



SALES & SERVICES

**HEAD OFFICE**

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## Safety Data Sheet

### 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE PRODUCT AND THE SUPPLIER

**1.1 Product identifiers**

Product name : GLYCERINE

**1.2 Other means of identification**

Glycerol; 1,2,3-Propanetriol

**1.3 Recommended use of the product and restrictions on use**

Food product; Feed ingredient; Cosmetic products; Technical applications; Industrial applications

**Details of supplier of the safety data sheet**

Company : AGent Sales & Services Pty Ltd

Street address : 38 May Holman Drive, Bassendean, Western Australia 6054

Telephone : (+61 8) 6270 4500 / 1300 833 844

Fax : (+61 8) 6270 4544

**1.4 Emergency telephone number**

Telephone : 1800 995 539

### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for transport by Road and Rail; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

Not hazardous according to the criteria of the 7<sup>th</sup> Edition Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals & Safe Work Australia.

Not scheduled according to Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP)

**2.1 GHS Classification**

None allocated

**GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements**

**Signal word** : None allocated

**Hazard statement(s)**

None allocated.

**Precautionary Statement(s)**

**Prevention:**

None allocated.

**Response:**

None allocated.

**Storage:**

None allocated.

**Disposal:**

P501

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional & national regulations.

**2.2 Other hazards**

None

### 3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Component	CAS Number	Classification	Concentration (%)
1,2,3-Propanetriol	56-81-5	-	≤ 100

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this section, see Section 16

### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

#### 4.1 Description of First Aid measures

##### General advice

Contact the Poisons Information Centre (Phone: Australia 131 126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or consult a doctor/physician. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

##### If inhaled

Remove victim to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. If respiratory symptoms persist, get medical advice / attention. Give artificial respiration if victim is not breathing. Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult.

##### In case of skin contact

If on skin (or hair): Wash with plenty of soap and water. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. If skin irritation occurs, get medical advice/attention.

##### In case of eye contact

Immediately flush eyes with running water for several minutes, holding eyelids open and occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue flushing for at least 15 minutes. If eye irritation persists, get medical advice / attention.

##### If swallowed

Rinse mouth, then give a glass of water. Do NOT induce vomiting. Get medical advice / attention if you feel unwell. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

#### 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

The most important known symptoms and effects are described in Section 2.2 and/or Section 11.

#### 4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

#### 4.4 First Aid facilities

Eye wash facilities and safety shower should be available.

### 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

#### 5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), alcohol-resistant foam or water spray for extinction – Do not use water jets.

#### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the chemical

Combustible liquid. May burn but does not ignite readily.

Containers may explode when heated. Oil-soaked rags can cause spontaneous combustion if not handled properly. Before disposal, wash rags with soap and water and dry in a well-ventilated area.

Fire may produce irritating and/or toxic gases, including oxides of carbon, hydrocarbons, soot, aldehydes and ketones.

Contain runoff from fire control or dilution water - Runoff may pollute waterways.

#### 5.3 Special protective equipment and precautions for fire fighters

Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and chemical splash suit. Structural firefighters' protective clothing may provide limited protection.

#### 5.4 Hazchem code

None allocated

### 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

#### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Ensure adequate ventilation. ELIMINATE all ignition sources. Do not touch or walk through spilled material – greasy nature will result in a slippery surface. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with eyes, skin and clothing.

For personal protection see Section 8

## 6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent entry into waterways, drains or confined areas. Dike far ahead of large spill for later disposal. If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services. Observe all local and national regulations.

## 6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Stop leak if safe to do so - Prevent entry into waterways, drains or confined areas. Dike far ahead of large spill. Recover large spills for salvage or disposal. Pick up spills/residue with sand or other non-combustible absorbent material and place in containers for later disposal (see Section 13). Never return spills into original containers for re-use. and arrange disposal without creating dust. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal (see SECTION 13). Following product recovery, clean surface thoroughly to remove residual contamination. Wash hard surfaces with detergent to remove remaining oil film.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Safety showers and eyewash facilities should be provided within the immediate work area for emergency use. Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Avoid breathing mist/ vapours/ aerosols and contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not ingest. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection (see Section 8).

Avoid exposure to heat and sources of ignition – No smoking.

### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dry and well-ventilated place, out of direct sunlight. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use - check regularly for leaks. Protect from physical damage. Protect from moisture (hygroscopic). Keep away from heat and other ignition sources - No smoking. Keep away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). Keep in the original container.

This material is not classified as a Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the ADG.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 8.1 Control parameters - Occupational Exposure Limits

No exposure standard has been established for this product by the Australian Safety and Compensation Council (ASCC). However, the exposure standard for dust not otherwise specified:

Chemical Name	Reference	TWA – Peak Limitation		STEL		Carcinogen Category	Notices
		ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>		
Glycerine mist	ASCC		10			-	-

As published in "Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants, December 2011" by SWA.

These Workplace Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These workplace exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

#### Biological Limits

None allocated

### 8.2 Exposure controls

#### Appropriate engineering controls

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Ensure ventilation is adequate to maintain air concentrations below Exposure Standards. If in the handling and application of this material, safe exposure levels could be exceeded, the use of engineering controls such as local exhaust ventilation must be considered and the results documented. If achieving safe exposure levels does not require engineering controls, then a detailed and documented risk assessment using the relevant Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) (refer to PPE section below) as a basis must be carried out to determine the minimum PPE requirements.

#### Personal protective equipment (PPE)

The selection of PPE is dependent on a detailed risk assessment. The risk assessment should consider the work situation, the physical form of the chemical, the handling methods and environmental factors.

#### Eye/face protection

Wear appropriate eye protection to prevent eye contact. Recommended: safety glasses or goggles (AS/NZS 1336 & 1337).

#### **Skin protection**

Wear appropriate protective gloves (rubber, neoprene or PVC), long-sleeved protective clothing (overalls) and safety footwear appropriate for the risk of exposure (AS 2161 and AS/NZS 2210). Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use. Wash and dry hands.

#### **Respiratory protection**

Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate use an organic vapour/particulate P2 respirator when handling this product (AS/NZS 1715 & 1716).

### **9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

<b>Appearance:</b>	Form : Liquid Colour : Clear, viscous, colourless
<b>Odour:</b>	Odourless
<b>Odour Threshold:</b>	No data available
<b>pH:</b>	No data available
<b>Melting Point:</b>	18 - 20°C
<b>Boiling Point/Range:</b>	290 - 295°C
<b>Decomposition Temperature:</b>	No data available
<b>Evaporation Rate:</b>	No data available
<b>Flash Point:</b>	≥ 180 – 198.9°C
<b>Flammability Limits:</b>	Not applicable
<b>Auto-ignition Temperature:</b>	400°C
<b>Density:</b>	1.261 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
<b>Relative Density:</b>	No data available
<b>Specific Gravity</b>	approx. 1.26 (water = 1)
<b>Vapour Density (air=1):</b>	3.2 (air = 1)
<b>Vapour Pressure:</b>	< 0.01 mm Hg (@ 20°C)
<b>Viscosity:</b>	1.410 mPa.s (20°C) - 107.5 mPa.s (55°C)
<b>% Volatiles:</b>	No data available
<b>Solubility in water:</b>	Miscible

### **10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

#### **10.1 Reactivity**

Reacts vigorously and explosively with oxidisers, such as chromium trioxide, potassium chlorate or potassium permanganate. Reacts violently with acid anhydrides, sodium peroxide, silver perchlorate, lead oxide, aniline, nitrobenzene, ethylene oxide and fluorine.

#### **10.2 Chemical stability**

Stable under normal conditions of use, storage and temperature.

#### **10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions**

Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

#### **10.4 Conditions to avoid**

Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. Avoid exposure to moisture (hygroscopic).

#### **10.5 Incompatible materials**

Incompatible/reactive with acids, acid anhydrides, oxidising agents, nitrobenzene, aniline.

#### **10.6 Hazardous decomposition products**

Fire/decomposition may produce irritating and/or toxic gases, including oxides of carbon hydrocarbons, soot, aldehydes and ketones.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity

LD<sub>50</sub>, Oral (Rat): 27,200 mg/kg

LD<sub>50</sub>, Dermal (Rabbit): > 10,000 mg/kg

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

Skin – Rabbit: No skin irritation, 24h.

#### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Eyes – Rabbit: Severe eye irritation.

#### Respiratory or skin sensitisation

No data available.

#### Germ cell mutagenicity

No data available.

#### Carcinogenicity

IARC: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.

#### Reproductive toxicity

No data available.

#### Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - single exposure

No data available.

#### Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - repeated exposure

No data available

#### Aspiration hazard

No data available

#### Health Effects

No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the product is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:

**Eye contact :** May cause eye irritation.

**Skin contact :** Repeat or prolonged contact may have a degreasing action on the skin and may lead to irritant contact dermatitis.

**Ingestion :** No adverse effects expected. Large amounts may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea and vomiting.

**Inhalation :** Mist/ vapours may cause respiratory irritation (mucous membranes), headache, nausea.

### 11.2 Information on possible routes of exposure

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of mist, ingestion and/or eye contact.

### 11.3 Additional Information

RTECS: MA8050000

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 12.1 Ecotoxicity

Avoid contaminating waterways. Not expected to be harmful to aquatic organisms.

#### Toxicity to fish:

LC<sub>50</sub>, (Oncorhynchus mykiss, rainbow trout): 54,000 mg/L, 96h

#### Toxicity to daphnia & other aquatic invertebrates

EC<sub>50</sub> (Daphnia magna, water flea): > 10,000 mg/L, 24h

#### Toxicity to algae & aquatic plants:

No data available

### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

No data available

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

No data available.

#### 12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available.

#### 12.5 Other adverse effects

No data available.

### 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

#### 13.1 Disposal methods and containers

Dispose of in accordance with all local, state and federal regulations. All empty packaging should be disposed of in accordance with Local, State, and Federal Regulations or recycled/reconditioned at an approved facility.

#### 13.3 Special precautions for landfill or incineration

Contact a specialist disposal company or the local waste regulator for advice.

### 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Classified as **NON-DANGEROUS GOODS** by the criteria of the ADG Code for transport by road or rail.

Classified as **NON-DANGEROUS GOODS** by the criteria of the IMDG Code for transport by sea.

Classified as **NON-DANGEROUS GOODS** by the criteria of the IATA Code for transport by air.

#### 14.1 UN number

ADG : Not allocated                      IMDG : Not allocated                      IATA : Not allocated

#### 14.2 Proper shipping name

ADG : GLYCERINE                      IMDG : GLYCERINE                      IATA : GLYCERINE

#### 14.3 Transport hazard class

ADG : Not allocated                      IMDG : Not allocated                      IATA : Not allocated

#### 14.4 Packing group

ADG : Not allocated                      IMDG : Not allocated                      IATA : Not allocated

#### 14.5 Environmental hazards

ADG : No                      IMDG Marine Pollutant : No                      IATA : No

#### 14.6 Special precautions for users

No data

#### 14.7 Hazchem code

ADG : Not allocated                      IMDG EMS : Not allocated                      IATA : Not allocated

#### 14.8 Dangerous goods initial emergency response guide (SAA/SNZ HB76:2010)

Not allocated

### 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

#### 15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations

##### Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP)

Not scheduled

##### Carcinogen classification under WHS Regulations 2011, Schedule 10

Not listed

##### Notification status

AICS                      On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory.

### 16. OTHER INFORMATION

#### Key / legend to abbreviations and acronyms used in the MSDS

ADG	Australian Dangerous Goods
ASCC	Australian Safety and Compensation Council
DEC	Department of Environment and Conservation
GHS	Globally Harmonised System of Classification & Labelling of Chemicals
NOHSC	National Occupational Health and Safety Commission
RTECS	Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.
SUSDP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons
TWA	Time weighted average
STEL	Short term exposure level
SWA	Safe Work Australia
Peak Limitations	A ceiling concentration that should not be exceeded over a measurement period, which should be as short as possible, but not exceeding 15 minutes
LD <sub>50</sub>	Lethal dose 50. The single dose of a substance that causes the death of 50% of an animal population from exposure to the substance by any route other than inhalation

TD Lo	The lowest dose of a substance known to have produced signs of toxicity
RTECS	Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
g/L	Grams per litre
g/cm <sup>3</sup>	Grams per cubic centimetre
mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Milligrams per cubic metre
mg/kg	Milligrams per kilogram
pH	Relates to hydrogen ion concentration - this value will relate to a scale of 0 - 14, where 0 is highly acidic and 14 is highly alkaline
WHS	Work Health and Safety

### Literature references

“Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants, December 2011” by SWA Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011

“Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances”. Ed. D. Sweet, US Dept. of Health & Human Services: Cincinnati, 2012.

### Reason(s) for Issue:

Issue of SDS

### Disclaimer

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