

Wynn's Aircofresh+

ITW (ITW AAMTech)

Chemwatch: 4795-81

Version No: 3.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

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S.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name:	Wynn's Aircofresh+
Chemical Name:	Not Applicable
Synonyms:	Not Available
Proper shipping name:	AEROSOLS
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:	Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack , Anti-bacterial Treatment Odour Elimination.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name:	ITW (ITW AAMTech)	ITW (ITW Aamtech)	
Address:	100 Hassall Street Wetherill Park 2164 NSW Australia	Unit 2, 38 Trugood Drive East Tamaki 2013 Auckland New Zealand	
Telephone:	+61 2 9828 0900	+64 9272 1940	
Fax:	+61 2 9725 4698	+64 9272 1949	
Website:	Not Available	Not Available	
Email:	Not Available	Not Available	

Emergency telephone number






Association / Organisation:	Not Available	Not Available	
Emergency telephone numbers:	1800 039 008 (24 hours)	+800 2436 2255 (24hours),+613 9573 3112 (24hours)	
Other emergency telephone numbers:	+61 3 9573 3112 (24 hours)	+800 2436 2255 (24hours),+613 9573 3112 (24hours)	

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Model WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

ChemWatch Hazard Ratings

Flammability	4		0 = Minimum
Toxicity	2		1 = Low
Body Contact	2		2 = Moderate
Reactivity	1		3 = High
Chronic	2		4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule:	None
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GHS Classification^[1]:

Respiratory Sensitizer Category 1, STOT - SE (Resp. Irr.) Category 3, STOT - SE (Narcosis) Category 3,
Aerosols Category 1
, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Skin Sensitizer Category 1

Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

GHS label elements



Signal word:	DANGER
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Hazard statement(s):

AUH044	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement
H222	Extremely flammable aerosol
H315	Causes skin irritation
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled

H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
Precautionary statement(s): Prevention	
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P211	Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
P251	Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P285	In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.
Precautionary statement(s): Response	
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P304+P341	IF INHALED: If breathing is difficult, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P311	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P321	Specific treatment (see advice on this label).
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P342+	P342+
P362	Take off contaminated clothing.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
Precautionary statement(s): Storage	
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405	Store locked up.
P410+P412	Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.
Precautionary statement(s): Disposal	
P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
115-10-6	30-60	DIMETHYL ETHER
64-17-5	47.647	ETHANOL
7732-18-5	13.07	WATER
111-30-8	1.3071	GLUTARALDEHYDE
	0.6535	sodium nitrite.

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact:

If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:

- Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes 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.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Skin Contact:

If skin contact occurs:

- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

Inhalation:

If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:

- Remove to fresh air.
- 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.
- If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, 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:

- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- **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.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

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.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

SMALL FIRE:

- Water spray, dry chemical or CO2

LARGE FIRE:

- Water spray or fog.

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.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

Fire/Explosion Hazard:

- Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
- Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
- Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills:

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses.
- Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.

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.

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

- Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can
- Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.
- **DO NOT** store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container:

- Aerosol dispenser.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled.

Storage incompatibility:

Avoid storage with oxidisers

					
+	X	X	X	X	+

X: Must not be stored together

0: May be stored together with specific precautions

+: May be stored together

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	dimethyl ether	Dimethyl ether	760 (mgm3) / 400 (ppm)	950 (mgm3) / 500 (ppm)	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	ethanol	Ethyl alcohol	1880 (mgm3) / 1000 (ppm)	Not Available	Not Available	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH)4,5 is the documentation source
Australia Exposure Standards	glutaraldehyde	Glutaraldehyde	0.41 (mgm3) / 0.1 (ppm)	Not Available	Not Available	NOHSC documentation available for these values.

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
dimethyl ether	1000(ppm)	3000(ppm)	10000(ppm)	60000(ppm)
ethanol	1000(ppm)	3000(ppm)	3300(ppm)	3300(ppm)
water	500(ppm)	500(ppm)	500(ppm)	500(ppm)
glutaraldehyde	0.05(ppm)	0.2(ppm)	1(ppm)	5(ppm)

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

Personal protection



Eye and face protection:

No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities. **OTHERWISE:** For potentially moderate or heavy exposures:

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- NOTE:** Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and **ALL** lenses concentrate them.

Skin protection:

See Hand protection below

Hand protection:

- No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
- OTHERWISE:**
- For potentially moderate exposures:
- Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.
- For potentially heavy exposures:
- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. and safety footwear.

Body protection:

See Other protection below

Other protection:

- The clothing worn by process operators insulated from earth may develop static charges far higher (up to 100 times) than the minimum ignition energies for various flammable gas-air mixtures. This holds true for a wide range of clothing materials including cotton.
- Avoid dangerous levels of charge by ensuring a low resistivity of the surface material worn outermost.

BREThERICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.

Thermal hazards:

Recommended material(s):

Respiratory protection:

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

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under **PRESSURE**. Contains highly flammable ether propellant.

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)	Not Available	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)	-41	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		

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity:

See section 7.2

Chemical stability:

- Elevated temperatures.
- Presence of open flame.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Possibility of hazardous reactions:

See section 7.2

Conditions to avoid:

See section 7.2

Incompatible materials:

See section 7.2

Hazardous decomposition products:

See section 5.3

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled:

Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system, in a substantial number of individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage. The repair process, which initially evolved to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens, may however, produce further lung damage resulting in the impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Respiratory tract irritation often results in an inflammatory response involving the recruitment and activation of many cell types, mainly derived from the vascular system.

Ingestion:

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting
Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.

Skin Contact:

Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

Eye:

Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause 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.
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:

Practical evidence shows that inhalation of the material is capable of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals at a greater frequency than would be expected from the response of a normal population.

Pulmonary sensitisation, resulting in hyperactive airway dysfunction and pulmonary allergy may be accompanied by fatigue, malaise and aching. Significant symptoms of exposure may persist for extended periods, even after exposure ceases. Symptoms can be activated by a variety of nonspecific environmental stimuli such as automobile exhaust, perfumes and passive smoking.

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Wynn's Aircofresh+	
Not Available	Not Available
dimethyl ether	
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 308000 mg/m3	
Not Available	Not Available
ethanol	
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
water	
Not Available	Not Available
glutaraldehyde	
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 403 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 0.25mg/24h-SEVERE
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 480 mg/m3/4h	Eye (rabbit): 1 mg-SEVERE
Oral (rat) LD50: 134 mg/kg	Skin (human): 6 mg/3d-int-SEVERE
	Skin (rabbit): 13 mg open-mild
	Skin (rabbit): 2 mg/24h-SEVERE
Not Available	Not Available
sodium nitrite.	
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.

GLUTARALDEHYDE

The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.

Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions.

Acute Toxicity:	Not Available	Carcinogenicity:	Not Available
Skin Irritation/Corrosion:	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2	Reproductivity:	Not Available
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:	Not Available	STOT - Single Exposure:	Not Available
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation:	Respiratory Sensitizer Category 1 Skin Sensitizer Category 1	STOT - Repeated Exposure:	Not Available
Mutagenicity:	Not Available	Aspiration Hazard:	Not Available

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:

- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site.
- Allow small quantities to evaporate.
- DO NOT** incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required:



Marine Pollutant: NO

HAZCHEM: 2YE

Land transport (ADG)



UN number	1950	Packing group	Not Available
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS	Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	Class: 2	Special precautions for user	Special provisions 63 190 277 327
	Subrisk:		Limited quantity See SP 277

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)



UN number	1950	Packing group	Not Available
UN proper shipping name	Aerosols, flammable	Environmental hazard	No relevant data

Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class: 2.1	Special precautions for user	Special provisions: A145 A167
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk:		Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 203
	ERG Code: 10L		Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 150 kg
			Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 203
			Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 75 kg
			Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y203
			Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 30 kg G
Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)			



UN number	1950	Packing group	Not Available
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS	Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class: 2.1	Special precautions for user	EMS Number: F-D,S-U
	IMDG Subrisk:		Special provisions: 63 190 277 327 344 959
			Limited Quantities: SP277

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
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	glutaraldehyde	D	Not Available	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

dimethyl ether(115-10-6) is found on the following regulatory lists

"Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix B (Part 3)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "Australia Exposure Standards", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (English)", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Packing Instruction - Liquefied and Dissolved Gases", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "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) - Schedule 5"

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 (Korean)", "World Anti-Doping Agency - The 2009 Prohibited List World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Particular Sports (French)", "World Anti-Doping Agency - The 2012 Prohibited List World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Particular Sports", "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix B (Part 3)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "World Anti-Doping Agency - The 2009 Prohibited List World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Competition (German)", "FisherTransport Information", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "Acros Transport Information", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "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 National Pollutant Inventory", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "FEMA Generally Recognized as Safe (GRAS) Flavoring Substances 23 - Examples of FEMA GRAS Substances with Non-Flavor Functions", "Australia Exposure Standards", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (English)", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List"

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

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

glutaraldehyde(111-30-8) is found on the following regulatory lists

"Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "Australia - South Australia Controlled Substances (Poisons) Regulations - Schedule E: Schedule 2 poisons authorised to be sold by holder of a medicine sellers licence", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "FisherTransport Information", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IOFI Global Reference List of Chemically Defined Substances", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 2", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Exposure Standards", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (English)", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "Australia - Victoria Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Schedule 9: Materials at Major Hazard Facilities (And Their Threshold Quantity) Table 2"

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:

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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