LIVINGSTONE INTERNATIONAL PTY LTD
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
ABN 66 052 001 144

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SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Code: RO2110

SECTION 1 PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Bepanthen Antiseptic Soothing Cream

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. Topical antiseptic cream. Sold in various sized plastic laminate tubes.

SECTION 2 HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

NON-HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

HAZARD RATINGS

		Min	Max
Flammability	**1**		
Toxicity	**0**		
Body Contact	**0**		
Reactivity	**1**		
Chronic	**0**		

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

Poisons Schedule Not Available

Classification Not Available

Label elements

GHS label elements Not Available

SIGNAL WORD Not Available

Hazard statement(s)

Precautionary statement(s) Response Not Available

Precautionary statement(s) Storage Not Available

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal Not Available

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

Ingredients	CAS No.
lanolin	8006-54-0
white mineral oil (petroleum	8042-47-5
paraffin oils	8012-95-1
almond oil	8007-69-0
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous	-

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact:
If this product comes in contact with eyes:
- Wash out immediately with water.
- If irritation continues, seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Skin Contact:
If skin or hair contact occurs:
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

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

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

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media
- 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 oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent 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.

Fire/Explosion Hazard

- Combustible.
- Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- May emit acrid smoke.
- Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO_2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes.
CARE: Water in contact with hot liquid may cause foaming and a steam explosion with wide scattering of hot oil and possible severe burns. Foaming may cause overflow of containers and may result in possible fire.

HAZCHEM Not Applicable

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills:

Slippery when spilt.
- 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 spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- Wipe up.
- Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

Major Spills:

Slippery when spilt.
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.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Increase ventilation.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling:

- 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.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.

• DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.
• Avoid contact with incompatible materials.

Other information:

• Store in original containers.
• Keep containers securely sealed.
• No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
• Store 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.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container:

• Metal can or drum
• Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
• Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Storage incompatibility:

• Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

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	white mineral oil (petroleum)	White spirits	790 mg/m³	N/A	N/A	N/A
	paraffin oils	Oil mist, refined mineral	5 mg/m³	N/A	N/A	N/A

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Source	Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Australia Exposure Standards	Stoddard solvent; (Mineral spirits, 85% nonane and 15% trimethyl benzene)	300 mg/m³	1,800 mg/m³	29,500 mg/m³

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2
lanolin	Not Available	Not Available
white mineral oil (petroleum)	29,500 mg/m³	20,000 mg/m³
paraffin oils	Not Available	Not Available
almond oil	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls:

None required when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:
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

Personal protection:

PPE GLOVES PPE GOGGLES PPE MASK PPE SUIT

Appropriate engineering controls:

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.

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.
The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.

The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and.has to be observed when making a final choice. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended

Body protection

See Other protection below

Other protection:

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities

OTHERWISE:
- Overalls.
- Barrier cream.
- 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 computergenerated selection:
BEPANTHEN ANTISEPTIC CREAM

Material	CPI
BUTYL	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NEOPRENE	C
PVA	C
VITON	C

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 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(SO_2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH_3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65°C)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance:	Homogeneous, off-white to pale yellow, opaque cream; mixes with water.
Physical state	Liquid
Odour	N/A
Odour threshold	N/A
pH (as supplied)	N/A
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	N/A
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	N/A
Flash point (°C)	N/A

Evaporation rate	N/A
Flammability	N/A
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	N/A
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	N/A
Vapour pressure (kPa)	N/A
Solubility in water (g/L)	N/A
Vapour density (Air = 1)	N/A
Relative density (Water = 1)	N/A
Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	N/A
Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	N/A
Decomposition temperature	N/A
Viscosity (cSt)	N/A
Molecular weight (g/mol)	N/A
Taste	N/A
Explosive properties	N/A
Oxidising properties	N/A
Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	N/A
Volatile Component (%vol)	N/A
Gas group	N/A
Molecular weight (g/mol)	N/A
VOC g/L	N/A

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:

Information provided on this document is presented in good faith and believed to be correct based on the best data currently available, Livingstone International makes no representations or warranties, expressed or implied as to the completeness or accuracy of the information. In no event will Livingstone International be liable for any errors or omissions in the information provided herein. Information is supplied upon the condition that any persons or corporate receiving same will make independent determination as to its suitability for their own purposes prior to use, and in no event will Livingstone International be responsible for damages of any nature whatsoever resulting from the use of product or reliance upon information provided. Information is provided on an "as is" basis, no representation or warranties, either expressed or implied of fitness for a particular purpose or of any other nature are made herein with respect to information of the product.

Inhaled: The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

Ingestion: The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.

Skin Contact: The liquid may be miscible with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. The material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition

Eye: 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).

Chronic: Oil may contact the skin or be inhaled. Extended exposure can lead to eczema, inflammation of hair follicles, pigmentation of the face and warts on the soles of the feet.

Ingredients	Toxicity	Irritation
Bepanthen Antiseptic Cream	Not Available	Not Available
Lanolin	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1] Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[1]	Not Available Not Available
White Mineral Oil (Petroleum)	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Not Available
Paraffin Oils	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 2062 ppm/4hr[2] Oral (rat) LD50: >24000 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg moderate Skin (rabbit): 100 mg/24h mild
Paraffin Oils	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[2] Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 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

LANOLIN No data of toxicological significance identified in literature search.

PARAFFIN OILS Equivocal tumorigen by RTECS criteria

ALMOND OIL 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. 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. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production. No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. Group E aliphatic esters (polyol esters) are stable against oxidation and elimination, and may be used as synthetic lubricants for motor oil, jet engines, refrigeration lubricants, hydraulic fluids, industrial oven chain oils, high temperature greases, fire resistant transformer coolants and turbine engines. They may cause increase in kidney weight in the male rat but exhibits low acute/chronic effect with respect to reproduction and gene damage. The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. 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.

For polyunsaturated fatty acids and oils (triglycerides)
Studies on animals have shown a link between polyunsaturated fat and the incidence of tumours. In some of these studies the incidence of tumours increased with increasing intake of polyunsaturated fat, up to about 5% of total energy, near to the middle of the current dietary intake in humans. The propensity for polyunsaturated fats to oxidise is another possible risk factor. This leads to the generation of free radicals and eventually to rancidity. Research evidence suggests that consuming high amounts of polyunsaturated fat may increase the risk of cancer spreading. Researchers found that linoleic acid in polyunsaturated fats produced increasing membrane phase separation, and thereby increased adherence of circulating tumour cells to blood vessel walls and remote organs. At least one study in mice has shown that consuming high amounts of polyunsaturated fat (but not monounsaturated fat) may increase the risk of metastasis in cancer. When body insulin levels are low, fatty acids flow from the fat cells into the bloodstream and are taken up by various cells and metabolised in a process called beta-oxidation.

WHITE MINERAL OIL (PETROLEUM) & PARAFFIN OILS

The materials included in the Lubricating Base Oils category are related from both process and physicalchemical perspectives; The potential toxicity of a specific distillate base oil is inversely related to the severity or extent of processing the oil has undergone, since:

- The adverse effects of these materials are associated with undesirable components, and
- The levels of the undesirable components are inversely related to the degree of processing;
- Distillate base oils receiving the same degree or extent of processing will have similar toxicities;
- The potential toxicity of residual base oils is independent of the degree of processing the oil receives.
- The reproductive and developmental toxicity of the distillate base oils is inversely related to the degree of processing.

Unrefined & mildly refined distillate base oils contain the highest levels of undesirable components, have the largest variation of hydrocarbon molecules and have shown the highest potential carcinogenic and mutagenic activities. Highly and severely refined distillate base oils are produced from unrefined and mildly refined oils by removing or transforming undesirable components. In comparison to unrefined and mildly refined base oils, the highly and severely refined distillate base oils have a smaller range of hydrocarbon molecules and have demonstrated very low mammalian toxicity. Mutagenicity and carcinogenicity testing of residual oils has been negative, supporting the belief that these materials lack biologically active components or the components are largely non-bioavailable due to their molecular size. Toxicity testing has consistently shown that lubricating base oils have low acute toxicities. For highly and severely refined distillate base oils: In animal studies, the acute, oral, semilethal dose is >5g/kg body weight and the semilethal dose by skin contact is >2g/kg body weight. The semilethal concentration for inhalation is 2.18 to >4 mg/L. The materials have varied from "non-irritating" to "moderately irritating" when tested for skin and eye irritation. Testing for sensitisation has been negative. The effects of repeated exposure vary by species; in animals, effects to the testes and lung have been observed, as well as the formation of granulomas. In animals, these substances have not been found to cause reproductive toxicity or significant increases

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 (hr)	Species	Value	Source
paraffin oils	LC50	96	Fish >	100mg/L	4

Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

for lubricating oil base stocks:
Vapor Pressure Vapor pressures of lubricating base oils are reported to be negligible. In one study, the experimentally measured vapour pressure of a solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic distillate base oil was 1.7 x 10exp-4 Pa . Since base oils are mixtures of C15 to C50 paraffinic, naphthenic, and aromatic hydrocarbon isomers, representative components of those structures were selected to calculate a range of vapor pressures. The estimated vapor pressure values for these selected components of base oils ranged from 4.5 x 10exp-1 Pa to 2 x 10exp-13Pa. Based on Dalton's Law the expected total vapour pressure for base oils would fall well below minimum levels (10exp-5 Pa) of recommended experimental procedures.

Partition Coefficient (log Kow): In mixtures such as the base oils, the percent distribution of the hydrocarbon groups (i.e., paraffins, naphthenes, and aromatics) and the carbon chain lengths determines in-part the partitioning characteristics of the mixture. Generally, hydrocarbon chains with fewer carbon atoms tend to have lower partition coefficients than those with higher carbon numbers .However, due to their complex composition, unequivocal determination of the log Kow of these hydrocarbon mixtures cannot be made.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Persistence: Water/Soil No Data available for all ingredients

Persistence: Air No Data available for all ingredients

Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation No Data available for all ingredients

Mobility in soil

Mobility No Data available for all ingredients

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal:
- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
- Bury or 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	N/A
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 and the IBC code

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

LANOLIN(8006-54-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

WHITE MINERAL OIL (PETROLEUM)(8042-47-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents
Classified by the IARC Monographs

PARAFFIN OILS(8012-95-1.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents
Classified by the IARC Monographs

ALMOND OIL(8007-69-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (lanolin; paraffin oils; almond oil; white mineral oil (petroleum))
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	N (almond oil)
Japan - ENCS	N (paraffin oils; almond oil; white mineral oil (petroleum))
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y

Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Ingredients with multiple CAS numbers

Name	CAS No.
lanolin	8006-54-0, 8020-84-6, 68424-58-8
paraffin oils	8012-95-1., 8043-78-5, 37231-69-9, 37232-05-6, 188832-17-9, 79956-36-8, 172307-10-7, 58615-80-8, 187112-19-2, 219686-29-0, 261380-10-3, 74870-90-9, 97048-20-9, 58391-38-1, 331464-54-1, 99551-14-1, 8039-75-6, 8039-14-3, 8038-04-8, 8033-89-4, 60327-80-2, 39464-77-2, 39290-23-8, 83046-05-3, 51004-58-1, 39296-25-8, 50935-95-0, 122176-99-2, 39464-78-3, 51109-96-7, 39355-35-6, 39355-09-4, 39355-08-3, 106803-31-0, 115251-26-8, 116357-36-9, 50935-85-8, 37232-07-8, 146908-77-2, 37232-06-7, 53028-74-3, 52012-28-9, 52012-27-8, 8015-59-6, 102819-98-7

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
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
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

Reason for Revision: To bring to date

END OF SDS