immediately with water.         • If irritation continues, seek medical attention.         • Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.	
Skin Contact	Wipe off excess with absorbent tissue or towel. Seek medical attention if irritation occurs.
Inhalation	<ul> <li>If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>
Ingestion	<ul> <li>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</li> <li>If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>Seek medical advice.</li> </ul>

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

# SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

#### Extinguishing media

There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.

Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known
The meonipationity	
Advice for firefighters	
Fire Fighting	<ul> <li>Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li> <li>Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.</li> <li>Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</li> <li>If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</li> </ul>
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul> <li>Non combustible.</li> <li>Not considered to be a significant fire risk.</li> <li>Expansion or decomposition on heating may lead to violent rupture of containers.</li> <li>Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).</li> <li>Other decomposition products include:         <ul> <li>,</li> <li>carbon dioxide (CO2)</li> <li>,</li> <li>sulfur oxides (SOx)</li> <li>,</li> <li>nitrogen oxides (NOx)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

# SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

## Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

# **Environmental precautions**

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

**Minor Spills** 

Clean up all spills immediately.
Slippery when spilt.
Wipe up.
Place in clean drum then flush area with water.

Major Spills	<ul> <li>Slippery when spilt.</li> <li>Minor hazard.</li> <li>Clear area of personnel.</li> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required.</li> </ul>

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

# SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling	g		
Safe handling	<ul> <li>Limit all unnecessary personal contact.</li> <li>Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</li> </ul>		
Other information	<ul> <li>Store in original containers.</li> <li>Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> <li>Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</li> </ul>		
Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities			
Suitable container	Plastic container		
Storage incompatibility	None known		

# SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### **Control parameters**

INGREDIENT DATA

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

Not Available				
EMERGENCY LIMITS				
Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Anti-Bacterial Hand Soap	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Ingredient	Original IDLH		Revised IDLH	
surfactants nonhazardous	Not Available		Not Available	
triclosan	Not Available		Not Available	
perfume	Not Available		Not Available	
dye	Not Available		Not Available	
water	Not Available		Not Available	

#### Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	None under normal operating conditions.	
Personal protection		
Eye and face 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 of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.		
Skin protection	See Hand protection below	
Hands/feet protection	None under normal operating conditions.	
Body protection	See Other protection below	
Other protection	None under normal operating conditions.	
Thermal hazards	Not Available	

# 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: Anti-Bacterial Hand Soap

Material

CPI

BUTYL	С
NATURAL RUBBER	С
NEOPRENE	С
PVA	С
VITON	С

\* 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. -

\* 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.

#### SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

#### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Blue liquid with a pleasant odour; mixes with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	~1.02
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	7.3-7.5	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	<0	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	~100	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	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	Not Available

# SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul> <li>Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>Product is considered stable.</li> <li>Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
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	Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of produc	x
Ingestion	Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain	and vomiting
Skin Contact	The liquid may be able to be mixed with fats or oils and n material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as de Not considered an irritant through normal use.	ay degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. The scribed in EC Directives.
Eye	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can	cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic	Principal hazards are accidental eye contact and cleaner irritation, drying, cracking, leading to dermatitis.	overuse. Overuse or obsessive cleaner use may lead to defatting of the skin and may cause
	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	IRRITATION
Anti-Bacterial Hand Soap	Not Available	Not Available

	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
<b>t</b> -tala	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >6000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: SEVERE **	
triclosan	Oral (rat) LD50: 3700 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin (human):0.7	5 mg/3d-l- mild
		Skin (rabbit): 10%	6 - mild
	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	IRRITATION	
water	Not Available	Not Available	
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substar data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of cl		from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified
	vagina. It is excreted in the urine and stools, mostly unchar sensitise or irritate the skin. Animal testing showed that tric exposure levels of 150 mg/kg/day; swallowing 50mg/kg of Cide sensitive driving and the sensitive set the set of the sensitive driving set of the set	losan did not cause reproductive toxicit the substance was harmful to both the fo	y and did not cause abnormalities in development below
TRICLOSAN	Side-reactions ouring manufacture of the parent compound Halogenated phenols, and especially their alkali salts, can Polyhalogenated aromatic hydrocarbons (PHAHs) can cau and visual disturbances may occur. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or re scaling and thickening of the skin. Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even ye reactive ainways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other crite severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge [Van Waters & Rogers]* [Thompson Research] **	condense above 300 deg. use effects on hormones and mimic thy peated exposure and may produce on ears after exposure to the material ends. n occur after exposure to high levels of a non-atopic individual, with sudden ons tria for diagnosis of RADS include a rev	contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicle This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing set of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes tr ersible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate
TRICLOSAN	Halogenated phenois, and especially their alkali salts, can Polyhalogenated aromatic hydrocarbons (PHAHs) can cau and visual disturbances may occur. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or re scaling and thickening of the skin. Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even ye reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which car RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other critte severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge	condense above 300 deg. use effects on hormones and mimic thy peated exposure and may produce on ears after exposure to the material ends. n occur after exposure to high levels of a non-atopic individual, with sudden ons tria for diagnosis of RADS include a rev e testing, and the lack of minimal lympho	roid hormone. Acne, discharge in the eye, eyelid swellin contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing set of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to rersible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate
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WATER	Halogenated phenois, and especially their alkali salts, can Polyhalogenated aromatic hydrocarbons (PHAHs) can cau and visual disturbances may occur. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or re scaling and thickening of the skin. Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even ye reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which car RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other crite severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge [Van Waters & Rogers]* [Thompson Research] ** No significant acute toxicological data identified in literatu	condense above 300 deg. use effects on hormones and mimic thyr peated exposure and may produce on ears after exposure to the material ends. n occur after exposure to high levels of a non-atopic individual, with sudden ons ria for diagnosis of RADS include a rev e testing, and the lack of minimal lympho- re search.	roid hormone. Acne, discharge in the eye, eyelid swellin contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicle This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing set of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to rersible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate ocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia.
WATER Acute Toxicity	Halogenated phenois, and especially their alkali salts, can Polyhalogenated aromatic hydrocarbons (PHAHs) can cau and visual disturbances may occur. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or re scaling and thickening of the skin. Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even ye reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which car RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other crite severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge [Van Waters & Rogers]* [Thompson Research] ** No significant acute toxicological data identified in literatu	condense above 300 deg. use effects on hormones and mimic thyr speated exposure and may produce on ears after exposure to the material ends. In occur after exposure to high levels of a non-atopic individual, with sudden ons ria for diagnosis of RADS include a rev e testing, and the lack of minimal lympho- re search. Carcinogenicity	roid hormone. Acne, discharge in the eye, eyelid swellin contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing set of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to rersible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate ocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia.
WATER Acute Toxicity Skin Irritation/Corrosion	Halogenated phenois, and especially their alkali salts, can Polyhalogenated aromatic hydrocarbons (PHAHs) can cau and visual disturbances may occur. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or re scaling and thickening of the skin. Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even ye reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other crite severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge [Van Waters & Rogers]* [Thompson Research] ** No significant acute toxicological data identified in literatu	condense above 300 deg. use effects on hormones and mimic thy speated exposure and may produce on ears after exposure to the material ends. In occur after exposure to high levels of a non-atopic individual, with sudden one rifa for diagnosis of RADS include a rev e testing, and the lack of minimal lymphe re search. Carcinogenicity Reproductivity	roid hormone. Acne, discharge in the eye, eyelid swellin contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicle This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing set of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to rersible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate ocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia.

S − Data Not Available to make classification

# SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCI
Anti-Bacterial Hand Soap	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURC
	LC50	96	Fish	0.25mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.191mg/L	2
triclosan	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0007mg/L	2
	BCF	168	Fish	0.03mg/L	4
	EC25	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.00067mg/L	4
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0002mg/L	4
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURC
water	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

# Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
triclosan	HIGH	HIGH
water	LOW	LOW

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
triclosan	LOW (BCF = 90)
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)

# Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
triclosan	LOW (KOC = 18420)
water	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

#### SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods		
Product / Packaging disposal	<ul> <li>Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> <li>Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.</li> <li>Bury residue in an authorised landfill.</li> <li>Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.</li> </ul>	

# SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable
	*

# Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code Not Applicable

# **SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**

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

TRICLOSAN(3380-34-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

#### WATER(7732-18-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Υ
Canada - DSL	Υ
Canada - NDSL	N (water; triclosan)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	Υ
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Υ
Philippines - PICCS	Υ
USA - TSCA	Y
Legend:	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

#### **SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION**

#### Other information

#### Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

triclosan 3380-34-5, 112099-35-1, 164325-69-3, 261921-78-2, 88032-08-0	Name	CAS No
	triclosan	3380-34-5, 112099-35-1, 164325-69-3, 261921-78-2, 88032-08-0

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.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other

settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

#### Definitions and abbreviations

PC – TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average PC – STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit<sub>o</sub> IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations OSF: Odour Safety Factor NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level TLV: Threshold Limit Value LOD: Limit of Detection OTV: Odour Threshold Value BCF: BioConcentration Factors BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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