

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)  
Issue Date: 30-Apr-2012  
X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 28-5713  
Version No:2.1.1.1  
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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

RECKITT BENCKISER AIRWICK SPARKLING CITRUS AEROSOL

### PROPER SHIPPING NAME

AEROSOLS

### PRODUCT NUMBERS

1623111

### PRODUCT USE

Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack.  
Air freshener.

### SUPPLIER

Company: Reckitt Benckiser Inc  
Address:  
44 Wharf Road  
West Ryde  
NSW, 2114  
Australia  
Telephone: +61 2 9857 2000  
Emergency Tel: **1800 039 008 (24hrs)**  
Emergency Tel: **+61 3 9573 3112 (24hr)**  
Fax: +61 2 9857 2004  
Website: [http://www.rb-  
msds.com.au/home/default.aspx](http://www.rb-msds.com.au/home/default.aspx)

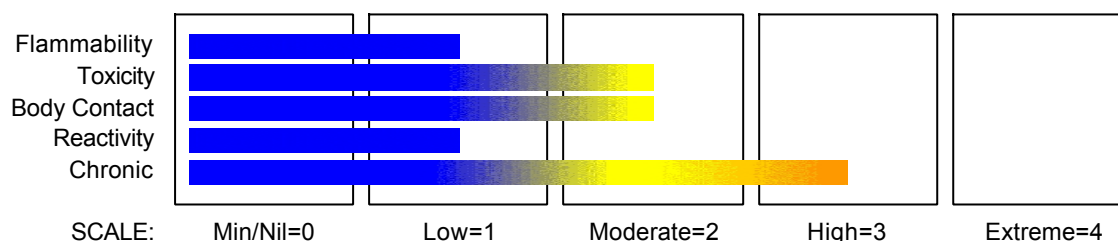
## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, regulated under AS1940 for Bulk Storage purposes only.

### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



### RISK

- Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.
- May impair fertility.
- May cause harm to the unborn child.
- Cumulative effects may result following exposure\*.

### SAFETY

- Keep locked up.
- Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
- Avoid contact with skin.
- Avoid contact with eyes.

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

- May produce discomfort of the eyes\*.
- Vapours potentially cause drowsiness and dizziness\*.  
\* (limited evidence).
- Wear suitable protective clothing.
- In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.
- Wear suitable gloves.
- Wear eye/face protection.
- Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
- To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
- This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
- 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.
- This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
ethanol	64-17-5	<10
tridecanol, branched, ethoxylated	69011-36-5	<1
sodium borate, decahydrate	1303-96-4	<1
methanol	67-56-1	<1
1, 2- benzisothiazoline- 3- one	2634-33-5	<0.1
perfume		NotSpec

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

**SWALLOWED**

- Not normally a hazard due to the physical form of product. The material is a physical irritant to the gastro-intestinal tract.

**EYE**

- If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:
  - Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes 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.
  - Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
  - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

**SKIN**

- If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:
  - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
  - Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream.
  - DO NOT use solvents.
  - Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.

**INHALED**

- If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:
  - Remove to fresh air.
  - Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
  - Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
  - If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.

**NOTES TO PHYSICIAN**

Treat symptomatically.

For acute and short term repeated exposures to methanol:

- Toxicity results from accumulation of formaldehyde/formic acid.
- Clinical signs are usually limited to CNS, eyes and GI tract. Severe metabolic acidosis may produce dyspnea and profound systemic effects which may become intractable. All symptomatic patients should have arterial pH measured. Evaluate airway,

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- breathing and circulation.
- Stabilise obtunded patients by giving naloxone, glucose and thiamine.
  - Decontaminate with Ipecac or lavage for patients presenting 2 hours post-ingestion. Charcoal does not absorb well; the usefulness of cathartic is not established.

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

**EXTINGUISHING MEDIA**

## ■ SMALL FIRE:

- Water spray, dry chemical or CO<sub>2</sub>

## LARGE FIRE:

- Water spray or fog.

**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**

- Non combustible.
- Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flames.

Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: carbon monoxide (CO).

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), 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**

2YE

## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**MINOR SPILLS**

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses.
- Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.

**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.

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

## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

**PROCEDURE FOR 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.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

#### SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Aerosol dispenser.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled.

#### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Compressed gases may contain a large amount of kinetic energy over and above that potentially available from the energy of reaction produced by the gas in chemical reaction with other substances.
- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

#### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can.

### Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWA F/CC	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	ethanol (Ethyl alcohol)	1000	1880						
Australia Exposure Standards	sodium borate, decahydrate (Borates, tetra, sodium salts (decahydrate))		5						
Australia Exposure Standards	sodium borate, decahydrate (Borates, tetra, sodium salts (anhydrous))		1						
Australia Exposure Standards	methanol (Methyl alcohol)	200	262	250	328				Sk

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- tridecanol, branched, ethoxylated: CAS:69011- 36- 5
- 1, 2- benzisothiazoline- 3- one: CAS:2634- 33- 5

#### MATERIAL DATA

1,2-BENZISOTHIAZOLINE-3-ONE:

ETHANOL:

SODIUM BORATE, DECAHYDRATE:

TRIDECANOL, BRANCHED, ETHOXYLATED:

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.

1,2-BENZISOTHIAZOLINE-3-ONE:

SODIUM BORATE, DECAHYDRATE:

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.

RECKITT BENCKISER AIRWICK SPARKLING CITRUS AEROSOL:

Not available

ETHANOL:

For ethanol:

Odour Threshold Value: 49-716 ppm (detection), 101 ppm (recognition)

Eye and respiratory tract irritation do not appear to occur at exposure levels of less than 5000 ppm and the TLV-TWA is

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

thought to provide an adequate margin of safety against such effects. Experiments in man show that inhalation of 1000 ppm caused slight symptoms of poisoning and 5000 ppm caused strong stupor and morbid sleepiness.

### SODIUM BORATE, DECAHYDRATE:

For inorganic borates and tetraborates:

No data are currently available to establish a causal link between inhalation exposures to sodium tetraborates and chronic respiratory and/or systemic effects.

An occupationally important toxic effect of the sodium tetraborates is their acute irritant effect when in contact with skin and the mucous membranes of the eyes, nose and other sites of the respiratory tract.

### METHANOL:

For methanol:

Odour Threshold Value: 4.2-5960 ppm (detection), 53.0-8940 ppm (recognition)

NOTE: Detector tubes for methanol, measuring in excess of 50 ppm, are commercially available.

Exposure at or below the recommended TLV-TWA is thought to substantially reduce the significant risk of headache, blurred vision and other ocular and systemic effects.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF)

OSF=2 (METHANOL).

### 1,2-BENZISOTHIAZOLINE-3-ONE:

1,2-Benzisothiazoline-3-one (BIT) produces sensitising effects and causes skin irritation at concentrations of 0.05%.

Solutions containing the substance should contain levels considerably lower than 0.05%.

CEL TWA: 0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>; STEL 0.3 mg/m<sup>3</sup> total isothiazolinones (Rohm and Haas).

Designated S in List of MAK values: Danger of sensitization.

MAK values, and categories and groups are those recommended within the Federal Republic of Germany.

## PERSONAL PROTECTION



### RESPIRATOR

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

### EYE

■ No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE: For potentially moderate or heavy exposures:

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- NOTE: Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and ALL lenses concentrate them.

### HANDS/FEET

- Butyl rubber gloves.
- Nitrile rubber gloves.
- No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
- OTHERWISE:
- For potentially moderate exposures:
- Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.

### OTHER

■ No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

- Overalls.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eyewash unit.
- Do not spray on hot surfaces.

### 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.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

**APPEARANCE**

Aerosol spray mist with a characteristic odour.

**PHYSICAL PROPERTIES**

Liquid.

Gas.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	Not Available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Not Available
Flash Point (°C)	>100	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Available
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

## Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

**CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY**

- Elevated temperatures.
- Presence of open flame.
- 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**

- Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.
- Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

**EYE**

- Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas.
- There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

**SKIN**

- 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.
- Spray mist may produce discomfort.
- Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.
- Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

**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.
- 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.

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

The vapour is discomforting.

WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.

Minor but regular methanol exposures may effect the central nervous system, optic nerves and retinae. Symptoms may be delayed, with headache, fatigue, nausea, blurring of vision and double vision.

WARNING: Methanol is only slowly eliminated from the body and should be regarded as a cumulative poison which cannot be made non-harmful [CCINFO].

**CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS**

■ Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

Principal route of occupational exposure to the gas is by inhalation.

Prolonged exposure to ethanol may cause damage to the liver and cause scarring. It may also worsen damage caused by other agents.

Large amounts of ethanol taken in pregnancy may result in "foetal alcohol syndrome", characterised by delay in mental and physical development, learning difficulties, behavioural problems and small head size. A small number of people develop allergic reactions to ethanol, which include eye infections, skin swelling, shortness of breath, and itchy rashes with blisters.

Long-term exposure to methanol vapour, at concentrations exceeding 3000 ppm, may produce cumulative effects characterised by gastrointestinal disturbances (nausea, vomiting), headache, ringing in the ears, insomnia, trembling, unsteady gait, vertigo, conjunctivitis and clouded or double vision. Liver and/or kidney injury may also result. Some individuals show severe eye damage following prolonged exposure to 800 ppm of the vapour.

**TOXICITY AND IRRITATION**

■ Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

**SKIN**

methanol	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
ethanol	LOW	MED	LOW	HIGH
tridecanol, branched, ethoxylated	No Data Available	No Data Available		
sodium borate, decahydrate	No Data Available	No Data Available		
methanol	HIGH	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH
1, 2- benzisothiazoline- 3- one	No Data Available	No Data Available		

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site.
- Allow small quantities to evaporate.
- DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: NON-FLAMMABLE COMPRESSED GAS

**HAZCHEM:**

2YE (ADG7)

**Land Transport UNDG:**

Class or division	2.2	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	1950	UN packing group:	None

Shipping Name:AEROSOLS

**Air Transport IATA:**

ICAO/IATA Class:	2.1	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1950	Packing Group:	-
Special provisions:	A145		
Cargo Only			
Packing Instructions:	203	Maximum Qty/Pack:	150 kg
Passenger and Cargo		Passenger and Cargo	
Packing Instructions:	203	Maximum Qty/Pack:	75 kg
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity		Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity	
Packing Instructions:	Y203	Maximum Qty/Pack:	30 kg G

Shipping name:AEROSOLS

**Maritime Transport IMDG:**

IMDG Class:	2	IMDG Subrisk:	SP63
UN Number:	1950	Packing Group:	None
EMS Number:	F-D,S-U	Special provisions:	63 190 277 327 344 959
Limited Quantities:	See SP277		

Shipping name:AEROSOLS

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

**POISONS SCHEDULE**

None

**REGULATIONS****Regulations for ingredients****ethanol (CAS: 64-17-5) 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", "FEMA Generally Recognized as Safe (GRAS) Flavoring Substances 23 - Examples of FEMA GRAS Substances with Non-Flavor Functions", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "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", "World Anti-Doping Agency - The 2009 Prohibited List World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Competition (German)", "World Anti-Doping Agency - The 2009 Prohibited List World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Particular Sports (English)", "World Anti-Doping Agency - The 2009 Prohibited List World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Particular Sports (French)", "World Anti-Doping Agency - The 2009 Prohibited List World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Particular Sports (Korean)"

**tridecanol, branched, ethoxylated (CAS: 69011-36-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia ADI list - Acceptable daily intakes for agricultural and veterinary chemicals", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution - United Kingdom"

**sodium borate, decahydrate (CAS: 1303-96-4, 1344-90-7, 12447-40-4, 61028-24-8) 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", "Australia Standard for the

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## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4", "Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Substances that may be used as active ingredients in Listed medicines", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) SIN List (\*Substitute It Now!)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

**methanol (CAS: 67-56-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia - New South Wales Hazardous Substances Prohibited for Specific Uses", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "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 5", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway", "United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments"

**1, 2-benzisothiazoline-3-one (CAS: 2634-33-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments"

**No data for Reckitt Benckiser Airwick Sparkling Citrus Aerosol (CW: 28-5713)**

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

**INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS**

Ingredient Name	CAS
sodium borate, decahydrate	1303-96-4, 1344-90-7, 12447-40-4, 61028-24-8

■ 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](http://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.

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*This is the end of the MSDS.*