


## 1. Identification

Product identifier	Hand Soap, Anti-Bacterial	
Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use	An environmentally friendly, biodegradable hand soap which is gentle on hands. This product cleans away most soils and dirt, leaving hands feeling soft and smelling great.	
Details of manufacturer or importer	Company Name	Chemwell Pty Ltd ABN 94 155 544 040
	Address	3 Clive St, Springvale, VIC, 3171
	Phone	03 9558 5678
	Email	<a href="mailto:chemwell@chemwell.com.au">chemwell@chemwell.com.au</a>
	Website	<a href="http://www.chemwell.com.au">www.chemwell.com.au</a>
Emergency phone number	Police, Fire & Ambulance	000
	Poisons Information Centre	13 11 26

## 2. Hazard(s) Identification

This material is hazardous according to criteria of Safe Work Australia.

NOT considered as a 'Dangerous Good' by the Australian Code for transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.

Classification of the hazardous chemical	Eye Damage/Irritation 2B Skin Corrosion/Irritation 2	
Hazard symbols		
Signal word(s)	Warning	
Hazard statement(s)	H315 - Causes skin irritation H320 - Causes eye irritation	
Precautionary statement(s)	Prevention	P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling. P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response	<p>P302+352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.</p> <p>P321 - Specific treatment (see ... on this label).</p> <p>P332+313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.</p> <p>P362 - Take off contaminated clothing.</p> <p>P305+351+338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do – continue rinsing.</p> <p>P337+313 - If eye irritation persists get medical advice/attention.</p>
Storage	
Disposal	

### 3. Composition and Information on Ingredients

Name	Proportion
Sodium Lauryl Ether Sulfate 70% solution	<10%
Cocodiethanolamide	<10%
Fragrance Floral	<10%
Glycerine	<10%
Chlorhexadine 20%	<10%
EGMS	<10%

Disclosure of ingredients is only required if an ingredient causes the classification of the chemical to include a hazard class and hazard category in the following list:

- Acute toxicity (oral, dermal and inhalation) – Category 1 to 4
- Respiratory sensitiser – Category 1
- Skin sensitiser – Category 1
- Mutagenicity – Category 1 or 2
- Carcinogenicity – Category 1 or 2
- Toxic to reproduction – Category 1 or 2
- Target organ toxicity (single exposure) – Category 1 or 2
- Target organ toxicity (repeat exposure) – Category 1 or 2
- Aspiration hazards – Category 1
- Skin corrosion or irritation – Category 1 or 2
- Serious eye damage or eye irritation – Category 1 or 2A

### 4. First Aid Measures

Swallowed	Immediately rinse mouth out thoroughly with water and give water to drink. DO NOT induce vomiting. Seek medical advice.
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Eye	Immediately irrigate eyes with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes with eyelids held open. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the non-affected eye. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. Seek medical advice.
Skin	Immediately wash affected area with large amounts of water. Remove any contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. Seek medical advice if pain or irritation persists.
Inhaled	For all but minor symptoms seek medical advice. Not considered a normal feature of use.
First Aid Facilities	Standard first aid facilities.
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically based on judgement of doctor and individual reactions of patient.

## 5. Fire Fighting Measures

Suitable extinguishing equipment	Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry agent (carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder).
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	<p>During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Hazardous products of combustion for each ingredient are:</p> <p>Ingredient 1) TBD</p> <p>Ingredient 2) When heated to decomposition, may emit oxides of carbon and sulphur.</p> <p>Ingredient 3) On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).</p> <p>Ingredient 4) Hazardous decomposition products may include Phosphine, oxides of phosphorus, and hydrogen gas.</p> <p>Ingredient 5) On combustion, may emit toxic fumes.</p> <p>Ingredient 6) Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) acrolein, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.</p> <p>Ingredient 8) Combustion or thermal decomposition will evolve toxic and irritant vapours.</p> <p>Ingredient 9) TBD</p>
Special protective equipment and precautions for fire fighters	<p>Wear positive-pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). Avoid contact with this material during fire fighting operations. If contact is likely, change to full chemical resistant fire fighting clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus. If this is not available, wear full chemical resistant clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus and fight fire from a remote location. For protective equipment in post-fire or non-fire clean-up situations, refer to the relevant section.</p> <p>Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids.</p> <p>HazChem (EAC): 2R</p>

## 6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	<p>Personnel involved in the clean-up should wear protective clothing as listed in section 8. Use clean, non-sparking tools and equipment. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.</p> <p>Eliminate all sources of ignition. Increase ventilation.</p> <p>Avoid walking through spilled product as it may be slippery. Stop leak if safe to do so. Clean up all spills immediately. Clear area of all unnecessary personnel.</p>
Environmental precautions	Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	<p>Avoid walking through spilled product as it may be slippery. Stop leak if safe to do so. This may involve tipping container on its side. Clean up all spills immediately. Clear area of all unnecessary personnel. If safe to do so repack leaking container into new container.</p> <p>Place inert, absorbent, non-combustible material onto spillage. Wipe up. Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.</p>

## 7. Handling and Storage

Handling	<p>Observe good personal hygiene practices and recommended procedures. Wash thoroughly after handling. Check Section 8 for details of personal protective measures, and make sure that those measures are followed. The measures detailed below under "Storage" should be followed during handling in order to minimise risks to persons using the product in the counteracting workplace. Also, avoid contact or contamination of product with incompatible materials listed in Section 10.</p>
Storage	Storage

## 8. Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Exposure standards	<p>No value assigned for this specific material by Safe Work Australia. However, Exposure Standard(s) for ingredient(s) are:</p> <p>Ingredient 1) No value assigned for this specific material by Safe Work Australia.</p> <p>Ingredient 2) From National Occupational Health &amp; Safety Commission (NOHSC) Worksafe Australia - No data.</p>
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	<p>Ingredient 3)          Australian Exposure Standards glycerol TWA 10 mg/m3          Australian Exposure Standards diethanolamine TWA 13 mg/m3 / 3 ppm</p> <p>Ingredient 4)          The following exposure standard has been established by The Australian Safety and Compensation Council (ASCC).          Component List Value Type          Phosphoric Acid ACGIH 1 mg/m3 TWA          Phosphoric Acid ACGIH 3 mg/m3 STEL</p> <p>Ingredient 5)          Maintain adequate ventilation where product is handled &amp; dispensed.</p> <p>The following Australian standards will provide general advice regarding safety clothing and equipment: Respiratory equipment: AS/NZ 1715. Protective Gloves: AS 2161. Industrial Clothing: AS2919. Industrial Eye Protection: AS1336. Occupational Protective Footwear: AS/NZ2210.</p> <p>Ingredient 6)          Ingredient Data: Australia Exposure Standards Glycerin mist TWA 10 mg/m3 STEL Not Available          Peak Not Available          Emergency Limits: Glycerine (mist); (Glycerol; Glycerin) TEEL-1 30 mg/m3 TEEL-2 310 mg/m3          TEEL-3 2500 mg/m3</p> <p>Ingredient 8)          No exposure standard has been established for this product by the Australian Safety and Compensation Council (ASCC).</p> <p>Ingredient 9)          None specified.</p>
<p>Biological limits</p>	<p>Biological limits for ingredient(s) are:</p> <p>Ingredient 1)          As per the "National Model Regulations for the Control of Workplace Hazardous Substances (Safe Work Australia)" the ingredients in this material do not have a Biological Limit Allocated.</p> <p>Ingredient 2)          No biological limit allocated.</p> <p>Ingredient 3)          No information available.</p> <p>Ingredient 4)</p>

	<p>No information available on biological limit values for this product.</p> <p>Ingredient 5) None specified.</p> <p>Ingredient 6) None specified.</p> <p>Ingredient 8) No information available on biological limit values for this product.</p> <p>Ingredient 9) None specified.</p>
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. 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.</p>
Personal protective equipment (PPE)	<p>None specified.</p>

## 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance (physical state, colour etc.)	A green pearlescent, viscous liquid
Odour	Floral fragrance
Odour threshold	Not specified
pH	7-8
Melting point/freezing point	Not specified
Initial boiling point and boiling range	Not specified
Flash point	Not flammable
Evaporation rate	Not specified
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not specified
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Not specified
Rejonasus Factor	Not specified
Vapour pressure	Not specified
Vapour density	Not specified

Relative density	Not specified
Solubility	Soluble in water
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not specified
Auto-ignition temperature	Not specified
Decomposition temperature	Not specified
Viscosity	Not specified

## 10. Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity	No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.
Chemical stability	Stable under normal ambient storage and handling conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	No data available.
Conditions to avoid	No data available.
Incompatible materials	No data available.
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5.

## 11. Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity, Dermal	Not Applicable
Acute Toxicity, Dusts And Mists	Not Applicable
Acute Toxicity, Gases	Not Applicable
Acute Toxicity, Inhalation	Not Applicable
Acute Toxicity, Oral	Not Applicable
Acute Toxicity, Vapours	Not Applicable
Skin Corrosion/Irritation	Category 2
Eye Damage/Irritation	Category 2B
Respiratory Sensitization	Not Applicable
Skin Sensitization	Not Applicable
Germ Cell Mutagens	Not Applicable
Carcinogenicity	Not Applicable
Reproductive Toxicity	Not Applicable
Specific Target Organ Toxicity RE	Not Applicable
Specific Target Organ Toxicity SE	Not Applicable
Aspiration Hazard	Not Applicable

### Toxicological Information for Sodium Lauryl Ether Sulfate 70% solution

**Acute toxicity:** Expected to be of low toxicity, LD50 Oral > 2000mg/kg

**Skin corrosion/irritation:** Irritant

**Serious eye damage/irritation:** Irritant

**Respiratory or skin sensitisation:** Not expected to be a sensitiser

**Germ cell mutagenicity:** Not expected to be a mutagen

**Carcinogenicity:** Not expected to be a carcinogen

**Reproductive toxicity:** Not expected to impair reproduction

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) – single exposure:** Data not available

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) – repeated exposure:** Data not available

**Aspiration hazard:** Data not available

### **Toxicological Information for Cocodiethanolamide**

#### **Inhaled**

The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.

#### **Ingestion**

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Ingestion of anionic surfactants may produce diarrhoea, bloated stomach, and occasional vomiting.

#### **Skin Contact**

There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Anionic surfactants can cause skin redness and pain, as well as a rash. Cracking, scaling and blistering can occur.

#### **Eye**

This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

#### **Chronic**

There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons

compared to the general population. Glyceryl triesters (triglycerides) undergo metabolism to become free fatty acids and glycerol.

Gardilene FD TOXICITY Oral (rat) LD50: >2500 mg/kg IRRITATION Nil Reported

diethanolamine cocoate Not available

glycerol TOXICITY Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 8700 mg/kg Intraperitoneal (Rat) LD50: 4420 mg/kg Intravenous (Mouse) LD50: 4250 mg/kg Intravenous (Rat) LD50: 5566 mg/kg Oral (Guinea pig) LD50: 7750 mg/kg Oral (Mouse)



LD50: 4090 mg/kg Oral (Rat) LD50: 12600 mg/kg Subcutaneous (Mouse) LD50: 91 mg/kg Subcutaneous (Rat) LD50: 100 mg/kg

diethanolamine TOXICITY Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12200 mg/kg, Oral (rat) LD50: 710 mg/kg IRRITATION Eye (rabbit): 5500 mg - SEVERE, Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24 hr SEVERE, Skin (rabbit): 50 mg (open)-mild, Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24 hr-mild

DIETHANOLAMINE COCOATE Laboratory testing shows that the fatty acid amide, cocoamide DEA, causes occupational allergic contact dermatitis, and that allergy to this substance is becoming more common.

Alkanolamides are manufactured by condensation of diethanolamine and the methyl ester of long chain fatty acids. The chemicals in the Fatty Nitrogen Derived (FND) Amides are generally similar in terms of physical and chemical properties, environmental fate and toxicity. Its low acute oral toxicity is well established across all subcategories by the available data and show no apparent organ specific toxicity, mutation, reproductive or developmental defects.

GLYCEROL, DIETHANOLAMINE Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS.

#### **Toxicological Information for Fragrance Floral**

This preparation has not been subjected to toxicological testing as a mixture but has been blended from materials with established toxicological bibliographies. This preparation should be considered and handled as if it displayed health hazards and treated in consequence with all possible precaution.

#### **Toxicological Information for Glycerine**

**Inhaled** The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.

**Ingestion** Although ingestion is not thought to produce harmful effects (as classified under EC Directives), the material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g. liver, kidney) damage is evident. Ingestion of large quantities may cause nausea, diarrhoea and vomiting. Biokinetic studies indicate that a 70 kg adult should

be able to metabolise and excrete over 2 grams of glycerol in an 8-hour workday.

**Skin Contact** The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. 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. The material may cause mild but significant inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.

**Eye** Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals. Prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by a temporary redness of the conjunctiva (similar to windburn).

**Chronic** Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

**TOXICITY** dermal (guinea pig) LD50: 54000 mg/kg Oral (rat) LD50: >20-<39800 mg/kg>

**Glycerol** Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. 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.

### **Toxicological Information for Chlorhexadine 20%**

#### **General Information**

LD50 oral (rat) > 2000 mg/kg

Dermal Median Lethal Dose (rabbit) > 2000 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation:

This material showed low primary skin irritation potential to rabbit skin.

Eyes corrosion/irritation:

Severe irritant to the eye. This material is considered to represent risk of serious damage to eyes.

Respiratory/skin sensitization:

Some rare cases of allergic reactions have been reported. This material is not considered a skin sensitizer.

#### **Mutagenicity:**

There is no evidence of mutagenic potential.

#### **Carcinogenicity:**

There is no evidence that this product represents a carcinogenic risk under normal conditions of handling and use.

#### **Reproductive toxicity:**

No evidence of reproductive toxicity or teratogenic potential.

#### **STOT - single exposure:**

May cause irritation to the respiratory system.

#### **STOT - repeated exposure:**

None known.

Aspiration hazard:

None known.

EyeIrritant

Severe irritant to the eye. This material is considered to represent risk of serious damage to eyes. May cause severe damage to eyes.

**Ingestion**

Very hazardous in case of ingestion. May be harmful if swallowed. Accidental ingestion may cause human health damage. It is likely to result in irritation of the gastrointestinal tract.

**Inhalation**

No information available. May be harmful if inhaled.

**SkinIrritant**

It is not expected to cause significant or prolonged irritation by skin contact. Repeated exposure may cause dermal disturbances. It is not expected to cause systemic harmful effects after skin contact.

**Carcinogen Category**

No Data Available

**Toxicological Information for EGMS**

None specified.

**12. Ecological Information**

Acute Aquatic Toxicity	Not Applicable
Chronic Aquatic Toxicity	Not Applicable

**Ecological Information for Ingredient 1**

None specified.

**Ecological Information for Ingredient 2**

Avoid contaminating waterways.

Acute aquatic hazard: This material has been classified as a Category Acute 1 Hazard. Acute toxicity estimate (based on ingredients): <1 mg/L

Long-term aquatic hazard: This material has been classified as a Category Chronic 2 Hazard. Non-rapidly or rapidly degradable substance for which there are adequate chronic toxicity data available OR in the absence of chronic toxicity data, Acute toxicity estimate (based on ingredients): 1 - 10 mg/L, where the substance is not rapidly degradable and/or BCF ≥ 500 and/or log Kow ≥ 4.

Ecotoxicity: No information available.

Persistence and degradability: No information available.

Bioaccumulative potential: No information available.

Mobility: No information available.

**Ecological Information for Ingredient 3**

**Acute toxicity:**

Fish – Data not available

Aquatic invertebrate – Data not available

Algae – Data not available

Microorganisms – Data not available

**Chronic toxicity:**

Fish – Data not available

Aquatic invertebrate – Data not available

Algae – Data not available

Microorganisms – Data not available

**Persistence and degradability:** Biodegradable.

**Bioaccumulative potential:** Data not available.

**Mobility in soil:** Data not available.

**Other adverse effects:** Data not available.

**Ecological Information for Ingredient 4**

For Surfactants: Kow cannot be easily determined due to hydrophilic/hydrophobic properties of the molecules in surfactants. BCF value: 1-350.

Aquatic Fate: Surfactants tend to accumulate at the interface of the air with water and are not extracted into one or the other liquid phases.

Terrestrial Fate: Anionic surfactants are not appreciably sorbed by inorganic solids.

**Persistence and degradability**

Ingredient Persistence: Water/Soil Persistence: Air

glycerol HIGH HIGH

diethanolamine LOW (Half-life = 14 days) LOW (Half-life = 0.3 days)

**Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient Bioaccumulation

glycerol LOW (BCF = 3.162)

diethanolamine LOW (BCF = 3.162)

**Mobility in soil**

Ingredient Mobility

glycerol HIGH (KOC = 1)

diethanolamine HIGH (KOC = 1)

**Ecological Information for Ingredient 5**

Acidic, nutrient for undesirable algae. While acidity may be reduced by natural water hardness minerals, the phosphate may persist indefinitely. Eco toxicity value: TLm mosquito fish 138 mg/L/24-96 hr in turbid water at 22-24°C. Bioconcentration: none. Product causes a strong drop of the pH-value of water and soil. Product causes unwanted growth of algae. Acute Toxicity – Algae: LC50 (Fish, 96h): 138 mg/l

**Ecological Information for Ingredient 6**

This preparation has not been subjected to environmental testing as a mixture. This preparation should be considered and handled as if it displayed potential environmental hazards and treated in consequence with all possible precaution.

#### **Ecological Information for Ingredient 7**

##### **Toxicity**

Endpoint LC50; Duration 96; Species Fish; Value >11mg/L;

Endpoint EC50; Duration 96; Species Algae or other aquatic plants Value 77712.039mg/L;

Endpoint EC0; Duration 24; Species Crustacea Value >500mg/L;

For Glycerol: Log Kow: -2.66 to -2.47, Atmospheric Fate: Glycerol is broken down in the air by hydroxyl radicals the half-life for this process is 6.8 hours. However, only a negligible amount of the substance will move to the atmospheric compartment. Terrestrial Fate: Only a negligible amount of glycerol will move into the soil compartment, if released into the environment. Aquatic Fate: Glycerol is considered to be readily biodegradable in the aquatic environment. DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

**Persistence and degradability** glycerol: Persistence: Water/Soil low; Persistence: Air low

**Bioaccumulative potential** glycerol: Bioaccumulation LOW (LogKOW = -1.76)

**Mobility in soil** glycerol Mobility: HIGH (KOC = 1)

#### **Ecological Information for Ingredient 8**

None specified.

#### **Ecological Information for Ingredient 9**

##### **Ecotoxicity**

Acutely toxic towards fish, acutely very toxic to daphnia magna and algae.

Acute toxicity (Fish) 2,08 mg/L (as pure chlorhexidine digluconate)

Acute toxicity (Daphnia magna) 0,087 mg/l (as pure chlorhexidine digluconate)

Acute toxicity (Algae) 0,081 mg/l (as pure chlorhexidine digluconate)

Not readily biodegradable.

##### **Persistence/Degradability**

##### **Mobility**

Mobility in soil: logKoc: > 3.9 (chlorhexidine digluconate) mg/kg

Soluble in water.

##### **Environmental Fate**

Do NOT let product reach waterways, drains and sewers.

##### **Bioaccumulation Potential**

Bioconcentration factor (BCF) : 42 L/kg (chlorhexidine digluconate)

##### **Environmental Impact**

No Data Available

#### **Ecological Information for Ingredient 10**

None specified.

### 13. Disposal considerations

Dispose of in accordance with all local, state and federal regulations. All empty packaging should be disposed of in accordance with Local, State, and Federal Regulations or recycled/reconditioned at an approved facility.

### 14. Transport Information

Not considered as a 'Dangerous Good' by the Australian Code for transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.

UN Number	Not applicable
Proper shipping name or Technical Name	Not Applicable
Transport hazard class	
Packing Group	
Environmental hazards for Transport Purposes	Not classified as having an acute aquatic toxicity.
UFAC Code	TANZ 13A14
Special Precautions for user	None specified
Additional Information	None specified
Hazchem or Emergency Action Code	2R

### 15. Regulatory Information

No information in this section.

### 16. Other information

Date of Preparation:

12 February 2022

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