

Bulk Blendz Anti-Bacterial Hand Soap Bulkwholesale Australia Pty Ltd Chemwatch: 25-0009

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 1

lssue Date: 01/11/2019 Print Date: 08/06/2022 S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Product Identifier

Version No: 3.1

Product name	Bulk Blendz Anti-Bacterial Hand Soap
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
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	Bulkwholesale Australia Pty Ltd
Address	2/7 Commercial Court, Tullamarine VIC 3043 Australia
Telephone	1300 096 435
Fax	
Website	https://www.bulkwholesale.com.au
Email	orders@bulkwholesale.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	N.V.Chemicals(Aust) P/L	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE
Emergency telephone numbers	0411 387 097	+61 1800 951 288
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	+61 3 9573 3188

Once connected and if the message is not in your prefered language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2B
Legend:	1. Classified by Chernwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI
el elements	
	Not Applicable
el elements	Not Applicable Warning

Hazard statement(s)

Causes eye irritation.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

H320

P264 Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P227+P242 If avairation paraints: Cat madical advisa/attention	P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
rositerois in eye initiation persists. Get metical advice/attention.	P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

Not Applicable

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available	10-30	surfactants nonhazardous
Not Available		bacteriostat, as
3380-34-5	<1	triclosan
Not Available	<1	perfume
Not Available	<1 dye	
7732-18-5	>60	water
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L * EU IOELVs available	

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	Seek medical attention if irritation occurs. Wipe off excess with absorbent tissue or towel.
Inhalation	 If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.
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.

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

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	 Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. Do not approach containers suspected to be hot. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	 Non combustible. Not considered to be a significant fire risk. Expansion or decomposition on heating may lead to violent rupture of containers. Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). Other decomposition products include: carbon dioxide (CO2) sulfur oxides (SOx)

nitrogen oxides (NOx) 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	 Slippery when spilt. Minor hazard. Clear area of personnel. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling	
Safe handling	 Limit all unnecessary personal contact. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
Other information	 Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	Plastic container
Storage incompatibility	None known

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA				
Not Available				
Emergency Limits				
Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2		TEEL-3
NV Chemicals Anti-Bacterial Hand Soap	Not Available	Not Available		Not Available
Ingredient	Original IDLH		Revised IDLH	
triclosan	Not Available		Not Available	
water	Not Available		Not Available	
Occupational Exposure Banding	I			
Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating		Occupational Expos	sure Band Limit
triclosan	E		≤ 0.01 mg/m³	
Notes:	Occupational exposure banding is a process of			

adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

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 the wearing 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.

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: NV Chemicals Anti-Bacterial Hand Soap

Material	СРІ
BUTYL	A
NEOPRENE	A
VITON	A
NATURAL RUBBER	С
PVA	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	Miscible	pH as a solution (Not Available%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	 Unstable in the 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

Inhaled	Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product		
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 may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. The material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives. Not considered an irritant through normal use.		
Eye	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation a	and damage in s	some persons.
Chronic	Principal hazards are accidental eye contact and cleaner overuse. Overuse of cause irritation, drying, cracking, leading to dermatitis.	r obsessive clea	ner use may lead to defatting of the skin and may
NV Chemicals Anti-Bacterial	TOXICITY	RITATION	
Hand Soap	Not Available No	ot Available	
	TOXICITY	RITATION	
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >6000 mg/kg ^[2] Ey	/e: adverse effec	t observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 0.286 mg/l4h ^[1] Ey	/e: SEVERE **	
triclosan	Oral (Rat) LD50; 3700 mg/kg ^[2] Sk	kin (human):0.75	mg/3d-l- mild
	Sk	kin (rabbit): 10%	- mild
	Sk	kin: no adverse e	ffect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	TOXICITY IR	RITATION	
water	Oral (Rat) LD50; >90000 mg/kg ^[2]	ot Available	ed from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise
water Legend:		ot Available 2.* Value obtain	ed from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise
	Oral (Rat) LD50; >90000 mg/kg ^[2] No 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity	ot Available 2.* Value obtain ubstances Ing and digestive t has been detect triclosan did not production of tra production of tra production of tra ondense above 3 ones and mimic and may produce to the material ter exposure to h e in a non-atopic the irritant. Othe	tract, and through the mucosal tissues if given ted in the liver and fat. Testing in humans showed cause reproductive toxicity and did not cause of the substance was harmful to both the foetus an ce amounts of polyhalogenated aromatic 600 deg. thyroid hormone. Acne, discharge in the eye, eyel on contact skin redness, swelling, the production ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition high levels of highly irritating compound. Main individual, with sudden onset of persistent r criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible
Legend:	Oral (Rat) LD50; >90000 mg/kg ^[2] No 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances - Acute toxicity specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances - Triclosan is readily absorbed by the skin, through the mouth linit through the vagina. It is excreted in the urine and stools, mostly unchanged; if that triclosan did not sensitise or irritate the skin. Animal testing showed that t abnormalities in development below exposure levels of 150 mg/kg/day; swalld the mother. Side-reactions during manufacture of the parent compound may result in the phydrocarbon(s). Halogenated phenols, and especially their alkali salts, can co Polyhalogenated aromatic hydrocarbons (PHAHs) can cause effects on horm swellings and visual disturbances may occur. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure a vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways diseases asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to tairflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreading to the severe bro	ot Available 2.* Value obtain ubstances Ing and digestive t has been detect triclosan did not production of tra production of tra production of tra ondense above 3 ones and mimic and may produce to the material ter exposure to h e in a non-atopic the irritant. Othe	tract, and through the mucosal tissues if given ted in the liver and fat. Testing in humans showed cause reproductive toxicity and did not cause of the substance was harmful to both the foetus an ce amounts of polyhalogenated aromatic 600 deg. thyroid hormone. Acne, discharge in the eye, eyel on contact skin redness, swelling, the production ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition high levels of highly irritating compound. Main individual, with sudden onset of persistent r criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible
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Legend: TRICLOSAN WATER	Oral (Rat) LD50; >90000 mg/kg ^[2] No 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances - Acute toxicity specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances - Triclosan: Triclosan is readily absorbed by the skin, through the mouth linit through the vagina. It is excreted in the urine and stools, mostly unchanged; if that triclosan did not sensitise or irritate the skin. Animal testing showed that t abnormalities in development below exposure levels of 150 mg/kg/day; swalled the mother. Side-reactions during manufacture of the parent compound may result in the phydrocarbon(s). Halogenated phenols, and especially their alkali salts, can copelyhalogenated aromatic hydrocarbons (PHAHs) can cause effects on horm swellings and visual disturbances may occur. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure a vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Ashma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after if or diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to tairflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreace lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.	ot Available 2.* Value obtain ubstances Ing and digestive t has been detect triclosan did not owing 50mg/kg of production of tra ondense above 3 iones and mimic and may produce the to the material ter exposure to h a in a non-atopic the irritant. Othe stivity on methac	tract, and through the mucosal tissues if given sted in the liver and fat. Testing in humans showed cause reproductive toxicity and did not cause of the substance was harmful to both the foetus an ce amounts of polyhalogenated aromatic 100 deg. thyroid hormone. Acne, discharge in the eye, eyel e on contact skin redness, swelling, the production ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition high levels of highly irritating compound. Main individual, with sudden onset of persistent r criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversibl holine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal
Legend: TRICLOSAN WATER Acute Toxicity	Oral (Rat) LD50; >90000 mg/kg ^[2] No 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances - Acute toxicity specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances - Acute toxicity specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances - Acute toxicity specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances - Acute toxicity specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances - Acute toxicity specified data extracted in the urine and stools, mostly unchanged; if that triclosan did not sensitise or irritate the skin. Animal testing showed that t abnormalities in development below exposure levels of 150 mg/kg/day; swalle the mother. Side-reactions during manufacture of the parent compound may result in the phydrocarbon(s). Halogenated phenols, and especially their alkali salts, can coor Polyhalogenated aromatic hydrocarbons (PHAHs) can cause effects on horm swellings and visual disturbances may occur. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure a vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure for visua airways disease asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to tairflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreac lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. X Can	ot Available 2.* Value obtain ubstances Ing and digestive t has been detect triclosan did not production of tra production of tra production of tra ondense above 3 ones and mimic and may produce to the material ter exposure to t e to the material ter exposure to t e in a non-atopic the irritant. Othe stivity on methac	tract, and through the mucosal tissues if given ted in the liver and fat. Testing in humans showed cause reproductive toxicity and did not cause of the substance was harmful to both the foetus an ce amounts of polyhalogenated aromatic 600 deg. thyroid hormone. Acne, discharge in the eye, eyel on contact skin redness, swelling, the production ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition high levels of highly irritating compound. Main individual, with sudden onset of persistent r criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversibl holine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal
Legend: TRICLOSAN WATER Acute Toxicity Skin Irritation/Corrosion	Oral (Rat) LD50; >90000 mg/kg ^[2] No 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances - Acute toxicity specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances - Triclosan: Triclosan is readily absorbed by the skin, through the mouth linit through the vagina. It is excreted in the urine and stools, mostly unchanged; it that triclosan did not sensitise or irritate the skin. Animal testing showed that t abnormalities in development below exposure levels of 150 mg/kg/day; swalle the mother. Side-reactions during manufacture of the parent compound may result in the phydrocarbon(s). Halogenated phenols, and especially their alkali salts, can co Polyhalogenated aromatic hydrocarbons (PHAHs) can cause effects on horm swellings and visual disturbances may occur. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure a vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure frown as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur aft criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to tairflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreace lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. X Can	ot Available 2.* Value obtain ubstances Ing and digestive t has been detect triclosan did not production of tra- production of tra- ondense above 3 ondense above 3 ondense above 3 iones and mimic and may produce te to the material ter exposure to the a in a non-atopic the irritant. Othe stivity on methac rcinogenicity gle Exposure	tract, and through the mucosal tissues if given ted in the liver and fat. Testing in humans showed cause reproductive toxicity and did not cause of the substance was harmful to both the foetus an ce amounts of polyhalogenated aromatic 00 deg. thyroid hormone. Acne, discharge in the eye, eye e on contact skin redness, swelling, the production ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition high levels of highly irritating compound. Main individual, with sudden onset of persistent r criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversibl holine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal

Legend: 🗙 – Data e

Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
 Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
NV Chemicals Anti-Bacterial Hand Soap	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.216-0.384mg	/L 4
triclosan	BCF	1344h	Fish	2.7-44	7
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.036-0.038mg	/I 4
	EC50(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.001-0.002mg	/L 4

	EC50	48h	Crustacea	~0.115mg/l	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.001-0.002mg/L	4
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
water	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Legend:	Ecotox databa	1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Regist se - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic H tion Data 8. Vendor Data	-		

Persistence and degradability

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

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
triclosan	LOW (BCF = 90)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
triclosan	LOW (KOC = 18420)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods		
Product / Packaging 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. 	

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable
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

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
triclosan	Not Available
water	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
triclosan	Not Available
water	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

triclosan is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) -Schedule 4

water is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) -Schedule 6 Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status	
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes	
Canada - DSL	Yes	
Canada - NDSL	No (triclosan; water)	
China - IECSC	Yes	
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes	
Japan - ENCS	Yes	
Korea - KECI	Yes	
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes	
Philippines - PICCS	Yes	
USA - TSCA	Yes	
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes	
Mexico - INSQ	Yes	
Vietnam - NCI	Yes	
Russia - FBEPH	Yes	
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.	

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	01/11/2019
Initial Date	21/10/2010

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
2.1	27/06/2017	Classification
3.1	01/11/2019	One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification

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.

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。
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
ES: Exposure Standard
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
AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
DSL: Domestic Substances List
NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
NLP: No-Longer Polymers
ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
NCI: National Chemical Inventory
FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances
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