

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SEPTONE SEAM SEALER

Infosafe No.: K1H0T
ISSUED Date : 26/05/2014
ISSUED by: ITW AAMTECH

1. IDENTIFICATION

GHS Product Identifier

SEPTONE SEAM SEALER

Product Code

AMSS900

Company Name

ITW AAMTECH (ABN 63 004 235 063)

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Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses: Brushable automotive chassis and panel seam sealant.

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification of the substance/mixture

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

GHS Classification [1]: Flammable Liquid Category 2, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3

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

Signal Word (s)

DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H402 Harmful to aquatic life.

Pictogram (s)

Flame, Health hazard



Precautionary statement – Prevention

- P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
- P233 Keep container tightly closed.
- P273 Avoid release to the environment.
- P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
- P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.
- P242 Use only non-sparking tools.
- P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

Precautionary statement – Response

- P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
- P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
- P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.
- P370+P378 In case of fire: Use ... 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 chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Information on Composition

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	64742-48-9.	10-30 %
naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated	64742-49-0.	10-30 %
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous	Not Available	30-60 %

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 petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:

Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.

Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO₂ 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.

Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.

A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.

Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.

Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Foam.

Dry chemical powder.

BCF (where regulations permit).

Carbon dioxide.

Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

Specific Methods

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

May be violently or explosively reactive.

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

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

Consider evacuation (or protect in place).

Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.

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

Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical

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

Fire/Explosion Hazard

Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.

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

Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.

Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.

On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

Combustion products include:

,
Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material

Hazchem Code

•3YE

Decomposition Temperature

Not Available

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages

Remove all ignition sources.

Clean up all spills immediately.

Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.

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

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

Wipe up.

Collect residues in a flammable waste container.

Clean-up Methods - Large Spillages

Clear area of personnel and move upwind.

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

May be violently or explosively reactive.

Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

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

Consider evacuation (or protect in place).

No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.

Other Information

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

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling

Safe handling

Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.

Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

Use in a well-ventilated area.

Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.

Avoid smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.

Other information

Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.

No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

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

Keep containers securely sealed.

Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry well ventilated area.

Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.

Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container

Packing as supplied by manufacturer.

Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.

Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Storage incompatibility

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

Other Information

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational exposure limit values

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient: naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated

TEEL-0: 171(ppm)

TEEL-1: 513(ppm)

TEEL-2: 855(ppm)

TEEL-3: 1250(ppm)

Ingredient: Septone Seam Sealer

Original IDLH: Not Available

Revised IDLH: Not Available

Appropriate Engineering Controls

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

The basic types of engineering controls are:

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

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

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

Respiratory Protection

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

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

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

Required Minimum Protection Factor: up to 10 x ES

Half-Face Respirator: A-AUS P3

Full-Face Respirator: -

Powered Air Respirator: A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P3

Required Minimum Protection Factor: up to 50 x ES

Half-Face Respirator: -

Full-Face Respirator: A-AUS / Class 1 P3

Powered Air Respirator: -

Required Minimum Protection Factor: up to 100 x ES

Half-Face Respirator: -

Full-Face Respirator: A-2 P3

Powered Air Respirator: A-PAPR-2 P3 ^

^ - 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)

Eye Protection

Safety glasses with side shields.

Chemical goggles.

Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable.

Hand Protection

Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.

Personal Protective Equipment

Skin protection: See Hand protection

Other protection

Overalls.

PVC Apron.

PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.

Eyewash unit.

Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.

Thermal Hazards

Not Available

Footwear

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

Body Protection

See Other protection

Other Information

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the computergenerated selection:

Septone Seam Sealer

Not Available

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Grey, highly flammable paste with hydrocarbon solvent odour; does not mix with water.

Odour

Not Available

Decomposition Temperature

Not Available

Boiling Point

Not Available

Solubility in Water

Immiscible

Specific Gravity

Not Available

pH

Not Applicable (as supplied)

Not Applicable as a solution(1%)

Vapour Pressure

),1 kPa @ 20°C

Vapour Density (Air=1)

Not Available

Evaporation Rate

Not Available

Physical State

Free-flowing Paste

Odour Threshold

Not Available

Viscosity

Not Available

Volatile Component

25 w/v (%vol)

Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water

Not Available

Surface tension

Not Available

Flash Point

4°C

Flammability

Flammable.

Auto-Ignition Temperature

240°C

Explosion Limit - Upper

7.0%

Explosion Limit - Lower

0.6%

Explosion Properties

Not Available

Molecular Weight

Not Applicable

Oxidising Properties

Not Available

Melting/Freezing Point

Not Available

Other Information

Taste: Not Available

Gas group: Not Available

VOC g/L: Not Available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

See section 7 (HANDLING AND STORAGE)

Chemical Stability

Presence of incompatible materials.

Product is considered stable.

Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid

See section 7 (HANDLING AND STORAGE)

Incompatible materials

See section 7 (HANDLING AND STORAGE)

Hazardous Decomposition Products

See section 5 (FIREFIGHTING MEASURES)

Possibility of hazardous reactions

See section 7 (HANDLING AND STORAGE)

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicology Information

Septone Seam Sealer

TOXICITY: Not Available

IRRITATION: Not Available

Naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated

TOXICITY:

Dermal (rat) LC50: >11 mg/l

Dermal (rat) LD50: >4000 mg/kg

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 3400 ppm/4h

Oral (rat) LD50: >8000 mg/kg

Not Available

IRRITATION:

[CCINFO-Shell]

[EXXON]

None reported

Not Available

Naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated

TOXICITY: Not Available

IRRITATION: Not Available

* Value obtained from manufacturer's msds

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

Septone Seam Sealer

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

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED

For petroleum:

This product contains benzene which is known to cause acute myeloid leukaemia and n-hexane which has been shown to metabolize to compounds which are neuropathic.

This product contains toluene. There are indications from animal studies that prolonged exposure to high concentrations of toluene may lead to hearing loss.

This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene from which there is evidence of tumours in rodents
Carcinogenicity: Inhalation exposure to mice causes liver tumours, which are not considered relevant to humans. Inhalation exposure to rats causes kidney tumours which are not considered relevant to humans.
Mutagenicity: There is a large database of mutagenicity studies on gasoline and gasoline blending streams, which use a wide variety of endpoints and give predominantly negative results. All in vivo studies in animals and recent studies in exposed humans (e. g. petrol service station attendants) have shown negative results in mutagenicity assays.

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

For petroleum:

This product contains benzene which is known to cause acute myeloid leukaemia and n-hexane which has been shown to metabolize to compounds which are neuropathic.

This product contains toluene. There are indications from animal studies that prolonged exposure to high concentrations of toluene may lead to hearing loss.

This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene from which there is evidence of tumours in rodents

Carcinogenicity: Inhalation exposure to mice causes liver tumours, which are not considered relevant to humans. Inhalation exposure to rats causes kidney tumours which are not considered relevant to humans.

Mutagenicity: There is a large database of mutagenicity studies on gasoline and gasoline blending streams, which use a wide variety of endpoints and give predominantly negative results.

Acute Toxicity: Data Not Available to make classification

Ingestion

Ingestion may result in nausea, pain, vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis.

Inhalation

Acute effects from inhalation of high concentrations of vapour are pulmonary irritation, including coughing, with nausea; central nervous system depression - characterised by headache and dizziness, increased reaction time, fatigue and loss of co-ordination. If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death.

Skin

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

Eye

The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Data Not Available to make classification

Serious eye damage/irritation

Data Not Available to make classification

Mutagenicity

Data Not Available to make classification

Respiratory sensitisation

Data Not Available to make classification

Skin Sensitisation

Data Not Available to make classification

Carcinogenicity

Data Not Available to make classification

Reproductive Toxicity

Data Not Available to make classification

STOT-single exposure

Data Not Available to make classification

STOT-repeated exposure

Data Not Available to make classification

Aspiration Hazard

Data required to make classification available

Chronic Effects

Repeated or prolonged exposure to mixed hydrocarbons may produce narcosis with dizziness, weakness, irritability, concentration and/or memory loss, tremor in the fingers and tongue, vertigo, olfactory disorders, constriction of visual field, paraesthesias of the extremities, weight loss and anaemia and degenerative changes in the liver and kidney. Chronic exposure by petroleum workers, to the lighter hydrocarbons, has been associated with visual disturbances, damage to the central nervous system, peripheral neuropathies (including numbness and paraesthesias), psychological and neurophysiological deficits, bone marrow toxicities (including hypoplasia possibly due to benzene) and hepatic and renal involvement. Chronic dermal exposure to petroleum hydrocarbons may result in defatting which produces localised dermatoses. Surface cracking and erosion may also increase susceptibility to infection by microorganisms. One epidemiological study of petroleum refinery workers has reported elevations in standard mortality ratios for skin cancer along with a dose-response relationship indicating an association between routine workplace exposure to petroleum or one of its constituents and skin cancer, particularly melanoma. Other studies have been unable to confirm this finding.

Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes.

Other Information

CMR STATUS

Not Applicable

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecological information

Toxicity

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

|Harmful to fish and aquatic organisms. Do not allow undiluted product or large quantities of it to reach ground water, water courses or the sewerage system.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient: Not Available

Persistence: Water/Soil: Not Available

Persistence: Air: Not Available

Mobility

Ingredient: Not Available

Mobility: Not Available

Bioaccumulative Potential

Ingredient: Not Available

Bioaccumulation: Not Available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

Product / Packaging disposal

Recycle wherever possible.

Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.

Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).

Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.

Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.N. Number

1139

UN proper shipping name

COATING SOLUTION

Transport hazard class(es)

3

Packing Group

II

Hazchem Code

•3YE

IERG Number

14

Other Information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant: NO

HAZCHEM: •3YE

Land transport (ADG)

UN number: 1139

Packing group: II

UN proper shipping name: COATING SOLUTION (includes surface treatments or coatings used for industrial or other purposes such as vehicle undercoating, drum or barrel lining)

Environmental hazard: No relevant data

Transport hazard class(es):

Class: 3

Subrisk:

Special precautions for user:

Special provisions:

limited quantity: 5 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number: 1139

Packing group: II

UN proper shipping name: Coating solution (includes surface treatments or coatings used for industrial or other purposes such as vehicle undercoating, drum or barrel lining) †

Environmental hazard: No relevant data

Transport hazard class(es):

ICAO/IATA Class: 3

ICAO / IATA Subrisk:

ERG Code: 3L

Special precautions for user:

Special provisions: A3

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: 1139

Packing group: II

UN proper shipping name: COATING SOLUTION (includes surface treatments or coatings used for industrial purposes such as vehicle under-coating, drum or barrel lining)

Environmental hazard:

Transport hazard class(es):

IMDG Class: 3

IMDG Subrisk:

Special precautions for user:

EMS Number: F-E,S-E

Special provisions:
Limited Quantities: 5 L

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory information

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

Naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated(64742-48-9.) is found on the following regulatory lists

"International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "FisherTransport Information", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "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 Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) SIN List (*Substitute It Now!)", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List"

Naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated(64742-49-0.) is found on the following regulatory lists

"International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "FisherTransport Information", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "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 Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) SIN List (*Substitute It Now!)", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations"

Poisons Schedule

S5

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Empirical Formula & Structural Formula

Not Applicable

Other Information

Version No: 3.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Initial Date: Not Available

S.GHS.AUS.EN

Hazard Alert Code: 3

Chemical Name: Not Applicable

Other means of identification: Not Available

CAS number: Not Applicable

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

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END OF SDS

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