



## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### Section 1. Identification of the material and the supplier

Product: **Color Guard I**  
Product Use: Used for embalming.  
Restriction of Use in NZ: Refer to Section 15

**New Zealand Supplier:** **Thirty SixPlus Embalmers**  
Address: 18 Norman Spencer Drive  
Manukau City  
Auckland  
2104

Telephone: 0800 362 256  
Fax: +64 9 262 3705  
**Emergency No:** **0800 764 766 (National Poison Centre)**

**Australia Supplier:** **XXX**  
XXX  
XXX

Tel: +61 XXX  
**Australian Emergency No** **13 11 26 (National Poison Centre)**

Date of SDS Preparation: 11 December 2019

### Section 2. Hazards Identification

**Australia:**

Classified as NOT Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia

**New Zealand:**

This substance is NOT hazardous according to the EPA Hazardous Substances (Classification) Notice 2017

### Section 3. Composition / Information on Hazardous Ingredients

Ingredients	Wt%	CAS NUMBER.
Glycerol	10-15	56-81-5
Propylene glycol	10-15	57-55-6

### Section 4. First Aid Measures

Routes of Exposure:

If in Eyes Rinse cautiously with water for 15 minutes. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice.

If on Skin	Rinse skin with water/shower. If skin irritation occurs: get medical advice/attention.
If Swallowed	Do not induce vomiting. Wash out mouth thoroughly with water. Never give anything to the mouth of an unconscious person. If vomiting occurs, place victim face downwards, with the head turned to the side and lower than the hips to prevent vomit entering the lungs. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
If Inhaled	Remove person to fresh air. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. Allow person to assume most comfortable position and keep warm. Keep at rest until fully recovered. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. Get medical advice if breathing becomes difficult.

**Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**

Symptoms: None known.

**Section 5. Fire Fighting Measures**

<b>Hazard Type</b>	Non-Flammable or combustible
<b>Hazards from combustion products</b>	On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). May emit acrid smoke. Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.
<b>Suitable Extinguishing media</b>	Foam. Dry chemical powder. BCF (where regulations permit). Carbon dioxide. Water spray or fog - Large fires only.
<b>Precautions for firefighters and special protective clothing</b>	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.
<b>HAZCHEM CODE</b>	<b>None allocated</b>

**Section 6. Accidental Release Measures**

**Personal precautions:**

Use protective clothing as detailed in Section 8. Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Clean up spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.

**Environmental precautions:**

Do not discharge into drains/surface waters/groundwater. Do not discharge into the subsoil/soil.

**Spill and Disposal procedures:**

Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. Wipe up. Dispose according to local Council regulations detailed in Section 13.

**Section 7. Handling and Storage**

**Precautions for Handling:**

- 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 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.

**Precautions for Storage:**

- Store away from incompatible materials listed in Section 10 and foodstuff containers.
- Store in original containers.

- Keep containers securely sealed.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Store between 5 and 32°C

#### Storage Containers:

- Metal can or drum.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

### Section 8 Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

#### WORKPLACE EXPOSURE STANDARDS (provided for guidance only)

Substance	TWA		STEL	
	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Glycerin (mist)	-	10	-	-
Propane-1-2-diol				
Vapour and particulates	150	474	-	-
Particulates only	-	10	-	-

Workplace Exposure Standard – Time Weighted Average (WES-TWA). The time-weighted average exposure standard designed to protect the worker from the effects of long-term exposure. Workplace Exposure Standard – Short-Term Exposure Limit (WESSTEL). The 15-minute average exposure standard. Applies to any 15- Minute period in the working day and is designed to protect the worker against adverse effects of irritation, chronic or irreversible tissue change, or narcosis that may increase the likelihood of accidents. The WES-STEL is not an alternative to the WES-TWA; both the short-term and time-weighted average exposures apply. Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices NOV 2017 9TH EDITION.

#### Engineering Controls

Ensure adequate ventilation.

#### Personal Protection Equipment



<b>Eyes</b>	Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical goggles. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available.
<b>Hands</b>	Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
<b>Skin</b>	Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber. Overalls. P.V.C. apron. Barrier cream. Skin cleansing cream.
<b>Respiratory</b>	No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.

### Section 9 Physical and Chemical Properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Liquid, slightly mixes with water.
<b>Colour</b>	Clear red

<b>Odour</b>	None
<b>Odour Threshold</b>	Not available
<b>pH</b>	Not available
<b>Boiling Point</b>	100°C
<b>Melting Point</b>	Not available
<b>Freezing Point</b>	Not available
<b>Flash Point</b>	Not available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not flammable
<b>Upper and Lower Explosive Limits</b>	Not available
<b>Vapour Pressure</b>	Not available
<b>Vapour Density (Air=1)</b>	>1
<b>Relative Density (Water=1)</b>	1.08
<b>Water Solubility</b>	Miscible
<b>Partition Coefficient:</b>	Not available
<b>Auto-ignition Temperature</b>	Not available
<b>Decomposition Temperature</b>	Not available
<b>Kinematic Viscosity</b>	Not available
<b>Particle Characteristics</b>	Not available
<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	50

### Section 10. Stability and Reactivity

<b>Stability of Substance</b>	This product is stable under normal conditions.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	None known.
<b>Conditions to Avoid</b>	None known.
<b>Incompatible Materials</b>	None known.
<b>Hazardous Decomposition Products</b>	On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). May emit acrid smoke

### Section 11 Toxicological Information

#### Acute Effects:

<b>Swallowed</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Dermal</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Inhalation</b>	The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, inhalation of vapours, fumes or aerosols, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.
<b>Eye</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Skin</b>	Not considered an irritant through normal use. Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use. There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material 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.
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**Chronic Effects:**

<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Reproductive Toxicity</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Germ Cell Mutagenicity</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Aspiration</b>	Not applicable.
<b>STOT/SE</b>	Not applicable.
<b>STOT/RE</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Chronic</b>	Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

**Individual component information:**

**Acute Toxicity:**

<b>Chemical Name</b>	<b>Oral – LD50</b>	<b>Dermal – LD50</b>	<b>Inhalation – LC50</b>
Glycerol	<39800 mg/kg (rat)	54000mg/kg (guinea pig)	250 ppm/4H (rat)
propylene glycol	20 000mg/kg (rat)	>2000 mg/kg mg/kg (rabbit)	64000 ppm/4h (rat)

<b>GLYCEROL</b>	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases.
<b>PROPYLENE GLYCOL</b>	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. The acute oral toxicity of propylene glycol is very low, and large quantities are required to cause perceptible health damage in humans. Serious toxicity generally occurs only at plasma concentrations over 1 g/L, which requires extremely high intake over a relatively short period of time. It would be nearly impossible to reach toxic levels by consuming foods or supplements, which contain at most 1 g/kg of PG. Cases of propylene glycol poisoning are usually related to either inappropriate intravenous administration or accidental ingestion of large quantities by children. The potential for long-term oral toxicity is also low. Because of its low chronic oral toxicity, propylene glycol was classified by the U. S. Food and Drug Administration as "generally recognized as safe" (GRAS) for use as a direct food additive.

**Section 12. Ecotoxicological Information**

**This product is not hazardous to the environment.**

<b>Persistence and degradability</b>	No data available
<b>Bioaccumulation</b>	No data available
<b>Mobility in Soil</b>	No data available
<b>Other adverse effects</b>	No data available

**Individual component information:**

**Persistence and degradability**

<b>Ingredient</b>	<b>Persistence: Water/Soil</b>	<b>Persistence: Air</b>
glycerol	LOW	LOW
propylene glycol	LOW	LOW

### Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
glycerol	LOW (LogKOW = -1.76)
propylene glycol	LOW (BCF = 1)

### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
glycerol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
propylene glycol	HIGH (KOC = 1)

## Section 13. Disposal Considerations

### Disposal Method:

Triple rinse container and dispose according to Local Regulations.

**Precautions or methods to avoid:** None known.

## Section 14 Transport Information

**This product is NOT classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG Code) (7th edition).**

**This product is NOT classified as a Dangerous Good for transport in NZ ; NZS 5433:2012**

## Section 15 Regulatory Information

### Australia:

Classified as NOT Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia.

NOT Classified as a Scheduled Poison according to the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

### New Zealand:

This substance is NOT classified hazardous according to the EPA Hazardous Substances (Classification) Notice 2017

HSW (HS) Regulations 2017 and EPA Notices	Trigger Quantity
Certified Handler	Not required
Location Certificate	Not required
Tracking Trigger Quantities	Not required
Signage Trigger Quantities	Not required
Emergency Response Plan	Not required
Secondary Containment	Not required
Restriction of Use	Only use for the intended purpose.

## Section 16 Other Information

### Glossary

EC <sub>50</sub>	Median effective concentration.
EEL	Environmental Exposure Limit.
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
HSNO	Hazardous Substances and New Organisms.
HSW	Health and Safety at Work.
LC <sub>50</sub>	Lethal concentration that will kill 50% of the test organisms inhaling or ingesting it.

LD <sub>50</sub>	Lethal dose to kill 50% of test animals/organisms.
LEL	Lower explosive level.
OSHA	American Occupational Safety and Health Administration.
TEL	Tolerable Exposure Limit.
TLV	Threshold Limit Value-an exposure limit set by responsible authority.
UEL	Upper Explosive Level
WES	Workplace Exposure Limit

References:

Australia:

1. Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice.
2. Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons.
3. Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail.
4. Model Work Health and Safety Regulations, Schedule 10: Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and restricted hazardous chemicals.
5. Workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants, Safe work Australia.
6. American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).
7. Globally Harmonised System of classification and labelling of chemicals.

New Zealand:

1. EPA Hazardous Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2017
2. Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices Nov 2017 edition.
3. Assigning a hazardous substance to a HSNO Approval (Aug 2013).
4. Transport of Dangerous goods on land NZS 5433:2012
5. HSW (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017

Disclaimer

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Please contact the Australian Manufacturer or New Zealand distributor, if further information is required.

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