

GLYCERINE

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name	:	GLYCERINE
Supplier Details	:	Deosan New Zealand Ltd. 20 Seddon Street, Waharoa Telephone: 0800 336 726 (0800 DEOSAN) Email: info@deosan.co.nz
Product & Sales Enquiries	:	0800 336 726 (0800 DEOSAN)
Emergency Contact Numbers:		Company contact: 0800 DEOSAN (0800 336 726) Specialist Advice: 24 hour Emergency Response 0800 CHEMCALL (0800 243 622) Medical Advice –National Poisons Centre 0800 POISONS (0800 764 766) Ecotoxic Spillage – Call Regional Council Pollution Response Service
Product Details	:	As emollient to improve teat condition

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

UN NUMBER: Not Regulated

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: Not hazardous

CONTROLS APPLYING TO THIS SUBSTANCE ARE: None, not hazardous

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS PREVENTION: Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Wear eye/face protection.

RESPONSE: If skin irritation occurs, seek medical attention. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. **IF IN EYES:** Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing if eye irritation persists, get medical attention.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS No.	%	Hazardous
Glycerine	56-81-5	> 98	No

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED: Immediately give a glass of water. First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poison Centre (0800 764766) or a doctor.

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. 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. Other measures are usually unnecessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN: Treat symptomatically.

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5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use water spray, foam, dry chemical powder or carbon dioxide.

FIRE FIGHTING: Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent 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: Combustible. Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). May emit acrid smoke. Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive. Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

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

6. SPILLAGE, ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS: Slippery when spilt. Remove all ignition sources. Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact by using protective equipment. Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. Wipe up. Place in a suitable labelled container for waste disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS: Slippery when spilt. Moderate hazard. Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Increase ventilation. 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-See Section 8 of the SDS

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Read Label Before Use.

Warning – Keep out of reach of children

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING: Avoid personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. 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. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Work clothes should be laundered separately. Use good occupational work practice. Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations. Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions. DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.

SUITABLE CONTAINER: Plastic container as supplied/recommended by manufacturer.

Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY: Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS: Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Store in a cool, dry and well-ventilated area. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

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Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

EYE: Safety glasses with side shields/chemical goggles.

HANDS/FEET: Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

OTHER: Overalls, P.V.C. apron. Barrier cream. Skin cleansing cream. Eye wash unit.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recirculation of particulates in the workplace

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Specifications	
Appearance	Oily, colourless, with syrupy, sweet taste.
Odour	odourless liquid,
pH	At 1% solution: ~7
Vapour Pressure	Not available for substance
Vapour Density	Not available for substance
Boiling Point	~290°C
Solubility	Completely in water
Specific Gravity	1.2-1.3 @ 20°C

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Glycerine is considered stable.

Conditions contributing to instability: Presence of incompatible materials including oxidizing agents. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**POTENTIAL ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS**

SWALLOWED: The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (eg. liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.

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).

SKIN: 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 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. 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. Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.

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CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS: Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Glyceryl triesters (triglycerides) undergo metabolism to become free fatty acids and glycerol. Animal studies show that there is no toxicity when given by mouth unless the material takes up a large proportion of energy intake.

IRRITATION: The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

DO NOT discharge into the environment.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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 licensed land-fill or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material)

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

HAZCHEM: None

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: UN, IATA, IMDG

Not classified as a Dangerous Good under NZS 5433:2007 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Non-hazardous

Glycerine (CAS: 56- 81- 5) is found on the following regulatory lists: CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP

IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Definition: EPA – The Environmental Protection Authority of New Zealand
HSNO – Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996
MPI – Ministry for Primary Industries

The information on this Safety Data Sheet reflects the latest information and data that we have on hazards, properties, and handling of this product under the recommended conditions of use. Any use of this product or method of application which is not described on the label is the responsibility of the user.