

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### SECTION 1 – PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

**Product Name:** Obstetrical Lubricant

**Recommended Use:** Obstetrical Lubricant

**Supplier Details:**  
Distributor: Beef Breeding Services Pty Ltd (ABN 48 009 827 338)  
Emergency Phone No: +617 3271 3297  
Regular Phone No: +617 3271 3297  
Address: 226 Grindle Road  
Wacol Qld 4076

### SECTION 2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

**Not currently classified as Dangerous Goods** by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for transport by Road and Rail; Not currently classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air. **NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.**

**Not classified as hazardous** according to the criteria of the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)

**Poisons Schedule (SUSMP)**  
None allocated.

### SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

MATERIAL/COMPONENT	CAS Number	Proportion
Boric acid	10043-35-3	<0.3%
Ingredients not deemed hazardous		to 100%

### SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone e.g. Australia 131 126; New Zealand 0 800 764766) or a doctor.

**Inhalation:**

Highly unlikely under normal conditions of use. If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary. Seek medical advice if effects persist.

**Skin Contact:**

If skin or hair contact occurs flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

**Eye Contact:**

Immediately flush eyes with running water for several minutes, holding eyelids open and occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

**Ingestion:**

If swallowed **do NOT induce vomiting**. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Observe the patient carefully. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Seek medical advice.

**Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:**

For acute or repeated short term exposures to boron and its compounds:

Nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea and epigastric pain, haematemesis and blue-green discolouration of both faeces and vomitus characterise adult boron intoxication. Access and correct any abnormalities found in airway and circulation. A tidal volume of 10-15 mg/kg should be maintained. Emesis should be induced unless the patient is in coma, is experiencing seizures or has lost the gag reflex. If any of these are present, gastric lavage should be performed with a large-bore tube after endotracheal intubation or in the presence of continuous respiratory action. Activated charcoal is probably not of value though its use might be indicated following gastric evacuation. Catharsis might be useful to eliminate any borates remaining in the gastro-intestinal tract (magnesium sulphate: adults, 30 g; children 250 mg/kg). Peritoneal dialysis and haemodialysis remove some borates.

**SECTION 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES****General Measures**

If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from fire area. Cool container with water spray until well after fire is out.

**Flammability Conditions**

Non-combustible; Material does not burn.

**Extinguishing Media**

If material is involved in a fire, use extinguishing media appropriate to surrounding fire conditions.

**Fire and Explosion Hazard**

Product is not flammable, combustible or explosive.

**Hazardous Products of Combustion**

Fire or heat may produce irritating and/or toxic fumes, including Boron oxides.

**Special Fire Fighting Instructions**

Contain runoff from fire control or dilution water - Runoff may pollute waterways.

**Personal Protective Equipment**

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) in combination with normal firefighting clothing (full fire kit).

**SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES****Emergency procedures/Environmental precautions:**

Prevent entry into drains and waterways.

**Personal precautions/Protective equipment/Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:**

Slippery when spilled. Avoid accidents – clean up immediately. Clean up personnel should wear protective equipment. Contain spill with sand or earth. Do not allow to enter storm water drains or watercourses. Gather up absorbent material for disposal according to regulations.

**SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE****Precautions for safe handling:**

When handling **DO NOT** eat, drink or smoke. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Use good occupational hygiene and work practices.

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:**

Keep out of reach of children. Store in a cool, dry place with adequate ventilation and away from incompatible materials listed in section 10. Keep containers closed when not in use.

**SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION****Exposure Control Measures:**

No value assigned for this specific material by Safe Work Australia. However, supplier recommended Workplace Exposure Standard(s): Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL): **1 mg B/m<sup>3</sup>**

To convert boric acid into equivalent boron (B) content, multiply by 0.1748.

These Workplace Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These workplace exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

**Engineering Controls:**

Natural ventilation adequate under normal use conditions. Keep containers closed when not in use.

**Individual Protection Measures, for example Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):**

No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities. Do not ingest. Avoid skin and eye contact. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and protective equipment before storing or re-using.

### SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling Point (C):	100	Volatiles:	>90%
Melting Point(C):	0	Press@20C mm Hg:	Not available
Specific Gravity:	approx. 1.0	VAP Density:	Not available
Sol In Water (g/l):	Not determined	pH :	5 – 6
Appearance:	Clear gel	Evaporation Rate (nButyl Acetate=1)	Not applicable

### SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

**Chemical stability:**

Stable under normal anticipated storage and handling conditions.

**Possibility of hazardous reactions:**

Hazardous polymerisation will not occur under normal conditions of use.

**Conditions to avoid:**

Elevated temperatures.

**Incompatible materials:**

Incompatible/reactive with strong reducing agents, base metals.

**Hazardous decomposition products:**

Fire or heat may produce irritating and/or toxic fumes, including Boron oxides.

### SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the product is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:

**HEALTH EFFECTS**

**Swallowed:** Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Ingestion or skin absorption of boric acid causes nausea, abdominal pain, diarrhoea and profuse vomiting which may be blood stained, headache, weakness, reddened lesions on the skin. In severe cases, it may cause shock, with fall in blood pressure, increase in heart rate, blue skin colour, brain and nervous irritation, reduced urine volume or even absence of urine.

**Eyes:** Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

**Skin:** The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. Boric acid is not absorbed via intact skin but absorbed on broken or inflamed skin. 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.

**Inhalation:** Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile, viscous nature of product

**Toxicological Data:**

None determined for this particular product. Chronic boric acid poisoning is characterized by mild gastrointestinal irritation, loss of appetite, disturbed digestion, nausea, possibly vomiting and a hard irregular and discoloured rash. Dryness of skin, reddening of tongue, loss of hair, inflammation of conjunctiva, and kidney injury have also been reported.

### SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

<b>Toxicity:</b>	Not available
<b>Aquatic toxicity:</b>	Not available
<b>Persistence and degradability:</b>	Not available
<b>Bioaccumulative potential:</b>	Not available
<b>Mobility in soil:</b>	Not available
<b>Results of PBT and vPvB assessment:</b>	Not available
<b>Other adverse effect:</b>	Not available
<b>Ecotoxicity:</b>	Avoid contaminating waterways

### SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

**Disposal Methods:**

Refer to Waste Management Authority. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional regulations



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#### SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

**Road and Rail Transport:**

Not currently classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for transport by Road and Rail.

**Marine Transport:**

Not currently classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.

**Air Transport:**

Not currently classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

#### SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

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**Poisons Schedule (SUSMP)**

None allocated

All ingredients of this product are listed on the AICS.

#### SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

**Abbreviations**

**ACGIH** - American Conference of Industrial Hygienists.

**ADG** - Australian Dangerous Goods.

**AICS** - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances

**atm** – Atmosphere

**BEI** - Biological Exposure Index/Indices.

**CAS** - Chemical Abstracts Service (Registry Number)

**cm<sup>2</sup>** - Square Centimetres

**CNS** - Central Nervous System.

**CO<sub>2</sub>** Carbon Dioxide

**COD** Chemical Oxygen Demand

**deg C C** Degrees Celsius

**EC No** - European Community Number.

**EPA** (New Zealand) Environmental Protection Authority of New Zealand

**g** Grams

**g/cm<sup>3</sup>** Grams per Cubic Centimetre

**g/l** Grams per Litre

**HSNO** Hazardous Substance and New Organism

**IARC** - International Agency for Research on Cancer.

**Immiscible Liquids** are insoluble in each other.

**inHg** Inch of Mercury

**inH<sub>2</sub>O** Inch of Water

**kg** Kilogram

**LC<sub>50</sub>** LC stands for lethal concentration. LC<sub>50</sub> is the concentration of a material in air which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals. The material is inhaled over a set period of time, usually 1 or 4 hours.

**LD<sub>50</sub>** LD stands for Lethal Dose. LD<sub>50</sub> is the amount of a material, given all at once, which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals.

**ltr** or L Litre

**m<sup>3</sup>** Cubic Metre

**mbar** Millibar

**mg** Milligram

**mg/24H** Milligrams per 24 Hours

**mg/kg** Milligrams per Kilogram

**mg/m<sup>3</sup>** Milligrams per Cubic Metre

**Misc** or **Miscible** Liquids form one homogeneous liquid phase regardless of the amount of either component present.

**mm** Millimetre

**mPa.s** Millipascals per Second

**N/A** Not Applicable

**NIOSH** National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

**NOHSC** National Occupational Health and Safety Commission

**NOS** Not Otherwise Specified.



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**PEL** Permissible Exposure Limit

**Pa** Pascal

**pH** - relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).

**ppb** Parts per Billion

**ppm** Parts per Million

**ppm/2h** Parts per Million per 2 Hours

**ppm/6h** Parts per Million per 6 Hours

**RTECS** - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

**STEL** Short Term Exposure Limit

**STOT-RE** Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

**STOT-SE** Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

**SWA** - Safe Work Australia.

**TLV** Threshold Limit Value

**tne** Tonne

**TWA** Time Weighted Average

**UN** United Nations

**wt** Weight

Material Safety Data Sheets are current for a maximum of five years but may be updated more frequently. Please ensure that you have a current copy.

All information contained in this Data Sheet is as accurate and up-to-date as possible. Since Beef Breeding Services Pty Ltd and its subsidiary companies cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which this information may be used, each user should review the information in the specific context of the intended application. Beef Breeding Services Pty Ltd and its subsidiary companies will not be responsible for damages of any nature resulting from use of or reliance upon the information. No expressed or implied warranties are given other than those implied mandatorily by Commonwealth, State or Territory legislation.

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Updated to comply with GHS classifications.  
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