Schering-Plough

SAFETY DATA SHEET

This SDS was created in accordance with Regulation EC 1907/2006 and all amendments. Schering-Plough urges each user or recipient of this MSDS to read the entire data sheet to become aware of the hazards associated with this material.

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

PRODUCT IDENTIFIER

SDS NAME: **Tinactin Foot and Sneaker Deodorant Powder Spray**

SYNONYM(S): None

SDS Number: SP001312

REACH REGISTRATION NUMBER Not available

RELEVANT IDENTIFIED USES OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE AND USES ADVISED AGAINST

IDENTIFIED USE(S): Consumer Product

USE(S) ADVISED AGAINST: None known.

DETAILS OF THE SUPPLIER OF THE SAFETY DATA SHEET

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SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE

Classification according to EC Directive 1272/2008:
Flam. Aerosol 1 (H222)

Classification according to EC Directives 67/548/EEC (substances) or 1999/45/EC (mixtures):
F+;R12

COLOR: Clear
FORM: Powder aerosol
ODOR: Characteristic odor

LABEL ELEMENTS

SIGNAL WORD: DANGER

HAZARD STATEMENT(S):
Extremely flammable aerosol
PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT(S):
Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source. Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.

OTHER HAZARDS

Health-Related Hazards:

Consumers: Refer to the package insert or product label for appropriate consumer-specific information about this product when used according to manufacturer's directions.

LISTED CARCINOGENS

Ethanol (ethyl alcohol): IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) has classified Alcoholic Beverages as Group 1 (indicating in their evaluation that the agent is carcinogenic to humans). However, occupational handling or manufacturer's specified use of this product is not expected to result in relevant exposures.

Environmental-Related Hazards:

This substance has not been fully tested to meet the criteria for listing as a PBT or a vPvB.

Other Hazards:

Containers may burst if exposed to extreme heat.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

SUBSTANCE

CHEMICAL FORMULA: Mixture.

The formulation for this product is proprietary information. Only hazardous ingredients in concentrations of 1% or greater and/or carcinogenic ingredients in concentrations of 0.1% or greater are listed in the Chemical Composition table. Active ingredients in any concentration are listed.

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION

INGREDIENT	CAS NUMBER	EC NUMBER	REACH REGISTRATION NUMBER	EU CLASSIFICATION	GHS CLASSIFICATION	PERCENT	REASON FOR LISTING
Ethyl Alcohol	64-17-5	200-578-6	x	F; R11	Flam. Liq. 2 (H225); Aquatic Acute 2 (H401)	<20	Classified Community workplace exposure limit
Talc (non-asbestos form)	14807-96-6	238-877-9	Not available	Not Classified	Not Classified	7.8	Community workplace exposure limit
Isobutane	75-28-5	200-857-2	x	F+; R12	Flam. Gas 1 (H220) Press. Gas (H280)	70-80	Community workplace exposure limit Classified

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: This MSDS is written to provide health and safety information for individuals who will be handling the final product formulation during research, manufacturing, and distribution. For health and safety information for individual ingredients used during manufacturing, refer to the appropriate MSDS for each ingredient. Refer to the package insert or product label for handling guidance for the consumer.

See section 16 for definitions of risk phrases and GHS classifications.

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

FIRST AID MEASURES

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. Administer artificial respiration if breathing has ceased. IMMEDIATELY consult a physician.

SKIN CONTACT: In keeping with good hygienic practices, wash exposed areas thoroughly with soap and water. In case of skin contact, IMMEDIATELY flush exposed skin thoroughly with plenty of water. While wearing protective gloves, remove any contaminated clothing, including shoes and continue to wash skin thoroughly with soap and water for at least 15 minutes. Get IMMEDIATE medical attention.

EYE CONTACT: In case of eye contact, immediately rinse eyes thoroughly with plenty of water. If wearing contact lenses, remove only after initial rinse, and continue rinsing eyes for at least 15 minutes. If irritation occurs or persists, consult a physician.

INGESTION: Rinse mouth and drink a glass of water. Do not induce vomiting unless under the direction of a qualified medical professional or Poison Control Center. If symptoms persist, consult a physician. Do not induce vomiting unless under the direction of a qualified medical professional or Poison Control Center. IMMEDIATELY consult a physician. Do not attempt to give anything by mouth to a seizing, drowsy or unconscious person. If alert, rinse mouth and drink a glass of water.

FIRST AID RESPONDER PROTECTION: Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves with appropriate personal protective equipment. Induce artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device. DO NOT use mouth-to-mouth method if victim ingested or inhaled the substance.

MOST IMPORTANT SYMPTOMS AND EFFECTS, BOTH ACUTE AND DELAYED

The toxicological properties of the mixture(s) have not been fully characterized in humans or animals. However, there are data to describe the toxicological properties of the individual ingredients. The following summary is based upon available information about the individual ingredients of the mixture(s), or of the expected properties of the mixture(s).

These products have been shown to be not irritating and not sensitizing to human skin. Eye contact may cause slight eye irritation with temporary stinging, redness, tearing, and increased blinking.

Prolonged exposure to talc may cause eye irritation. Acute aspiration of talc may cause vomiting, fluid in the lungs and irritation of the lungs including cough, sneezing, shortness of breath, and rapid breathing. Long-term inhalation exposure may cause permanent lung damage characterized by chest expansion, fibrosis and lesions. Ingestion of large amounts may cause stomach distress including irritation, nausea and diarrhea.

Isobutane, the propellant component of this product, is a non-toxic gas. However, it is an asphyxiant and exposure to high concentrations may cause dizziness, fatigue, decreased vision, mood disturbances, numbness of extremities, headache, confusion, incoordination, cyanosis (blue or purple discoloration of the skin due to lack of oxygen), nausea, vomiting, coughing, pulmonary irritation, or anesthesia. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling asphyxiant gases can be harmful or fatal. Direct contact with liquefied isobutane causes frostbite and/or burns.

Ethanol (ethyl alcohol) is an eye, nose, and mucous membrane irritant. It may cause skin irritation or sensitization after prolonged exposure. Acute effects of ethanol may include headache, dizziness, nausea, sensations of warmth and cold, numbness, fatigue, breathing difficulty, cough, tearing, vision impairment, incoordination, decreased reaction time, alteration of mood and personality, slurred speech, coma and respiratory depression. Chronic effects may include concentration difficulty, sleepiness, kidney and liver damage, and cardiac effects. Chronic ingestion of ethanol may cause cancer of the oral cavity, pharynx, larynx, esophagus, and liver. Oral ingestion of alcohol during pregnancy may cause Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS) including joint, limb, and cardiac abnormalities and behavioral and learning impairment. There have been no reports of FAS as a result of occupational handling of ethanol.

INDICATION OF ANY IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION AND SPECIAL TREATMENT NEEDED

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: In cases of overexposure treat supportively and symtomatically.

SECTION 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:
Carbon dioxide (CO2), extinguishing powder or water spray.

UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:
None known.

SPECIAL HAZARDS ARISING FROM THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE

EXPLOSION HAZARDS:
Containers may burst if exposed to extreme heat.

SPECIAL FIRE HAZARDS:
Containers may rupture under fire conditions. Decompostion may occur. Exposure to temperatures above 48.8 deg C (120 deg F) may cause bursting.

ADVICE FOR FIREFIGHTERS

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:
Wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

See Section 9 for Physical and Chemical Properties.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS:
Wear appropriate personal protective equipment as specified in Section 8. Keep personnel away from the clean-up area.

METHODS AND MATERIAL FOR CONTAINMENT AND CLEANING UP

SPILL RESPONSE / CLEANUP:
All spills should be handled according to site requirements and based on precautions cited in the MSDS. In the case of liquids, use proper absorbent materials. For laboratories and small-scale operations, incidental spills within a hood or enclosure should be cleaned by using a HEPA filtered vacuum or wet cleaning methods as appropriate. For large dry or liquid spills or those spills outside enclosure or hood, appropriate emergency response personnel should be notified. In manufacturing and large-scale operations, HEPA vacuuming prior to wet mopping or cleaning is required.

See Sections 9 and 10 for additional physical, chemical, and hazard information.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING

HANDLING:
Keep containers adequately sealed during material transfer, transport, or when not in use. Wash face, hands, and any exposed skin after handling. Do not eat, drink, or smoke when using this substance or mixture.

Appropriate handling of this material is dependent on many factors, including physical form, duration and frequency of process or task, and effectiveness of engineering controls. Site-specific risk assessments should be conducted to determine the feasibility and the appropriateness of all exposure control measures. See Section 8 (Exposure Controls) for additional guidance.

CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE, INCLUDING ANY IMCOMPATIBILITIES

STORAGE:
Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, and direct sunlight. Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area.

SPECIFIC END USE(S)
Refer to Section 1 for identified use(s).

See Section 8 for exposure controls and additional safe handling information.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

CONTROL PARAMETERS

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE BAND (OEB):
OEB 3: 10-100 mcg/m^3. Materials in an OEB 3 category are considered moderate health hazards. The OEB is a range of airborne concentrations expressed as an 8-hour Time Weighted Average (8-hr. TWA) and is intended to be used with Industrial Hygiene Risk Assessment to assist with industrial hygiene sampling and selection of proper controls for worker protection. Consult your site safety and industrial hygiene staff for guidance on handling and control strategies.

EXPOSURE LIMIT VALUES:

INGREDIENT	CAS NUMBER	ACGIH TLV (TWA)	ACGIH TLV (STEL / SKIN)	ACGIH TLV (CEIL)
Ethyl Alcohol	64-17-5		1000 ppm	
Talc (non-asbestos form)	14807-96-6	2 mg/m^3		
Isobutane	75-28-5	1000 ppm		

INGREDIENT	CAS NUMBER	EU	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	France
Ethyl Alcohol	64-17-5		STEL 2000 ppm STEL 3800 mg/m^3 MAK 1000 ppm MAK 1900 mg/m^3	TWA 1000 ppm TWA 1907 mg/m^3	TWA 1000 ppm TWA 1900 mg/m^3	VME 1000 ppm VME 1900 mg/m^3 VLCT 5000 ppm VLCT 9500 mg/m^3
Talc (non-asbestos form)	14807-96-6		MAK 2 mg/m^3	TWA 2 mg/m^3	TWA 0.3 fiber/cm3	
Isobutane	75-28-5		STEL 1600 ppm STEL 3800 mg/m^3 MAK 800 ppm MAK 1900 mg/m^3	TWA 1000 ppm		

INGREDIENT	CAS NUMBER	Germany	Ireland	Italy	Netherlands
Ethyl Alcohol	64-17-5	MAK 500 ppm MAK 960 mg/m^3 Peak 1000 ppm Peak 1920 mg/m^3	TWA 1000 ppm TWA 1900 mg/m^3		STEL 1900 mg/m^3 S* TWA 260 mg/m^3
Talc (non-asbestos form)	14807-96-6		TWA 10 mg/m^3 TWA 0.8 mg/m^3		TWA 0.25 mg/m^3
Isobutane	75-28-5	MAK 1000 ppm MAK 2400 mg/m^3 Peak 4000 ppm Peak 9600 mg/m^3			

INGREDIENT	CAS NUMBER	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Switzerland	UK:
Ethyl Alcohol	64-17-5	STEL 625 ppm STEL 1187.5 mg/m^3 TWA 500 ppm TWA 950 mg/m^3	TWA 1000 ppm	VLA-ED 1000 ppm VLA-ED 1910 mg/m^3	STEL 1000 ppm STEL 1920 mg/m^3 MAK 500 ppm MAK 960 mg/m^3	STEL 3000 ppm STEL 5760 mg/m^3 TWA 1000 ppm TWA 1920 mg/m^3
Talc (non-asbestos form)	14807-96-6	STEL 12 mg/m^3 STEL 4 mg/m^3 TWA 6 mg/m^3 TWA 2 mg/m^3	TWA 2 mg/m^3	VLA-ED 2 mg/m^3	MAK 2 mg/m^3	STEL 3 mg/m^3 TWA 1 mg/m^3
Isobutane	75-28-5		TWA 1000 ppm	VLA-ED 1000 ppm	MAK 800 ppm MAK 1900 mg/m^3	

INGREDIENT	Greece	Poland	Hungary	Croatia	Turkey
Ethyl Alcohol	TWA 1000 ppm TWA 1900 mg/m^3	NDS 1900 mg/m^3	STEL 7600 mg/m^3 TWA 1900 mg/m^3	TWA 1000 ppm TWA 1900 mg/m^3	
Talc (non-asbestos form)	TWA 10 mg/m^3 TWA 2 mg/m^3	NDS 4.0 mg/m^3 NDS 1.0 mg/m^3	TWA 2 mg/m^3	TWA 1 mg/m^3	

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The health hazard risks of handling this material are dependent on many factors, including physical form, duration and frequency of process or task, and effectiveness of engineering controls. Site-specific risk assessments should be conducted to determine the feasibility and the appropriateness of all exposure control measures. Exposure controls for normal operating or routine procedures follow a tiered strategy. Engineering controls are the preferred means of long-term or permanent exposure control. If engineering controls are not feasible, appropriate use of personal protective equipment (PPE) may be considered as alternative control measures. Exposure controls for non-routine operations must be evaluated and addressed as part of the site-specific risk assessment.

RECOMMENDED PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE):

Body Protection:	None required for consumer use of this product.
	In small-scale or laboratory operations, lab coats or equivalent protection is required. Disposable Tyvek or other dust impermeable suit should be considered based on procedure or level of exposure. Use of additional PPE such as shoe coverings, gauntlets, hood, or head covering may be necessary. Consult your site safety staff for guidance.
	In large-scale or manufacturing operations, disposable Tyvek or other dust impermeable suit is recommended and based on level of exposure. Use of additional PPE such as shoe coverings, gauntlets, hood, or head covering may be necessary. Consult your site safety staff for guidance.
Skin Protection:	None required for consumer use of this product.
	Gloves that provide an appropriate barrier to the skin are recommended if there is potential for contact with this material. Consult your site safety staff for guidance.
Respiratory Protection:	None required for consumer use of this product.
	Respiratory protective equipment (RPE) may be required for certain laboratory and large-scale manufacturing tasks if potential airborne breathing zone concentrations of substances exceed the relevant exposure limit(s). Workplace risk assessment should be completed before specifying and implementing RPE usage. Potential exposure points and pathways, task duration and frequency, potential employee contact with the substance, and the ability of the substance to be rendered airborne during specific tasks should be evaluated. Initial and ongoing strategies of quantitative exposure measurement should be obtained as required by the workplace risk assessment. All RPE must conform to local and regional specifications for efficacy and performance. Consult your site or corporate health and safety professional for additional guidance.
Eye Protection:	None required for consumer use of this product.
	Safety glasses with side shields. Use of goggles or full face protection may be required based on hazard, potential for contact, or level of exposure. Consult your site safety staff for guidance.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

INFORMATION ON BASIC PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

FORM:	Powder aerosol
COLOR:	Clear
ODOR:	Characteristic odor
ODOR THRESHOLD:	Not determined
pH:	Not determined
BOILING POINT / RANGE:	-11.7 deg C (Isobutane)
MELTING POINT / RANGE:	Not determined
DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE:	Not determined
VAPOR PRESSURE:	45.1 psi @ 21.1 deg C
VAPOR DENSITY:	Not determined
SPECIFIC GRAVITY:	Not determined
SOLUBILITY:	
Water:	Not determined
PARTITION COEFFICIENT (log Pow):	Not determined
VISCOSITY:	Not determined
EVAPORATION RATE:	Not determined
FLAMMABILITY DATA:	
Flash Point:	-84.4 deg C (-120 deg F) (Isobutane)
Flammability (solid, gas):	Not determined
UEL:	8.4 vol % (Isobutane)
LEL:	1.8 vol % (Isobutane)
Autoignition Temperature:	Not determined

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY/ REACTIVITY:
Stable under conditions specified in Section 7 of this SDS. No hazardous reactions known.

CONDITIONS AND MATERIALS TO AVOID:
None known.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS / REACTIONS:
Carbon oxides (COx).

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

LIKELY ROUTES OF EXPOSURE:
Skin, eye, inhalation, and ingestion.

ACUTE TOXICITY DATA

PRODUCT / CHEMICAL NAME	EXPOSURE ROUTE	STUDY DESCRIPTION	RESULT
Tinactin Foot and Sneaker Deodorant Powder Spray	Inhalation	LC50	Practically not toxic
	Eye	Eye Irritation	Slightly irritating
	Skin	Skin Irritation	Practically not irritating
		Skin Sensitization	Not sensitizing

INHALATION:
Ethanol: LC 50 > 19.8 mg/l.

ORAL:
No data available.

EYE:
Practically non irritating in draize eye irritation study in rabbits (MTS: 2/110). Days to clear =6.

SKIN:
Non-irritating to rabbit skin. The primary irritation index (PII) is 0

ASPIRATION:
No data available.

DERMAL AND RESPIRATORY SENSITIZATION:
Not sensitizing in human repeat insult patch test (HRIPT) when a substantially similar formula with a high concentration of fragrance was tested.

REPEAT DOSE TOXICITY DATA

SUBCHRONIC / CHRONIC TOXICITY:
Repeated oral and inhalation exposure to high concentrations of ethanol has caused kidney and liver damage in animals.

REPRODUCTIVE / DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY:
Talc was not teratogenic when evaluated in animals following oral administration.

Ethanol: Exposure to large doses during gestation is reported to cause effects on reproduction, including fetotoxicity and growth retardation in mice, rats, and rabbits. However, no teratogenic effects were reported.

MUTAGENICITY / GENOTOXICITY:
Isobutane was negative in a bacterial mutagenicity study (Ames).

Ethanol was positive in a bacterial mutagenicity study (Ames) and negative in a mammalian mutagenicity study (mouse lymphoma).

CARCINOGENICITY:
This material or product has not been evaluated for carcinogenicity.

Rats and mice were exposed to aerosols containing 6 or 18 mg/m^3 talc (cosmetic grade, non-asbestiform) up to 122 weeks. An increased incidence of benign and malignant pheochromocytomas of the adrenal gland, alveolar/bronchiolar adenomas and carcinomas of the lung was observed in rats. The only effects observed in mice were chronic active inflammation and the accumulation of macrophages in the lung.

Rats given 25 to 50% ethanol by oral gavage or in the drinking water for one to two years did not show a significant increase in tumors compared to the control groups. Mice given 43% ethanol in drinking water for three years showed an increase in papillomas of the forestomach, malignant lymphomas and lung adenomas. Ethanol was an effective promoter of liver tumors in rats given a single intraperitoneal dose of diethylnitrosamine followed by treatment of ethanol in the drinking water for 12 to 18 months.

Classification according to EC Directive 1272/2008:
Flam. Aerosol 1 (H222).

Classification criteria have not been met for the following endpoints due to lack of data, inconclusive data, technical impossibility to obtain the data, or data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification (available information to support classification criteria is given in Section 4 or Section 11 of this data sheet):
Inhalation toxicity. Dermal toxicity. Eye damage or irritation. Oral toxicity. Skin sensitization. Skin corrosion or irritation. Respiratory sensitization. Mutagenicity. Reproductive toxicity. Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - Single Exposure. Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - Repeated Exposure. Aspiration hazard. Carcinogenicity.

See Section 4 for human health symptoms and effects.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICITY DATA

INGREDIENT ECOTOXICITY

Ethanol: 96-hr (static) LC50 (rainbow trout): 13 g/L
Ethanol: 96-hr (flow-through) LC50 (fathead minnow): 12.9-15.3 g/L
Ethanol: Toxicity threshold-cell multiplication Inhibition test (green algae): 5000 mg/L

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY

Biodegradation Results: No data available.

BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL

Partition Coefficient (log Pow) Results: No data available.

MOBILITY IN SOIL

Soil Adsorption/Desorption Results: No data available.

PBT and vPvB ASSESSMENT

This substance has not been assessed.

OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS

ENVIRONMENTAL FATE AND EFFECTS: No data available.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE TREATMENT METHODS

MATERIAL WASTE:
Disposal must be in accordance with applicable federal, state/provincial, and/or local regulations. Incineration is the preferred method of disposal, when appropriate. Operations that involve the crushing or shredding of waste materials or returned goods must be handled to meet the recommended exposure limit(s).

PACKAGING AND CONTAINERS:
Disposal must be in accordance with applicable federal, state/provincial, and/or local regulations.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Refer to site-specific procedures and requirements for additional guidance.

IATA/ICAO CLASSIFICATION:

Proper Shipping Name:	Aerosols, flammable
Hazard Class:	2.1
UN Number:	UN 1950
Packing Group:	None

ADR CLASSIFICATION:

Proper Shipping Name:	Aerosols
Hazard Class:	2.1

UN Number: UN 1950
Packing Group: None
Classification Code: 5F

IMDG/IMO CLASSIFICATION:

Proper Shipping Name: Aerosols
Hazard Class: 2
UN Number: UN 1950
Packing Group: None

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

SAFETY, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS/LEGISLATION SPECIFIC FOR THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE

Germany, Water Endangering Classes (WGK)

INGREDIENT	Annex 1	Annex 2 - Water Hazard Classes	Annex 3
Ethyl Alcohol	Not listed.	96	WGK 1
Talc (non-asbestos form)	1315	Not listed.	Not listed.
Isobutane	562	Not listed.	Not listed.

Ozone Depleting Substance(s)

INGREDIENT	Listing
Ethyl Alcohol	Not listed.
Talc (non-asbestos form)	Not listed.
Isobutane	Not listed.

Persistent Organic Pollutants

INGREDIENT	Listing
Ethyl Alcohol	Not listed.
Talc (non-asbestos form)	Not listed.
Isobutane	Not listed.

EU Import and Export Restrictions

INGREDIENT	Requires PIC Notification	Requires Export Notification	Export Ban
Ethyl Alcohol	Not listed.	Not listed.	Not listed.
Talc (non-asbestos form)	Not listed.	Not listed.	Not listed.
Isobutane	Not listed.	Not listed.	Not listed.

SEVESO II EU Directive

INGREDIENT	Listing
Ethyl Alcohol	Not listed.
Talc (non-asbestos form)	Not listed.
Isobutane	Not listed.

REACH

INGREDIENT	Subject to Authorization	Candidate List for Authorization	Potential Substances of High Concern	Restrictions
Ethyl Alcohol	Not listed.	Not listed.	Not listed.	Not listed.
Talc (non-asbestos form)	Not listed.	Not listed.	Not listed.	Not listed.
Isobutane	Not listed.	Not listed.	Not listed.	x

CHEMICAL SAFETY ASSESSMENT

A Chemical Safety Assessment has not been done.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Although reasonable care has been taken in the preparation of this document, we extend no warranties and make no representations as to the accuracy or completeness of the information contained therein, and assume no responsibility regarding the suitability of this information for the user's intended purposes or for the consequence of its use. Each individual should make a determination as to the suitability of the information for their particular purpose(s).

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SUPERSEDES DATE: 28-Mar-2008

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES (EU SUBFORMAT): New regional format

DEFINITIONS (referred to under Sections 2 and 3):

CLP Classifications:	• Flam. Aerosol 1 (H222) • Press. Gas (H280): Contains gas under pressure: may explode if heated. • Flam. Gas 1 (H220): Extremely flammable gas. • Flam. Liq. 2 (H225) - Highly flammable liquid and vapor. • Aquatic Acute 2 (H401)-Toxic to aquatic life.	• Extremely flammable aerosol
Risk Phrases:	• R11 - Highly flammable. • R12 - Extremely flammable.	

GLOSSARY:
IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer, IARC Group 1 or 2A.
NTP - National Toxicology Program
ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
ADR - International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
API - Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient
CAS - Chemical Abstract Service
CLP - Classification, Labeling and Packaging
DOT - Department of Transportation
EC - European Council
ETAC - Estimated Target Airborne Concentration
GHS - Globally Harmonized System
HEPA - High Efficiency Particulate Arresting
HHC - Health Hazard Category
HPA - Hypothalamic Pituitary Adrenal
IATA - International Air Transport Association
IMO - International Maritime Organization
IP - Intraperitoneal Injection
LD50 - Lethal Dose, 50%
LC50 - Lethal Concentration, 50%
LOEL - Lowest Observed Effect Level
NEL - No Effect Level
NOAEL - No Adverse Effect Level
NOEL - No Observe Effect Level
OEG - Occupational Exposure Guideline
PBT - Persistent BioaccumulativeToxic
PG - Packing Group
PIC - Prior Informed Consent
PPE - Personal Protective Equipment
REACH - Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemical Substances
RPE - Respiratory Protective Equipment
SCBA - Self Contained Breathing Apparatus
STOT - Specific Target Organ Toxicity
TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act
TWA - Time Weighted Average
UN - United Nations
vPvB - Very Persistent andVery Bioaccumulative
WGK - Water Hazard Class (Germany)