SAFETY DATA SHEETS

This SDS packet was issued with item:

078947209

The safety data sheets (SDS) in this packet apply to the individual products listed below. Please refer to invoice for specific item number(s).

078947208

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Product identifier	
Product name	Malaseb Shampoo
Chemical name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Chemical formula	Not Available
Other means ofidentification	Not Available
1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substances or mixture and uses advised against	
Recommended uses	Product care for animals. Dogs: For the treatment and control of seborrhoeic dermatitis associated with *Malassezia pachydermatis* and *Staphylococcus intermedius*. Cats: As an aid in the treatment of ringworm due to *Microsporum canis* in conjunction with griseofulvin. This SDS is written to address potential worker health and safety issues associated with the handling of the mixture
1.3 Details of the supplier of the substance or mixture	
Registered company name (US)	Dechra Veterinary Products
Address	7015 College Blvd Suite 525 Overland Park KS 66211 USA
Telephone	866-933-2472
Fax	Not Available
Email	Not Available
1.4 Emergency telephone numbers	
Dechra (US)	866-933-2472

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements (GHS.USA)

NFPA 704 diamond

Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification insection 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

Classification	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3
2.2 Label elements	
Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Danger
Hazard statement(s)	
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Hazard(s) not otherwise classified	
Not Applicable	
Precautionary statement(s) prevention	
P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P272	Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.
Precautionary statement(s) response	
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
Precautionary statement(s) storage	
P405	Store locked up.
Precautionary statement(s) disposal	
P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

SECTION 3: INFORMATION ON THE INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances

See section above for composition of Mixtures.

3.2 Mixtures

CAS No.	% [weight]	Name
110615-47-9	10-30	decyl polyglucoside
68551-12-2	1-10	laureth-12
112-02-7	1-10	cetrimonium chloride
18472-51-0	1-5	chlorhexidine gluconate
22832-87-7	1-5	miconazole nitrate
Not Available	balance	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Eye contact	Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
Skin contact	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.
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, 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.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See section 11

4.3 Indication of immediate medical 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

SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas.
Though the material is non-combustible, evaporation of water from the mixture, caused by the heat of nearby fire, may produce floating layers of combustible substances Use foam, dry chemical powder, BCF (where regulations permit), carbon dioxide or water spray or fog – large fires only.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

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

5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters:

Firefighting	Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Use firefighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
Fire / explosion hazard	The emulsion is not combustible under normal conditions. However, it will break down under fire conditions and the hydrocarbon component will burn. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers and toxic fume production carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides and other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous/corrosive fumes.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See Section 8

6.2 Environmental precautions

See Section 12

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

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. Wipe up. Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal. Slippery when spilt.
Major spills	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. Stop leak if safe to do so. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 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. **DO NOT** enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. **DO NOT** allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling, **DO NOT** eat, drink or smoke. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Avoid

	physical damage to containers. Ringworm in the cat is infectious to humans and so it is advisable to wear gloves and have arms covered during clipping and shampooing of infected cats. Avoid excessive handling and stroking of treated animals immediately following treatment. When shampooing a cat, in order to avoid prolonged contact with the shampoo, wash and dry hands gently. Do not scrub. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations.
Other information	Do not store above 30°C. Do not refrigerate or freeze. Keep out of the reach and sight of children. Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities	
Suitable container	Polyethylene or polypropylene container. 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

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits (OEL)
INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	miconazole nitrate	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Respirable fraction	5 mg/m^3 / 15 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA PELs Table Z-3	miconazole nitrate	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Total Dust	15 mg/m^3 / 50 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA PELs Table Z-1	miconazole nitrate	Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR)- Total dust	15 mg/m^3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA PELs Table Z-1	miconazole nitrate	PNOR - Respirable fraction	5 mg/m^3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	miconazole nitrate	Particulates not otherwise regulated	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	See Appendix D

Emergency limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
cetrimonium chloride	1.1 mg/m^3	12 mg/m^3	70 mg/m^3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
decyl polyglucoside	Not Available	Not Available
laureth-12	Not Available	Not Available
cetrimonium chloride	Not Available	Not Available
chlorhexidine gluconate	Not Available	Not Available
Miconazole nitrate	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
decyl polyglucoside	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³
laureth-12	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
cetrimonium chloride	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³
chlorhexidine gluconate	E	≤ 0.1 ppm

Notes: Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

MATERIAL DATA

8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	The basic types of engineering controls are process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the particular risk.
Personal protection	

Eye and face protection	When handling very small quantities of the material eye protection may not be required. For laboratory, larger scale or bulk handling or where regular exposure in an occupational setting occurs use Safety glasses with side shields or chemical goggles.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below.
Hands/feet protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: Wear chemical protective gloves, safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	Overalls, P.V.C apron, barrier cream, skin cleansing cream, eye wash unit.
Respiratory protection	Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance: Clear, colorless to light brown liquid Physical state: Liquid Odor: Characteristic Odor threshold: NA pH (as supplied): 4.8-5.8 Melting point / freezing point (degrees C): NA Initial boiling point and boiling range: NA Flash point: NA Evaporation rate: NA Flammability: Flammable Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits: NA Vapor pressure: NA Relative density (at degrees C): NA Solubility in water (mg/l): Miscible	Vapor density: NA Auto ignition temperature (degrees C): NA Decomposition temperature (degrees C): NA Viscosity (degrees C): NA Explosive properties: NA Oxidizing properties: NA Partition coefficient: NA Molecular weight: NA Taste: NA Surface tension: NA Volatile component (%vol): NA Gas group: NA pH as a solution: NA VOC g/L: NA Specific gravity @ 20 degrees C (water = 1): NA

10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Inhalation	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	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Skin contact	Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.
Eye contact	When applied to the eye(s) of animals, the material produces severe ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation.
Chronic	Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals.

Malaseb Shampoo	**Acute toxicity**	**Irritation**
	Not Available	Not Available
decyl polyglucoside	**Acute toxicity**	**Irritation**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[2] Oral (rat) LD_{50}; >2000 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): SEVERE* Skin (rabbit): mild

laureth-12	**Acute toxicity**	**Irritation**
	Oral (rat) LD_{50}; 5000 mg/kg[2]	Eye: SEVERE** Skin: moderate**
cetrimonium chloride	**Acute toxicity**	**Irritation**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: ~429 mg/kg[1] Oral (rat) LD_{50}; 250 mg/kg[2]	Not Available
chlorhexidine gluconate	**Acute toxicity**	**Irritation**
	Dermal (Rabbit) LD_{50}: >5000 mg/kg[1] Oral (Rat) LD_{50}: 2000 mg/kg[2]	Not Available
miconazole nitrate	**Acute toxicity**	**Irritation**
	Oral (Rat) LD_{50}: 920 mg/kg[2]	Not Available
1 Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances		

Acute Toxicity	✗	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✓
Serios Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT – Single Exposure	✗
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	✓	STOT – Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

✗ - Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification, ✓ - Data available to make classification.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Malaseb Shampoo	**Endpoint**	**Test Duration**	**Species**	**Value**	**Source**
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
decyl polyglucoside	**Endpoint**	**Test duration**	**Species**	**Value**	**Source**
	EC_{50}	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	Not Available
	EC_{50}(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	Not Available
	EC_{50}	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	Not Available
	LC_{50}	96h	Fish	>310mg/l	Not Available
laureth-12	**Endpoint**	**Test duration**	**Species**	**Value**	**Source**
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
cetrimonium chloride	**Endpoint**	**Test duration**	**Species**	**Value**	**Source**
	EC_{50}	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.05mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.04mg/l	2
	EC_{50}	48h	Crustacea	0.067mg/L	5
	EC_{50}	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.11mg/l	2
	LC_{50}	96h	Fish	0.19-0.29mg/l	2
chlorhexidine gluconate	**Endpoint**	**Test Duration**	**Species**	**Value**	**Source**
	EC_{10}(ECx)	72 h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.003 mg/L	2
	EC_{50}	72 h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.011 mg/L	2
	LC_{50}	96 h	Fish	2.08 mg/L	2
	EC_{50}	48 h	Crustacea	0.05-0.1 mg/L	2
miconazole nitrate	**Endpoint**	**Test Duration**	**Species**	**Value**	**Source**
	NOEC(ECx)	28 h	Fish	0.048 mg/L	4

Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - 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

NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

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

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	**Persistence: Water/Soil**	**Persistence: Air**
decyl polyglucoside	LOW	LOW

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	**Bioaccumulation**
decyl polyglucoside	LOW (LogKOW = 2.8982)

12.4 Mobility in soil

Ingredient	**Mobility**
decyl polyglucoside	LOW (KOC = 17.01)

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product/ packaging disposal	**DO NOT** allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. Recycle wherever possible. Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed. Any unused veterinary medicinal product or waste material derived from such veterinary medicinal products should be disposed of in accordance with national requirements.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels required

Marine pollutant	No

Land transport (US: DOT)
Not regulated for transport of dangerous goods

Land transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)
Not regulated for transport of dangerous goods

Land 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

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
decyl polyglucoside	Not Applicable
laureth-12	Not Applicable
cetrimonium chloride	Not Applicable
chlorhexidine gluconate	Not Applicable
miconazole nitrate	Not Applicable

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship type
decyl polyglucoside	Not Applicable
laureth-12	Not Applicable
cetrimonium chloride	Not Applicable
chlorhexidine gluconate	Not Applicable
miconazole nitrate	Not Applicable

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for thesubstance or mixture

Product regulated by FDA as a veterinary product.

decyl polyglucoside is found on the following regulatory lists
US List of Active Substances Exempt from the TSCA Inventory Notifications (Active-Inactive) Rule, US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory, US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

laureth-12 is found on the following regulatory lists
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory, US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

cetrimonium chloride is found on the following regulatory lists
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs), US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory, US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

chlorhexidine gluconate is found on the following regulatory lists
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory, US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

miconazole nitrate is found on the following regulatory lists
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS), US - Alaska Air Quality Control - Concentrations Triggering an Air Quality Episode

for Air Pollutants Other Than PM-2.5, US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs), US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1, US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3

Federal Regulations	
Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)	
Section 311/312 hazard categories	
Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	No
Gas under pressure	No
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	No
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	Yes
Reproductive toxicity	Yes
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	Yes
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	Yes
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	No
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	No
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	No
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	No

US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities (40 CFR 302.4)
None reported

State Regulations
US. California Proposition 65 None reported

National Inventory Status	
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (laureth-12; cetrimonium chloride; chlorhexidine gluconate; miconazole nitrate)
China - IECSC	No (miconazole nitrate)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (chlorhexidine gluconate; miconazole nitrate)
Korea - KECI	No (miconazole nitrate)
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	No (chlorhexidine gluconate; miconazole nitrate)
USA - TSCA	No (miconazole nitrate)
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (decyl polyglucoside)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (laureth-12; cetrimonium chloride; miconazole nitrate)

Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory
No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Revision date: 6 July 2022
Initial date: 6 July 2022

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.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit。
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
ES: Exposure Standard
OSF: Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index
AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
DSL: Domestic Substances List
NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
NLP: No-Longer Polymers
ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
NCI: National Chemical Inventory
FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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