

LISTERINE TOTAL CARE MOUTHWASH

Hazard Alert Code:
MODERATE

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Revision No: 2.0

Chemwatch 18-3969

Issue Date: 28-Nov-2008

CD 2009/1

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

LISTERINE TOTAL CARE MOUTHWASH

PRODUCT USE

» MSDS are intended for use in the workplace. For domestic-use products, refer to consumer labels. Mouthwash.

SUPPLIER

Company: Johnson & Johnson Pty Ltd

Address:

45 Jones Street

Ultimo

NSW, 2007

AUS

Telephone: 131 565

Fax: +61 2 8260 8102

HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability:	0 <input type="checkbox"/>	
Toxicity:	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
Body Contact:	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	Min/Nil=0
Reactivity:	0 <input type="checkbox"/>	Low=1 <input type="checkbox"/>
Chronic:	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	Moderate=2
		High=3
		Extreme=4

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

POISONS SCHEDULE

None

RISK

» Irritating to eyes.

» May produce skin discomfort*.

SAFETY

» Avoid contact with skin.

» Wear eye/ face protection.

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- * (limited evidence).
- » To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material use water.
 - » In case of contact with eyes rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
 - » If swallowed IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre (show this container or label).

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
ethanol	64-17-5	10-30
liquid sorbitol		10-30
benzoic acid		<0.5
poloxamer 407		<0.5
sweet garden mint		<0.5
eucalyptol		<0.1
thymol		<0.1
methyl salicylate		<0.1
menthol		<0.1
sodium saccharin		<0.1
sodium benzoate		<0.1
zinc chloride		<0.1
sodium fluorid (extra pure)		<0.1
sucralose		<0.1
FD&C red No. 40		<0.01
FD&C blue #1		<0.01
water	7732-18-5	>60

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

»

- Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

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EYE

» If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- Wash out immediately 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.
- If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

» If skin or hair contact occurs:

- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

»

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

» 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 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

» The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas.

Though the material is non-combustible, evaporation of water from the mixture, caused by the heat of nearby fire, may produce floating layers of combustible substances.

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In such an event consider:

- foam.
- dry chemical powder.
- carbon dioxide.

FIRE FIGHTING

»

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding 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.
- 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.

Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO₂).

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

» None known.

HAZCHEM

None

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

»

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- Wipe up.

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- Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS

» Minor hazard.

- Clear area of personnel.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact 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.

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
+	X	+	X	X	+

*X: Must not be stored together**O: May be stored together with specific preventions**+: May be stored together*

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

»

- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.

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- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

» Plastic container.

Container type & size: 250mL, 500mL, 1000mL PET bottle and white polypropylene cap.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

» None known.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

»

- 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 storing and handling recommendations.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	TWA F/CC
Australia Exposure Standards	ethanol (Ethyl alcohol)	1000	1880					

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- water: CAS:7732-18-5

EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m ³)	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)
ethanol		3,300 [LEL]

NOTES

Values marked LEL indicate that the IDLH was based on 10% of the lower explosive limit for safety considerations even though the relevant toxicological data indicated that irreversible health effects or impairment of escape existed only at higher concentrations.

MATERIAL DATA

» Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

INGREDIENT DATA

ETHANOL:

» For ethanol:

Odour Threshold Value: 49-716 ppm (detection), 101 ppm (recognition)

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Eye and respiratory tract irritation do not appear to occur at exposure levels of less than 5000 ppm and the TLV-TWA is thought to provide an adequate margin of safety against such effects. Experiments in man show that inhalation of 1000 ppm caused slight symptoms of poisoning and 5000 ppm caused strong stupor and morbid sleepiness. Subjects exposed to 5000 ppm to 10000 ppm experienced smarting of the eyes and nose and coughing. Symptoms disappeared within minutes. Inhalation also causes local irritating effects to the eyes and upper respiratory tract, headaches, sensation of heat intraocular tension, stupor, fatigue and a need to sleep. At 15000 ppm there was continuous lachrymation and coughing.

WATER:

» No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

PERSONAL PROTECTION



EYE

» 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 lens 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]

HANDS/FEET

» No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE: Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

OTHER

» No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

- Overalls.
- Barrier cream.
- Eyewash unit.

RESPIRATOR

» Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

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Breathing Zone Level ppm (volume)	Maximum Protection Factor	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
1000	10	A-AUS	-
1000	50	-	A-AUS
5000	50	Airline *	-
5000	100	-	A-2
10000	100	-	A-3
	100+		Airline**

* - Continuous Flow ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

» General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:

Air Speed:

solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)

0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)

aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)

0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)

direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)

1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min)

grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).

2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range

Upper end of the range

1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture

1: Disturbing room air currents

2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only

2: Contaminants of high toxicity

3: Intermittent, low production.

3: High production, heavy use

4: Large hood or large air mass in motion

4: Small hood - local control only

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Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Liquid; mixes with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable

Boiling Range (°C): Not Available

Melting Range (°C): Not Available

Specific Gravity (water=1): Not Available

Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible

pH (as supplied): Not Available

pH (1% solution): Not Available

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available

Volatile Component (%vol): Not Available

Evaporation Rate: Not Available

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not Available

Flash Point (°C): Not Available

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Available

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Available

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Available

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available

State: Liquid

Viscosity: Not Available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

» Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

» Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting.

EYE

» The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

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SKIN

» 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.

INHALED

» Not considered an irritant through normal use.

Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

» Prolonged exposure to ethanol may cause damage to the liver and cause scarring. It may also worsen damage caused by other agents. Large amounts of ethanol taken in pregnancy may result in "foetal alcohol syndrome", characterised by delay in mental and physical development, learning difficulties, behavioural problems and small head size. A small number of people develop allergic reactions to ethanol, which include eye infections, skin swelling, shortness of breath, and itchy rashes with blisters.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

» Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

ETHANOL:

» unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 7060 mg/kg
Oral (human) LDLo: 1400 mg/kg
Oral (man) TDLo: 50 mg/kg
Oral (man) TDLo: 1.40 mg/kg
Oral (woman) TDLo: 256 mg/kg/12 wks
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 20,000 ppm/10h
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 64000 ppm/4h

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24hr-Moderate
Skin (rabbit):400 mg (open)-Mild
Eye (rabbit):100mg/24hr-Moderate
Eye (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE

» 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.

WATER:

» No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

CARCINOGEN

ethanol International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens

Group 1

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

» DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

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Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

ETHANOL:

» Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l):	13480
» Algae IC50 (72hr.) (mg/l):	1450
» log Kow (Sangster 1997):	- 0.3
» BOD5:	63%
» ThOD:	2.1
» Half- life Soil - High (hours):	24
» Half- life Soil - Low (hours):	2.6
» Half- life Air - High (hours):	122
» Half- life Air - Low (hours):	12.2
» Half- life Surface water - High (hours):	26
» Half- life Surface water - Low (hours):	6.5
» Half- life Ground water - High (hours):	52
» Half- life Ground water - Low (hours):	13
» Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - High (hours):	26
» Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - Low (hours):	6.5
» Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - High (hours):	104
» Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - Low (hours):	26
» Aqueous biodegradation - Removal secondary treatment - High (hours):	67%
» Photooxidation half- life water - High (hours):	3.20E+05
» Photooxidation half- life water - Low (hours):	8020
» Photooxidation half- life air - High (hours):	122
» Photooxidation half- life air - Low (hours):	12.2

» When ethanol is released into the soil it readily and quickly biodegrades but may leach into ground water; most is lost by evaporation. When released into water the material readily evaporates and is biodegradable.

Ethanol does not bioaccumulate to an appreciable extent.

The material is readily degraded by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxy radicals; release into air will result in photodegradation and wet deposition.

Environmental Fate:

TERRESTRIAL FATE: An estimated Koc value of 1 indicates that ethanol is expected to have very high mobility in soil. Volatilisation of ethanol from moist soil surfaces is expected to be an important fate process given a Henry's Law constant of 5×10^{-6} atm-m³/mole. The potential for volatilization of ethanol from dry soil surfaces may exist based upon an extrapolated vapor pressure of 59.3 mm Hg. Biodegradation is expected to be an important fate process for ethanol based on half-lives on the order of a few days for ethanol in sandy

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soil/groundwater microcosms

AQUATIC FATE: An estimated Koc value of 1 indicates that ethanol is not expected to adsorb to suspended solids and sediment. Volatilisation from water surfaces is expected based upon a Henry's Law constant of 5×10^{-6} atm-m³/mole. Using this Henry's Law constant and an estimation method, volatilisation half-lives for a model river and model lake are 3 and 39 days, respectively. An estimated BCF = 3, from a log Kow of -0.31 suggests bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low. Hydrolysis and photolysis in sunlit surface waters is not expected to be an important environmental fate process for ethanol since this compound lacks functional groups that hydrolyse or absorb light under environmentally relevant conditions. Ethanol was degraded with half-lives on the order of a few days in aquatic studies conducted using microcosms constructed with a low organic sandy soil and groundwater, indicating it is unlikely to be persistent in aquatic environments(8).

ATMOSPHERIC FATE: Ethanol, which has an extrapolated vapor pressure of 59.3 mm Hg at 25 deg C, is expected to exist solely as a vapor in the ambient atmosphere. Vapor-phase ethanol is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals; the half-life for this reaction in air is estimated to be 5 days, calculated from its rate constant of 3.3×10^{-12} m³/molecule-sec at 25 deg C.

Ecotoxicity:

log Kow : -0.31- -0.32

Half-life (hr) air : 144

Half-life (hr) H₂O surface water : 144Henry's atm m³ /mol: 6.29E-06

BOD 5 if unstated: 0.93-1.67,63%

COD : 1.99-2.11,97%

ThOD : 2.1.

WATER:

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

»

- 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 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM: None (ADG6)

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: UN, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE

None

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REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

Listerine Total Care Mouthwash (CAS: None):

No regulations applicable

ethanol (CAS: 64- 17- 5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances

Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)

Australia Illicit Drug Reagents/Essential Chemicals - Category III

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia National Pollutant Inventory

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 5

GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances

transported by ships

IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply

IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances

IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 1: Pure or technically pure products

IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of

components already assessed by IMO

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations

International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

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

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships

IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH GUIDELINES

Ingredient	ORG	UF	Endpoint	CR	Adeq TLV
ethanol	1880 mg/m3	NA	NA	NA	Yes

» These exposure guidelines have been derived from a screening level of risk assessment and should not be construed as unequivocally safe limits. ORGS represent an 8-hour time-weighted average unless specified otherwise.

CR = Cancer Risk/10000; UF = Uncertainty factor:

TLV believed to be adequate to protect reproductive health:

LOD: Limit of detection

Toxic endpoints have also been identified as:

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D = Developmental; R = Reproductive; TC = Transplacental carcinogen
Jankovic J., Drake F.: A Screening Method for Occupational Reproductive
American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal 57: 641-649 (1996).

» 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:
www.chemwatch.net/references.

» 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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