SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product name</th>
<th>SODIUM LAURYL SULFATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chemical Name</td>
<td>sodium lauryl sulfate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proper shipping name</td>
<td>FLAMMABLE SOLID, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (contains sodium lauryl sulfate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical formula</td>
<td>C12H26O4S.Na</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other means of identification</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAS number</td>
<td>151-21-3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses

Alkyl sulfates (AS) are used in laundry detergents, frequently in combination with other anionic surfactants. Besides, AS are used in specialty products, including wool-washing agents, soap bars and liquid bath soaps, hair shampoos, and tooth pastes. Most of the AS used in consumer products are linear primary AS but some linear and branched secondary AS are also used

Primary AS are structurally represented as R-CH2-O-SO3-Na+; secondary AS are (R1)R2CH-O-SO3-Na+ (not to be confused with sulfonates where the sulfur is covalently linked to an alkyl carbon).

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

| Registered company name | VWR International, Pty Ltd                        |
| Address                | Unit 1/31 Archimedes Place 4172                  |
|                        | QLD Australia                                    |
| Telephone              | 61 7 3009 4100 ; 1300 727 696                    |
| Fax                    | 61 7 3009 4199 ; 1300 135 123                    |
| Website                | http://au.vwr.com                                |
| Email                  | csaus@au.vwr.com                                 |

Emergency telephone number

| Association / Organisation | Not Available                        |
|                           |                                      |
| Emergency telephone numbers | 61 7 3009 4100 ; 1300 727 696 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | 61 7 3009 4100 ; 1300 727 696 |

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Model WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.
### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body Contact</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reactivity</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

0 = Minimum
1 = Low
2 = Moderate
3 = High
4 = Extreme

### Poisons Schedule
S6

### GHS Classification
Flammable Solid Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Germ Cell Mutagen Category 2, STOT - SE (Resp. Irr.) Category 3, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2

### Legend:

#### Label elements

#### GHS label elements

#### SIGNAL WORD
DANGER

### Hazard statement(s)
- **H228** Flammable solid
- **H302** Harmful if swallowed
- **H312** Harmful in contact with skin
- **H332** Harmful if inhaled
- **H315** Causes skin irritation
- **H318** Causes serious eye damage
- **H341** Suspected of causing genetic defects
- **H335** May cause respiratory irritation
- **H401** Toxic to aquatic life

### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention
- **P201** Obtain special instructions before use.
- **P210** Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
- **P271** Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- **P280** Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
- **P261** Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
- **P270** Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
- **P273** Avoid release to the environment.
- **P240** Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
- **P241** Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.

### Precautionary statement(s) 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.
- **P310** Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider
- **P321** Specific treatment (see advice on this label).
- **P370+P378** In case of fire: Use... to extinguish.
- **P301+P312** IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider if you feel unwell.
- **P302+P352** IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap

Continued...
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P330 Rinse mouth.
P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage
P405 Store locked up.
P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal
P501 Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substances</th>
<th>CAS No</th>
<th>%[weight]</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>151-21-3</td>
<td>&gt;90</td>
<td></td>
<td>sodium lauryl sulfate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mixtures
See section above for composition of Substances

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact
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 Contact
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.

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, without delay.

Ingestion
- IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.
- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition.
- If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the MSDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist.
- If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the MSDS.

Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:
- INDUCE vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, ONLY IF CONSCIOUS. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.

NOTE: Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.

Continued...
Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

for poisons (where specific treatment regime is absent):

BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- Anticipate seizures.
- DO NOT use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Treat seizures with diazepam.
- Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L.
EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994
Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

For SMALL FIRES:
Dry chemical, CO2, water spray or foam.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.

Fire/Explosion Hazard
- Flammable solid which burns and propagates flame easily, even when partly wetted with water.
- Any source of ignition, i.e. friction, heat, sparks or flame, may cause fire or explosion.
- May burn fiercely
- May form explosive mixtures with air.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills
- Remove all ignition sources.
- DO NOT touch or walk through spilled material.
- Clean up all spills immediately.

Major Spills
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- DO NOT touch or walk through spilled material.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.
SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling
- 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.

Other information

FOR MINOR QUANTITIES:
- Store in an indoor fireproof cabinet or in a room of noncombustible construction.
- Provide adequate portable fire-extinguishers in or near the storage area.

FOR PACKAGE STORAGE:

Suitable container
For low viscosity materials and solids:
Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type.
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.

Storage incompatibility
- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA
Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>TEEL-0</th>
<th>TEEL-1</th>
<th>TEEL-2</th>
<th>TEEL-3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sodium lauryl sulfate</td>
<td>0.35(ppm)</td>
<td>1(ppm)</td>
<td>6(ppm)</td>
<td>500(ppm)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Original IDLH</th>
<th>Revised IDLH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SODIUM LAURYL SULFATE</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls
For large scale or continuous use:
- Spark-free, earthed ventilation system, venting directly to the outside and separate from usual ventilation systems
- Provide dust collectors with explosion vents

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard.

Personal 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 lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.

Eye and face protection

Skin protection
See Hand protection below

Hand protection
- 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.
- Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.

Body protection
See Other protection below

Other protection
- Overalls.
- Eyewash unit.
- Barrier cream.

Continued...
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 SODIUM LAURYL SULFATE Not Available

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>CPI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A: Best Selection</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Respiratory protection

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Required Minimum Protection Factor</th>
<th>Half-Face Respirator</th>
<th>Full-Face Respirator</th>
<th>Powered Air Respirator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>up to 10 x ES</td>
<td>-AUS</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-PAPR-AUS / Class 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up to 50 x ES</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-AUS / Class 1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up to 100 x ES</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>-PAPR-2 ^</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

^ - Full-face
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)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appearance</th>
<th>White or cream coloured crystals, flakes or powder. Faint odour of fatty substances. Smooth feel. One gram dissolves in 10 ml water, giving an opalescent solution.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical state</td>
<td>Divided Solid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour threshold</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH (as supplied)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash point (°C)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation rate</td>
<td>Non Volatile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour pressure (kPa)</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in water (g/L)</td>
<td>Miscible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour density (Air = 1)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

See section 7

Chemical stability

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

Possibility of hazardous reactions

See section 7
SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

### Inhaled
Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material, during the course of normal handling, may be harmful. Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system, in a substantial number of individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage. The repair process, which initially evolved to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens, may however, produce further lung damage resulting in the impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs.

### Ingestion
Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

Ingestion of anionic surfactants/ hydrotropes may produce diarrhoea, intestinal distension and occasional vomiting. Lethal doses in animals range from 1 to 5 gm/kg. Organ-sulfates are generally poorly absorbed from the gastro-intestinal tract but have the ability to attract water and as a result may produce diarrhoea.

### Skin Contact
Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition
Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.

Anionic surfactants/ hydrotropes generally produce skin reactions following the removal of natural oils.

### Eye
When applied to the eye(s) of animals, the material produces severe ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation. Direct eye contact with some concentrated anionic surfactants/ hydrotropes produces corneal damage, in some cases severe. Low concentrations may produce immediate discomfort, conjunctival hyperaemia, and oedema of the corneal epithelium. Healing may take several days.

### Chronic
Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems.

Strong evidence exists that the substance may cause irreversible but non-lethal mutagenic effects following a single exposure.

Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

Limited evidence shows that inhalation of the material is capable of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant number of individuals at a greater frequency than would be expected from the response of a normal population.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sodium lauryl sulfate</th>
<th>TOXICITY</th>
<th>IRRITATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oral (rat) LD50: 1288 mg/kg</td>
<td>Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24 hr - moderate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Skin (human): 25 mg/24 hr - mild</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Value obtained from manufacturer's msds
unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances

SODIUM LAuryL SULFATE

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergic 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.

Eye (None) None: None None rabbit None 250 ug
Skin (rabbit): 25 mg/24 hr - moderate
Skin (None): None None

**Acute Toxicity** | **Acute Toxicity (Oral)** Category 4 | **Carcinogenicity** | **Not Applicable**
### CMR STATUS

#### SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Toxicity**

Toxic to aquatic organisms.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

**Persistence and degradability**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Persistence: Water/Soil</th>
<th>Persistence: Air</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Bioaccumulative potential**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Bioaccumulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Mobility in soil**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Mobility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

**Waste treatment methods**

- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/danger when empty.
- Return to supplier for reuse/recycling if possible.
- Otherwise:
  - If container cannot be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.

#### SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

**Labels Required**

- Marine Pollutant: NO
- HAZCHEM: 1Z

**Land transport (ADG)**

- UN number: 1325
- Packing group: II
- UN proper shipping name: FLAMMABLE SOLID, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (contains sodium lauryl sulfate)
- Environmental hazard: No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>4.1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subrisk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Special precautions for user

| Special provisions | 274 |
| Limited quantity   | 1 kg |

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

| UN number       | 1325 |
| Pack group      | II   |
| UN proper shipping name | Flammable solid, organic, n.o.s. * (contains sodium lauryl sulfate) |
| Environmental hazard | No relevant data |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transport hazard class(es)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ICAO/IATA Class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICAO / IATA Subrisk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERG Code</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Special precautions for user</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Special provisions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cargo Only Packing Instructions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

| UN number       | 1325 |
| Pack group      | II   |
| UN proper shipping name | FLAMMABLE SOLID, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (contains sodium lauryl sulfate) |
| Environmental hazard | No relevant data |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transport hazard class(es)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IMDG Class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMDG Subrisk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Special precautions for user</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EMS Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special provisions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limited Quantities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

- "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists"
- "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"
- "FEMA Generally Recognized as Safe (GRAS) Flavoring Substances 24 - Primary Names and Synonyms"
- "IOFI Global Reference List of Chemically Defined Substances"
- "International Numbering System for Food Additives"
- "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – United Kingdom"
- "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6"
- "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)"
- "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"
- "FisherTransport Information"
- "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"
- "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index"
- "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)"
- "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations"
- "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List"
- "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)"
- "Australia Drinking Water Guideline Values For Physical and Chemical Characteristics"
- "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (STOCK - inorganic chemicals)"
- "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Chemicals for which guideline values have not been established"
- "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - inorganic..."

sodium lauryl sulfate (151-21-3) is found on the following regulatory lists...
SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references. A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net/references

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 document is copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, review or criticism, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from CHEMWATCH. TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.