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EMAIL: sales@livingstone.com.au **WEBSITE**: www.livingstone.com.au

PHONE: 1300 548 289 **FAX**: 1300 780 008



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 20/07/2018

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Code: BXAHF7983

Version Number:

PAGE 1 OF 12

roduct Identifier PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION				
Chemical Name	Not Applicable			
Synonyms	0.5% Chlorhexidine Acetate and 1% Cetrimide, 0.15% Chlorhexidine Acetate and 0.15% Cetrimide, 0.1% Chlorhexidine Acetate and 1% Cetrimide, 0.5% Chlorhexidine Acetate and 0.5% Cetrimide, 0.02% Chlorhexidine Acetate, 0.05% Chlorhexidine Acetate			
Proper shipping name	Not Applicable			
Chemical formula	Not Applicable			
Other means of identification	Not Available			
CAS number	Not Applicable			
elevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against				
Relevant identified uses	Pharmaceutical - antiseptic; irrigating solution.			

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max ¦	
Flammability	0		
Toxicity	2	-	0 = Minimum
Body Contact	0		1 = Low
Reactivity	0		2 = Moderate 3 = High
Chronic	2	-	4 = Extreme

Label elements

Not Applicable

Relevant risk statements are found in section 2

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable	
Risk Phrases ^[1]	R52/53 Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.	
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI	
Indication(s) of danger	Not Applicable	

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 Last Revision Date:
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 Superseded Date:
 20/07/2018

Version Number: 05

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Code: BXAHF7983

PAGE 2 OF 12

SAFETY ADVICE

S29	Do not empty into drains.
S35	This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
S56	Dispose of this material and its container at hazardous or special waste collection point.
S57	Use appropriate container to avoid environmental contamination.

Other hazarde

Other nazards				
	Possible respiratory and skin sensitizer*.			
	Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.			
	May be harmful to the foetus/ embryo*.			
	Ingestion may produce health damage*.			

(SECTION 3

COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

Name	CAS No	%[weight]
Water	7732-18-5	>98
Cetrimide	8044-71-1	0-1
Chlorhexidine Acetate	56-95-1	0-0.1
C.I. Acid Yellow 23	1934-21-0	0-<0.1
Methylene Blue	61-73-4	0-<0.1
Acetic Acid Glacial	64-19-7	<0.1

(SECTION 4)

• Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	 If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. 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	If skin contact occurs: Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).

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 Superseded Date:
 20/07/2018

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Code: BXAHF7983

Version Number:

PAGE 3 OF 12

	1
Inhalation	 If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	 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.
ndication of any immediate m	edical attention and special treatment needed
	 Treat symptomatically. Suggested treatment regime for biguanide intoxication: Establish airway and assist ventilation with positive end expiratory pressure, if required, after endotracheal intubation. Circulatory competence must be maintained - monitor blood pressure carefully. Induction of emesis with Ipecac may be contraindicated as a result of biguanide-induced gastric mucosal irritation. Gastric lavage, following endotracheal intubation may be preferred. Activated charcoal and cathartics placed through the lavage tube may be useful. Forcing fluids may be counterproductive and result in fluid overload. Haemodialysis may be useful as, in addition to facilitating the removal of biguanide and excess lactate, it permits the administration of adequate amounts of sodium bicarbonate without the risk of fluid overload or hypernatraemia.
	 Hypoglycaemia can be treated immediately with 50 ml of 50% glucose intravenously in adults or 0.5 g/kg per dose in children. Acidosis may be treated with IV sodium bicarbonate (1-2 mEq/kg); doses of 44-50 mEq every 15 minutes may be required. Ensure that arterial blood gases, serum sodium chloride, potassium and ECG are monitored. The patient may require 200-400 mEq of sodium bicarbonate. Dehydration and hypovolaemia may require placement of a central venous line. Hypotension may be treated by placing the patient in Trendelenburg's position and the cautious use of IV fluids. Pressor amines should be used cautiously, with blood lactate monitoring, as they may increase lactic acid production. ELLENHORN and BARCELOUX: Medical Toxicology: Diagnosis and Treatment of Human Poisoning. 1988

Extinguishing media Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. Fire Fighting Prevent, by any means available for surrounding area. Fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

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Issue Date: 29/04/2002 Last Revision Date: 13/08/2024 Superseded Date: 20/07/2018

Product Code: BXAHF7983

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Version Number: 05

PAGE 4 OF 12

Fire/Explosion Hazard

- Non combustible.
- ▶ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	 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.
Major Spills	Moderate hazard. ■ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ■ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ■ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
	Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling

- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
- ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

Other information

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	Plastic bottle.
Storage incompatibility	None known

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

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	Acetic Acid Glacial	Acetic acid	25 mg/m3 / 10 ppm	37 mg/m3 / 15 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

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 29/04/2002

 Last Revision Date:
 13/08/2024

 Superseded Date:
 20/07/2018

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Code: BXAHF7983

PAGE 5 OF 12

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Version Number:

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
cetrimide	1.5 ppm	5 ppm	35 ppm	150 ppm
Acetic Acid Glacial	5 ppm	5 ppm	35 ppm	250 ppm
water	500 ppm	500 ppm	500 ppm	500 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
cetrimide	Not Available	Not Available
chlorhexidine acetate	Not Available	Not Available
Acetic Acid Glacial	1,000 ppm	50 ppm
C.I. Acid Yellow 23	Not Available	Not Available
methylene blue	Not Available	Not Available
water	Not Available	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

Exposure controls

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
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	 Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical goggles. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	 Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber NOTE: The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.

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 Issue Date:
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 Last Revision Date:
 13/08/2024

 Superseded Date:
 20/07/2018

Superseded Date: 20/07/201 Version Number: 05 SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Code: BXAHF7983

PAGE 6 OF 12

Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	Overalls.P.V.C. apron.Barrier cream.
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:

Baxter Chlorhexidine Acetate Solution

Material	СРІ
BUTYL	A
NEOPRENE	Α
VITON	Α

^{*} 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

Type AB-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	AB-AUS P2	-	AB-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	AB-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	AB-2 P2	AB-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^{^ -} Full-face

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

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear colourless to blue, yellow liquid; mixes with water.						
Physical state	Liquid	Liquid Relative density (Water = 1) Not Available					
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	Not Available					
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available				

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SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Code: BXAHF7983

Version Number:

PAGE 7 OF 12

			1
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not 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)	Miscible	pH as a solution(1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	 Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

3	
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. Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments
Skin Contact	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material
Еуе	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

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 Superseded Date:
 20/07/2018

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Code: BXAHF7983

Version Number:

PAGE 8 OF 12

Chronic	Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Limited evidence shows that inhalation of the material is capable of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant number of individuals at a greater frequency than would be expected from the response of a normal population. Pulmonary sensitisation, resulting in hyperactive airway dysfunction and pulmonary allergy may be accompanied by fatigue, malaise and aching. Significant symptoms of exposure may persist for extended periods, even after exposure ceases.			
Baxter Chlorhexidine Acetate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION		
Solution	Not Available	Not Available		
cetrimide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION Eye: SEVERE		
	Not Available	Not Available		
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION		
	Intravenous (mouse) LD50: 25 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild		
chlorhexidine acetate	Oral (mouse) LD50: 2000 mg/kg			
	Subcutaneous (mouse) LD50: 325 mg/kg			
	Not Available	Not Available		
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION		
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1060 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 0.05mg (open)-SEVERE		
	Inhalation (human) TCLo: 816 ppm/3 min	Skin (human):50mg/24hr - mild		
Acetic Acid Glacial	Inhalation (rat) LCLo: 16000 ppm/4 hr	Skin (rabbit):525mg (open)-SEVERE		
	Oral (human) TDLo: 1.47 mg/kg			
	Oral (rat) LD50: 3310 mg/kg			
	Unreport (man) LDLo: 308 mg/kg			
	Not Available	Not Available		
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION		
	Intravenous (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg	Nil reported		
C.I. Acid Yellow 23	Oral (Human) TDLo: 0.014 mg/kg			
	Oral (Mouse) LD50: 12750 mg/kg			
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg			
	Not Available	Not Available		

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 Superseded Date:
 20/07/2018

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Code: BXAHF7983

Version Number:

PAGE 9 OF 12

	TOXICITY	IRRITATION		
methylene blue	Oral (mouse) LD50: 3500 mg/kg		***************************************	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1180 mg/kg			
	Not Available Not Available			
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION		
water	Not Available	Not Available		
Not available. Refer to individual const	tituents.			
CETRIMIDE	Irritant (Xi) for skin and eyes with R classification as Corrosive with R34 According to Centre Europeen des alkyltrimethylammonium chloride (A with the risk phrases R22 (Harmful	satisfy the criteria for classification as I 38 and R41. In addition, certain surfact I in addition to the acute toxicity. Agents de Surface et de leurs Intermedia ITMAC) (i.e., lauryl, coco, soya, and tall if swallowed) and R34 (Causes burns). R22 (Harmful if swallowed), R38 (Irritation	ants will satisfy the criteria for aires Organiques (CESIO), C8-18 ow) are classified as Corrosive (C) C16 ATMAC is classified as	
ACETIC ACID GLACIAL	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 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.			
C.I. ACID YELLOW 23	Suspected allergen *[Hawley's]			
WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.			
CHLORHEXIDINE ACETATE, C.I. ACID YELLOW 23	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions.			
Acute Toxicity	6	Carcinogenicity	6	
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	6	Reproductivity	6	
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	6	STOT - Single Exposure	6	
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	6	STOT - Repeated Exposure	6	
Mutagenicity	6	Aspiration Hazard	6	

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Data Not Available to make classification

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 Last Revision Date:
 13/08/2024

 Superseded Date:
 20/07/2018

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Code: BXAHF7983

PAGE 10 OF 12

CMR STATUS

Version Number:

Not Applicable

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

NOT AVAILABLE

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration	Effect	Value	Species	BCF
cetrimide	Not Available					
chlorhexidine acetate	Not Available					
Acetic Acid Glacial	Not Available					
C.I. Acid Yellow 23	Not Available					
methylene blue	Not Available					
water	Not Available					

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Not Available	Not Available

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
Not Available	Not Available

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

Product / Packaging disposal

- ▶ Reduction▶ Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use

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 20/07/2018

Version Number: 05

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Code: BXAHF7983

PAGE 11 OF 12

	1,2,10
Labels Required	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73 / 78 and the IBC code

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	Acetic Acid Glacial	Z

SECTION 15

REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

"Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "Australia FAISD Handbook - Safety Directions", "Australia Approved Active Constituents for Agricultural Chemical Products", "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","OSPAR National List of Candidates for cetrimide(8044-71-1) is found on Substitution - Norway", "Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)","OSPAR the following regulatory lists National List of Candidates for Substitution - United Kingdom", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "Australia Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVM) Record of approved active constituents", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)","International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6" "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "Australia Approved Active Constituents for Agricultural Chemical

chlorhexidine acetate(56-95-1) is found on the following regulatory lists "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "Australia Approved Active Constituents for Agricultural Chemical Products", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "WHO Model List of Essential Medicines - Adults", "Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "Australia Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVM) Record of approved active constituents", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "Australia - New South Wales Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2005 - Characteristics of trackable wastes", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6", "Australia Standard for the Uniform

Branches in Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane and Perth HEAD OFFICE: Suite 1, Level 9, Building 3, 189 O'Riodan Street Mascot NSW 2020 AUSTRALIA

EMAIL: sales@livingstone.com.au **WEBSITE**: www.livingstone.com.au

PHONE: 1300 548 289 **FAX**: 1300 780 008



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PAGE 12 OF 12

Acetic Acid Glacial(64-19-7) is found on the following regulatory lists

Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "IOFI Global Reference List of Chemically Defined Substances", "Australia Illicit Drug Reagents/Essential Chemicals - Category III", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index","Australia FAISD Handbook - Safety Directions","Australia Exposure Standards","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 2","Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "FisherTransport Information", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) - Specifications for Flavourings", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution -Norway", "WHO Model List of Essential Medicines - Adults", "Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List -RID 2013 (Dutch)","International Numbering System for Food Additives","Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6"

"Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "International

C.I. Acid Yellow 23(1934-21-0) is found on the following regulatory lists "FEMA Generally Recognized as Safe (GRAS) Flavoring Substances 24 - Primary Names and Synonyms", "FisherTransport Information", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Numbering System for Food Additives", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List"

methylene blue(61-73-4) is found on the following regulatory lists

"Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4","FisherTransport Information","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","WHO Model List of Essential Medicines - Adults","Australia National Pollutant Inventory","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 7"

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

"OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway","WHO Model List of Essential Medicines - Adults","IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List"

SECTION 16

OTHER INFORMATION

Reason for revision: To bring to date.

END OF SDS