

MEGUIAR'S G23 - ODOUR ELIMINATOR

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 15-Nov-2006

NA317EC

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

MEGUIAR'S G23 - ODOUR ELIMINATOR

SYNONYMS

"Manufacturer's Code: G23"

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

ETHANOL (ETHYL ALCOHOL)

ETHANOL SOLUTION (ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION)

ETHANOL (ETHYL ALCOHOL) or ETHANOL SOLUTION (ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION)

PRODUCT USE

Odour neutralizing agent

SUPPLIER

Company: Meguiar' s Australia Pty Ltd

Address:

35 Slough Business Park

Holker St, Silverwater

NSW, 2128

AUS

Telephone: +61 2 9737 9422

Telephone: 1800 804 182

Fax: +61 2 9737 9414

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

POISONS SCHEDULE

None

RISK SAFETY

Flammable. Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.
Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
Avoid contact with skin.
Use only in well ventilated areas.
Keep container in a well ventilated place.
Do not empty into drains.
This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

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Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
ethanol	64-17-5	5-15
sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate	577-11-7	1-5
anti- odourant proprietary		1-5
conditioners proprietary		1 max
water	7732-18-5	65-85

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 contact occurs:
- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear
 - 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

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
- 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.

When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 500 metres in all directions.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Liquid and vapour are flammable.
- Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
- Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

HAZCHEM: 2[Y]

Personal Protective Equipment

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.
- Wipe up.
- Collect residues in a flammable waste container.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Increase ventilation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb 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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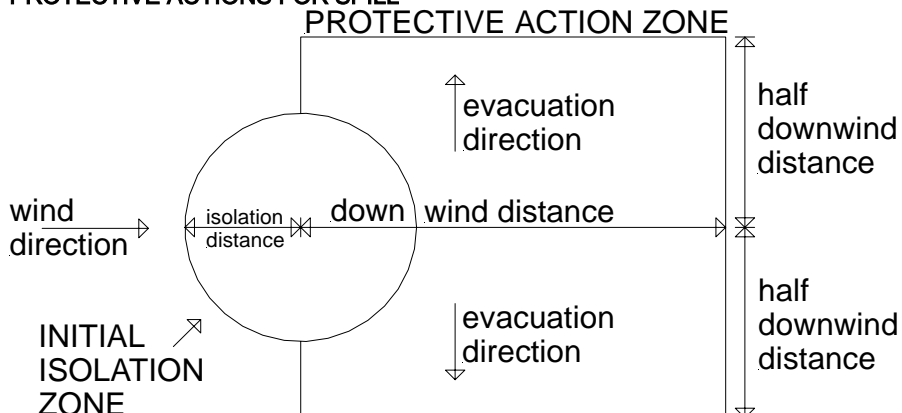
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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- 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 drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR SPILL



From IERG (Canada/Australia)

Isolation Distance	25 metres
Downwind Protection Distance	300 metres
IERG Number	14

FOOTNOTES

- 1 PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONE is defined as the area in which people are at risk of harmful exposure. This zone assumes that random changes in wind direction confines the vapour plume to an area within 30 degrees on either side of the predominant wind direction, resulting in a crosswind protective action distance equal to the downwind protective action distance.
- 2 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS should be initiated to the extent possible, beginning with those closest to the spill and working away from the site in the downwind direction. Within the protective action zone a level of vapour concentration may exist resulting in nearly all unprotected persons becoming incapacitated and unable to take protective action and/or incurring serious or irreversible health effects.
- 3 INITIAL ISOLATION ZONE is determined as an area, including upwind of the incident, within which a high probability of localised wind reversal may expose nearly all persons without appropriate protection to life-threatening concentrations of the material.
- 4 SMALL SPILLS involve a leaking package of 200 litres (55 US gallons) or less, such as a drum (jerrican or box with inner containers). Larger packages leaking less than 200 litres and compressed gas leaking from a small cylinder are also considered "small spills".
LARGE SPILLS involve many small leaking packages or a leaking package of greater than 200 litres, such as a cargo tank, portable tank or a "one-tonne" compressed gas cylinder.
- 5 Guide 127 is taken from the US DOT emergency response guide book.
- 6 IERG information is derived from CANUTEC - Transport Canada.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDELINES (ERPG)

The maximum airborne concentration below which it is believed that nearly all individuals could be exposed for up to one hour WITHOUT experiencing or developing

life-threatening health effects is:

ethanol	3300 ppm
water	500 mg/m ³

irreversible or other serious effects or symptoms which could impair an individual's ability to take protective action is:

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

ethanol 3300 ppm
water 500 mg/m³

other than mild, transient adverse effects without perceiving a clearly defined odour is:

ethanol 3000 ppm
water 500 mg/m³

The threshold concentration below which most people will experience no appreciable risk of health effects:

ethanol 1000 ppm
water 500 mg/m³

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

Ingredients considered according to the following cutoffs

Very Toxic (T+)	>= 0.1%	Toxic (T)	>= 3.0%
R50	>= 0.25%	Corrosive (C)	>= 5.0%
R51	>= 2.5%		
else	>= 10%		

where percentage is percentage of ingredient found in the mixture

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
 - Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
 - Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
 - Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs.
 - Use in a well-ventilated area.
 - Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
 - DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
 - Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
 - Avoid generation of static electricity.
 - DO NOT use plastic buckets.
 - Earth all lines and equipment.
 - Use spark-free tools when handling.
 - Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
 - When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
 - Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
 - Avoid physical damage to containers.
 - Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
 - Work clothes should be laundered separately.
 - Use good occupational work practice.
 - Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
 - Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Packing as supplied by manufacturer. Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
- For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.

- For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C)

(i) : Removable head packaging;

(ii) : Cans with friction closures and

(iii) : low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used.

- Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages

- In addition, where inner packagings are glass and contain liquids of packing group I

there must be sufficient inert absorbent to absorb any spillage, unless the outer

packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible

with the plastic.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

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	TWA F/CC
Australia Exposure Standards	ethanol (Ethyl alcohol)	1, 000	1, 880					
Australia Exposure Standards	sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate (Inspirable dust (Not specified))		10					

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- water: CAS:7732-18-5

EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m3)	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)
ethanol		3, 300 [LEL]

NOTES

Values marked LEL indicate that the IDLH was based on 10% of the lower explosive limit for safety considerations even though the relevant toxicological data indicated that irreversible health effects or impairment of escape existed only at higher concentrations.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

ODOUR SAFETY FACTOR (OSF)

OSF=6 (ETHANOL)

Exposed individuals are NOT reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is determined to fall into either Class C, D or E.

The Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:

OSF= Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm/ Odour Threshold Value (OTV) ppm

Classification into classes follows:

Class	OSF	Description
A	550	Over 90% of exposed individuals are aware by smell that the Exposure Standard (TLV- TWA for example) is being reached, even when distracted by working activities
B	26- 550	As " A" for 50- 90% of persons being distracted
C	1- 26	As " A" for less than 50% of persons being distracted
D	0.18- 1	10- 50% of persons aware of being tested perceive by smell that the Exposure Standard is being reached
E	<0.18	As " D" for less than 10% of persons aware of being tested

MATERIAL DATA

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

INGREDIENT DATA

ETHANOL:

Odour Threshold Value: 49-716 ppm (detection), 101 ppm (recognition)

Eye and respiratory tract irritation do not appear to occur at exposure levels of less than 5000 ppm and the TLV-TWA is thought to provide an adequate margin of safety against such effects.

Experiments in man show that inhalation of 1000 ppm caused slight symptoms of poisoning and 5000 ppm caused strong stupor and morbid sleepiness.

Subjects exposed to 5000 ppm to 10000 ppm experienced smarting of the eyes and nose and coughing. Symptoms disappeared within minutes.

Inhalation also causes local irritating effects to the eyes and upper respiratory tract, headaches, sensation of heat intraocular tension, stupor, fatigue and a need to sleep.

At 15000 ppm there was continuous lachrymation and coughing.

WATER:

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

HANDS/FEET

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Factors such as:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity,

are important in the selection of gloves.

Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

NOTE: The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.
- Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.

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	A- AUS	-
1000	50	-	A- AUS
5000	50	Airline *	-
5000	100	-	A- 2
10000	100	-	A- 3
	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.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Clear flammable liquid with a pleasant odour; soluble in water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable

Melting Range (°C): Not Available

Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible

pH (1% solution): Not Available

Volatile Component (%vol): 15 max. (VOC)

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): >1

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Available

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Available

State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): 85

Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.94

pH (as supplied): 8.60

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available

Evaporation Rate: same as water

Flash Point (°C): 39 (ASTM D56)

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Available

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available

Viscosity: 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

The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

EYE

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).

The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

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.

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.

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

There exists limited evidence that shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant number of individuals, and/or of producing positive response in experimental animals.

Long-term exposure to ethanol may result in progressive liver damage with fibrosis or may exacerbate liver injury caused by other agents.

Repeated ingestion of ethanol by pregnant women may adversely affect the central nervous system of the developing fetus, producing effects collectively described as fetal alcohol syndrome. These include mental and physical retardation, learning disturbances, motor and language deficiency, behavioural disorders and reduced head size.

Consumption of ethanol (in alcoholic beverages) may be linked to the development of Type I hypersensitivities in a small number of individuals. Symptoms, which may appear immediately after consumption, include conjunctivitis, angioedema, dyspnoea, and urticarial rashes. The causative agent may be acetic acid, a metabolite (1).

(1) Boehncke W.H., & H.Gall, Clinical & Experimental Allergy, 26, 1089-1091, 1996.

Repeated skin contact with some sulfonated surfactants has produced sensitisation dermatitis in predisposed individuals.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

ETHANOL:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 7060 mg/kg

Oral (human) LDLo: 1400 mg/kg

Oral (man) TDLo: 50 mg/kg

Oral (man) TDLo: 1.40 mg/kg

Oral (woman) TDLo: 256 mg/kg/12 wks

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 20, 000 ppm/10h

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 64000 ppm/4h

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24hr- Moderate

Skin (rabbit):400 mg (open)- Mild

Eye (rabbit):100mg/24hr- Moderate

Eye (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

SODIUM DIOCTYL SULFOSUCCINATE:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 1900 mg/kg

Intraperitoneal (rat) LD50: 590 mg/kg

Oral (mouse) LD50: 2643 mg/kg

Intravenous (mouse) LD50: 60 mg/kg

Structural changes in blood vessels recorded.

IRRITATION

Eye (rabbit): 0.250 mg - Mild

Eye (rabbit): 1% - SEVERE

Skin (rabbit): 10 mg/24h- Moderate

WATER:

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

MATERIAL	CARCINOGEN	REPROTOXIN	SENSITISER	SKIN
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ethanol		ILOM		
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REPROTOXIN

ILOM: ILO Agents toxic to the male reproductive system: ethanol

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

ETHANOL:

Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l):	13480
Algae IC50 (72hr.) (mg/l):	1450
log Kow (Sangster 1997):	- 0.3
BOD5:	63%
ThOD:	2.1
Half- life Soil - High (hours):	24
Half- life Soil - Low (hours):	2.6
Half- life Air - High (hours):	122
Half- life Air - Low (hours):	12.2
Half- life Surface water - High (hours):	26
Half- life Surface water - Low (hours):	6.5
Half- life Ground water - High (hours):	52
Half- life Ground water - Low (hours):	13
Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - High (hours):	26
Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - Low (hours):	6.5
Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - High (hours):	104
Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - Low (hours):	26
Aqueous biodegradation - Removal secondary treatment - High (hours):	67%
Photooxidation half- life water - High (hours):	3.20E+05
Photooxidation half- life water - Low (hours):	8020
Photooxidation half- life air - High (hours):	122
Photooxidation half- life air - Low (hours):	12.2

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

log Kow: -0.31- -0.32

Half-life (hr) air: 144

Half-life (hr) H2O surface water: 144

Henry's atm m³ /mol: 6.29E-06

BOD 5 if unstated: 0.93-1.67,63%

COD: 1.99-2.11,97%

ThOD: 2.1

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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

When ethanol is released into the soil it readily and quickly biodegrades but may leach into ground water; most is lost by evaporation. When released into water the material readily evaporates and is biodegradable. Ethanol does not bioaccumulate to an appreciable extent. The material is readily degraded by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxy radicals; release into air will result in photodegradation and wet deposition.

SODIUM DIOCTYL SULFOSUCCINATE:

Octanol/water partition coefficients cannot easily be determined for surfactants because one part of the molecule is hydrophilic and the other part is hydrophobic. Consequently they tend to accumulate at the interface and are not extracted into one or other of the liquid phases. As a result surfactants are expected to transfer slowly, for example, from water into the flesh of fish. During this process, readily biodegradable surfactants are expected to be metabolised rapidly during the process of bioaccumulation. This was emphasised by the OECD Expert Group stating that chemicals are not to be considered to show bioaccumulation potential if they are readily biodegradable.

Several anionic and nonionic surfactants have been investigated to evaluate their potential to bioconcentrate in fish. BCF values (BCF - bioconcentration factor) ranging from 1 to 350 were found. These are absolute maximum values, resulting from the radiolabelling technique used. In all these studies, substantial oxidative metabolism was found resulting in the highest radioactivity in the gall bladder. This indicates liver transformation of the parent compound and biliary excretion of the metabolised compounds, so that "real" bioconcentration is overstated. After correction it can be expected that "real" parent BCF values are one order of magnitude less than those indicated above, i.e. "real" BCF is <100. Therefore the usual data used for classification by EU directives to determine whether a substance is "Dangerous to the Environment" has little bearing on whether the use of the surfactant is environmentally acceptable.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: Burial in a licenced land-fill or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material)
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID

HAZCHEM: 2[Y]

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

UNDG:

Dangerous Goods Class:	3	Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1170	Packing Group:	III
Shipping Name: ETHANOL (ETHYL ALCOHOL) ETHANOL SOLUTION (ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION) ETHANOL (ETHYL ALCOHOL) or ETHANOL SOLUTION (ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION)			

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	None	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1170	Packing Group:	III
ERG Code:	-		
Shipping Name: Ethanol			

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	3	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1170	Packing Group:	III
EMS Number:	F- E, S- D		
Shipping Name: ETHANOL SOLUTION (ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION)			

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE: None

REGULATIONS

ethanol (CAS: 64-17-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia - Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code - Food Additives - Schedule 1 Permitted uses of food additives by food type
- Australia - Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code - Processing Aids - Generally permitted
- Australia - Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code - Processing Aids - Permitted carriers, solvents and diluents
- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- Australia National Pollutant Inventory
- Australia Poisons Schedule
- IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances
- International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
- International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
- OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate (CAS: 577-11-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia - Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code - Food Additives - Schedule 1 Permitted uses of food additives by food type
- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
- OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate (CAS: 53023-94-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia Exposure Standards

continued...

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

water (CAS: 7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule
6
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate	577- 11- 7, 53023- 94- 2

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH GUIDELINES

Ingredient	ORG	UF	Endpoint	CR	Adeq	TLV
ethanol	1880 mg/m3	NA	NA	NA	Yes	

These exposure guidelines have been derived from a screening level of risk assessment and should not be construed as unequivocally safe limits. ORGS represent an 8-hour time-weighted average unless specified otherwise.

CR = Cancer Risk/10000; UF = Uncertainty factor:

TLV believed to be adequate to protect reproductive health:

LOD: Limit of detection

Toxic endpoints have also been identified as:

D = Developmental; R = Reproductive; TC = Transplacental carcinogen

Jankovic J., Drake F.: A Screening Method for Occupational Reproductive

American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal 57: 641-649 (1996).

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