1. Identification of the Product and Company

Product Name: GLYCEROL B.P.
Product Code: GLY00790F
Other Names: glycerin
Use: Topical preparations for its lubricating and moisturising properties. Also used in liquid preparations as a vehicle, solvent, sweetening agent and preservative.

Company Name & Contact Details
Medical Information Associate
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Other Information
All reasonable care has been taken to ensure information and advice contained in this data sheet is accurate at time of printing. However, Orion accepts no liability for any loss or damages suffered as a consequence of reliance on the information contained herein.

2. Hazards Identification

Hazard Classification
This product is not hazardous or dangerous

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Entity</th>
<th>CAS No:</th>
<th>Proportion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Glycerol (Glycerin)</td>
<td>56-81-5</td>
<td>100% w/w</td>
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4. First Aid Measures

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. Seek medical attention for any breathing difficulty.
Ingestion: Administer water to dilute the glycerol. For advice contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre (Australia 13 11 26).
Skin: Wash with soap and plenty of water. Launder clothing and shoes before reuse. Seek medical attention if irritation develops.
Eye: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting upper and lower lids occasionally. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.
Chronic Exposure: May cause kidney injury.
Advice to Doctor: Treat symptomatically.
5. Fire Fighting Measures

Extinguishing Media
Use any means suitable for extinguishing surrounding fire. Water spray may be used to extinguish surrounding fire and cool exposed containers. Water spray will also reduce fume and irritant gases. Small fire: Dry chemical powder. Large fire: water spray, fog or foam.

Hazards from Combustion products
Carbon oxides (CO, CO2), toxic gases and vapours may be released in a fire.

Precautions & Equipment for Fire Fighters
In the event of a fire, wear full protective clothing and NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus with full face piece operated in the pressure demand or other positive pressure mode.

Hazchem Code
None allocated

6. Accidental Release Measure

Ventilate area of leak or spill. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment (avoid inhaling mist or skin & eye contact). Contain and recover liquid when possible. Contain using an absorbent (sand, vermiculite) where appropriate. Collect and seal in properly labelled containers for disposal. Wash area down with excess water.

7. Handling and Storage

Safe Handling Practices
Keep containers tightly closed as glycerol is hygroscopic (absorbs water). Protect against physical damage. Isolate from incompatible substances.

Storage
Store below 30°C.

Other Information
Keep away from oxidizing agents.

8. Exposure Controls; Personal Protection

Exposure Limits:
TWA 10 mg/m3

TWA The average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week.

Engineering Controls
Mechanical ventilation advised at elevated temperatures.

Personal Protection
If spillage or splashing is likely to occur, wear safety goggles or face shield. When handling heated solution, wear (thermal) protective clothing and gloves.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance / Odour:
A clear, odourless and viscous liquid.

pH:
Neutral to litmus

Vapour Pressure:
< 1 mm of Hg @ 25°C

Vapour Density:
3.17 (Air = 1)

Specific Gravity:
1.2636. @ 20°C

Boiling Point:
290°C

Freezing/Melting Point:
19°C

Solubility:
Miscible in water @ 20°C

10. Chemical Stability and Reactivity Information

Conditions Contributing to Instability
Stable under normal conditions of use and storage.

Fire: Flash point: 199°C CC; Auto-ignition temperature: 370°C

Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.

Explosion: Above flash point, vapour-air mixtures may cause flash fire. Explosive glyceryl trinitrate is formed from a mixture of glycerine and nitric and sulphuric acids.

Incompatibilities
Strong oxidizers. Can react violently with acetic anhydride, calcium oxychloride, chromium oxides and alkali metal hydrides.
11. Toxicological Information

Inhalation: Due to the low vapour pressure, inhalation of the vapours at room temperatures is unlikely. Inhalation of mist may cause irritation of respiratory tract.

Ingestion: Low toxicity. May cause thirst (dehydration), nausea, vomiting, headache, and diarrhoea. May cause elevated sugar levels.

Skin: May cause irritation.

Eye: May cause irritation.

Chronic Exposure: May cause kidney injury.

Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions: Persons with pre-existing skin disorders or eye problems or impaired liver or kidney function may be more susceptible to the effects of the substance.

Estimated Toxicity in Animals:
- Acute oral toxicity (LD50): 4090 mg.kg [Mouse].
- Acute dermal toxicity (LD50): 10000 mg/kg [Rabbit].
- Acute toxicity of mist (LC50): >570 mg/m² 1 hours [Rat].

12. Ecological Information

Products of Biodegradation: Possibly hazardous short term degradation products are not likely. However, long term degradation products may arise.

Toxicity of the Products of Biodegradation: The products of degradation are less toxic than the product itself.

Ecotoxicity: Ecotoxicity in water (LC50): 58.5 ppm 96 hours [Trout].

13. Disposal Considerations

Disposal Methods & Containers: Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be managed in an appropriate and approved waste disposal facility.

Special Disposal for Landfill or Incineration: Waste material may be incinerated under controlled conditions where permitted. Refer to local Waste Management Authority Regulations for other approved methods.

14. Transport Information

Not regulated

15. Regulatory Information

Not scheduled using the criteria in the Standard Uniform Schedule for Medicines and Poisons.

16. Other Information


END OF MSDS