

MICROSHIELD PVP SURGICAL HANDWASH

Schulke & Mayr

Chemwatch: 60-3469

Version No: 2.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Issue Date: 06/10/2015

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Initial Date: **Not Available**

L.GHS.IND.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	MICROSHIELD PVP SURGICAL HANDWASH
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	SDS are intended for use in the workplace. For domestic-use products, refer to consumer labels. Broad spectrum antimicrobial surgical handwash for external use only. Application over large skin areas should be avoided. Use in pregnancy and lactation should be limited.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Schulke & Mayr
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Website	www.schulke.com
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Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	Not Available
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability	0	
Toxicity	0	
Body Contact	3	
Reactivity	0	
Chronic	0	

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

GHS Classification	Serious Eye Damage Category 1
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Label elements

MICROSHIELD PVP SURGICAL HANDWASH

GHS label elements



SIGNAL WORD

DANGER

Hazard statement(s)

H318 Causes serious eye damage

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

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.

P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/...

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	GHS Classification
25655-41-8	7.5	<u>povidone-iodine</u>	Not Applicable
9051-57-4	0-10	<u>ammonium nonoxynol sulfate</u>	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, STOT - SE (Resp. Irr.) Category 3; H315, H318, H335
8013-25-0	0-10	<u>glycerol</u>	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, STOT - SE (Resp. Irr.) Category 3; H315, H319, H335
9004-82-4	0-10	<u>sodium lauryl sulfate</u>	Flammable Solid Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Germ Cell Mutagen Category 2, STOT - SE (Resp. Irr.) Category 3, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2; H228, H302, H312, H332, H315, H318, H341, H335, H401
7558-79-4	0-10	<u>sodium phosphate, dibasic</u>	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, STOT - SE (Resp. Irr.) Category 3; H315, H319, H335
Not Available	0-10	Not Available	Not Applicable
9004-62-0	0-10	<u>hydroxyethylcellulose</u>	Not Applicable
Not Available	0-10	Not Available	Not Applicable
Not Available	0-10	Not Available	Not Applicable
7681-11-0	0-10	<u>potassium iodide</u>	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Respiratory Sensitizer Category 1, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2; H302, H315, H319, H334, H317, H361
7732-18-5	>20	<u>water</u>	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B, STOT - SE (Resp. Irr.) Category 3; H302, H312, H332, H314, H335

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
 ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>No adverse effects anticipated from normal use.</p> <p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. ▶ 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.

Anaphylaxis is possible for sensitive individuals. Esophageal stricture may persist after recovery from immediate symptoms. Starch (15 g flour in 500ml water) may be used to absorb iodine.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**Extinguishing media**

- ▶ There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known
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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 in the event of a fire. ▶ 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	<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). ▶ May emit acrid smoke. <p>Other decomposition products include; iodine</p>

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. ▶ Wipe up. ▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
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.

Continued...

MICROSHIELD PVP SURGICAL HANDWASH

- ▶ 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	<p>Avoid contact with other chemicals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ Use good occupational work practice. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained. <p>Avoid mixing with detergents.</p>
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. ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. <p>Keep cool. Store below 25 deg.C</p>

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	Avoid contact with reducing agents, alkaloid salts, chloral hydrate, and metallic salts.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
povidone-iodine	Poly(1-(2-oxo-1-pyrrolidinyl)ethylene)iodine complex; (Iodine solutions)	6.8 mg/m3	74 mg/m3	140 mg/m3
glycerol	Glycerine (mist); (Glycerol; Glycerin)	30 mg/m3	310 mg/m3	2500 mg/m3
sodium lauryl sulfate	Sodium lauryl sulfate	3.9 mg/m3	43 mg/m3	260 mg/m3
sodium phosphate, dibasic	Sodium phosphate, dibasic	51 mg/m3	560 mg/m3	3400 mg/m3
potassium iodide	Potassium iodide	0.18 mg/m3	1.9 mg/m3	140 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
povidone-iodine	Not Available	Not Available
ammonium nonoxynol sulfate	Not Available	Not Available

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glycerol	Not Available	Not Available
sodium lauryl sulfate	Not Available	Not Available
sodium phosphate, dibasic	Not Available	Not Available
hydroxyethylcellulose	Not Available	Not Available
potassium iodide	Not Available	Not Available
water	Not Available	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

Exposure controls**Appropriate engineering controls**

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.

Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

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

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.

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. This should

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. [Stains may be removed with dilute sodium thiosulfate solution.]
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overalls. Eyewash unit.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

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:

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Material	CPI
BUTYL	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE	C
NITRILE	C
PVA	C
VITON	C
##potassium	iodide

* 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.

Respiratory protection

Not Available

Not Available

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Dark brown viscous liquid with faint iodine odour; mixes with water.		
Physical state	#00Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.05
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	5.0	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

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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 (g/L)	#01miscible	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	Product is considered stable and 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 Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.
Ingestion	The liquid is discomforting Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting
Skin Contact	Not considered to cause discomfort through normal use. [The liquid may be slightly discomforting to the skin if exposure is prolonged and is capable of causing]transient staining of the skin and skin reactions which may lead to dermatitis from repeated exposures over long periods.[One patient in 413 patients with contact dermatoses was found to be allergic to povidone-iodine.
Eye	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
Chronic	There exists limited evidence that shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant number of individuals, and/or of producing positive response in experimental animals. [Chronic use may increase blood iodine levels leading to altered thyroid function.

MICROSHIELD PVP SURGICAL HANDWASH	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
povidone-iodine	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: 5990 mg/kg*[2]	[* = Manufacturer] Skin (rabbit): 500 mg mild
ammonium nonoxynol sulfate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: 8000 mg/kgd[2]	Not Available
glycerol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (guinea pig) LD50: 54000 mg/kg[1] Oral (rat) LD50: >20<39800 mg/kg[1]	Not Available
sodium lauryl sulfate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1600 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit):100 mg/24 hr-moderate

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		Skin (human): 25 mg/24 hr - mild
sodium phosphate, dibasic	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 7.4 gm/ Kg ^[1]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
MICROSHIELD PVP SURGICAL HANDWASH	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
hydroxyethylcellulose	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
MICROSHIELD PVP SURGICAL HANDWASH	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
MICROSHIELD PVP SURGICAL HANDWASH	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
potassium iodide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Nil reported
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	

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 required to make classification available
 ☐ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration	Species	Value	Source
glycerol	LC50	96	Fish	>11mg/L	2
glycerol	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	77712.039mg/L	3
glycerol	EC0	24	Crustacea	>500mg/L	1
glycerol	EC10	24	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/L	4
sodium lauryl sulfate	LC50	96	Fish	0.59mg/L	4
sodium lauryl sulfate	EC15	24	Crustacea	0.17mg/L	4
sodium lauryl sulfate	EC20	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	15mg/L	1
sodium lauryl sulfate	EC90	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	200mg/L	1
sodium lauryl sulfate	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.67mg/L	4
sodium lauryl sulfate	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.2mg/L	4
sodium lauryl sulfate	BCF	2	Fish	0.85mg/L	4
sodium lauryl sulfate	EC0	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	30mg/L	1
sodium lauryl sulfate	EC0	24	Crustacea	4.3mg/L	1
sodium lauryl sulfate	EC10	24	Algae or other aquatic plants	=12mg/L	4

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sodium lauryl sulfate	EC100	336	Algae or other aquatic plants	500mg/L	4
sodium lauryl sulfate	EC100	720	Crustacea	>=2mg/L	1
sodium lauryl sulfate	LC50	96	Fish	102.59mg/L	2
sodium lauryl sulfate	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	115.072mg/L	2
sodium lauryl sulfate	LC50	96	Fish	130mg/L	4
sodium phosphate, dibasic	LC50	96	Fish	>1000mg/L	2
sodium phosphate, dibasic	EC50	48	Crustacea	>1000mg/L	2
sodium phosphate, dibasic	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/L	2
potassium iodide	LC50	96	Fish	760.1770mg/L	3
potassium iodide	EC50	48	Crustacea	1.270mg/L	2
potassium iodide	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	4474.1920mg/L	3
water	LC50	96	Fish	897.5200mg/L	3
water	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	8768.8740mg/L	3

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
glycerol	LOW	LOW
sodium lauryl sulfate	HIGH	HIGH
hydroxyethylcellulose	LOW	LOW
potassium iodide	HIGH	HIGH
water	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
glycerol	LOW (LogKOW = -1.76)
sodium lauryl sulfate	LOW (BCF = 7.15)
hydroxyethylcellulose	LOW (LogKOW = -8.995)
potassium iodide	LOW (LogKOW = 0.0436)
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
glycerol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
sodium lauryl sulfate	LOW (KOC = 10220)
hydroxyethylcellulose	LOW (KOC = 10)
potassium iodide	LOW (KOC = 14.3)
water	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

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 Management Authority for disposal. Bury residue in an authorised landfill. Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill. <p>Iodine is reduced to iodide by addition of thiosulfate. The remaining solution is then suitable for disposal to the sewer.</p>
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

MICROSHIELD PVP SURGICAL HANDWASH

Marine Pollutant	NO
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Land transport (UN): 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

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

POVIDONE-IODINE(25655-41-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

AMMONIUM NONOXYNOL SULFATE(9051-57-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

GLYCEROL(8013-25-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

SODIUM LAURYL SULFATE(9004-82-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

SODIUM PHOSPHATE, DIBASIC(7558-79-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

- Not Applicable

HYDROXYETHYLCELLULOSE(9004-62-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

- Not Applicable

- Not Applicable

POTASSIUM IODIDE(7681-11-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

WATER(7732-18-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (sodium lauryl sulfate; potassium iodide; povidone-iodine; glycerol; water; hydroxyethylcellulose; ammonium nonoxynol sulfate; sodium phosphate, dibasic)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	N (povidone-iodine; hydroxyethylcellulose; ammonium nonoxynol sulfate)
Japan - ENCS	N (water)
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

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
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ammonium nonoxynol sulfate	37226-45-2, 9051-57-4
glycerol	29796-42-7, 30049-52-6, 37228-54-9, 56-81-5, 75398-78-6, 78630-16-7, 8013-25-0
sodium lauryl sulfate	1335-72-4, 151-21-3, 3088-31-1, 9004-82-4
sodium phosphate, dibasic	10028-24-7, 7558-79-4

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

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.

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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