

CAT MEDIA INGROWGO

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Wed 11-May-2005

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

CAT MEDIA INGROWGO

SYNONYMS

Manufacturer's Code: 2040

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains isopropanol)

PRODUCT USE

For the management of ingrown hairs, razor bumps and burns.

SUPPLIER

Company: Cat Media Pty Ltd (ABN 50 077 817 522)

Address:

GPO Box 7054

Sydney

NSW 2001,

Australia

Telephone: +61 2 8295 3333

Fax: +61 2 8295 3444

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

POISONS SCHEDULE

S2

RISK

Highly flammable.

Harmful if swallowed.

Irritating to eyes.

Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

SAFETY

HARMFUL-May cause lung damage if swallowed.

Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.

Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.

Wear eye/face protection.

Use only in well ventilated areas.

Keep container in a well ventilated place.

Do not empty into drains.

Keep container tightly closed.

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.

In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or

Poisons Information Centre.

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

If you feel unwell contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (Show the label if possible).

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
isopropanol	67-63-0	30-60
additives		1-15
aspirin	50-78-2	1-10
water	7732-18-5	10-30

NOTE: Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient information to allow CHEMWATCH assessment.

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

- 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.

EYE

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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.
- Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

Not considered to cause discomfort through normal use.

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.
- 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

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necessary.

- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

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.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

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.
- 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.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control the 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.

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.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

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Personal Protective Equipment

PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT

Breathing apparatus.

Chemical splash suit.

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.
- Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
- 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.
- 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.

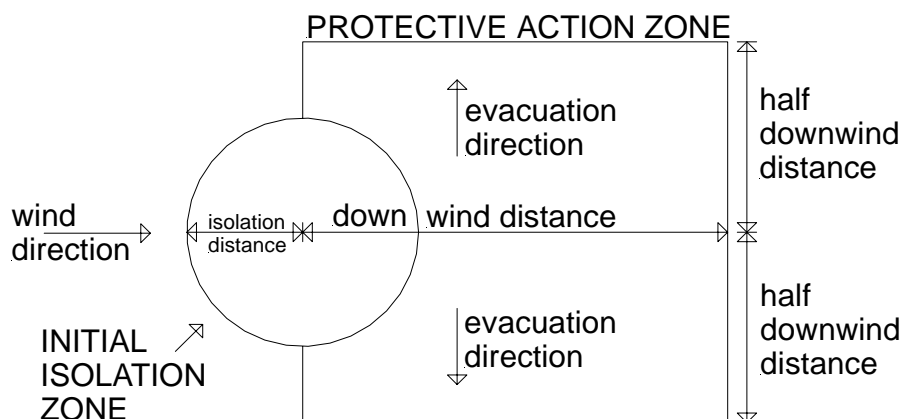
PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR SPILL

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES



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 128 is taken from the US DOT emergency response guide book.
- 6 IERG information is derived from CANUTEC - Transport Canada.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

None required when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:.

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- 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, heat or ignition sources.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Vapour may ignite on pumping or pouring due to static electricity.
- DO NOT use plastic buckets.
- Earth and secure metal containers when dispensing or pouring product.
- Use spark-free tools when handling.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- 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.

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 oxidising agents, acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides.
- Incompatible with aluminium. DO NOT heat above 49 deg. C. in aluminium equipment.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- 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 storing and handling recommendations.
- Store below 25 deg C.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³
Australian Exposure Standards	Isopropyl alcohol	400	983	500	1,230		
Australian Exposure Standards	Acetylsalicylic acid		5				

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

No data available for water as (CAS: 7732-18-5)

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

INGREDIENT DATA

ISOPROPANOL:

NOTICE OF INTENDED CHANGE

TLV TWA: 400 ppm [ACGIH]

TLV STEL: NOTICE OF INTENDED CHANGE 500 ppm [ACGIH]

TLV TWA: 200 ppm A4 [ACGIH]

TLV STEL: 400 ppm A4 [ACGIH]

PEL TWA: 400 ppm, 980 mg/m³ [OSHA Z1]

TLV TWA: 200 ppm; STEL: 400 ppm A4

NOTE: This substance has been classified by the ACGIH as A4 NOT classifiable as causing Cancer in humans.

ES TWA: 400 ppm, 980 mg/m³; STEL: 500 ppm, 1225 mg/m³ (Under review)

OES TWA: 400 ppm, 999 mg/m³; STEL: 500 ppm, 1250 mg/m³

MAK value: 200 ppm, 500 mg/m³

MAK Category II Peak Limitation: For substances with systemic effects and with a half-life in humans of less than two hours.

Allows excursions of 2 times the MAK value, for 30 minutes (on average), four times per shift.

MAK Group C: There is no reason to fear risk of damage to the developing embryo when MAK and BAT values are observed.

MAK values, and categories and groups are those recommended within the Federal Republic of Germany.

IDLH Level: 2000 ppm (lower explosive limit)

Odour Threshold Value: 3.3 ppm (detection), 7.6 ppm (recognition)

Exposure at or below the recommended TLV-TWA and STEL is thought to minimise the potential for inducing narcotic effects or significant irritation of the eyes or upper respiratory tract. It is believed, in the absence of hard evidence, that this limit also provides protection against the development of chronic health effects. The limit is intermediate to that set for ethanol, which is less toxic, and n-propyl alcohol, which is more toxic, than isopropanol.

ASPIRIN:

TLV TWA: 5 mg/m³ [ACGIH]

TLV TWA: 5 mg/m³

ES TWA: 5 mg/m³

OES TWA: 5 mg/m³

The TLV-TWA is thought to prevent gastric and respiratory irritation and the effects aspirin ingestion produces on clotting time and platelet aggregation.

WATER:

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE

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

- OTHERWISE:

- Safety glasses with side shields.

- Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

HANDS/FEET

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
OTHERWISE: Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

OTHER

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
OTHERWISE:
• Overalls.
• Barrier cream.
• Eyewash unit.

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:
"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".
The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the
computer-generated selection: isopropanol, water

Protective Material CPI *.

NEOPRENE	A
NATURAL RUBBER	C

* 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.

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

None required when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:.

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

Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities
which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air
required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc.,
evaporating from tank (in still air).
aerosols, fumes from pouring
operations, intermittent container
filling, low speed conveyer transfers,
welding, spray drift, plating acid

Air Speed:
0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)

0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)

1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range

- 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture
- 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.
- 3: Intermittent, low production.
- 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion

Upper end of the range

- 1: Disturbing room air currents
- 2: Contaminants of high toxicity
- 3: High production, heavy use
- 4: Small hood-local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Clear colourless highly flammable liquid with a characteristic odour; mixes with 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): Not Available
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Available
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Available
State: LIQUID

Boiling Range (°C): Not Available
Specific Gravity (water=1): <1
pH (as supplied): 3.8-4.5
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available
Evaporation Rate: Not Available
Flash Point (°C): 11.7 (isopropanol)
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available

continued...

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

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

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. Effects on the nervous system characterise over-exposure to higher aliphatic alcohols. These include headache, muscle weakness, giddiness, ataxia, (loss of muscle coordination), confusion, delirium and coma. Gastrointestinal effects may include nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. In the absence of effective treatment, respiratory arrest is the most common cause of death in animals acutely poisoned by the higher alcohols. Aspiration of liquid alcohols produces an especially toxic response as they are able to penetrate deeply in the lung where they are absorbed and may produce pulmonary injury. Those possessing lower viscosity elicit a greater response. The result is a high blood level and prompt death at doses otherwise tolerated by ingestion without aspiration. As a general observation, alcohols are more powerful central nervous system depressants than their aliphatic analogues. In sequence of decreasing depressant potential, tertiary alcohols with multiple substituent OH groups are more potent than secondary alcohols, which, in turn, are more potent than primary alcohols. The potential for overall systemic toxicity increases with molecular weight, principally because the water solubility is diminished and lipophilicity is increased.

EYE

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

SKIN

Not considered to cause discomfort through normal use. Irritation and skin reactions are possible with sensitive skin.

INHALED

Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Acute effects from inhalation of high vapour concentrations may be chest and nasal irritation with coughing, sneezing, headache and even nausea.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and by

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

inhalation of vapours especially at higher temperatures. Prolonged or continuous skin contact with the liquid may cause defatting with drying, cracking, irritation and dermatitis following. Long term or repeated ingestion exposure of isopropanol may produce incoordination, lethargy and reduced weight gain. Repeated inhalation exposure to isopropanol may produce narcosis, incoordination and liver degeneration. Animal data show developmental effects only at exposure levels that produce toxic effects in the adult animals. Isopropanol does not cause genetic damage in bacterial or mammalian cell cultures or in animals. There are inconclusive reports of human sensitisation from skin contact with isopropanol. Chronic alcoholics are more tolerant of systemic isopropanol than are persons who do not consume alcohol; alcoholics have survived as much as 500 ml. of 70% isopropanol. Continued voluntary drinking of a 2.5% aqueous solution through two successive generations of rats produced no reproductive effects. NOTE: Commercial isopropanol does not contain "isopropyl oil". An excess incidence of sinus and laryngeal cancers in isopropanol production workers has been shown to be caused by the byproduct "isopropyl oil". Changes in the production processes now ensure that no byproduct is formed. Production changes include use of dilute sulfuric acid at higher temperatures.

Cat Media Ingrowgo

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

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

ISOPROPANOL:

TOXICITY

Oral (human) LDLo: 3570 mg/kg

Oral (human) TDLo: 223 mg/kg

Oral (man) TDLo: 14432 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 5045 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12800 mg/kg

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.

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - mild

Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - moderate

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

Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - SEVERE

ASPIRIN:

TOXICITY

Oral (human) TDLo: 669 mg/kg/11d

Oral (human) TDLo: 2880 mg/kg/8w

Oral (human) TDLo: 480 mg/kg/7d-l

Oral (rat) LD50: 200 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Nil reported

WATER:

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

ISOPROPANOL:

Hazardous Air Pollutant: No

log Kow (Sangster 1997): 0.05

log Pow (Verschuereen 1983): -0.5714285

BOD5: 60%

BOD20: 78%

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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

COD: 2.23
ThOD: 2.4
Half-life Soil - High (hours): 168
Half-life Soil - Low (hours): 24
Half-life Air - High (hours): 72
Half-life Air - Low (hours): 6.2
Half-life Surface water - High (hours): 168
Half-life Surface water - Low (hours): 24
Half-life Ground water - High (hours): 336
Half-life Ground water - Low (hours): 48
Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - High (hours): 168
Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - Low (hours): 24
Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - High (hours): 672
Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - Low (hours): 96
Photooxidation half-life water - High (hours): 1.90E+05
Photooxidation half-life water - Low (hours): 4728
Photooxidation half-life air - High (hours): 72
Photooxidation half-life air - Low (hours): 6.2

log Kow : -0.16- 0.28
Half-life (hr) air : 33-84
Half-life (hr) H2O surface water : 130
Henry's atm m3 /mol: 8.07E-06
BOD 5 if unstated: 1.19,60%
COD : 1.61-2.30,97%
ThOD : 2.4
Aquatic toxicity
(fish) 24-96h TLm: 42.5-240 mg/l
(fish) 96h LC50: 4200-9640 mg/l *
(daphnia) 48h EC50: 2285 mg/l *
BOD 20: >70% *

* [Akzo Nobel]

ASPIRIN:
Hazardous Air Pollutant: No
log Kow (Sangster 1997): 1.19

WATER:

No data for water.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible .
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Shipping Name:

FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.

(contains isopropanol)

Dangerous Goods Class: 3, None

UN/NA Number: 1993

ADR Number: 33

Packing Group: II

Labels Required: flammable liquid

Additional Shipping Information:

International Transport Regulations:

IMO: 1993

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE

S2

REGULATIONS

isopropanol (CAS: 67-63-0) is found on the following regulatory lists:

Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

aspirin (CAS: 50-78-2) is found on the following regulatory lists:

Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australian Poisons Schedule

water (CAS: 7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists:

Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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