Foaming Hand Soap

Chemwatch: **25-0009**
Version No: **4.1**
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: **1**

Issue Date: **23/12/2022**
Print Date: **30/11/2023**
L.GHS.AUS.EN.E

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Foaming 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 manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	**Manningham Corporation**
Address	10 Ryeland Ct, North Geelong VIC 3215
Telephone	1300 634 600
Fax	-
Website	www.provada.com.au
Email	info@manham.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	**Manningham Corporation**
Emergency telephone numbers	1300 634 600
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Chemwatch Hazard Ratings

	Min	Max
Flammability	0	
Toxicity	0	
Body Contact	1	
Reactivity	0	
Chronic	0	

0 = Minimum
1 = Low
2 = Moderate
3 = High
4 = Extreme

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

Label elements

Page 1 continued...

Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable
Signal word	**Warning**

Hazard statement(s)

H320	Causes eye irritation.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

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.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

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.

Continued...

	▸ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▸ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. ▸ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
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). ▸ May emit acrid smoke. Other decomposition products include: carbon dioxide (CO_2) 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. ▸ Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways. ▸ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▸ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ▸ Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal. ▸ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways. ▸ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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. ▸ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▸ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▸ Use good occupational work practice. ▸ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.
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. ▸ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ▸ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

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
Foaming Hand Soap	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
triclosan	Not Available	Not Available

Continued...

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
water	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
triclosan	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³
Notes:	*Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the 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.*	

MATERIAL DATA

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	None under normal operating conditions.
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
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. 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. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]
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:
Foaming Hand Soap

Material	CPI
BUTYL	A
NEOPRENE	A
VITON	A
NATURAL RUBBER	C
PVA	C

* 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.

Ansell Glove Selection

Continued...

Glove *— In order of recommendation*
AlphaTec 02-100
AlphaTec® Solvex® 37-185
AlphaTec® 38-612
AlphaTec® 58-008
AlphaTec® 58-530B
AlphaTec® 58-530W
AlphaTec® 58-735
AlphaTec® 79-700
AlphaTec® Solvex® 37-675
DermaShield™ 73-711

The suggested gloves for use should be confirmed with the glove supplier.

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 (°C)**	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 (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	▸ 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

Information on toxicological effects

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 miscible 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 to cause discomfort through normal use.
Eye	Limited evidence exists, or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or is expected to 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.

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Chronic	Principal hazards are accidental eye contact and cleaner overuse. Overuse or obsessive cleaner use may lead to defatting of the skin and may cause irritation, drying, cracking, leading to dermatitis.

Foaming Hand Soap	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
triclosan	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >6000 mg/kg[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 0.286 mg/l4h[1]	Eye: SEVERE **
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 3700 mg/kg[2]	Skin (human):0.75 mg/3d-I- mild
		Skin (rabbit): 10% - mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
water	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg[2]	Not Available
Legend:	*1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances*	

TRICLOSAN

[Van Waters & Rogers]* [Thompson Research] **
For triclosan:
Triclosan is readily absorbed in humans by the skin , through the oral mucous membranes (Lin 2000), through the gastrointestinal tract , and through mucosal tissues following intra-vaginal administration
Triclosan was excreted into the urine and faeces essentially unchanged with some evidence of conjugation. Triclosan has been detected in the liver and fat.
In a 13-week dermal subchronic study of triclosan in rats signs of severe dermal irritation were seen in the treated groups, especially in the high-dose group. These signs were erythema, dema, desquamation, and eschar formation. Microscopically, hyperplasia of sebaceous glands, inflammation, and focal necrosis were seen on the skin of treated animals. The dermal effects were reversible during the recovery period. There were no systemic effects that could be treatment-related, although liver masses were observed in two treated animals .
Skin Sensitisation:
Subchronic dermal studies were conducted by applying 0.4 mL of a 2.5% or 5% suspension of triclosan in gum Arabic five times each week for four weeks to the shaved backs of male and female rats (5/sex) No local dermal irritation or systemic toxicity was reported.
Human Skin Irritation and Sensitisation*:*
Studies were conducted on the skin of human volunteers to determine the compatibility of dermal application of triclosan . The subjects were topically treated with 0.5% triclosan in 1% soap solution according to the Draize method . In the soap control, 0/50 subjects had sensitization or irritation, while 2/50 subjects receiving 0.5% triclosan had a very mild reaction. The conclusion was that triclosan was not a sensitiser or irritant.
Reproductive/Developmental Toxicity:
Reproductive studies were cited in which a NOEL of 50 mg/kg/day was reported for the dams based on effects on the pups. A NOEL based on developmental outcomes was listed as 150-300 mg/kg/day ; however, no reproductive tract or fertility abnormalities were reported
Oral administration of triclosan to pregnant mice (gestation days 1-16) resulted in maternal and foetal toxicity at 50 and 100 mg/kg. The authors report no indications of teratogenesis in the mice, or in rats (50 and 100 mg/kg) or in rabbits (10, 25, 50, 100 mg/kg) following administration during gestation.
In a two-generational dose study conducted in rats at doses of 0, 300, 1000, and 3000 ppm in the diet (equivalent to 0, 15, 50, 150 mg/kg), toxicity was noted in the neonates from dams consuming the highest dose, and reductions in survival were seen in f1 and f2 populations with increased kidney dilations.
Triclosan has also been detected in human breast milk, and is probably associated with the fat due to its high lipophilicity
Cellular toxicity:
Triclosan has also been shown to inhibit cell growth in MCF-7 and SK Br-3 human breast cancer cell lines resulting in cellular apoptosis . The authors demonstrated that triclosan reversibly inhibited mammalian fatty acid synthesis (enzyme from SK Br-3 cells and goose uropygial gland).
Triclosan was shown also to induce apoptosis in Smulow-Glickman human gingival epithelial cells *in vitro*
Genetic toxicity*:*The results of 18 mutagenicity tests were summarised, of which 13 were conducted by industry and not reported in the literature. Only one test indicated that triclosan was a mutagen (mammalian spot test), and a repeat of that study was negative.
Endocrine disruption: There have been several reports on endocrine disruptor activity of triclosan. In one study triclosan was weakly androgenic as evidenced by altered fin length and sex ratio in Japanese Medaka fish starting at age 2 days. Additional studies indicated that triclosan was toxic and had weak oestrogenic activity in Medaka . Oestrogen antagonism was induced in frogs following intraperitoneal administration of high doses of triclosan, while lower doses reduced testosterone in male frogs . Additional studies with frogs showed that triclosan bound to thyroid hormone receptor
In another study triclosan exhibited oestrogenic activity as evidenced by competitive binding with estradiol at the estrogen receptor and supported growth of the oestrogen-dependent MCF-7 cell line. The same study demonstrated triclosan bound to the rat androgen receptor, demonstrating androgenic activity.
Nomination Profile Supporting Information for Toxicological Evaluation by the National Toxicology Program July 2008

Side-reactions during manufacture of the parent compound may result in the production of trace amounts of polyhalogenated aromatic hydrocarbon(s). Halogenated phenols, and especially their alkali salts, can condense above 300 deg. C . to form polyphenoxyphenols or, in a very specific reaction, to form dibenzo-p-dioxins

Polyhalogenated aromatic hydrocarbons (PHAHs) comprise two major groups. The first group represented by the halogenated derivatives of dibenzodioxins (the chlorinated form is PCDD), dibenzofurans (PCDF) and biphenyls (PCB) exert their toxic effect (as hepatoxicants, reproductive toxicants, immunotoxicants and procarcinogens) by interaction with a cytostolic protein known as the Ah receptor. In guinea pigs the Ah receptor is active in a mechanism which "pumps" PHAH into the cell whilst in humans the reverse appears to true. This, in part, may account for species differences often cited in the literature. This receptor exhibits an affinity for the planar members of this group and carries these to the cellular nucleus where they bind, reversibly, to specific genomes on DNA. This results in the regulation of the production of certain proteins which elicit the toxic response. The potency of the effect is dependent on the strength of the original interaction with the Ah receptor and is influenced by the degree of substitution by the halogen and the position of such substitutions on the parent compound.

The most potent molecule is 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD) while the coplanar PCBs (including mono-ortho coplanars) possess approximately 1% of this potency. Nevertheless, all are said to exhibit "dioxin-like" behaviour and in environmental and health assessments it has been the practice to assign each a TCDD-equivalence value.

The most subtle and important biological effects of the PHAHs are the effects on endocrine hormones and vitamin homeostasis. TCDD mimics

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	the effect of thyroxin (a key metamorphosis signal during maturation) and may disrupt patterns of embryonic development at critical stages. Individuals from exposed wildlife populations have been observed to have altered sexual development, sexual dysfunction as adults and immune system suppression. Immunotoxic effects of the PHAHs (including the brominated congener, PBB) have been the subject of several studies. No clear pattern emerges in human studies however with T-cell numbers and function (a blood marker for immunological response) increasing in some and decreasing in others. Developmental toxicity (e.g. cleft palate, hydronephrosis) occurs in relatively few species; functional alterations following TCDD exposure leads to deficits in cognitive functions in monkeys and to adverse effects in the male reproductive system of rats. Three incidences have occurred which have introduced abnormally high levels of dioxin or dioxin-like congeners to humans. The explosion at a trichlorophenol-manufacturing plant in Seveso, Italy distributed TCDD across a large area of the country-side, whilst rice-oil contaminated with heat-transfer PCBs (and dioxin-like contaminants) has been consumed by two groups, on separate occasions (one in Yusho, Japan and another in Yu-cheng, Taiwan). The only symptom which can unequivocally be related to all these exposures is the development of chloracne, a disfiguring skin condition, following each incident. Contaminated oil poisonings also produced eye-discharge, swelling of eyelids and visual disturbances. The Babies born up to 3 years after maternal exposure (so-called "Yusho-babies") were characteristically brown skinned, coloured gums and nails and (frequently) produced eye-discharges. Delays in intellectual development have been noted. It has been estimated that Yu-cheng patients consumed an average level of 0.06 mg/kg body weight/day total PCB and 0.0002 mg/kg/day of PCDF before the onset of symptoms after 3 months. When the oil was withdrawn after 6 months they had consumed 1 gm total PCB containing 3.8 mg PCDF. Taiwanese patients consumed 10 times as much contaminated oil as the Japanese patients (because of later withdrawal); however since PCB/PCDF concentration in the Japanese oil was 10 times that consumed in Taiwan, patients from both countries consumed about the same amount of PCBs/PCDFs. Preliminary data from the Yusho cohort suggests a six-fold excess of liver cancer mortality in males and a three-fold excess in women. Recent findings from Seveso indicate that the biological effects of low level exposure (BELLEs), experienced by a cohort located at a great distance from the plant, may be hormetic, i.e. may be protective AGAINST the development of cancer. The PHAHs do not appear to be genotoxic - they do not alter the integrity of DNA. This contrasts with the effects of the many polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) (or more properly, their reactive metabolites). TCDD induces carcinogenic effects in the laboratory in all species, strains and sexes tested. These effects are dose-related and occur in many organs. Exposures as low as 0.001 ug/kg body weight/day produce carcinoma. Several studies implicate PCBs in the development of liver cancer in workers as well as multi-site cancers in animals. The second major group of PHAH consists of the non-planar PCB congeners which possess two or more ortho-substituted halogens. These have been shown to produce neurotoxic effects which are thought to reduce the concentration of the brain neurotransmitter, dopamine, by inhibiting certain enzyme-mediated processes. The specific effect elicited by both classes of PHAH seems to depend on the as much on the developmental status of the organism at the time of the exposure as on the level of exposure over a lifetime. **NOTE:** Some jurisdictions require that health surveillance be conducted on workers occupationally exposed to polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. Such surveillance should emphasise ‣ demography, occupational and medical history ‣ health advice, including recognition of photosensitivity and skin changes ‣ physical examination if indicated ‣ records of personal exposure including photosensitivity 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 epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.
WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Acute Toxicity	✗	**Carcinogenicity**	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✗	**Reproductivity**	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	**STOT - Single Exposure**	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	**STOT - Repeated Exposure**	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	**Aspiration Hazard**	✗

Legend: ✗ *– Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification*
✓ *– Data available to make classification*

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Foaming Hand Soap

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

triclosan

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
BCF	1344h	Fish	2.7-44	7
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.001mg/L	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.072-0.137mg/l	4
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0007mg/l	4
LC50	96h	Fish	0.045mg/L	2
NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0002mg/l	4

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water	**Endpoint**	**Test Duration (hr)**	**Species**	**Value**	**Source**
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Legend:	*Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration 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

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

14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
triclosan	Not Available
water	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC 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
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

water is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

Continued...

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	23/12/2022
Initial Date	21/10/2010

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
3.1	01/11/2019	One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification
4.1	23/12/2022	Classification review due to GHS Revision change.

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
- DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration

- 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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