

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SEPTONE METHYLATED SPIRITS

Infosafe No.: K1H1D
ISSUED Date : 26/05/2014
ISSUED by: ITW AAMTECH

1. IDENTIFICATION

GHS Product Identifier

SEPTONE METHYLATED SPIRITS

Product Code

ASM4, ASM20

Company Name

ITW AAMTECH (ABN 63 004 235 063)

Address

1-9 NINA LINK DANDENONG SOUTH
VIC 3175 AUSTRALIA

Telephone/Fax Number

Tel: 1800 177 989

Fax: +61 2 9725 4698; 1800 308 556

Emergency phone number

1800 638 556; 1800 039 008; 0800 2436 2255

E-mail Address

info@aamtech.com.au

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses:

Use according to manufacturer's directions.

, General purpose cleaning solvent.

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification of the substance/mixture

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Model WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

GHS Classification [1]: Flammable Liquid Category 2, Eye Irrit. 2

Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Signal Word (s)

DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

Pictogram (s)

Exclamation mark, Flame



Precautionary statement – Prevention

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P233 Keep container tightly closed.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.

P242 Use only non-sparking tools.

P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

Precautionary statement – Response

P370+P378 In case of fire: Use... to extinguish.

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

Precautionary statement – Storage

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

Precautionary statement – Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Information on Composition

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Ingredients

| Name | CAS | Proportion |
|--|---------------|------------|
| Ingredients determined not to be hazardous | Not Available | 0-10 % |
| Ethanol | 64-17-5 | 60-100 % |
| Methyl Isobutyl Ketone | 108-10-1 | 0-1 % |

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation

If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.

Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.

Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.

Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained.

Perform CPR if necessary.

Transport to hospital, or doctor.

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.

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.

Eye contact

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

Wash out immediately with fresh running water.

Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.

Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.

Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed if necessary

For acute or short term repeated exposures to ethanol:

Acute ingestion in non-tolerant patients usually responds to supportive care with special attention to prevention of aspiration, replacement of fluid and correction of nutritional deficiencies (magnesium, thiamine pyridoxine, Vitamins C and K).

Give 50% dextrose (50-100 ml) IV to obtunded patients following blood draw for glucose determination.

Comatose patients should be treated with initial attention to airway, breathing, circulation and drugs of immediate importance (glucose, thiamine).

Decontamination is probably unnecessary more than 1 hour after a single observed ingestion. Cathartics and charcoal may be given but are probably not effective in single ingestions.

Fructose administration is contra-indicated due to side effects.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Alcohol stable foam.

Dry chemical powder.

BCF (where regulations permit).

Carbon dioxide.

Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

Specific Methods

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

May be violently or explosively reactive.

Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

Consider evacuation (or protect in place).

Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.

If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.

Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical

Fire Incompatibility: Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Fire/Explosion Hazard

Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.

Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.

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 dioxide (CO₂)

, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material

Hazchem Code

•2YE

Decomposition Temperature

Not Available

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages

Remove all ignition sources.

Clean up all spills immediately.

Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.

Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.

Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.

Wipe up.

Collect residues in a flammable waste container.

Clean-up Methods - Large Spillages

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.

Consider evacuation (or protect in place).

No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.

Other Information

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 (EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION) of the MSDS.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling

Safe 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.

DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin

Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.

Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

Use in a well-ventilated area.

Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.

Other information

Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.

No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.

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 storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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.

Storage incompatibility

Avoid storage with oxidisers

Other Information

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational exposure limit values

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source: Australia Exposure Standards

Ingredient: ethanol

Material name: Ethyl alcohol

TWA: 1880 mg/m³ / 1000 ppm

STEL: Not Available

Peak: Not Available

Notes: Not Available

Source: Australia Exposure Standards

Ingredient: methyl isobutyl ketone

Material name: Methyl isobutyl ketone

TWA: 205 mg/m³ / 50 ppm

STEL: 307 mg/m³ / 75 ppm

Peak: Not Available

Notes: Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient: ethanol

TEEL-0: 1000 ppm

TEEL-1: 3000 ppm

TEEL-2: 3300 ppm

TEEL-3: 3300 ppm

Ingredient: methyl isobutyl ketone

TEEL-0: 75 ppm

TEEL-1: 75 ppm

TEEL-2: 500 ppm

TEEL-3: 500 ppm

Ingredient: ethanol

Original IDLH: 15,000 ppm

Revised IDLH: 3,300 [LEL] ppm

Ingredient: methyl isobutyl ketone

Original IDLH: 3,000 ppm

Revised IDLH: 500 ppm

Ingredient: ingredients determined not to be hazardous

Original IDLH: Not Available

Revised IDLH: Not Available

Appropriate Engineering Controls

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.

Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

Respiratory Protection

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the 'Exposure Standard' (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor: up to 10 x ES

Half-Face Respirator: A-AUS / Class 1

Full-Face Respirator: -

Powered Air Respirator: A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1

Required Minimum Protection Factor: up to 50 x ES

Half-Face Respirator: Air-line*

Full-Face Respirator: -

Powered Air Respirator: -

Required Minimum Protection Factor: up to 100 x ES

Half-Face Respirator: -

Full-Face Respirator: A-3

Powered Air Respirator: -

Required Minimum Protection Factor: 100+ x ES

Half-Face Respirator: -

Full-Face Respirator: Air-line**

Powered Air Respirator: -

* - Continuous-flow; ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

Eye Protection

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 lenses 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.

Hand Protection

Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.

Personal Protective Equipment

Skin protection: See Hand protection

Other protection

Overalls.

PVC Apron.

PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.

Eyewash unit.

Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.

Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.

For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets).

Thermal Hazards

Not Available

Footwear

Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

Body Protection

Body protection: See Other protection

Other Information

Recommended material(s)

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 computergenerated selection:

Septone Methylated Spirits

Material: BUTYL

CPI: A

Material: NEOPRENE

CPI: A

Material: NITRILE

CPI: A

Material: NITRILE+PVC

CPI: A

Material: PE/EVAL/PE

CPI: A

Material: PVC

CPI: B

Material: ##methyl isobutyl

CPI: ketone

* 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.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form

Liquid

Appearance

Clear water-white mobile flammable liquid with a characteristic alcohol odour; miscible with water.

Odour

Not Available

Decomposition Temperature

Not Available

Boiling Point

78°C

Solubility in Water

Miscible

Specific Gravity

0.805

pH

Not Available (as supplied)
Not Available as a solution(1%)

Vapour Pressure

Not Available

Vapour Density (Air=1)

>1

Evaporation Rate

2.53 BuAC = 1

Odour Threshold

Not Available

Viscosity

Not Available

Volatile Component

100 (%vol)

Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water

Not Available

Surface tension

Not Available

Flash Point

13°C (Abel)

Flammability

Flammable.

Auto-Ignition Temperature

392°C

Explosion Limit - Upper

19%

Explosion Limit - Lower

3.5%

Explosion Properties

Not Available

Molecular Weight

Not Available

Oxidising Properties

Not Available

Melting/Freezing Point

Not Available

Other Information

Taste: Not Available

Gas group: Not Available

VOC g/L: Not Available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

See section 7 (HANDLING AND STORAGE)

Chemical Stability

Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.

Product is considered stable.

Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid

See section 7 (HANDLING AND STORAGE)

Incompatible materials

See section 7 (HANDLING AND STORAGE)

Hazardous Decomposition Products

See section 5 (FIREFIGHTING MEASURES)

Possibility of hazardous reactions

See section 7 (HANDLING AND STORAGE)

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicology Information

Septone Methylated Spirits

TOXICITY: Not Available

IRRITATION: Not Available

Ethanol

TOXICITY:

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

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 64000 ppm/4h

Oral (rat) LD50: 7060 mg/kg

Not Available

IRRITATION:

Eye (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE

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

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

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

Not Available

Methyl isobutyl ketone

TOXICITY:

Oral (rat) LD50: 2080 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 2460 mg/kg

Not Available

IRRITATION:

Eye (human): 200 ppm/15m

Eye (rabbit): 40 mg - SEVERE

Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild

Not Available

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

ETHANOL

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely

reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.

Acute Toxicity: Data Not Available to make classification

Ingestion

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.

Ingestion of ethanol may produce nausea, vomiting, gastrointestinal bleeding, abdominal pain and diarrhoea. Systemic effects:

Blood concentration: <1.5 g/l

Effects: Mild: Impaired visual acuity, coordination and reaction time, emotional lability

Blood concentration: 1.5-3.0 g/l

Effects:

Moderate: Slurred speech, confusion, ataxia, emotional lability, perceptual and sensation disturbances possible blackout spells, and incoordination with impaired objective performance in standardised tests.

Possible diplopia, flushing, tachycardia, sweating and incontinence.

Bradypnoea may occur early and tachypnoea may develop in cases of metabolic acidosis, hypoglycaemia and hypokalaemia.

CNS depression may progress to coma.

Blood concentration: 3-5 g/l

Effects: Severe: Cold clammy skin, hypothermia and hypotension.

Inhalation

Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo.

Acute effects from inhalation of high concentrations of vapour are pulmonary irritation, including coughing, with nausea; central nervous system depression - characterised by headache and dizziness, increased reaction time, fatigue and loss of co-ordination

Skin

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

Eye

Direct contact of the eye with ethanol may cause immediate stinging and burning with reflex closure of the lid and tearing, transient injury of the corneal epithelium and hyperaemia of the conjunctiva. Foreign-body type discomfort may persist for up to 2 days but healing is usually spontaneous and complete.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Data Not Available to make classification

Serious eye damage/irritation

Data required to make classification available

Mutagenicity

Data Not Available to make classification

Respiratory sensitisation

Data Not Available to make classification

Skin Sensitisation

Data Not Available to make classification

Carcinogenicity

Data Not Available to make classification

Reproductive Toxicity

Data Not Available to make classification

STOT-single exposure

Data Not Available to make classification

STOT-repeated exposure

Data Not Available to make classification

Aspiration Hazard

Data Not Available to make classification

Chronic Effects

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 foetus, producing effects collectively described as foetal 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

Other Information

CMR STATUS

Not Applicable

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecological information

Toxicity

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.

Environmental Fate:

TERRESTRIAL FATE: An estimated Koc value of 1 indicates that ethanol is expected to have very high mobility in soil. Volatilisation of ethanol from moist soil surfaces is expected to be an important fate process given a Henry's Law constant of 5×10^{-6} atm-m³/mole. The potential for volatilisation of ethanol from dry soil surfaces may exist based upon an extrapolated vapor pressure of 59.3 mmHg.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient: Not Available

Persistence: Water/Soil: Not Available

Persistence: Air: Not Available

Mobility

Ingredient: Not Available

Mobility: Not Available

Bioaccumulative Potential

Ingredient: Not Available

Bioaccumulation: Not Available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

Product / Packaging disposal

Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.

Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.

Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.

Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.N. Number

1170

UN proper shipping name

ETHANOL (ETHYL ALCOHOL)

Transport hazard class(es)

3

Packing Group

II

Hazchem Code

•2YE

IERG Number

14

Other Information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant: NO

HAZCHEM: •2YE

Land transport (ADG)

UN number: 1170

Packing group: II

UN proper shipping name: ETHANOL (ETHYL ALCOHOL) or ETHANOL SOLUTION (ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION)

Environmental hazard: No relevant data

Transport hazard class(es):

Class: 3

Subrisk:

Special precautions for user:

Special provisions: 144

Limited quantity: 1 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number: 1170

Packing group: II

UN proper shipping name: Ethyl alcohol solution; Ethanol solution; Ethyl alcohol; Ethanol

Environmental hazard: No relevant data

Transport hazard class(es):

ICAO/IATA Class: 3

ICAO / IATA Subrisk:

ERG Code: 3L

Special precautions for user:

Special provisions: A3A58A180

Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 364

Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 60 L

Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 353

Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 5 L

Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y341

Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: 1 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number: 1170

Packing group II

UN proper shipping name: ETHANOL (ETHYL ALCOHOL) or ETHANOL SOLUTION (ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION)

Environmental hazard:

Transport hazard class(es):

IMDG Class: 3

IMDG Subrisk:

Special precautions for user:

EMS Number: F-E,S-D

Special provisions: 144

Limited Quantities: 1 L

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73 / 78 and the IBC code

Source: 40-7-4-9-0-0-MK-20041022

Ingredient: ethanol

Pollution Category: Not Available

Residual Concentration - Outside Special Area (% w/w): Not Available

Residual Concentration: Not Available

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Ethanol(64-17-5) is found on the following regulatory lists

"World Anti-Doping Agency - The 2009 Prohibited List World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Particular Sports (French)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "IOFI Global Reference List of Chemically Defined Substances", "WHO Model List of Essential Medicines - Adults", "World Anti-Doping Agency - The 2009 Prohibited List World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Particular Sports (Korean)", "Australia Exposure Standards", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "FisherTransport Information", "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix B (Part 3)", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway", "Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)", "UNECE - Kiev Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers - Annex II", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "World Anti-Doping Agency - The 2009 Prohibited List World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Competition (German)", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "World Anti-Doping Agency - The 2014 Prohibited List World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Particular Sports", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "FEMA Generally Recognized as Safe (GRAS) Flavoring Substances 23 - Examples of FEMA GRAS Substances with Non-Flavor Functions", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "Acros Transport Information", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List"

Methyl isobutyl ketone(108-10-1) is found on the following regulatory lists

"Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "IOFI Global Reference List of Chemically Defined Substances", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "Australia Exposure Standards", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "FisherTransport Information", "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway", "Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List"

Poisons Schedule

S5

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Empirical Formula & Structural Formula

Not Applicable

Other Information

Version No: 3.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Hazard Alert Code: 3

Initial Date: Not Available

S.GHS.AUS.EN

Chemical Name: Not Applicable

Other means of identification: Not Available

CAS number: Not Applicable

The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

This SDS has been transcribed into Infosafe GHS format from an original, issued by the manufacturer on the date shown. Any disclaimer by the manufacturer may not be included in the transcription.

END OF SDS

© Copyright Chemical Safety International Pty Ltd

Copyright in the source code of the HTML, PDF, XML, XFO and any other electronic files rendered by an Infosafe system for Infosafe SDS displayed is the intellectual property of Chemical Safety International Pty Ltd.

Copyright in the layout, presentation and appearance of each Infosafe SDS displayed is the intellectual property of Chemical Safety International Pty Ltd.

The compilation of SDS's displayed is the intellectual property of Chemical Safety International Pty Ltd.

Copying of any SDS displayed is permitted for personal use only and otherwise is not permitted. In particular the SDS's displayed cannot be copied for the purpose of sale or licence or for inclusion as part of a collection of SDS without the express written consent of Chemical Safety International Pty Ltd.