

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

Veet Fast Acting Gel Cream Hair Remover Sensitive Formula with Aloe



HEALTH • HYGIENE • HOME

## 1. Product and company identification

**Product name** : Veet Fast Acting Gel Cream Hair Remover Sensitive Formula with Aloe**Distributed by** : Reckitt Benckiser LLC.  
Morris Corporate Center IV  
399 Interpace Parkway (P.O. Box 225)  
Parsippany, New Jersey 07054-0225  
+1 973 404 2600**Emergency telephone number (Medical)** : 1-800-338-6167**Emergency telephone number (Transport)** : 1-800-424-9300 (U.S. & Canada) CHEMTREC  
Outside U.S. and Canada (North America), call Chemtrec:703-527-3887**Website:** : <http://www.rbnainfo.com>**Product use** : To remove unwanted body hair.

This SDS is designed for workplace employees, emergency personnel and for other conditions and situations where there is greater potential for large-scale or prolonged exposure, in accordance with the requirements of USDOL Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

This SDS is not applicable for consumer use of our products. For consumer use, all precautionary and first aid language is provided on the product label in accordance with the applicable government regulations, and shown in Section 15 of this SDS.

**SDS #** : D0364352 v3.0**Formulation #:** : #0326065 v1,0**UPC Code / Sizes** : Squeezable laminated tube (50 ml, 90 ml, 100 ml, 150 ml, 180 ml, 200 ml), squeezable PBL tube (200 ml), pump bottle (400 ml)

## 2. Hazards identification

**Classification of the substance or mixture** : SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 1

Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown toxicity: 3.9%

### GHS label elements

**Hazard pictograms** :**Code #** : FF0326065  
(D0364352)**SDS #** : D0364352 v3.0**Date of issue** : 31/03/2015.**1/14**

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## 2. Hazards identification

<b>Signal word</b>	: Danger
<b>Hazard statements</b>	: Causes serious eye damage.
<b><u>Precautionary statements</u></b>	
<b>General</b>	: Read label before use. Keep out of reach of children. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
<b>Prevention</b>	: Wear eye or face protection. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
<b>Response</b>	: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician.
<b>Storage</b>	: Not applicable.
<b>Disposal</b>	: Not applicable.
<b>Supplemental label elements</b>	: None known.
<b>Hazards not otherwise classified</b>	: None known.

## 3. Composition/information on ingredients

**Substance/mixture** : Mixture

<b>Ingredient name</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>CAS number</b>
urea	5 - 10	57-13-6
calcium dihydroxide	2.5 - 5	1305-62-0
thioglycolic acid	2.5 - 5	68-11-1
Talc , containing asbestiform fibres	1 - 2.5	14807-96-6
potassium hydroxide	1 - 2.5	1310-58-3
Alcohols, C16-18, ethoxylated	1 - 2.5	68439-49-6

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

**There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.**

## 4. First aid measures

### Description of necessary first aid measures

<b>Eye contact</b>	: Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician.
<b>Inhalation</b>	: Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.

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## 4. First aid measures

- Skin contact** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Ingestion** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

### Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

#### Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye damage.
- Inhalation** : May give off gas, vapor or dust that is very irritating or corrosive to the respiratory system. Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Serious effects may be delayed following exposure.
- Skin contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Ingestion** : May cause burns to mouth, throat and stomach.

#### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain  
watering  
redness
- Inhalation** : No specific data.
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
redness  
blistering may occur
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
stomach pains

### Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

- Notes to physician** : In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

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## 5. Fire-fighting measures

### Extinguishing media

**Suitable extinguishing media** : Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

**Unsuitable extinguishing media** : None known.

**Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst.

**Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:  
carbon dioxide  
carbon monoxide  
nitrogen oxides  
sulfur oxides  
metal oxide/oxides

**Special protective actions for fire-fighters** : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.

**Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

## 6. Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

**For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

**For emergency responders** : If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

**Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

### Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

**Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

**Large spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

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## 7. Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

**Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. If during normal use the material presents a respiratory hazard, use only with adequate ventilation or wear appropriate respirator. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Keep away from acids. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities** : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Separate from acids. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

**Recommended Storage Temperature for up to 6 weeks** : 5 to 25 °C

**Recommended Storage Temperature for over 6 weeks** : 5 to 25 °C

## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control

#### Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
urea	<b>AIHA WEEL (United States, 10/2011).</b> TWA: 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours.
calcium dihydroxide	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 6/2013).</b> TWA: 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. <b>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).</b> TWA: 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. <b>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013).</b> TWA: 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 10 hours. <b>OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013).</b> TWA: 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Respirable fraction TWA: 15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Total dust
thioglycolic acid	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 6/2013).</b> <b>Absorbed through skin.</b> TWA: 1 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 3.8 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. <b>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).</b> <b>Absorbed through skin.</b> TWA: 1 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 4 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. <b>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013).</b> <b>Absorbed through skin.</b> TWA: 1 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 4 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 10 hours.

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## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Talc , containing asbestiform fibres

**OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).**TWA: 2 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Respirable dust**NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013).**TWA: 2 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours. Form: Respirable fraction**OSHA PEL Z3 (United States, 2/2013).**

TWA: 0.1 f/cc 8 hours. Form: containing asbestos

STEL: 1 f/cc 30 minutes. Form: containing asbestos

TWA: 20 mppcf 8 hours. Form: not containing asbestos

STEL: 1 f/cc 30 minutes. Form: not containing asbestos

potassium hydroxide

**ACGIH TLV (United States, 6/2013).**C: 2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>**OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).**CEIL: 2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>**NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013).**TWA: 2 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours.

### Appropriate engineering controls

- : If user operations generate dust, fumes, gas, vapor or mist, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits.

### Environmental exposure controls

- : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

### Individual protection measures

#### Hygiene measures

- : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

#### Eye/face protection

- : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles and/or face shield. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.

### Skin protection

#### Hand protection

- : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.

#### Body protection

- : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

#### Other skin protection

- : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

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## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

- Respiratory protection** : Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

## 9. Physical and chemical properties

### Appearance

**Physical state** : Liquid. [paste]

**Color** : White.

**Odor** : Characteristic.

**Odor threshold** : Not available.

**pH** : 12.2 to 12.5 [Conc. (% w/w): 100%]

**Melting point** : Not available.

**Boiling point** : Not available.

**Flash point** : Not available.

**Evaporation rate** : Not available.

**Flammability (solid, gas)** : Not available.

**Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits** : Not available.

**Vapor pressure** : Not available.

**Vapor density** : Not available.

**Relative density** : 1.04 to 1.1

**Solubility** : Not available.

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water** : Not available.

**Auto-ignition temperature** : Not available.

**Decomposition temperature** : Not available.

**Viscosity** : Not available.

## 10. Stability and reactivity

**Reactivity** : No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.

**Chemical stability** : The product is stable.

**Possibility of hazardous reactions** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

**Conditions to avoid** : No specific data.

**Incompatible materials** : Do not use with other products.

**Hazardous decomposition products** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.



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## 11. Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
urea	LD50 Oral	Rat	8471 mg/kg	-
calcium dihydroxide	LD50 Oral	Rat	7340 mg/kg	-
thioglycolic acid	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	210 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	114 mg/kg	-
Alcohols, C16-18, ethoxylated	LD50 Oral	Rat	1260 mg/kg	-
	LDLo Dermal	Rabbit	1260 mg/kg	-

#### Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
urea	Skin - Mild irritant	Human	-	72 hours 22 milligrams	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Human	-	Intermittent 24 hours 20 Percent	-
calcium dihydroxide	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	10 milligrams	-
Talc , containing asbestiform fibres	Skin - Mild irritant	Human	-	72 hours 300 Micrograms	-
				Intermittent 24 hours 1 milligrams	-
potassium hydroxide	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 50 milligrams	-
	Skin - Severe irritant	Guinea pig	-	24 hours 50 milligrams	-
	Skin - Severe irritant	Human	-	24 hours 50 milligrams	-
	Skin - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 50 milligrams	-
Alcohols, C16-18, ethoxylated	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 100 microliters	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 microliters	-
*Veet 3 Minutes (5 minutes) Hair Removal Cream with Moisturiser Complex	Skin - Edema	Human	0	-	-

#### Conclusion/Summary

##### Skin

: Non-irritant to skin. \*Information is based on toxicity test result of a similar product.

#### Sensitization

Not available.

#### Mutagenicity

Not available.

#### Carcinogenicity

Not available.

#### Classification

Product/ingredient name	OSHA	IARC	NTP
Talc , containing asbestiform fibres	-	1	-

#### Reproductive toxicity

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## 11. Toxicological information

Not available.

### Teratogenicity

Not available.

### Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Not available.

### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

### Aspiration hazard

Not available.

**Information on the likely routes of exposure** : Not available.

### Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye damage.
- Inhalation** : May give off gas, vapor or dust that is very irritating or corrosive to the respiratory system. Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Serious effects may be delayed following exposure.
- Skin contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Ingestion** : May cause burns to mouth, throat and stomach.

### Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain  
watering  
redness
- Inhalation** : No specific data.
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
redness  
blistering may occur
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
stomach pains

### Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

#### Short term exposure

- Potential immediate effects** : Not available.
- Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

#### Long term exposure

- Potential immediate effects** : Not available.
- Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

### Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

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## 11. Toxicological information

<b>General</b>	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Teratogenicity</b>	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Developmental effects</b>	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Fertility effects</b>	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

### Numerical measures of toxicity

#### Acute toxicity estimates

Route	ATE value
Oral	3499.1 mg/kg

## 12. Ecological information

### Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
urea	Acute EC50 6573.1 mg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Ceriodaphnia dubia - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute EC50 3910000 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 5000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Colisa fasciata - Fingerling	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 2 g/L Fresh water	Fish - Heteropneustes fossilis	30 days
calcium dihydroxide	Acute LC50 33884.4 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Clarias gariepinus - Fingerling	96 hours
thioglycolic acid	Acute LC50 30000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours
potassium hydroxide	Acute LC50 80 ppm Fresh water	Fish - Gambusia affinis - Adult	96 hours

### Persistence and degradability

Not available.

### Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP <sub>ow</sub>	BCF	Potential
urea	<-1.73	-	low
thioglycolic acid	-2.99	-	low

### Mobility in soil

**Soil/water partition coefficient (K<sub>oc</sub>)** : Not available.

**Other adverse effects** : Release of large quantities into water may cause a pH-change resulting in danger for aquatic life.  
Release of large quantities into water may cause a pH-change resulting in danger for aquatic life.

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## 13. Disposal considerations

**Disposal methods** : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

## 14. Transport information

Not a DOT controlled material (United States). Not a TDG-controlled material. This preparation is not classified as dangerous according to international transport regulations (ADR/RID, IMDG or ICAO/IATA).

## 15. Regulatory information

**U.S. Federal regulations** : **TSCA 8(a) CDR Exempt/Partial exemption:** Not determined  
**United States inventory (TSCA 8b):** Not determined.  
**Clean Water Act (CWA) 311:** potassium hydroxide

**Clean Air Act Section 112 (b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)** : Not listed

**Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I Substances** : Not listed

**Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II Substances** : Not listed

**DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor Chemicals)** : Not listed

**DEA List II Chemicals (Essential Chemicals)** : Not listed

### SARA 302/304

#### Composition/information on ingredients

No products were found.

**SARA 304 RQ** : Not applicable.

### SARA 311/312

**Classification** : Immediate (acute) health hazard

#### Composition/information on ingredients

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## 15. Regulatory information

Name	%	Fire hazard	Sudden release of pressure	Reactive	Immediate (acute) health hazard	Delayed (chronic) health hazard
urea	5 - 10	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.
calcium dihydroxide	2.5 - 5	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.
thioglycolic acid	2.5 - 5	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.
Talc , containing asbestiform fibres	1 - 2.5	No.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.
potassium hydroxide	1 - 2.5	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.
Alcohols, C16-18, ethoxylated	1 - 2.5	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.

### State regulations

- Massachusetts** : The following components are listed: THIOGLYCOLIC ACID; POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE; CALCIUM HYDROXIDE; SOAPSTONE; GLYCERINE MIST
- New York** : The following components are listed: Potassium hydroxide
- New Jersey** : The following components are listed: THIOGLYCOLIC ACID; ACETIC ACID, MERCAPTO-; POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE; CAUSTIC POTASH; MINERAL OIL (UNTREATED and MILDLY TREATED); CALCIUM HYDROXIDE; HYDRATED LIME; SOAPSTONE; GLYCERIN; 1,2,3-PROPANETRIOL; TITANIUM DIOXIDE; TITANIUM OXIDE (TiO<sub>2</sub>)
- Pennsylvania** : The following components are listed: ACETIC ACID, MERCAPTO-; POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE (K(OH)); CALCIUM HYDROXIDE (CA(OH)<sub>2</sub>); SOAPSTONE DUST; 1,2,3-PROPANETRIOL; TITANIUM OXIDE (TiO<sub>2</sub>)

### Label elements

- Precautionary measures** : Read label before use.  
For external use only  
Avoid contact with eyes.  
Keep out of reach of children.

## 16. Other information

**Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)** :

Health	2
Flammability	1
Physical hazards	0
Personal protection	B

Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. Although HMIS® ratings are not required on MSDSs under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS® ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered mark of the National Paint & Coatings Association (NPCA). HMIS® materials may be purchased exclusively from J. J. Keller (800) 327-6868.

The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material.

**National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)** :

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## 16. Other information



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Copyright ©2001, National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269. This warning system is intended to be interpreted and applied only by properly trained individuals to identify fire, health and reactivity hazards of chemicals. The user is referred to certain limited number of chemicals with recommended classifications in NFPA 49 and NFPA 325, which would be used as a guideline only. Whether the chemicals are classified by NFPA or not, anyone using the 704 systems to classify chemicals does so at their own risk.

**Key to abbreviations**

- : ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
- BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
- GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
- IATA = International Air Transport Association
- IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
- IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
- LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
- MARPOL 73/78 = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
- UN = United Nations

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**Date of previous issue** : 10/05/2012  
**Version** : 1  
**Prepared by** : Reckitt Benckiser Hull (UK)  
 Dansom Lane  
 Hull, HU8 7DS  
 United Kingdom  
 T +44 (0)1482 326151  
 F +44 (0)1482 582532

**Revision comments** : Update as per US GHS.

▣ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

### Notice to reader

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.

Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.



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## **16. Other information**

RB is a member of the CSPA Product Care Product Stewardship Program.