



JTC IMPORT/EXPORT P/L

Lucky Super Soft - Mouthwash - Original

JTC Import Export Pty Ltd

Chemwatch: 7956-44

Version No: 2.1

Safety Data Sheet according to Work Health and Safety Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) 2023 and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Issue Date: 15/05/2025

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S.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	Lucky Super Soft - Mouthwash - Original
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Product Code: 82381, 82382, 82383 Lucky Super Soft® - Mouthwash - Original, Winter Green, Fresh Mint; Lucky Super Soft - Mouthwash - Winter Green; Lucky Super Soft - Mouthwash - Fresh Mint
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	SDS are intended for use in the workplace ONLY. For domestic-use products, refer to consumer labels. Use according to manufacturer's directions.
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Details of the manufacturer or importer of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	JTC Import Export Pty Ltd
Address	98-126 South Park Drive Dandenong South VIC 3175 Australia
Telephone	+61 3 9532 5100
Fax	+61 3 9532 6102
Website	https://www.jtcimportexport.com.au
Email	sales@jtcimportexport.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	JTC Import Export Pty Ltd	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)
Emergency telephone number(s)	+61 3 9532 5100 (Mon-Thurs 8.30am to 5.30pm; Friday 8.30am to 3pm)	+61 1800 951 288 (ID#: 7956-44)
Other emergency telephone number(s)	Not Available	+61 3 9573 3188

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification ^[1]	Non hazardous
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable
Signal word	Not Applicable

Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal
Not Applicable

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances
See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures		
CAS No	%[weight]	Name
64-17-5	6-7	ethanol
50-70-4	5.5-6.5	D-sorbitol
Not Available	0.25-0.35	fragrance
532-32-1	0.15-0.25	sodium benzoate
9003-11-6	0.05-0.15	poloxamer
82385-42-0	<0.1	saccharin sodium salt
65-85-0	<0.1	benzoic acid
77-92-9	<0.1	citric acid
7732-18-5	balance	water
Legend:		1. Classified by Chemwatch; 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

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures	
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.
Skin Contact	If skin or hair contact occurs: - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). - Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	- If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. - Other measures are usually unnecessary.
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.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

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

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
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. - Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. - Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. - Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. - Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. - DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. - Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. - If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	- Combustible. - Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. - Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. - On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). - May emit acrid smoke. - Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive. Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

	May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	- 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 spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. - Wipe up. - Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major Spills	- Clear area of personnel and move upwind. - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. - Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. - Prevent, by all means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. - 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 or absorb spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. - Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. - Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. - Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. - After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using. - If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	- Limit all unnecessary personal contact. - Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. - Use in a well-ventilated area. - When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. - Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. - Avoid physical damage to containers. - Use good occupational work practice. - Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.
Other information	- Store in original containers. - Keep containers securely sealed. - No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. - Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. - Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. - Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. - Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	- Metal can or drum - Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. - Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

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

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
ethanol	Not Available	Not Available
D-sorbitol	Not Available	Not Available
sodium benzoate	Not Available	Not Available
poloxamer	Not Available	Not Available
saccharin sodium salt	Not Available	Not Available
benzoic acid	Not Available	Not Available

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Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
citric acid	Not Available	Not Available
water	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	If exposure to workplace dust is not controlled, respiratory protection is required; wear SAA approved dust respirator.
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ 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. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: ▶ Overalls. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Eyewash unit.

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 **computer-generated** selection:

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Material	CPI
BUTYL	A
NEOPRENE	A
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PE/EVAL/PE	C
PVA	C
PVC	C
VITON	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.

Respiratory protection

Type A-P 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	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 5 x ES	Air-line*	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2 ^
up to 10 x ES	-	A-3 P2	-
10+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

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

^ - 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

Appearance	Coloured liquid with characteristic odour; mixes with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	4-4.6	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available

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Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	Ignition Distance (cm)	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	Flame Duration (s)	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)	Not Available	Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)	Not Available

SECTION 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.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

a) Acute Toxicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
e) Mutagenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
f) Carcinogenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
g) Reproductivity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
h) STOT - Single Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
i) STOT - Repeated Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
j) Aspiration Hazard	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Inhaled	Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual. Animal testing shows that the most common signs of inhalation overdose is inco-ordination and drowsiness.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Skin Contact	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.
Eye	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic	Ample evidence exists from experimentation that reduced human fertility is directly caused by exposure to the material. Ample evidence exists, from results in experimentation, that developmental disorders are directly caused by human exposure to the material. Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.

Lucky Super Soft - Mouthwash - Original	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
ethanol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 17100 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 0.1mL
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 64000 ppm4h ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg/4S - Moderate
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 7060 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100uL - Moderate
		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Severe
		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]

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		Skin (Human): 70%/2D
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 20mg/24H - Moderate
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 400mg - Mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
D-sorbitol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 15900 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
sodium benzoate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >12.2 mg/L4h ^[1]	Skin (Human): 0.5%/20M
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 4070 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (Human): 10%/1H
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
poloxamer	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 22400 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
saccharin sodium salt	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 14200 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
benzoic acid	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >0.007 mg/l4h ^[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 1700 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (Human): 0.25%/1H
		Skin (Human): 0.76%/40M - Mild
		Skin (Human): 22mg/3D (intermittent) - Moderate
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
citric acid	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 750ug/24H - Severe
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 3000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 0.5mL - Moderate
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
water	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available

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

SODIUM BENZOATE	NOTE: Oral doses of 8-10g may cause nausea and vomiting, though tolerance in human is 50 g/day. Use in food limited to 0.1%. [ICI]
POLOXAMER	551polox
SACCHARIN SODIUM SALT	Bladder tumours, effects on fertility recorded, for dihydrate
BENZOIC ACID	Mutagenicity: Bacterial reverse mutation test (S. typhimurium): not mutagenic (OECD 471, EC B.13/14; Ames test) In vitro mammalian chromosome aberration (Chinese hamster fibroblasts): negative Reproductive toxicity: 4 generation study in rats: Oral NOAEL >500 mg/kg bw/day STOT single exposure: In a repeated inhalation study benzoic acid appeared to be irritating to the respiratory tract at high doses * DSM SDS The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. This is a member or analogue of a group of benzyl derivatives generally regarded as safe (GRAS), based partly on their self-limiting properties as flavouring substances in food. In humans and other animals, they are rapidly absorbed, broken down and excreted, with a wide safety margin. They also lack significant potential to cause genetic toxicity and mutations. The intake of benzyl derivatives as natural components of traditional foods is actually higher than the intake as intentionally added flavouring substances.
CITRIC ACID	For citric acid (and its inorganic citrate salts) Based on extensive animal testing data and on human experience, citric acid has low acute toxicity. Citric acid is not suspected of causing cancer, birth defects or reproductive toxicity. Further, it does not cause mutations. Also, the sensitizing potential is considered low. In contrast, irritation, particularly of the eyes but also the airways and the skin, is the main hazard presented by citric acid.
WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
ETHANOL & BENZOIC ACID & CITRIC ACID	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.
SODIUM BENZOATE & SACCHARIN SODIUM SALT	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation

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	potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.
SODIUM BENZOATE & BENZOIC ACID	For benzoates: Benzyl alcohol, benzoic acid and its sodium and potassium salt have a common metabolic and excretion pathway. All but benzyl alcohol are considered to be unharmed and of low acute toxicity. They may cause slight irritation by oral, dermal or inhalation exposure except sodium benzoate which doesn't irritate the skin. Studies showed increased mortality, reduced weight gain, liver and kidney effects at higher doses, also, lesions of the brains, thymus and skeletal muscles may occur with benzyl alcohol. However, they do not cause cancer, genetic or reproductive toxicity. Developmental toxicity may occur but only at maternal toxic level.
BENZOIC ACID & CITRIC 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. 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. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.

Acute Toxicity	✗	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✗	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✗	STOT - Single Exposure	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
✔ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Lucky Super Soft - Mouthwash - Original	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	48h	Crustacea	2mg/L	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	275mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	42mg/L	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.001mg/L	4
	EC50(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.001mg/L	4
D-sorbitol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC10(ECx)	168h	Algae or other aquatic plants	8408.53mg/L	4
sodium benzoate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	<650mg/l	1
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>30.5mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.09mg/l	2
poloxamer	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
saccharin sodium salt	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	2
	ErC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	187mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	15.838mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	336h	Crustacea	4.4mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>400mg/l	2
benzoic acid	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>120mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.14mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	44.6mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.11mg/l	2
citric acid	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source

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	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>50mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	>50mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	990mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
water	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 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)
D-sorbitol	LOW	LOW
saccharin sodium salt	HIGH	HIGH
benzoic acid	LOW	LOW
citric acid	LOW	LOW
water	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
ethanol	LOW (LogKOW = -0.31)
D-sorbitol	LOW (LogKOW = -3.0108)
poloxamer	LOW (LogKOW = -1.58)
saccharin sodium salt	LOW (LogKOW = -0.89)
benzoic acid	LOW (LogKOW = 1.87)
citric acid	LOW (LogKOW = -1.64)
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
ethanol	HIGH (Log KOC = 1)
D-sorbitol	LOW (Log KOC = 10)
saccharin sodium salt	LOW (Log KOC = 32.13)
benzoic acid	LOW (Log KOC = 14.49)
citric acid	LOW (Log KOC = 10)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. - It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. - In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. - Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. - 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.
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SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
ethanol	Not Available
D-sorbitol	Not Available
sodium benzoate	Not Available
poloxamer	Not Available
saccharin sodium salt	Not Available
benzoic acid	Not Available
citric acid	Not Available
water	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
ethanol	Not Available
D-sorbitol	Not Available
sodium benzoate	Not Available
poloxamer	Not Available
saccharin sodium salt	Not Available
benzoic acid	Not Available
citric acid	Not Available
water	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

ethanol 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 4
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
D-sorbitol is found on the following regulatory lists
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
sodium benzoate is found on the following regulatory lists
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
poloxamer is found on the following regulatory lists
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
saccharin sodium salt is found on the following regulatory lists
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic
benzoic 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 5
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)
citric acid is found on the following regulatory lists
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
water is found on the following regulatory lists
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (ethanol; D-sorbitol; sodium benzoate; poloxamer; saccharin sodium salt; benzoic acid; citric acid; water)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (poloxamer)
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes

Lucky Super Soft - Mouthwash - Original

National Inventory	Status
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	All chemical substances in this product have been designated as TSCA Inventory 'Active'
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.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	15/05/2025
Initial Date	15/05/2025

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
2.1	15/05/2025	Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Synonyms

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.

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.

Definitions and abbreviations

- ▶ PC – TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- ▶ PC – STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- ▶ IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ▶ ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- ▶ STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- ▶ TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
- ▶ IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ▶ ES: Exposure Standard
- ▶ OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- ▶ NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- ▶ LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- ▶ TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- ▶ LOD: Limit Of Detection
- ▶ OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- ▶ BCF: BioConcentration Factors
- ▶ BEI: Biological Exposure Index
- ▶ DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- ▶ PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
- ▶ MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
- ▶ IMSBC: International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code
- ▶ IGC: International Gas Carrier Code
- ▶ IBC: International Bulk Chemical Code

- ▶ AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- ▶ DSL: Domestic Substances List
- ▶ NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
- ▶ IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- ▶ EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ▶ ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- ▶ NLP: No-Longer Polymers
- ▶ ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
- ▶ KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- ▶ NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- ▶ PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
- ▶ TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- ▶ TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
- ▶ INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
- ▶ NCI: National Chemical Inventory
- ▶ FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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