

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## AHD Iodine Tincture Spray 10% (incl 2.5%, 8%)

Issue date: 10 September 2024      Review date: 10 September 2029

### Section 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

**PRODUCT NAME:** **IODINE TINCTURE SPRAY 10% (incl 2.5%, 8%)**  
**PRODUCT USE:** As a general veterinary disinfectant.  
**UN Number:** 1170 (Ethanol).  
**SUPPLIER:** Animal Health Direct Ltd  
 2 Tumu Way, Longlands  
 Hastings 4175, New Zealand  
 Phone (06) 873 3611

**24 HOUR EMERGENCY CONTACT: 0800 764 766 (National Poisons Centre)**

### Section 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

**This product is HAZARDOUS IN THIS FORM AND AT THIS STRENGTH.**

Hazardous according to the criteria of the Globally Harmonised System of classification and labelling of chemicals (GHS).

Hazardous substances Class 3, Packing Group II

Handle correctly and as directed by this SDS.

#### HAZARD LABELLING WARNING



#### SIGNAL WORD

**DANGER**

#### HAZARD CLASSIFICATION AND STATEMENTS

Hazard statements HSNO	Hazard Code	GHS Category	Hazard Statement
3.1B	H 225	Category 2	Flammable liquid and vapour
6.3A	H315	Category 2	Skin irritant
6.4A	H 319	Category 2	Can cause eye irritation
6.5B	H 317	Category 1	May cause an allergic skin reaction
6.9B	H371	Category 1	May cause damage to organs through dermal exposure
9.1B	H411	Category 2	Hazardous in the aquatic environment

#### GHS Prevention Statements

P102	Keep out of reach of children
P103	Read label before use
P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces
P233	Keep container tightly closed
P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilation/lighting and all other equipment
P242	Use only non sparking tools
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge
P261	Avoid breathing fumes/gas/mist/vapours/spray
P264	Wash hands and clothing thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/eye protection/ face protection

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## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT RESPONSES

P101	If medical advice is needed have the product container or label on hand
P303 + P361 + P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off all contaminated clothing immediately. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P305 + P351 + P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P321	No specific treatment required
P333 + P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P309 + P311	IF exposed or if you feel unwell: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P370 + P378	In case of fire: Use water or dry powder for extinction
P391	Collect spillage

## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT STORAGE

P403 + P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool
P405	Store locked up

## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT DISPOSAL

P501	Disposal should be through a suitably qualified contractor following the EPA guidelines
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## Section 3: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### COMPOSITION

NAME	CAS NUMBER	% w/w
Ethanol	64-17-5	>60
Water	7732-18-5	To 100
Potassium Iodide	7681-11-0	<10
Iodine	7553-56-2	<10

## Section 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

Do not induce vomiting. If victim is conscious and alert give 2 – 4 cupfuls of milk or water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical aid.

### EYE

Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Get medical aid.

### SKIN

Flush skin with plenty of water, while removing contaminated clothing. Wash clothing before re-use.

### INHALATION

Remove from exposure and move to fresh air immediately. If not breathing give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen.

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## Section 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### FIRE HAZARD PROPERTIES

Highly flammable liquid. Containers can build up pressure and may explode if exposed to heat and / or fire. Vapours may form an explosive mixture with air. Vapours can travel to a source of ignition and flash back. Will burn if involved in a fire. Can release vapours that form explosive mixtures at temperatures above the flash point.

### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA & METHODS

For small fires, use dry chemical, carbon dioxide water spray or alcohol-resistant foam. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers. Water may be ineffective. Do not use straight streams of water.

### RECOMMENDED PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

As in any fire, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus in pressure demand, MSHA / NIOSH (approved or equivalent), and full protective gear.

## Section 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Shut off all possible sources of ignition. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination, and inhalation of vapours. Contain. Do not allow chemical to enter confined spaces such as sewers due to explosion risk.

**Small spill or leak (230 litres or less):** Dilute with water and mop up, or absorb with an inert dry material (soil, sand or other inert material).

**Major spills (> 230 litres):** Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert fire brigade; explain location and nature of hazard. Ethyl Alcohol may be violently or explosively reactive. Wear breathing apparatus and protective clothing. Prevent from any means available, spillage from entering drains or water-courses. Consider evacuation. No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Increase ventilation. Stop leaks if safe to do so. Water vapour or fog may be used to disperse vapour. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Use only spark free shovels and explosion proof equipment. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.

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Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. If contamination of sewers or waterways and or surrounding environment has occurred, notify local emergency services, local authorities, and the Regional Council.

## Section 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

### HANDLING

Avoid breathing vapours or spray mists. Use only with adequate ventilation. Keep container closed. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Use explosion proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment.

### STORAGE

Store in a segregated and approved area. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area away from sunlight. Store away from oxidising agents, such as alkali metals, acids, acid chlorides, ammonia, and potassium tert-butoxide. In case of flexible tubing usage, check with manufacturer to find product compatibility. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Check regularly for leaks. Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Aluminium is not a suitable container for package.

## Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Threshold Limit Value – Time weighted Average (TLV – TWA) 1000ppm 1880mg/m<sup>3</sup> (Ethanol), (As published by New Zealand Occupational Safety and Health Service – OSH)

Odour Threshold 350ppm (Ethanol).

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Ensure ventilation is adequate to maintain air concentrations below Exposure Standards. Use with local exhaust ventilation or while wearing organic vapour respirator. Vapour heavier than air – prevent concentrations in hollows or sumps. DO NOT enter confined spaces where vapour may have collected. Keep containers closed when not in use. Earth all containers to reduce the possibility of sparks from static electricity.

### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Wear appropriate clothing to prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact. Gloves made of butyl rubber, Nitrile plus PVC, or PVC. Where eye exposure is reasonably probable always wear approved chemical safety goggles or Safety Glasses with side shields. It would be advisable not to use contact lenses when working with this chemical as soft lenses may absorb irritants, and all lenses will concentrate vapours on the surface of the eye. If inhalation risk exists wear organic vapour respirator meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS1716.



### PERSONAL HYGIENE

Do not eat, drink or smoke when handling this product.

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## Section 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

Brown liquid

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

PROPERTY	VALUE
State	Brown liquid
Odour	Iodine
Molecular Weight	
Melting Range (°C)	
Boiling Range (°C)	
Solubility in water (g/L, 20°C)	Totally soluble
pH (saturated solution)	
pH (as supplied)	
Specific Gravity (water = 1)	0.86
Relative Density (23°C)	
Volatile Component	
Relative Vapour Density (air = 1)	
Vapour Pressure (kPa)	
Autoignition Temp (°C)	363
Flash Point (°C)	<23
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	
Decomposition Temp (°C)	
Viscosity	
Evaporation Rate	

## Section 10: CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### CHEMICAL STABILITY

Stable under normal conditions of storage.

### CONDITIONS TO AVOID

Sparks, open flames, heat and other sources of ignition. Avoid electrostatic discharges.

### INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS

Reactive with oxidising agents, alkali metals, acids, acid chlorides, ammonia, and Potassium tert-butoxide. Aluminium containers should be avoided as aluminium alcoholates may be formed under certain conditions.

### HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

None

### HAZARDOUS REACTIONS

Will not occur.

## Section 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### ACUTE EFFECTS:

Acute oral toxicity (LD50); 7060 mg/kg (Rat) (Ethanol)

Acute toxicity of the vapour (LC50); 66,000ppm 4 hours (Rat) (Ethanol)

### SWALLOWED

Swallowing can result in nausea, vomiting, dizziness, fatigue, headache and central nervous system depression. If the victim is uncoordinated there is a greater likelihood of vomit entering the lungs and causing subsequent complications.

### EYE

Is an eye irritant. HSNO classification, 6.4A – Eye Irritant.

### SKIN

Contact with skin will result in mild irritation. Will have a degreasing action on the skin. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may lead to irritant contact dermatitis.

### INHALED

Vapour may be an irritant to the mucous membranes and respiratory tract. Inhalation of vapour can result in headaches, dizziness, fatigue and possible nausea. Inhalation of high concentrations can produce central nervous system depression, which can contribute to loss of coordination, impaired judgement and, if exposure is prolonged, unconsciousness.

### CHRONIC EFFECTS

Evidence from animal tests and studies on exposed humans indicate that repeated or prolonged exposure to this chemical could result in liver damage

**Irritation/Corrosion:** Prolonged exposure to skin may cause irritation.

**Carcinogenic effects:** There is no clear evidence that ethanol is carcinogenic to laboratory animals. It is however a tumour promoter.

**Mutagenic effects:** Ethanol itself is not mutagenic, but its metabolite acetaldehyde is mutagenic.

**Reproductive or developmental effects:** Oral exposure to ethanol produces malformations and developmental toxicity in rats and mice at maternally toxic doses. Ethanol is equally foetotoxic in experimental animals by inhalation or oral exposure.

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## Section 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### ECOTOXICITY

Ethanol is harmful to aquatic life. Ethanol has a low potential for bioaccumulation and is substantially biodegradable in water.

(LC50) 13,000mg/l 96 hours (Trout)

(LC50) 15,300 mg/L 96 hours (Fathead Minnow)

(LC50) 250ppm 8 hours (Goldfish)

**Chronic:** No data

**Phytotoxicity:**

**Persistence and Degradability:** Readily biodegradable.

**Products of Biodegradation:** Formaldehyde and Acetic Acid. The products of degradation are more toxic than ethanol.

**Toxicity of the Products of Biodegradation:**

## Section 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

**Disposal Information:** Can be disposed of in Sewerage treatment facility provided it is first diluted with sufficient water to bring the mixture below the flammable threshold (less than 3% ethanol by volume) i.e. to raise the flashpoint above 93°C. This requirement is included to ensure that flammable substances do not collect in pockets of sewerage collection system with resultant fires or vapour explosions. Large volumes may be suitable for re-distillation by solvent contractors.

**Container Disposal:** Empty containers may contain hazardous residues. Labels should not be removed from containers until they have been appropriately cleaned. Do not cut, puncture or weld on or near to the containers.

Containers should be cleaned by approved methods and then re-used or disposed of by approved landfill. After cleaning, all existing labels should be removed. Do not incinerate closed containers.

## Section 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

**Hazard Class:** 3.1B; 6.1E; 6.4A; 6.8B; 6.9B

**UN Number:** 1170 (Ethanol).

**Packing Group:** II

**Hazchem Code:** 2(Y)E

**Proper Shipping Name:** Ethanol solution

**Land Transport:** Not to be loaded with explosives (Class 1), Flammable gasses (Class 2.1). If both are in bulk, toxic gasses (Class 2.3), spontaneously combustible substances (Class 4.2), oxidising agents (Class 5.1), organic peroxides (Class 5.2) or radioactive substances (Class 7), however exemptions may apply. Ethanol is classified as Dangerous Goods and must comply with the Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005, and NZS 5433: 1999 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

**Sea Transport:** Classified as Dangerous Goods by International Marine Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.

**Air Transport:** Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA). Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

**Other Information:**

## Section 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

**HSNO Approval Number:** N/A

**HSNO Classifications:**

3.1B (Highly Flammable Liquid and Vapour)

6.1E (May be Harmful if Swallowed)

6.4A (Causes Eye Irritation)

6.8B (Suspected of Damaging Fertility or the Unborn Child)

6.9B (Harmful to human target organs or systems)

**HSNO Controls:**

**Trigger quantities for this substance by itself in a place:**

- **Location Test Certificate:**
  - 50 litres (open container)
  - 100 litres (closed container > 5L)
  - 250 litres (closed container ≤ 5L)
- **Hazardous Atmosphere Zone:**
  - 1 litre (open continuously)
  - 5 litres (open occasionally)
  - 25 litres (decanting)
  - 100 litres (closed containers)

- **Signage:** 250 litres

- **Emergency Plan:** 1000 litres

**Tracking:** Not applicable



## Section 16: OTHER INFORMATION

### Interpretation and Abbreviations

Controls applying to a substance:

- \* denotes that changes have been made to these controls, further information on these changes is located in the transfer notice for that substance,
- ( R ) abbreviation for the term Regulation of the Hazardous Substances regulations

AICS – Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances

AOX – Absorbable organic halogens.

APF – Assigned Protection Factor.

BOD – Biochemical Oxygen Demand China

COD – Chemical Oxygen Demand

DSL – Canadian Domestic Substances List.

EINECS – European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances.

ENCS – Japanese Existing and New Chemical substances.

IARC – International Agency for Research on Cancer.

IDLH – Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations.

ISHL – Japanese Industrial Safety and Health Law List of Chemicals.

LOEL – Lowest Observed Effect Level.

LD<sub>LO</sub> – Lethal Dose Low (the lowest dosage per unit of bodyweight of a substance known to have resulted in fatality in a particular animal species).

MAK – Maximum workplace concentration in the workplace air that generally does not have known adverse effects on the health of the employee nor cause unreasonable annoyance when a person is repeatedly exposed during long periods, usually 8 hours daily, 40hour working week).

NOAA – National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

NOEC – No Observed Effect Concentration.

NTP – National Toxicology Program.

NZIoC – New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals.

OECD HPV – The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development High Product Volume Chemicals.

PEL – Permissible exposure limit.

PPE – Personal Protective Equipment.

Prop 65 – California Proposition 65 List of Chemicals.

RTECS – Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical substances

STEL – Short term exposure limit.

TOC – Total Organic Carbon.

TSCA – US Toxic Substances Control Act Existing Chemicals.

TWA - The time-weighted average airborne concentration over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week over an entire working life.

VOC – Volatile Organic Compounds.

**Date of Preparation/Review:** 05 August 2022

### Sources of key data used to compile the datasheet:

Manufacturers SDS

NZ EPA CCID

Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017

Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Notice 2017

Hazardous Substances (Safety Data Sheets Notice 2017

Hazardous Substances (Classification) Notice 2017

Labelling of Hazardous Substances Technical Guide 2012

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**END OF SDS**