



SAFETY DATA SHEETS

This SDS packet was issued with item:

078947210

N/A

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION	
1.1 Product identifier	
Product name	Malaseb Spray
Chemical name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	Flammable liquids, n.o.s. (contains ethanol and isopropanol)
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available
1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substances or mixture and uses advised against	
Recommended uses	Product care for animals. Application is by spray atomization from a hand held aerosol pack
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 in section 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	Flammable Liquids Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 3, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2
2.2 Label elements	
Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Danger
Hazard statement(s)	
H226	Flammable liquid and vapor.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H402	Harmful to aquatic life.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Hazard(s) not otherwise classified	
Not Applicable	
Precautionary statement(s) prevention	
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.
P242	Use only non-sparking tools.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapors/spray.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P272	Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
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.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P391	Collect spillage.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
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	
P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
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
57-55-6	30-60	propylene glycol
64-17-5	10-30	ethanol
67-63-0	1-5	isopropanol
18472-51-0	1-5	chlorhexidine gluconate
22916-47-8	1-5	miconazole
173010-79-2	0-5	sodium coco PG-dimonium chloride phosphate
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	Wash eyes 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. If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
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 or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. Perform CPR if necessary. Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
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 any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to

<p>evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation.</p> <p>Acute ingestion of ethanol in non-tolerant patients usually responds to supportive care with special attention to prevention of aspiration, replacement of fluid and correction of nutritional deficiencies (magnesium, thiamine pyridoxine, Vitamins C and K)</p> <p>Propylene glycol is primarily a CNS depressant in large doses and may cause hypoglycemia, lactic acidosis and seizures.</p> <p>ELLENHORN and BARCELOUX: Medical Toxicology; Diagnosis and Treatment of Human Poisoning. 1988</p>

SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Use water spray, alcohol stable foam, dry chemical powder, BCF (where regulations permit), or carbon dioxide. 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
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5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters:

Firefighting	Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding 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	Liquid and vapor are flammable. Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Vapor forms an explosive mixture with air. Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Vapor may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide. Combustion products include: carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Remove all sources of ignition. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition

6.2 Environmental precautions

See Section 12

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor spills	Remove all ignition sources. Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapors 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	Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Prevent spillage from entering drains, sewers or water courses. Recover product wherever possible. Put residues in labelled containers for disposal. 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	Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition. Take measures to prevent the buildup of electrostatic charge. Avoid formation of aerosol. Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapors. 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. Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. DO NOT use plastic buckets. Earth all lines and equipment. Use spark-free tools when handling. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
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Other information	Keep out of the reach and sight of children. Store in original containers. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities	
Suitable container	Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	Glycols and their ethers undergo violent decomposition in contact with 70% perchloric acid. Acetic acid: vapors forms explosive mixtures with air (above 39°C.). Alcohols are incompatible with strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, oxidising/reducing 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-1	ethanol	Ethyl alcohol (Ethanol)	1000 ppm / 1900 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	ethanol	Ethyl alcohol	1000 ppm / 1900 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	isopropanol	Isopropyl alcohol	400 ppm / 980 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	isopropanol	Isopropyl alcohol	400 ppm / 980 mg/m ³	1225 mg/m ³ / 500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	miconazole	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Respirable fraction	5 mg/m ³ / 15 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	miconazole	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Total Dust	15 mg/m ³ / 50 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	miconazole	Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR)- Total dust	15 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	miconazole	PNOR- Respirable fraction	5 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	miconazole	Particulates not otherwise regulated	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	See Appendix D

Emergency limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
propylene glycol	30 mg/m ³	1,300 mg/m ³	7,900 mg/m ³
ethanol	Not Available	Not Available	15000* ppm
isopropanol	400 ppm	2000* ppm	12000** ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
propylene glycol	Not Available	Not Available
ethanol	Not Available	Not Available
isopropanol	Not Available	Not Available
chlorhexidine gluconate	Not Available	Not Available
miconazole	Not Available	Not Available
sodium coco PG-dimonium chloride phosphate	Not Available	Not Available





Occupational Exposure Banding:

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
propylene glycol	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
chlorhexidine gluconate	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
sodium coco PG-dimonium chloride phosphate	E	≤ 0.1 ppm

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	General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas
Personal protection	   

Eye and face protection	Safety glasses with unperforated side shields may be used where continuous eye protection is desirable, as in laboratories. Chemical goggles, whenever there is a danger of the material coming in contact with the eyes; goggles must be properly fitted. Full face shield (20 cm, 8 in minimum) may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below.
Hands / feet protection	Wear general protective gloves, e.g. light weight elbow length gloves. The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.
Body protection	See Other protection below.
Other protection	Overalls, PVC apron, PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe., eye wash unit.
Respiratory protection	Type ABK-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 pink	Vapor density: NA
Physical state: Liquid	Auto ignition temperature (degrees C): NA
Odor: Characteristic ethanol	Decomposition temperature (degrees C): NA
Odor threshold: NA	Viscosity (degrees C): NA
pH (as supplied): NA	Explosive properties: NA
Melting point / freezing point (degrees C): NA	Oxidizing properties: NA
Initial boiling point and boiling range: 172°F/78°C (1.013 hPa) Estimated based on component(s)	Partition coefficient: NA
Flash point: 88.3°F/31.3°C	Molecular weight: NA
Evaporation rate: NA	Taste: NA
Flammability: NA	Surface tension: NA
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits: NA	Volatile component (%vol): NA
Vapor pressure: NA	Gas group: NA
Relative density (at degrees C): NA	pH as a solution: 4.8-6.8 (10%)
Solubility in water (mg/l): Miscible	VOC g/L: NA
	Specific gravity @ 20 degrees C (water = 1): NA

10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	No data Available
Chemical stability	Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerization will not occur. Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	No data Available
Conditions to avoid	No data Available
Incompatible materials	Oxidizing agents
Hazardous composition	Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Inhalation	Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces respiratory system irritation. Vapor inhalation cause drowsiness and dizziness and may be accompanied by narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health. Ingestion of ethanol may produce nausea, vomiting, bleeding from the digestive tract, abdominal pain, and diarrhoea. The toxic effects of glycols (dihydric alcohols), are similar to those of alcohol, with depression of the central nervous system, nausea, vomiting and degenerative changes in liver and kidney.
Skin contact	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces moderate skin irritation.

Eye contact	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause severe eye irritation and/or may produce significant ocular lesions.			
Chronic	Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. Skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitization reaction in a substantial number of individuals.			
Malaseb Spray	Acute toxicity	Irritation		
	Not Available	Not Available		
propylene glycol	Acute toxicity	Irritation		
	Dermal (rabbit) LD ₅₀ : 11890 mg/kg ^[2] Inhalation(Rat) LC ₅₀ ; >44.9 mg/L4h ^[2] Oral (rat) LD ₅₀ ; 20000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg – mild Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] Skin(human):104 mg/3d Intermit Mod Skin(human):500 mg/7days mild Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]		
ethanol	Acute toxicity	Irritation		
	Dermal (rabbit) LD ₅₀ : 17100 mg/kg ^[1] Inhalation(Rat) LC ₅₀ ; 64000 mg/L4h ^[2] Oral (rat) LD ₅₀ ; >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE Eye (rabbit):100mg/24hr-moderate Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24hr-moderate Skin (rabbit):400 mg (open)-mild Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]		
isopropanol	Acute toxicity	Irritation		
	Dermal (rabbit) LD ₅₀ : 12800 mg/kg ^[2] Inhalation(Rat) LC ₅₀ ; 53 mg/L4h ^[2] Oral (mouse) LD ₅₀ ; 3600 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - moderate Eye (rabbit): 100 mg – SEVERE Eye (rabbit): 100mg/24hr-moderate Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - mild		
chlorhexidine gluconate	Acute toxicity	Irritation		
	Dermal (rabbit) LD ₅₀ : >5000 mg/kg ^[1] Oral (rat) LD ₅₀ ; 2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available		
miconazole	Acute toxicity	Irritation		
	Oral (rat) LD ₅₀ ; >3000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available		
sodium coco PG-dimonium chloride phosphate	Acute toxicity	Irritation		
	Not Available	Not Available		
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				
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 Spray	Endpoint	Test duration	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
propylene glycol	Endpoint	Test duration	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	336h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<5300mg/l	1
	EC ₅₀	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	19300mg/l	2
	EC ₅₀	48h	Crustacea	>114.4mg/L	4
	EC ₅₀	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	19000mg/l	2
	LC ₅₀	96h	Fish	>10000mg/l	2
ethanol	Endpoint	Test duration	Species	Value	Source
	EC ₅₀	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	275mg/l	2
	EC ₅₀ (ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.001mg/l	4
	EC ₅₀	48h	Crustacea	>79mg/l	4
	EC ₅₀	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.001mg/l	4
	LC ₅₀	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2

	Endpoint	Test duration	Species	Value	Source
isopropanol	EC ₅₀	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	1
	EC ₅₀ (ECx)	24h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.01 1mg/l	4
	EC ₅₀	48h	Crustacea	7550mg/l	4
	EC ₅₀	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/	1
	LC ₅₀	96h	Fish	4200mg/l	4
	Endpoint	Test duration	Species	Value	Source
chlorhexidine gluconate	EC ₅₀	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.01 1mg/l	2
	EC ₁₀ (ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.03mg/l	2
	EC ₅₀	48h	Crustacea	0.05-0.1mg/l	2
	LC ₅₀	96h	Fish	2.08mg/l	2
miconazole	Endpoint	Test duration	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
sodium coco PG-dimonium chloride phosphate	Endpoint	Test duration	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

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

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

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

12.2 Persistence and degradability		
Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
propylene glycol	LOW	LOW
ethanol	LOW (Half-life = 2.17 days)	LOW (Half-life = 5.08 days)
isopropanol	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3 days)
miconazole	HIGH	HIGH
12.3 Bioaccumulative potential		
Ingredient	Bioaccumulation	
propylene glycol	LOW (BCF = 1)	
ethanol	LOW (LogKOW = -0.31)	
isopropanol	LOW (LogKOW = 0.05)	
miconazole	HIGH (LogKOW = 6.2516)	
12.4 Mobility in soil		
Ingredient	Bioaccumulation	
propylene glycol	HIGH (KOC = 1)	
ethanol	HIGH (KOC = 1)	
isopropanol	HIGH (KOC = 1.06)	
miconazole	LOW (KOC = 61370)	

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS


13.1 Waste treatment methods

Waste from residues	Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. If discarded in its purchased form, this product would not be a hazardous waste either by listing or by characteristic. However, under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the product user to determine at the time of disposal, whether a material containing the product or derived from the product should be classified as a hazardous waste. (40 CFR 261.20-24)
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SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels required

	
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Marine pollutant	
Land transport (DOT)	
14.1 UN Number	1993
14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name	Flammable liquids, n.o.s. (contains ethanol and isopropanol)
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	Class 3
	Subrisk Not Applicable
14.4 Packing group	III
14.5 Environmental hazards	Environmentally hazardous
14.6 Special precautions for user	Hazard Label 3
	Special provisions B1, B52, IB3, T4, TP1, TP29
Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)	
14.1 UN Number	1993
14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name	Flammable liquids, n.o.s. *(contains ethanol and isopropanol)
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class 3
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk Not Applicable
	ERG Code 3L
14.4 Packing group	III
14.5 Environmental hazards	Environmentally hazardous
14.6 Special precautions for user	Special provisions A3
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions 366
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack 220 L
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions 355
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack 60 L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions Y344
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack 10 L
Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)	
14.1 UN Number	1993
14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains ethanol and isopropanol)
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class 3
	IMDG Sub risk Not Applicable
14.4 Packing group	III
14.5 Environmental hazards	Marine Pollutant
14.6 Special precautions for user	EMS Number F-E, S-E
	Special provisions 223 274 955
	Limited quantities 5 L
14.7 Transport in bulk in according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code	
Not applicable	
14.8 Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code	
propylene glycol	Not Available
ethanol	Not Available
isopropanol	Not Available
chlorhexidine gluconate	Not Available
miconazole	Not Available
sodium coco PG-dimonium chloride phosphate	Not Available
14.9 Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code	
propylene glycol	Not Available
ethanol	Not Available
isopropanol	Not Available
chlorhexidine gluconate	Not Available
miconazole	Not Available
sodium coco PG-dimonium chloride phosphate	Not Available

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Product regulated by FDA as a veterinary product.

propylene glycol is found on the following regulatory lists

US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs), US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs), US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs), US EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS), US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory, US Toxicology Excellence for Risk Assessment (TERA) WEEL, US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

ethanol is found on the following regulatory lists

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals, US DOE TEELs, US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs), US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1, US TSCA - Chemical Substance Inventory, US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

isopropanol is found on the following regulatory lists

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs, US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals, US DOE TEELs, US NIOSH RELs, US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List, US OSHA PELs Table Z-1, US TSCA - Chemical Substance Inventory, US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances, US TSCA Section 4/12 (b) - Sunset Dates/Status

chlorhexidine gluconate is found on the following regulatory lists

US TSCA - Chemical Substance Inventory, US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

miconazole is found on the following regulatory lists

IARC - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs, IARC - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2A: Probably carcinogenic to humans, International WHO List of Proposed 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 RELs, US OSHA PELs Table Z-1, US OSHA 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)	Yes
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)	No
Reproductive toxicity	No
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	Yes
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	Yes
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	Yes
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)
Not Reported

State Regulations

US. California Proposition 65

Not Reported

National Inventory Status

Australia - AIIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	No (sodium coco PG-dimonium chloride phosphate)
Canada - DSL	No (miconazole; sodium coco PG-dimonium chloride phosphate)
Canada - NDSL	No (propylene glycol; ethanol; isopropanol; chlorhexidine)

	gluconate; miconazole)
China - IECSC	No (miconazole)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (sodium coco PG-dimonium chloride phosphate)
Japan - ENCS	No (chlorhexidine gluconate; miconazole; sodium coco PG-dimonium chloride phosphate)
Korea - KECI	No (miconazole; sodium coco PG-dimonium chloride phosphate)
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	No (chlorhexidine gluconate; miconazole; sodium coco PG-dimonium chloride phosphate)
USA - TSCA	No (miconazole)
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (sodium coco PG-dimonium chloride phosphate)
Vietnam - NCI	No (miconazole; sodium coco PG-dimonium chloride phosphate)
Russia - FBEPH	No (miconazole; sodium coco PG-dimonium chloride phosphate)
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: 15 July 2022

Initial date: 15 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
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
NCI: National Chemical Inventory
FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances
NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit
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
DSL: Domestic Substances List
NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
NLP: No-Longer Polymers
KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory

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