

RANVET JOINT CREAM

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Fri 7-Mar-2008

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

RANVET JOINT CREAM

SYNONYMS

Massage Joint Relief Cream

PRODUCT USE

Massage cream to assist in the maintenance of healthy joints. For animal use only.

SUPPLIER

Company: Ranvet Pty Ltd (ACN: 001 606 033)

Address:

10-12 Green Street

East Botany

NSW, 2019

AUS

Telephone: +61 2 9666 1744

Emergency Tel: +61 418 493 533 A/H

Fax: +61 2 9666 1755

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

POISONS SCHEDULE

None

RISK

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

SAFETY

Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.

To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.

This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.

In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

Use appropriate container to avoid environment contamination.

Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
zinc oxide	1314-13-2	4.72
melaleuca oil, as teatree oil	68647-73-4	1.89

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Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

glucosamine sulfate, potassium salt	29031-19-4	0.95
chondroitin sulfate	9007-28-7	0.087

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

EYE

If this product comes in contact with eyes:

- Wash out immediately with water.
- If irritation continues, seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

If skin or hair contact occurs:

- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Non combustible.
- Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

HAZCHEM

None

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

Slippery when spilt.
Wipe up.

MAJOR SPILLS

Slippery when spilt.
Minor hazard.

- Clear area of personnel.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment as required.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
 - Keep containers securely sealed.
 - 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.
 - Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Store below 30 degC.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³
Australian Exposure Standards	Zinc oxide (fume)		5		10		
Australian Exposure Standards	Zinc oxide (dust)		10				

No data available for teatree oil as (CAS: 68647-73-4) / (CAS: 8022-72-8)

No data available for glucosamine sulfate, potassium salt as (CAS: 29031-19-4) / (CAS: 38899-05-7)

No data available for chondroitin sulfate as (CAS: 9007-28-7) / (CAS: 24967-93-9)

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

EXPOSURE STANDARDS FOR MIXTURE

"Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of spray/ mist or fume/ dust components and concentration:

Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) :2.1278 mg/m³.

Operations which produce a spray/mist or fume/dust, introduce particulates to the breathing zone.

If the breathing zone concentration of ANY of the components listed below is exceeded, "Worst Case" considerations deem the individual to be overexposed.

Component Breathing Zone ppm Breathing Zone mg/m³ Mixture Conc (%)

Component	Breathing Zone (mg/m ³)	Mixture Conc (%)
zinc oxide	1.7445	4.7
Glucosamine Sulphate ++ (Potassium	0.3511	0.9
chondroitin sulfate	0.0322	0.1

INGREDIENT DATA

ZINC OXIDE:

TLV TWA: 2 mg/m³; STEL: 10 mg/m³ respirable fraction

ES TWA: 10 mg/m³ inspirable dust

OES TWA: 5 mg/m³ respirable dust
as fume

ES-TWA: 5 mg/m³; STEL: 10 mg/m³

TLV-TWA: 5 mg/m³; STEL: 10 mg/m³

IDLH Level: 500 mg/m³

The concentration of respirable dust for application of this limit is to be determined from the fraction that penetrates a separator whose size collection efficiency is described by a cumulative lognormal function with a median aerodynamic diameter of 4.0 µm (+-) 0.3 µm and with a geometric standard deviation of 1.5 µm (+-) 0.1 µm, i.e..generally less than 5 µm.

TEATREE OIL:

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

GLUCOSAMINE SULFATE, POTASSIUM SALT:

Particulate (insoluble or poorly soluble *) Not Otherwise Specified (P.N.O.C)

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TLV TWA: 10 mg/m³ Inhalable particulate
TLV TWA: 3 mg/m³ Respirable particulate
OEL-Sweden, United Kingdom: 10 mg/m³ total dust, 5 mg/m³ respirable dust

These "dusts" have little adverse effect on the lungs and do not produce toxic effects or organic disease. Although there is no dust which does not evoke some cellular response at sufficiently high concentrations, the cellular response caused by P.N.O.C.s has the following characteristics:

- the architecture of the air spaces remain intact,
- scar tissue (collagen) is not synthesised to any degree,
- tissue reaction is potentially reversible.

Extensive concentrations of P.N.O.C.s may:

- seriously reduce visibility,
- cause unpleasant deposits in the eyes, ears and nasal passages,
- contribute to skin or mucous membrane injury by chemical or mechanical action, per se, or by the rigorous skin cleansing procedures necessary for their removal. [ACGIH]

This limit does not apply:

- to brief exposures to higher concentrations
- nor does it apply to those substances that may cause physiological impairment at lower concentrations but for which a TLV has as yet to be determined.

This exposure standard applies to particles which

- are insoluble or poorly soluble* in water or, preferably, in aqueous lung fluid (if data is available) and
- have a low toxicity (i.e.. are not cytotoxic, genotoxic, or otherwise chemically reactive with lung tissue, and do not emit ionizing radiation, cause immune sensitization, or cause toxic effects other than by inflammation or by a mechanism of lung overload)

* Notice of intended change.

CHONDROITIN SULFATE:

Dusts not otherwise classified, as inspirable dust;

ES TWA: 10 mg/m³.

Particulate (insoluble or poorly soluble *) Not Otherwise Specified (P.N.O.C)

TLV TWA: 10 mg/m³ Inhalable particulate
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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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* Notice of intended change.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE

No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.

- OTHERWISE:
- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

HANDS/FEET

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE: Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

OTHER

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

- Overalls.
- Barrier cream.
- Eyewash unit.

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:
"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the computer-generated selection:

Protective Material CPI *

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

RESPIRATOR

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant.

Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Breathing Zone Level ppm (volume)	Maximum Protection Factor	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
1000	10	-AUS P	-
1000	50	-	-AUS P

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

5000	50	Airline *	-
5000	100	-	-2 P
10000	100	-	-3 P
	100+		Airline**

* - Continuous Flow ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

None under normal operating conditions.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Massage cream; does not mix with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Does not mix with water.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable

Melting Range (°C): Not Available

Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible

pH (1% solution): Not Applicable

Volatile Component (%vol): Not Available

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not Available

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Applicable

State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): Not Available

Specific Gravity (water=1): Not Available

pH (as supplied): Not Applicable

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available

Evaporation Rate: Not Available

Flash Point (°C): Not Applicable

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting.

EYE

The liquid is discomforting to the eyes.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

SKIN

The liquid may produce skin discomfort following prolonged contact. Defatting and/or drying of the skin may lead to dermatitis.

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.

INHALED

Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

MATERIAL	CARCINOGEN	SENSITISER	SKIN	MUTAGEN	REPROTOXIN
Ranvet Joint Cream zinc oxide teatree oil glucosamine sulfate, potassium salt chondroitin sulfate					

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances

ZINC OXIDE:

TOXICITY

Oral (human) LDLo: 500 mg/kg
Inhalation (human) TCLo: 600 mg/m³
Oral (mouse) LD50: 7950 mg/kg
Oral (Rat) LD50: >8437 mg/kg
Dermal (rabbit) LD50:
Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h mild
Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h mild

IRRITATION

Skin : Mild
Eye : Mild

TEATREE OIL:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 1900 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Nil reported

GLUCOSAMINE SULFATE, POTASSIUM SALT:

Non-irritating - Skin

Non-irritating - Eye

* Newsmart (Nantong) Chem-Spec Ind. MSDS

CHONDROITIN SULFATE:

TOXICITY

Intravenous (mouse) LD50: 2340 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Nil reported

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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxic to aquatic organisms.
Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

ZINC OXIDE:

TEATREE OIL:

No data for teatree oil.

GLUCOSAMINE SULFATE, POTASSIUM SALT:

CHONDROITIN SULFATE:

No data for chondroitin sulfate.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Bury residue in an authorised landfill.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Shipping Name:
None
Dangerous Goods Class: None, None
UN/NA Number: None
ADR Number: None
Packing Group: None
Labels Required:
Additional Shipping Information:
International Transport Regulations:
IMO: None

HAZCHEM

None

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE

None

REGULATIONS

zinc oxide (CAS: 1314-13-2) is found on the following regulatory lists:
Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

teatree oil (CAS: 68647-73-4) is found on the following regulatory lists:
Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australian Poisons Schedule

teatree oil (CAS: 8022-72-8) is found on the following regulatory lists:
Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

chondroitin sulfate (CAS: 9007-28-7) is found on the following regulatory lists:
Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

chondroitin sulfate (CAS: 24967-93-9) is found on the following regulatory
lists:
Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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