

SMITH & NEPHEW ZOFF

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)
Issue Date: 24-Feb-2012
X9317SP

Hazard Alert Code: MODERATE

CHEMWATCH 45426
Version No:7.1.1.1
Page 1 of 11

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

SMITH & NEPHEW ZOFF

SYNONYMS

"adhesive remover"

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains alkanes, C10-11-iso-)

PRODUCT NUMBERS

1356725

PRODUCT USE

Clean all types of adhesive residue from the skin, including hydrocolloids, acrylics and rubber based adhesives.

SUPPLIER

Company: Smith & Nephew Pty Ltd

Address:

PO Box 150

Clayton

VIC, 3168

Australia

Website: [http://wound.smith-](http://wound.smith-nephew.com/au/Standard.asp?NodId=3952)

[nephew.com/au/Standard.asp?NodId=3952](http://wound.smith-nephew.com/au/Standard.asp?NodId=3952)

Company: BSN Medical Pty Ltd

Address:

315 Ferntree Gully Road

Mount Waverley

VIC, 3149

Australia

Telephone: +61 3 8540 6777

Emergency Tel: **+61 3 9561 7045 AH**

Fax: +61 3 9544 5086

Website: [http://wound.smith-](http://wound.smith-nephew.com/au/Standard.asp?NodId=3952)

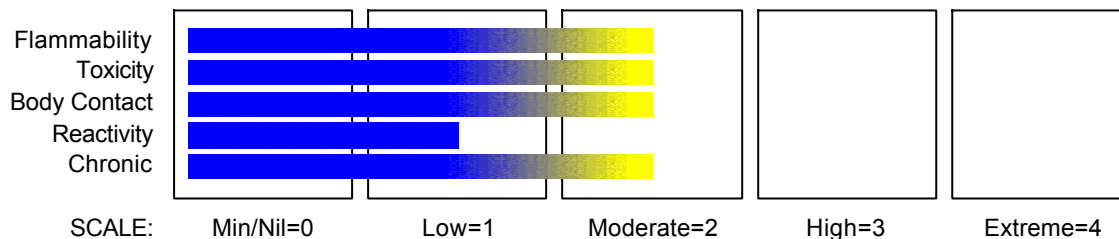
[nephew.com/au/Standard.asp?NodId=3952](http://wound.smith-nephew.com/au/Standard.asp?NodId=3952)

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



RISK

- Flammable.
- Irritating to respiratory system.
- HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.
- Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

SAFETY

- Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
- Avoid contact with skin.
- Avoid contact with eyes.
- Wear suitable protective clothing.

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- Inhalation, skin contact and/or ingestion may produce health damage*.
 - Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
 - May produce discomfort of the eyes and skin*.
 - Repeated exposure potentially causes skin dryness and cracking*.
- * (limited evidence).
- Wear suitable gloves.
 - Wear eye/face protection.
 - Use only in well ventilated areas.
 - Keep container in a well ventilated place.
 - To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water.
 - Keep container tightly closed.
 - Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
 - In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
 - If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).
 - This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	34590-94-8	30-60
alkanes, C10- 11- iso-	68855-16-3	30-60
Aloes, extract	85507-69-3	<10
benzyl alcohol	100-51-6	<1
butylated hydroxyanisole	25013-16-5	<1
fragrance, proprietary		<0.1

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- 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.
- Avoid giving milk or oils.
- Avoid giving alcohol.
- If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
 - 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.
 - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

- If skin contact occurs:
 - Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
 - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
 - Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prosthesis such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)

Issue Date: 24-Feb-2012

X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 45426

Version No:7.1.1.1

Page 3 of 11

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:

- Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO₂ 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
- Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
- A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically.

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

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.

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.

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

HAZCHEM

•3Y

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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.

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.

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Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)
Issue Date: 24-Feb-2012
X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 45426
Version No:7.1.1.1
Page 4 of 11

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
- Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.
- Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.
- Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/sec).
- Avoid splash filling.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
- Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
- For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
- For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C)
- (i) : Removable head packaging;
- (ii) : Cans with friction closures and
- (iii) : low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.
- Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.
 - Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
 - DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
 - No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- Keep cool. Store below 25 deg.C.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	TWA F/CC	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether (2- Methoxymethyleth oxy) propanol)	50	308						Sk

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- alkanes, C10- 11- iso- : CAS:68855- 16- 3
- Aloes, extract: CAS:85507- 69- 3 CAS:94349- 62- 9
- benzyl alcohol: CAS:100- 51- 6
- butylated hydroxyanisole: CAS:25013- 16- 5 CAS:8003- 24- 5

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Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)

Issue Date: 24-Feb-2012

X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 45426

Version No:7.1.1.1

Page 5 of 11

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

MATERIAL DATA

ALKANES, C10-11-ISO-:

BENZYL ALCOHOL:

BUTYLATED HYDROXYANISOLE:

Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations.

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER:

SMITH & NEPHEW ZOFF:

for dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether:

The TLV-TWA and STEL recommendations were thought to be sufficiently low to prevent objectionable irritation and provide a considerable safety factor against CNS impairment. In view of the large dose required to cause weight loss and narcosis in rabbits the skin notation is being reviewed.

Probable minimum concentration that may cause minor nasal irritation is about 35 ppm.

Probable minimum concentration that may cause tolerable eye, throat, and respiratory irritation is about 75 ppm.

ALOES, EXTRACT:

BUTYLATED HYDROXYANISOLE:

It is the goal of the ACGIH (and other Agencies) to recommend TLVs (or their equivalent) for all substances for which there is evidence of health effects at airborne concentrations encountered in the workplace.

At this time no TLV has been established, even though this material may produce adverse health effects (as evidenced in animal experiments or clinical experience).

NOTE: The ACGIH occupational exposure standard for Particles Not Otherwise Specified (P.N.O.S) does NOT apply.

ALKANES, C10-11-ISO-:

CEL TWA: 300 ppm, 1750 mg/m3 (total hydrocarbons)

[Manuf. EXX]

BENZYL ALCOHOL:

Exposure limits with "skin" notation indicate that vapour and liquid may be absorbed through intact skin. Absorption by skin may readily exceed vapour inhalation exposure. Symptoms for skin absorption are the same as for inhalation. Contact with eyes and mucous membranes may also contribute to overall exposure and may also invalidate the exposure standard.

OEL STEL (Russia): 5 mg/m3 Skin

Odour Threshold: 5.5 ppm

BUTYLATED HYDROXYANISOLE:

CEL TWA: 10 mg/m3 (as analogue for 2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol)

PERSONAL PROTECTION**RESPIRATOR**

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

EYE

- 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 lens 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].

HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

continued...

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)
Issue Date: 24-Feb-2012
X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 45426
Version No:7.1.1.1
Page 6 of 11

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

The selection of the 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.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:

OTHER

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.
- Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.
- For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets), non sparking safety footwear.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

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

The basic types of engineering controls are:

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

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Colourless flammable liquid with a slight paraffinic and perfume odour; mixes with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	>177	Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible
Flash Point (°C)	46 (CC)	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Available
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	<1 @ 20 deg C (aromatic hydrocarbon)
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	6.5	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.83
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	0.6	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	>98	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

■ Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733).

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.

Dipropylene monomethyl ether (DPME) produces marked central nervous system depression in rats. Lethal doses produced respiratory failure within 48 hours.

Isoparaffinic hydrocarbons cause temporary lethargy, weakness, inco-ordination and diarrhoea.

Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons can irritate the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine, and cause swellings and ulcers of the mucous. Symptoms include a burning mouth and throat; larger amounts can cause nausea and vomiting, narcosis, weakness, dizziness, slow and shallow breathing, abdominal swelling, unconsciousness and convulsions. Damage to the heart muscle can produce heart beat irregularities, ventricular fibrillation (fatal) and ECG changes. The central nervous system can be depressed. Light species can cause a sharp tingling of the tongue and cause loss of sensation there. Aspiration can cause cough, gagging, pneumonia with swelling and bleeding.

EYE

■ Limited evidence or practical experience suggests, 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).

Instillation of isoparaffins into rabbit eyes produces only slight irritation.

Undiluted dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether (DPME) may cause eye irritation with redness, pain and sometimes physical injury.

These are reversible and there is no permanent damage.

Direct eye contact with petroleum hydrocarbons can be painful, and the corneal epithelium may be temporarily damaged. Aromatic species can cause irritation and excessive tear secretion.

SKIN

■ Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.

There is some evidence to suggest that 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.

Skin exposure to isoparaffins may produce slight to moderate irritation in animals and humans. Rare sensitisation reactions in humans have occurred.

Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.

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.

Continuous skin contact with DPME may cause scaly skin. Testing on animals has shown that absorption through the skin may cause drowsiness, stomach distension and irritation as well as kidney damage, and high doses may be lethal.

Limited evidence suggests that repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.

INHALED

■ The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.

Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.

Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

Inhaling high concentrations of mixed hydrocarbons can cause narcosis, with nausea, vomiting and lightheadedness. Low molecular weight (C2-C12) hydrocarbons can irritate mucous membranes and cause inco-ordination, giddiness, nausea, vertigo, confusion, headache, appetite loss, drowsiness, tremors and stupor. Massive exposures can lead to severe central nervous system depression, deep coma and death. Convulsions can occur due to brain irritation and/or lack of oxygen. Permanent scarring may occur, with epileptic seizures and brain bleeds occurring months after exposure. Respiratory system effects include inflammation of the lungs with oedema and bleeding. Lighter species mainly cause kidney and nerve damage; the heavier paraffins and olefins are especially irritant to the respiratory system. Alkenes produce pulmonary oedema at high concentrations. Liquid paraffins may produce sensation loss and depressant actions leading to weakness, dizziness, slow and shallow respiration, unconsciousness, convulsions and death. C5-7 paraffins may also produce multiple nerve damage. Aromatic hydrocarbons accumulate in lipid rich tissues (typically the brain, spinal cord and peripheral nerves) and may produce functional impairment manifested by nonspecific symptoms such as nausea, weakness, fatigue, vertigo; severe exposures may produce inebriation or unconsciousness. Many of the petroleum hydrocarbons can sensitise the heart and may cause ventricular fibrillation, leading to death.

Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.

continued...

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)

Issue Date: 24-Feb-2012

X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 45426

Version No:7.1.1.1

Page 8 of 11

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether (DPME) may cause drowsiness from which rapid recovery occurs, and in few cases brain and nerves impairment.

Nerve damage can be caused by some non-ring hydrocarbons. Symptoms are temporary, and include weakness, tremors, increased saliva, some convulsions, excessive tears with discolouration and inco-ordination lasting up to 24 hours.

Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ 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.

Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin. Chronic exposure to lighter hydrocarbons can cause nerve damage, peripheral neuropathy, bone marrow dysfunction and psychiatric disorders as well as damage the liver and kidneys.

DMPE causes few adverse effects, although it has caused decreased consciousness in animal testing. It has an unpleasant odour.

Some glycol esters and their ethers cause wasting of the testicles, reproductive changes, infertility and changes to kidney function. Shorter chain compounds are more dangerous. Higher concentrations and prolonged exposure can cause blood in the urine.

Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS].

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

CARCINOGEN

Butylated hydroxyanisole (BHA)	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	2B
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SKIN

dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	Australia Exposure Standards - Skin	Notes	Sk
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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	HIGH	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH
alkanes, C10- 11- iso-	No Data Available	No Data Available		
Aloes, extract	No Data Available	No Data Available		
benzyl alcohol	LOW	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH
butylated hydroxyanisole	HIGH	No Data Available	LOW	MED

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

■ Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.

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

- Reduction.
- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.

continued...

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)
Issue Date: 24-Feb-2012
X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 45426
Version No:7.1.1.1
Page 9 of 11

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID

HAZCHEM:

•3Y (ADG7)

Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division:	3	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	1993	UN packing group:	III

Shipping Name:FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains alkanes, C10-11-iso-)

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	3	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1993	Packing Group:	III
Special provisions:	A3		
Cargo Only			
Packing Instructions:	366	Maximum Qty/Pack:	220 L
Passenger and Cargo		Passenger and Cargo	
Packing Instructions:	355	Maximum Qty/Pack:	60 L
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity		Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity	
Packing Instructions:	Y344	Maximum Qty/Pack:	10 L

Shipping name:FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains alkanes, C10-11-iso-)

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	3	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1993	Packing Group:	III
EMS Number:	F-E,S-E	Special provisions:	223 274 955
Limited Quantities:	5 L		

Shipping name:FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains alkanes, C10-11-iso-)

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE

S5

REGULATIONS**Regulations for ingredients**

dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether (CAS: 34590-94-8, 12002-25-4, 112388-78-0, 104512-57-4, 83730-60-3, 112-28-7, 13429-07-7, 20324-32-7, 13588-28-8, 55956-21-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List -

continued...

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)

Issue Date: 24-Feb-2012

X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 45426

Version No:7.1.1.1

Page 10 of 11

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway"

alkanes, C10-11-iso- (CAS: 68855-16-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 1: Pure or technically pure products", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List"

Aloes, extract (CAS: 85507-69-3, 94349-62-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Substances that may be used as active ingredients in Listed medicines", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List"

benzyl alcohol (CAS: 100-51-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia - Victoria Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Schedule 9: Materials at Major Hazard Facilities (And Their Threshold Quantity) Table 2", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Standards Restricted", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

butylated hydroxyanisole (CAS: 25013-16-5, 8003-24-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 2", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) SIN List (*Substitute It Now!)", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OSPAR List of Substances of Possible Concern"

No data for Smith & Nephew Zoff (CW: 45426)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances

Substance	CAS	Suggested codes
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	112- 28- 7	R52/53
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	13429- 07- 7	Xn; R22
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	20324- 32- 7	Xn; R22
butylated hydroxyanisole	25013- 16- 5	Carc3; R40 Mut3; R68 Xn; R22 Xi; R38 N; R50

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	34590-94-8, 12002-25-4, 112388-78-0, 104512-57-4, 83730-60-3, 112-28-7, 13429-07-7, 20324-32-7, 13588-28-8, 55956-21-3
Aloes, extract	85507-69-3, 94349-62-9
butylated hydroxyanisole	25013-16-5, 8003-24-5

■ Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:
www.chemwatch.net/references.

■ The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

continued...

SMITH & NEPHEW ZOFF

Hazard Alert Code: MODERATE

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)

Issue Date: 24-Feb-2012

X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 45426

Version No:7.1.1.1

Page 11 of 11

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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This is the end of the MSDS.