SAFETY DATA SHEET

RAIN-X ORIGINAL GLASS TREATMENT

Infosafe No.: HYG7Z
ISSUED Date : 01/07/2021
ISSUED by: ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS

1. Identification

GHS Product Identifier
RAIN-X ORIGINAL GLASS TREATMENT

Product Code
800002242

Company name
ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS

Address
1-9 Nina Link, Dandenong South
VIC 3175 AUSTRALIA

Telephone/Fax Number
Tel: 02 9757 8800

Emergency phone number
Chemwatch- 1800 039 008, +61 2 9186 1132, +61 1800 951 288

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use
Glass treatment.

Other Names

Name	Product Code
RAIN-X ORIGINAL GLASS TREATMENT	800002243
RAIN-X ORIGINAL GLASS TREATMENT	800002250

Additional Information
Website: www.itwaamtech.com.au

2. Hazard Identification

GHS classification of the substance/mixture
Carcinogenicity category 1A
Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 2A
Flammable Liquids: Category 2
STOT Single Exposure: Category 3 (narcotic)

Signal Word (s)
DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)
H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H350 May cause cancer.

Precautionary statement – General
P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102 Keep out of reach of children.
P103 Read label before use.

Pictogram (s)
Flame,Exclamation mark,Health hazard

Precautionary statement – Prevention
P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. – No smoking.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement – Response
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P370+P378 In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam for extinction.

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

Precautionary statement – Disposal
P501 Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

Other Information
Classification of the substance or mixture:
HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Classification [1]: Flammable Liquids Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, Carcinogenicity Category 1A
Legend: 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Isopropanol	67-63-0	10-30 %weight
Ethanol	64-17-5	30-60 %weight
Acetone	67-64-1	10-30 %weight
Sulfuric acid	7664-93-9	0.1-1 %weight

Other Information
Chemical Name: Not Applicable
Synonyms: SKU: 800002242; 800002243; 800002250

Substances:
See section below for composition of Mixtures

egend: 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available

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 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.

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.
For acute or short term repeated exposures to isopropanol:
Rapid onset respiratory depression and hypotension indicates serious ingestions that require careful cardiac and respiratory monitoring together with immediate intravenous access.
Rapid absorption precludes the usefulness of emesis or lavage 2 hours post-ingestion. Activated charcoal and cathartics are not clinically useful. Ipecac is most useful when given 30 mins. post-ingestion.
There are no antidotes.
Management is supportive. Treat hypotension with fluids followed by vasopressors.
Watch closely, within the first few hours for respiratory depression; follow arterial blood gases and tidal volumes.
Ice water lavage and serial haemoglobin levels are indicated for those patients with evidence of gastrointestinal bleeding.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media
Alcohol stable foam.
Dry chemical powder.
BCF (where regulations permit).
Carbon dioxide.

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.

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.
Combustion products include:
carbon dioxide (CO_2)
other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Hazchem Code
•3YE

Decomposition Temperature
Not Available

6. Accidental release measures

Personal Precautions
See section 8

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.

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.

Environmental Precautions
See section 12

Other Information
Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for Safe Handling
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.

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.

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

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limit values
Control parameters
OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)
INGREDIENT DATA:
Source / Ingredient / Material name / TWA / STEL / Peak / Notes
Australia Exposure Standards ethanol Ethyl alcohol 1000 ppm / 1880 mg/m3 Not Available Not Available Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards acetone Acetone 500 ppm / 1185 mg/m3 2375 mg/m3 / 1000 ppm Not Available Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards isopropanol Isopropyl alcohol 400 ppm / 983 mg/m3 1230 mg/m3 / 500 ppm Not Available Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards sulfuric acid Sulphuric acid 1 mg/m3 3 mg/m3 Not Available Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS:
Ingredient / Material name / TEEL-1 / TEEL-2 / TEEL-3
ethanol Not Available Not Available 15000* ppm
acetone Not Available Not Available Not Available
isopropanol 400 ppm 2000* ppm 12000** ppm
sulfuric acid Not Available Not Available Not Available

Ingredient / Original IDLH / Revised IDLH
ethanol 3,300 ppm Not Available
acetone 2,500 ppm Not Available
isopropanol 2,000 ppm Not Available
sulfuric acid 15 mg/m3 Not Available

Appropriate engineering controls
Use in a well-ventilated area
General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.

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

Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content. The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

Eye Protection
Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,
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.

Hand Protection
Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.
The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be

observed when making a final choice.
Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.

Body Protection
Overalls.
PVC Apron.
PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
Eyewash unit.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Liquid	**Appearance**	Clear colourless highly flammable liquid with an alcohol-like odour; mixes with water.
Odour	Not Available	**Decomposition Temperature**	Not Available
Boiling Point	Not Available	**Solubility in Water**	Miscible
pH	1.5-2.5 (as supplied) Not Available as a solution (1%)	**Vapour Pressure**	Not Available
Vapour Density (Air=1)	Not Available	**Evaporation Rate**	Not Available
Odour Threshold	Not Available	**Viscosity**	Not Available
Volatile Component	Not Available	**Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water**	Not Available
Surface Tension	Not Available	**Flash Point**	-2.78°C (Setaflash Closed Cup)
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	**Auto-Ignition Temperature**	Not Available
Explosion Limit - Upper	Not Available	**Explosion Limit - Lower**	Not Available
Explosion Properties	Not Available	**Molecular Weight**	Not Available
Oxidising Properties	Not Available	**Initial boiling point and boiling range**	Not Available
Relative density	(Water = 1): 0.810-0.812	**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

Chemical Stability
Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.
Product is considered stable.
Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid
See section 7

Incompatible materials
See section 7

Hazardous Decomposition Products
See section 5

Possibility of hazardous reactions
See section 7

11. Toxicological Information

Toxicology Information
Rain-X Original Glass Treatment
TOXICITY: Not Available
IRRITATION: Not Available

ethanol
TOXICITY:
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 17100 mg/kg[1]
Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 64000 ppm4h[2]
Oral(Rat) LD50; 7060 mg/kg[2]
IRRITATION:
Eye (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE
Eye (rabbit):100mg/24hr-moderate
Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24hr-moderate
Skin (rabbit):400 mg (open)-mild
Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

acetone
TOXICITY:
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20000 mg/kg[2]
Inhalation(Mouse) LC50; 44 mg/L4h[2]Oral(Rat) LD50; 5800 mg/kg[2]
IRRITATION:
Eye (human): 500 ppm - irritant
Eye (rabbit): 20mg/24hr -moderate
Eye (rabbit): 3.95 mg - SEVERE
Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild
Skin (rabbit):395mg (open) - mild
Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

isopropanol
TOXICITY:
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12800 mg/kg[2]
Inhalation(Mouse) LC50; 53 mg/L4h[2]
Oral(Mouse) LD50; 3600 mg/kg[2]
IRRITATION:
Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - moderate
Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - SEVERE
Eye (rabbit): 100mg/24hr-moderate
Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - mild

sulfuric acid
TOXICITY:
Inhalation(Mouse) LC50; 0.85 mg/l4h[1]
Oral(Rat) LD50; >300 mg/kg[1]
IRRITATION:
Eye (rabbit): 1.38 mg SEVERE
Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/30sec SEVERE

Legend: 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

ACETONE:
For acetone:
The acute toxicity of acetone is low. Acetone is not a skin irritant or sensitizer, but it removes fat from the skin, and it also irritates the eye. Animal testing shows acetone may cause macrocytic anaemia. Studies in humans have shown that exposure to acetone at a level of 2375 mg/cubic metre has not caused neurobehavioural deficits.

ISOPROPANOL:
Isopropanol is irritating to the eyes, nose and throat but generally not to the skin. Prolonged high dose exposure may also produce depression of the central nervous system and drowsiness. Few have reported skin irritation. It can be absorbed from the skin or when inhaled.
The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:
NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.
Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

SULFURIC ACID:
Occupational exposures to strong inorganic acid mists of sulfuric acid:
WARNING: For inhalation exposure ONLY: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS

ETHANOL & ACETONE & ISOPROPANOL:
The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

ISOPROPANOL & SULFURIC ACID:
Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia.

Acute Toxicity: Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

Ingestion
Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Ingestion of ethanol (ethyl alcohol, "alcohol") may produce nausea, vomiting, bleeding from the digestive tract, abdominal pain, and diarrhoea. Effects on the body:

Blood concentration / Effects
<1.5 g/L Mild: impaired vision, co-ordination and reaction time; emotional instability
1.5-3.0 g/L Moderate: Slurred speech, confusion, inco-ordination, emotional instability, disturbances in perception and senses, possible blackouts, and impaired objective performance in standardized tests. Possible double vision, flushing, fast heart rate, sweating and incontinence. Slow breathing may occur rarely and fast breathing may develop in cases of metabolic acidosis, low blood sugar and low blood potassium.

Inhalation
Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.
Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.

Skin
There is some evidence to suggest that the material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.
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.

Eye
There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain.

Skin corrosion/irritation
Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

Serious eye damage/irritation
Data available to make classification

Mutagenicity
Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

Respiratory sensitisation
Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

Skin Sensitisation
Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

Carcinogenicity
Data available to make classification

Reproductive Toxicity
Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

STOT-single exposure
Data available to make classification

STOT-repeated exposure
Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

Aspiration Hazard
Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

Chronic Effects
Long term, or repeated exposure of isopropanol may cause inco-ordination and tiredness.
Repeated inhalation exposure to isopropanol may produce sleepiness, inco-ordination and liver degeneration. Animal data show developmental effects only at exposure levels that produce toxic effects in adult animals. Isopropanol does not cause genetic damage.
Prolonged exposure to ethanol may cause damage to the liver and cause scarring. It may also worsen damage caused by other agents.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity
Rain-X Original Glass Treatment
ENDPOINT / TEST DURATION (HR) / SPECIES / VALUE / SOURCE
Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available

ethanol
ENDPOINT / TEST DURATION (HR) / SPECIES / VALUE / SOURCE
EC50(ECx) 96h Algae or other aquatic plants <0.001mg/L 4
EC50 72h Algae or other aquatic plants 275mg/l 2
LC50 96h Fish >100mg/l 2
EC50 48h Crustacea >79mg/L 4
EC50 96h Algae or other aquatic plants <0.001mg/L 4

acetone
ENDPOINT / TEST DURATION (HR) / SPECIES / VALUE / SOURCE
NOEC(ECx) 48h Fish 0.001mg/L 4
LC50 96h Fish >100mg/l 4
EC50 48h Crustacea 6098.4mg/L 5
EC50 96h Algae or other aquatic plants 9.873-27.684mg/l 4

isopropanol
ENDPOINT / TEST DURATION (HR) / SPECIES / VALUE / SOURCE
EC50(ECx) 24h Algae or other aquatic plants 0.011mg/L 4
EC50 72h Algae or other aquatic plants >1000mg/l 1
LC50 96h Fish 4200mg/l 4
EC50 48h Crustacea 7550mg/l 4
EC50 96h Algae or other aquatic plants >1000mg/l 1

sulfuric acid
ENDPOINT / TEST DURATION (HR) / SPECIES / VALUE / SOURCE
NOEC(ECx) Not Available Crustacea 0.15mg/l 2
EC50 72h Algae or other aquatic plants 2.56mg/l 2
LC50 96h Fish 0.75mg/l 2
EC50 48h Crustacea 3.05mg/l 2

Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability
Ingredient / Persistence: Water/Soil / Persistence: Air
ethanol LOW (Half-life = 2.17 days) LOW (Half-life = 5.08 days)
acetone LOW (Half-life = 14 days) MEDIUM (Half-life = 116.25 days)
isopropanol LOW (Half-life = 14 days) LOW (Half-life = 3 days)

Mobility
Mobility in soil
Ingredient / Mobility
ethanol HIGH (KOC = 1)
acetone HIGH (KOC = 1.981)
isopropanol HIGH (KOC = 1.06)

Bioaccumulative Potential
Ingredient / Bioaccumulation
ethanol LOW (LogKOW = -0.31)

acetone LOW (BCF = 0.69)
isopropanol LOW (LogKOW = 0.05)

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
1987

UN proper shipping name
ALCOHOLS, N.O.S.(contains ETHANOL)

Transport hazard class(es)
3

Sub.Risk
Not Applicable

Packing Group
II

Hazchem Code
•3YE

IERG Number
14

UN Number (Air Transport, ICAO)
1987

IATA/ICAO Proper Shipping Name
ALCOHOLS, N.O.S. *(contains ETHANOL)

IATA/ICAO Hazard Class
3

IATA/ICAO Packing Group
II

IMDG UN No
1987

IMDG Proper Shipping Name
ALCOHOLS, N.O.S.(contains ETHANOL)

IMDG Hazard Class
3

IMDG Pack. Group
II

Marine Pollutant
NO

Other Information
Land transport (ADG)
UN number: 1987
UN proper shipping name: ALCOHOLS, N.O.S. (contains ethanol)
Transport hazard class(es)
Class: 3

Subrisk: Not Applicable
Packing group: II
Environmental hazard: Not Applicable
Special precautions for user
Special provisions: 274
Limited quantity: 1 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)
UN number: 1987
UN proper shipping name: Alcohols, n.o.s. * (contains ethanol)
Transport hazard class(es)
ICAO/IATA Class: 3
ICAO / IATA Subrisk: Not Applicable
ERG Code: 3L
Packing group: II
Environmental hazard: Not Applicable
Special precautions for user
Special provisions: A3 A180
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: 1987
UN proper shipping name: ALCOHOLS, N.O.S. (contains ethanol)
Transport hazard class(es)
IMDG Class: 3
IMDG Subrisk: Not Applicable
Packing group: II
Environmental hazard: Not Applicable
Special precautions for user
EMS Number: F-E , S-D
Special provisions: 274
Limited Quantities: 1 L

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code:
Not Applicable

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code:
Product name / Group
ethanol Not Available
acetone Not Available
isopropanol Not Available
sulfuric acid Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code:
Product name / Ship Type
ethanol Not Available
acetone Not Available
isopropanol Not Available
sulfuric acid Not Available

15. Regulatory information

Regulatory information
ethanol is found on the following regulatory lists:
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
acetone is found on the following regulatory lists
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

isopropanol is found on the following regulatory lists:
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

sulfuric acid is found on the following regulatory lists:
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

National Inventory / Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia
Non-Industrial Use Yes
Canada - DSL Yes
Canada - NDSL No (ethanol; acetone; isopropanol; sulfuric acid)
China - IECSC Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP Yes
Japan - ENCS Yes
Korea - KECI Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC Yes
Philippines - PICCS Yes
USA - TSCA Yes
Taiwan - TCSI Yes
Mexico - INSQ Yes
Vietnam - NCI Yes
Russia - FBEPH Yes
Legend:
Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory
No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

Poisons Schedule
N/A

Hazard Rating Systems
SDS Version Summary:
Version / Sections Updated
9.1 Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update.
10.1 Classification

16. Other Information

Empirical Formula & Structural Formula
Not Applicable

User Codes

User Title Label	User Codes
Wis Numbers	02758934
Wis Numbers	02767115
Wis Numbers	02767149
Wis Numbers	02767166
Wis Numbers	02767183
Wis Numbers	02767200
Wis Numbers	03731201

Other Information
Hazard Alert Code: 3

Version No: 10.1
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

S.GHS.AUS.EN

The 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