

Microgloss

Barnes Products P/L

Chemwatch: 5238-59
Version No: 3.1.1.1
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 1

Issue Date: 31/05/2017
Print Date: 31/10/2018
S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| Product name | Microgloss |
| Synonyms | Microgloss05 |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Relevant identified uses | Polish and cleaner. |
|--------------------------|---------------------|

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Registered company name | Barnes Products P/L |
| Address | 5 Greenhills Avenue Moorebank NSW 2170 Australia |
| Telephone | +61 2 9793 7555 |
| Fax | +61 2 9793 7091 |
| Website | http://www.barnes.com.au/ |
| Email | sales@barnes.com.au |

Emergency telephone number

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Association / Organisation | Barnes Products Pty Ltd |
| Emergency telephone numbers | +61 2 9793 7555 Business Hours |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | Poisons Information Centre 13 1126 after hours |

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

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|---------|-----------|----------|
| 56-81-5 | 2.5-10 | glycerol |

Continued...

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| | | |
|----------|------|------------------------|
| 112-80-1 | <2.5 | <u>oleic acid</u> |
| 102-71-6 | <2.5 | <u>triethanolamine</u> |

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Eye Contact | <p>If this product comes in contact with eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 | <p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary. |
| Ingestion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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

- ▶ Water spray or fog.
- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).

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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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). <p>Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO₂) acrolein other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.</p> |
| 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles. ▶ Trowel up/scrape up. |
| Major Spills | <p>Minor hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.

Continued...

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SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Safe handling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Metal can or drum ▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. |
| Storage incompatibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents ▶ Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates. |

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 | glycerol | Glycerin mist | 10 mg/m ³ | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | triethanolamine | Triethanolamine | 5 mg/m ³ | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

EMERGENCY LIMITS

| Ingredient | Material name | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|-----------------|--|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| glycerol | Glycerine (mist); (Glycerol; Glycerin) | 45 mg/m ³ | 860 mg/m ³ | 2,500 mg/m ³ |
| oleic acid | Octadecenoic acid, 9-; (Oleic acid) | 220 mg/m ³ | 2,400 mg/m ³ | 15,000 mg/m ³ |
| triethanolamine | Triethanolamine; (Trihydroxytriethylamine) | 15 mg/m ³ | 240 mg/m ³ | 1,500 mg/m ³ |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| glycerol | Not Available | Not Available |
| oleic acid | Not Available | Not Available |
| triethanolamine | Not Available | Not Available |

Exposure controls

| | |
|---|--|
| Appropriate engineering controls | <p>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.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>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.</p> |
| Personal protection |  |
| Eye and face protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. ▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. |
| Body protection | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C. apron. ▶ Barrier cream. |

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

Respiratory protection

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

Continued...

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"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

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| Material | CPI |
|------------------|------|
| ##oleic | acid |
| NATURAL RUBBER | A |
| NATURAL+NEOPRENE | A |
| NITRILE | A |
| BUTYL | C |
| NEOPRENE | C |
| NEOPRENE/NATURAL | C |
| PVA | C |
| PVC | 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.

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

| Required Minimum Protection Factor | Half-Face Respirator | Full-Face Respirator | Powered Air Respirator |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| up to 10 x ES | AK-AUS P2 | - | AK-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2 |
| up to 50 x ES | - | AK-AUS / Class 1 P2 | - |
| up to 100 x ES | - | AK-2 P2 | AK-PAPR-2 P2 ^ |

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| Appearance | White cream; mixes with water. | | |
|--|--------------------------------|---|----------------|
| Physical state | Free-flowing Paste | Relative density (Water = 1) | Not Available |
| Odour | Not Available | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | 400 |
| 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) | Not Available | 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) | 2.3 @ 20C | 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 style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 | The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. |
|---------|---|

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|---------------------|---|
| Ingestion | The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. |
| Skin Contact | The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. |
| Eye | Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). |
| Chronic | Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. |

| | | |
|------------------------|--|---|
| Microgloss | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| glycerol | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: >10000 mg/kg ^[2] | Not Available |
| oleic acid | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 25000 mg/kg ^[2] | Skin (human):15 mg/3d-I- moderate Skin (rabbit):500 mg mild |
| triethanolamine | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | dermal (rat) LD50: >16000 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 0.1 ml - |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 4190 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - mild |
| | | Eye (rabbit): 5.62 mg - SEVERE |
| | | minor conjunctival irritation |
| | | no irritation * |
| | | Skin (human): 15 mg/3d (int)-mild Skin (rabbit): 4 h occluded Skin (rabbit): 560 mg/24 hr- mild |

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

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| GLYCEROL | At very high concentrations, evidence predicts that glycerol may cause tremor, irritation of the skin, eyes, digestive tract and airway. Otherwise it is of low toxicity. There is no significant evidence to suggest that it causes cancer, genetic, reproductive or developmental toxicity. |
| OLEIC ACID | Polyunsaturated fats (PUFAs) protect against heart disease by providing more membrane fluidity than monounsaturated fats (MUFAs), but they are more vulnerable to being oxidized and therefore rancid. Foods containing monounsaturated fats reduce low-density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol, while possibly increasing high-density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol. Levels of oleic, and other monounsaturated fatty acids in red blood cell membranes were positively associated with breast cancer risk. In children, consumption of monounsaturated oils is associated with healthier blood lipid profiles. The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. |
| TRIETHANOLAMINE | 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. Overexposure to most of these materials may cause adverse health effects. Many amine-based compounds can cause release of histamines, which, in turn, can trigger allergic and other physiological effects, including constriction of the bronchi or asthma and inflammation of the cavity of the nose. Whole-body symptoms include headache, nausea, faintness, anxiety, a decrease in blood pressure, rapid heartbeat, itching, reddening of the skin, urticaria (hives) and swelling of the face, which are usually transient. There are generally four routes of possible or potential exposure: inhalation, skin contact, eye contact, and swallowing. The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. Studies done show that triethanolamine is of low toxicity following high dose exposure by swallowing, skin contact or inhalation. It has not been shown to cause cancer, genetic defects, reproductive or developmental toxicity. The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing. NOTE: Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA. Lachrymation, diarrhoea, convulsions, urinary tract changes, changes in bladder weight, changes in testicular weight, changes in thymus weight, changes in liver weight, dermatitis after systemic exposure, kidney, ureter, bladder tumours recorded. Equivocal tumourigen by RTECS criteria. Dermal rabbit value quoted above is for occluded patch in male or female animals * Union Carbide |
| GLYCEROL & TRIETHANOLAMINE | 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. |

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| OLEIC ACID & TRIETHANOLAMINE | The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. | | |
| 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 available but does not fill the criteria for classification
✔ – Data available to make classification
☒ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

| Microgloss | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| glycerol | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | >0.011-mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 96 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 77712.039mg/L | 3 |
| oleic acid | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 205mg/L | 4 |
| triethanolamine | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 11800mg/L | 4 |
| | EC50 | 96 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 169mg/L | 1 |
| | EC10 | 96 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 7.1mg/L | 1 |
| | NOEC | 504 | Crustacea | 16mg/L | 1 |

Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 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

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|-----------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| glycerol | LOW | LOW |
| oleic acid | LOW | LOW |
| triethanolamine | LOW | LOW |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| glycerol | LOW (LogKOW = -1.76) |
| oleic acid | LOW (LogKOW = 7.7294) |
| triethanolamine | LOW (BCF = 3.9) |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| glycerol | HIGH (KOC = 1) |
| oleic acid | LOW (KOC = 11670) |
| triethanolamine | LOW (KOC = 10) |

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Product / Packaging disposal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal. ▶ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site. ▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill. |
|-------------------------------------|---|

Continued...

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

| | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| Marine Pollutant | NO 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

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

GLYCEROL(56-81-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Australia Exposure Standards | Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) |
|------------------------------|---|

OLEIC ACID(112-80-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

| | |
|--|--|
| Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) | 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) - Appendix B (Part 3) | Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5 |

TRIETHANOLAMINE(102-71-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

| | |
|--|--|
| Australia Exposure Standards | Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3) |
| Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals | Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4 |
| Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) | Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5 |
| Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2) | International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs |

National Inventory Status

| National Inventory | Status |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Australia - AICS | Y |
| Canada - DSL | Y |
| Canada - NDSL | N (glycerol; triethanolamine; oleic acid) |
| China - IECSC | Y |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Y |
| Japan - ENCS | Y |
| Korea - KECI | Y |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Y |
| Philippines - PICCS | Y |
| 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) |

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

| | |
|---------------|---------------|
| Revision Date | 31/05/2017 |
| Initial Date | Not Available |

SDS Version Summary

| Version | Issue Date | Sections Updated |
|---------|------------|------------------|
| 3.1.1.1 | 31/05/2017 | Synonyms, Name |

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

| Name | CAS No |
|----------|---|
| glycerol | 56-81-5, 29796-42-7, 30049-52-6, 37228-54-9, 75398-78-6, 78630-16-7, 8013-25-0, 8043-29-6, 1400594-62-8 |

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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
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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