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Issue Date: 03/06/2005 Last Revision Date: 07/02/2024 18/01/2021 Superseded Date: Version Number: 05

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Code: BU0500

PAGE 1 OF 13

SECTION 1	PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION
-----------	-------------------------------

Product Name	Betadine Alcoholic Skin Preparation
Synonyms	Product Code: 9300655602538, 9300655602521; povidone-iodine solution
Proper shipping name	e ETHANOL (ETHYL ALCOHOL) or ETHANOL SOLUTION (ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION)
Other means of ider	ntification Not Available
Relevant identified u	ses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against
Relevant identified u	ses Bactericidal, sporicidal, fungicidal and virucidal antiseptic. For hospital and professional use only. Used prior to surgery to disinfect the operating site. Use in pregnancy and lactation should be limited.
Emergency telephone	e number
Association / Organis	ation Not Available
Emergency telephone	e numbers 1 800 424 9300 (within USA),+1 703 527 3887 (outside USA)
Other emergency tele numbers	ephone Not Available

(SECTION 2 **HAZARD IDENTIFICATION**

Classification of the substance	or mixture
Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Flammable Liquid Category 3, Eye Irritation Category 2A
Legend	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI
Label elements	
Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal Word	Flame Exclamation Point WARNING
Signal Word	WARNING
Hazard statement(s)	
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
Precautionary statement(s) Pre	evention
P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.

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SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Code: BU0500

PAGE 2 OF 13

P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.
P242	Use only non-sparking tools.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
Precautionary statement(s) Resp	ponse
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam for extinction.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.
Precautionary statement(s) Stor	age
P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
Precautionary statement(s) Disp	osal
P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No.	%[weight]	Name
64-17-5	10 - 30	ethanol
25655-41-8	10	povidone-iodine
Not Available	<5	buffer
56-81-5	<5	glycerol
7732-18-5	30 - 60	water
		(equivalent to 1% available iodine)

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

(SECTION 4)

- 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.
- Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.

FIRST AID MEASURES

Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel

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Product Code: BU0500

ΓP	AG	iE 3	OF	- 13

 Generally not applicable. 	
Discontinue use if irritation occurs	

• If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

- · 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

Skin Contact

Inhalation

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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

- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- · Water spray or fog Large fires only.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility

Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result

Advice for firefighters	
Fire Fighting	 Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	 Liquid and vapour are flammable. Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). Other combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO2)
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Issue Date:03/06/2005Last Revision Date:07/02/2024Superseded Date:18/01/2021Version Number:05

SAFETY DATA SHEET

PAGE 4 OF 13

Product Code: BU0500

Hazchem	•2Y
	SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES
Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	See section 8
Environmental precautions	See section 12
Methods and material for cont	ainment and cleaning up
Minor Spills	 Remove all ignition sources. 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 small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material. Wipe up. Collect residues in a flammable waste container.
Major Spills	 Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Increase ventilation. Stop leak if safe to do so. Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapour.
Personal Protective Equipment	advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.
	(SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handli	ng
Safe handling	Remove all ignition sources. • Limit all unnecessary personal contact. • Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. • Use in a well-ventilated area. • When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. • Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. • Avoid physical damage to containers. • Use good occupational work practice. • Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.
Other information	 Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area. No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. Keep containers securely sealed. Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry well ventilated area. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. Store below 25 deg.C.
Information provided on this do	cument is presented in acod faith and believed to be correct based on the best data currently available. Livinastone

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SAFETY DATA SHEET

PAGE 5 OF 13

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container

Product Code: BU0500

- · Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities
- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Storage incompatibility

Avoid storage with oxidisers

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	ethanol	Ethyl alcohol	1000 ppm / 1880 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	glycerol	Glycerin mist	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
ethanol	Ethyl alcohol; (Ethanol)	Not Available	Not Available	15000 ppm
povidone-iodine	Poly(1-(2-oxo-1-pyrrolidinyl)ethylene)iodine complex; (lodine solutions)	3.8 mg/m3	42 mg/m3	250 mg/m3
glycerol	Glycerine (mist); (Glycerol; Glycerin)	45 mg/m3	860 mg/m3	00 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
ethanol	3,300 [LEL] ppm	Not Available
povidone-iodine	Not Available	Not Available
buffer	Not Available	Not Available
glycerol	Not Available	Not Available
water	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Personal protection

Appropriate engineering controls General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.



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Product Code: BU0500

PAGE 6 OF 13

Eye and face protection	 No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: Safety glasses with side shields. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	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	Overalls. Eyewash unit.

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Respiratory protection

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

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	A-AUS P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2 P2	A-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)

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 computergenerated selection:

Betadine ALCOHOLIC SKIN PREP 100ML, 500ML

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SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Code: BU0500

PAGE 7 OF 13

Material	СРІ
BUTYL	С
NATURAL RUBBER	С
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	С
NEOPRENE	С
NITRILE	С
NITRILE+PVC	С
PE/EVAL/PE	С
PVA	С
PVC	С
VITON	C

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

Appearance

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.

(SECTION 9) PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Dark brown, clear flammable liquid with a slight odour of iodine; miscible with water.

Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.99-1.01
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol /water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boilinរ្ range (°C)	g Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	34	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Flammable.	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)	Not Available	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

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SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Code: BU0500

PAGE 8 OF 13

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 Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product Inhaled Acute effects from inhalation of high vapour concentrations may be chest and nasal irritation with coughing, sneezing, headache and even nausea. Inhalation of vapour is more likely at higher than normal temperatures Not considered an irritant through normal use. Ingestion Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting Skin Contact 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. Not considered an irritant through normal use. This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. Eye Chronic Prolonged exposure to ethanol may cause damage to the liver and cause scarring. It may also worsen damage caused by other agents. lodine and iodides cause goitre and diminished as well as increased activity of the thyroid gland. A toxic syndrome resulting from chronic iodide overdose and from repeated administration of small amounts of iodine is characterised by excessive saliva production, head cold, sneezing, conjunctivitis, headache, fever, laryngitis, inflammation of the bronchi and mouth cavity, inflamed parotid gland, and various skin rashes. Skin contact in rare instances can cause irritation during use. Chronic use may increase blood iodine levels leading to altered thyroid function. **Betadine ALCOHOLIC SKIN** TOXICITY **IRRITATION PREP 100ML, 500ML** Not Available Not Available ethanol TOXICITY **IRRITATION** Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 17100 mg/kg[1] Eye (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE Inhalation (rat) LC50: 63926.976 mg/l/4h[2] Eye (rabbit):100mg/24hr-moderate Oral (rat) LD50: 7060 mg/kg[2] Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24hr-moderate Skin (rabbit):400 mg (open)-mild povidone-iodine TOXICITY **IRRITATION** Oral (rat) LD50: 5990 mg/kg[2] Skin (rabbit): 500 mg mild Information provided on this document is presented in good faith and believed to be correct based on the best data currently available, Livingstone

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SAFETY DATA SHEET



Issue Date: 03/06/2005 Last Revision Date: 07/02/2024 18/01/2021 Superseded Date: Version Number: 05

Product Code: BU0500

PAGE 9 OF 13

AUSTRALIAN

abyzarol				
glycerol	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ		IRRITATION	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 12600	mg/kg[2]	Not Available	
water	ΤΟΧΙCITY			IRRITATION
	Not Available			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			-
GLYCEROL	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production. 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.			
WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.			
ETHANOL & POVIDONE IODINE		skin irritation after prolonge g, the production of vesicles		ted exposure and may produce on con- nd thickening of the skin.
Acute Toxicity	\odot	Carcinogenicity	\odot	
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	\odot	Reproductivity	\odot	
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	~	STOT - Single Exposure	\odot	
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	0	STOT - Repeated Exposure	\otimes	
Mutagenicity	\otimes	Aspiration Hazard	\odot	
		Legend:	🗙 - Data a	vailable but does not fill the criteria for classification
			💙 - Data a	vailable to make classification

I Data Not Available to make classification

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SAFETY DATA SHEET

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Product Code: BU0500

PAGE 10 OF 13

etadine ALCOHOLIC SKIN REP 100ML, 500ML	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
thanol	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	42mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	2mg/L	4
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	17.921mg/L	4
	NOEC	2016	Fish	0.000375mg/L	4
ovidone-iodine	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	NOEC	0.08	Fish	3000.0mg/L	4
lycerol	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>11mg/L	2
vater	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

(QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
ethanol	LOW (Half-life = 2.17 days)	OW (Half-life = 5.08 days)
glycerol	LOW	LOW
water	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
ethanol	LOW (LogKOW = -0.31)
glycerol	LOW (LogKOW = -1.76)
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
ethanol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
glycerol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
water	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

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Issue Date:03/06/2005Last Revision Date:07/02/2024Superseded Date:18/01/2021Version Number:05

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Code: BU0500

PAGE 11 OF 13

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal

- Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible .
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required



Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	•2Y

Land transport (ADG)				
UN number	1170			
UN proper shipping name	ETHANOL (ETHYL ALCOHOL) or ETHANOL SOLUTION (ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION)			
Transport hazard class(es)	Class	3		
	Subrisk	Not Applica	ble	
Packing group	III			
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable			
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	144 223		
	Limited quantity	5 L	-	
Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)				
UN number	1170			
UN proper shipping name	Ethanol or Ethanol. Solution			
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class		3	
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk		Not Applicable	
	ERG Code		3L	
Packing group	Ш			
Environmental hazard	Not Applica	Not Applicable		

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Issue Date: 03/06/2005 Last Revision Date: 07/02/2024 18/01/2021 Superseded Date: Version Number: 05

Product Code: BU0500

SAFETY DATA SHEET

PAGE 12 OF 13

Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A3 A58 A180	
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions		366
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack		220 L
	Passenger and Cargo	355	
	Passenger and Cargo	60 L	
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions		Y344
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack		10 L
•			
Sea transport			
(IMDG-Code / GGVSee)	1170		
JN number	1170		
UN proper shipping name	HANOL (ETHYL ALCOHOL) or ETHANOL SOLUTION (ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION)		
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	3	
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable	
Packing group	Ш		
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable		
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-E , S-D	
	Special provisions	144 223	
	Limited Quantities	5 L	
	•		

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

Not Applicable

REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

ETHANOL(64-17-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix B (Part 3)
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

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

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

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

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

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Issue Date:03/06/2005Last Revision Date:07/02/2024Superseded Date:18/01/2021Version Number:05

Product Code: BU0500

SAFETY DATA SHEET

PAGE 13 OF 13

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

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

National Inventory	Status
Inventory Status	Υ
Canada - DSL	Υ
Canada - NDSL	N (povidone-iodine; glycerol; ethanol; water)
China - IECSC	Υ
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	N (povidone-iodine)
Japan - ENCS	γ
Korea - KECI	Υ
New Zealand - NZIoC	γ
Philippines - PICCS	Υ
USA - TSCA	γ
Legend:	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the invento- ry and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

(SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No.
ethanol	64-17-5, 2348-46-1
Canada - DSL	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

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 Limitw 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

END OF SDS