

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SEPTONE HYDROCLEAN

Infosafe No.: K1H11
ISSUED Date : 21/11/2016
ISSUED by: ITW AAMTECH

1. IDENTIFICATION

GHS Product Identifier

SEPTONE HYDROCLEAN

Product Code

ATHC5; ATHC20

Company Name

ITW AAMTECH

Address

100 Hassall Street Wetherill Park
NSW 2164 Australia

Telephone/Fax Number

Tel: +61 2 9828 0900

Fax: +61 2 9725 4698

Emergency phone number

1800 039 008 (24 hours)|+61 3 9573 3112 (24 hours)

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Concrete truck cleaner and scale remover.

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification of the substance/mixture

Corrosive to Metals: Category 1

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 1B

Signal Word (s)

DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)

H290 May be corrosive to metals.

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Pictogram (s)

Corrosion

**Precautionary statement – Prevention**

P234 Keep only in original container.

P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement – Response

P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do.

Continue rinsing.

P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider

P321 Specific treatment (see advice on this label).

P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

P390 Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.

Precautionary statement – Storage

P405 Store locked up.

Precautionary statement – Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration

Other Information

Classification [1]: Metal Corrosion Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B

Legend:

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

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Information on Composition

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

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

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Hydrochloric acid	7647-01-0	10-30 %
Non hazardous ingredients	Not available	0-10 %
Water	7732-18-5	>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, without delay.

Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema.

Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung oedema, fluid in the lungs).

As this reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in semi-recumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested.

Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or beclomethasone derivative may be considered.

This must definitely be left to a doctor or person authorised by him/her.

(ICSC13719)

Ingestion

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

Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.

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.
Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

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:
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.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed if necessary

For acute or short term repeated exposures to strong acids:
Airway problems may arise from laryngeal edema and inhalation exposure. Treat with 100% oxygen initially.
Respiratory distress may require cricothyroidotomy if endotracheal intubation is contraindicated by excessive swelling
Intravenous lines should be established immediately in all cases where there is evidence of circulatory compromise.
Strong acids produce a coagulation necrosis characterised by formation of a coagulum (eschar) as a result of the desiccating action of the acid on proteins in specific tissues.

INGESTION:

Immediate dilution (milk or water) within 30 minutes post ingestion is recommended.
DO NOT attempt to neutralise the acid since exothermic reaction may extend the corrosive injury.
Be careful to avoid further vomit since re-exposure of the mucosa to the acid is harmful. Limit fluids to one or two glasses in an adult.
Charcoal has no place in acid management.
Some authors suggest the use of lavage within 1 hour of ingestion.
SKIN: Skin lesions require copious saline irrigation. Treat chemical burns as thermal burns with non-adherent gauze and wrapping.
Deep second-degree burns may benefit from topical silver sulfadiazine.
EYE: Eye injuries require retraction of the eyelids to ensure thorough irrigation of the conjunctival cul-de-sacs. Irrigation should last at least 20-30 minutes. DO NOT use neutralising agents or any other additives. Several litres of saline are required.
Cycloplegic drops, (1% cyclopentolate for short-term use or 5% homatropine for longer term use) antibiotic drops, vasoconstrictive agents or artificial tears may be indicated dependent on the severity of the injury.
Steroid eye drops should only be administered with the approval of a consulting ophthalmologist).
[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

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

Specific Methods

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 fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
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.

Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical

Fire Incompatibility
None known.

Fire/Explosion Hazard

Non combustible.

Not considered to be a significant fire risk.

Acids may react with metals to produce hydrogen, a highly flammable and explosive gas.

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

May emit corrosive, poisonous fumes. May emit acrid smoke.

Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of:

, hydrogen chloride

Hazchem Code

2R

Decomposition Temperature

Not Available

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages

Drains for storage or use areas should have retention basins for pH adjustments and dilution of spills before discharge or disposal of material.

Check regularly for spills and leaks.

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.

Clean-up Methods - Large Spillages

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

Stop leak if safe to do so.

Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.

Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.

Other Information

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

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.

Other information

Store in original containers.

Keep containers securely sealed.

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 MSDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container

DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers
Check regularly for spills and leaks
Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.
Plastic pail.
Polyliner drum.
Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Storage incompatibility

Segregate from alkalis, oxidising agents and chemicals readily decomposed by acids, i.e. cyanides, sulfides, carbonates.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational exposure limit values

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source: Australia Exposure Standards

Ingredient: hydrochloric acid

Material name: Hydrogen chloride

TWA: Not Available

STEL: Not Available

Peak: 7.5 (mg/m³) / 5 (ppm)

Notes: Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient: hydrochloric acid

TEEL-0: 0.5 / 2(ppm)

TEEL-1: 1.8 / 2(ppm)

TEEL-2: 5 / 22(ppm)

TEEL-3: 50 / 100(ppm)

Ingredient: water

TEEL-0: 500(ppm)

TEEL-1: 500(ppm)

TEEL-2: 500(ppm)

TEEL-3: 500(ppm)

Ingredient: hydrochloric acid

Original IDLH: 100(ppm)

Revised IDLH: 50(ppm)

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 B-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: up to 10 x ES

Half-Face Respirator: B-AUS P2

Full-Face Respirator: -
Powered Air Respirator: B-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2

Required Minimum Protection Factor: up to 50 x ES
Half-Face Respirator: -
Full-Face Respirator: B-AUS / Class 1 P2
Powered Air Respirator: -

Required Minimum Protection Factor: up to 100 x ES
Half-Face Respirator: -
Full-Face Respirator: B-2 P2
Powered Air Respirator: B-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - 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

Chemical goggles.

- Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes.
- 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

Elbow length PVC gloves

When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.

The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.

The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:

frequency and duration of contact,
chemical resistance of glove material,
glove thickness and
dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).

When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.

Personal Protective Equipment

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

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 computer generated selection:

Septone Hydroclean

Material: BUTYL

CPI: A

Material: ##hydrochloric

CPI: acid

Material: NEOPRENE

CPI: A

* CPI - 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

Form

Liquid

Appearance

Clear pale yellow mobile acidic liquid with pungent acidic odor; mixes with water.

Odour

Not Available

Decomposition Temperature

Not Available

Boiling Point

100°C

Solubility in Water

Miscible

pH

Not Available (as supplied)

<1> as a solution (1%)

Vapour Pressure

Not available.

Vapour Density (Air=1)

Not available.

Evaporation Rate

As for water.

Odour Threshold

Not Available

Viscosity

Not Available

Volatile Component

76.3 w/w (%vol)

Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water

Not Available

Surface tension

Not Available

Flash Point

Not Applicable

Flammability

Not Applicable

Auto-Ignition Temperature

Not Available

Explosion Limit - Upper

Not Applicable

Explosion Limit - Lower

Not Applicable

Explosion Properties

Not Available

Molecular Weight

Not Applicable

Oxidising Properties

Not Available

Relative density

1.087

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

Contact with alkaline material liberates heat

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 HYDROCLEAN

TOXICITY

Not Available

IRRITATION

Not Available

hydrochloric acid

TOXICITY

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 3124 ppm/1h

Oral (rat) LD50: 900 mg/kg

Not Available

IRRITATION

Eye (rabbit): 5mg/30s - mild

Not Available

water

TOXICITY

Not Available

IRRITATION

Not Available

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

HYDROCHLORIC ACID

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

Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.

WATER

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Acute Toxicity: Data Not Available to make classification

Ingestion

Ingestion of acidic corrosives may produce circumoral burns with a distinct discolouration of the mucous membranes of the mouth, throat and oesophagus. Immediate pain and difficulties in swallowing and speaking may also be evident. Oedema of the epiglottis may produce respiratory distress and possibly, asphyxia. Nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea and a pronounced thirst may occur. More severe exposures may produce a vomitus containing fresh or dark blood and large shreds of mucosa. Shock, with marked hypotension, weak and rapid pulse, shallow respiration and clammy skin may be symptomatic of the exposure. Circulatory collapse may, if left untreated, result in renal failure.

Inhalation

Acidic corrosives produce respiratory tract irritation with coughing, choking and mucous membrane damage. Symptoms of exposure may include dizziness, headache, nausea and weakness. In more severe exposures, pulmonary oedema may be evident either immediately or after a latent period of 5-72 hours. Symptoms of pulmonary oedema include a tightness in the chest, dyspnoea, frothy sputum and cyanosis. Examination may reveal hypotension, a weak and rapid pulse and moist rates. Death, due to anoxia, may occur several hours after onset of the pulmonary oedema.

Hydrogen chloride (HCl) vapour or fumes present a hazard from a single acute exposure.

Skin

Skin contact with acidic corrosives may result in pain and burns; these may be deep with distinct edges and may heal slowly with the formation of scar tissue.

Eye

Direct eye contact with acid corrosives may produce pain, lachrymation, photophobia and burns. Mild burns of the epithelia generally recover rapidly and completely. Severe burns produce long-lasting and possible irreversible damage. The appearance of the burn may not be apparent for several weeks after the initial contact. The cornea may ultimately become deeply vascularised and opaque resulting in blindness.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Data 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 Not Available to make classification

Chronic Effects

Repeated or prolonged exposure to acids may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue. Gastrointestinal disturbances may also occur. Chronic exposures may result in dermatitis and/or conjunctivitis.

The impact of inhaled acidic agents on the respiratory tract depends upon a number of interrelated factors. These include physicochemical characteristics, e.g., gas versus aerosol; particle size (small particles can penetrate deeper into the lung); water solubility (more soluble agents are more likely to be removed in the nose and mouth). Given the general lack of information on the particle size of aerosols involved in occupational exposures to acids, it is difficult to identify their principal deposition site within the respiratory tract.

Other Information

CMR STATUS

Not Applicable

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecological information

Toxicity

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

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

[Contamination of receiving waters by this product will injure aquatic life due to the effect of low pH and it may precipitate heavy metals. Therefore, the undiluted product should be prevented from entering the waterways and if possible, the expended material should be drained to the sewer as sewerage treatment will greatly reduce damage to water quality.

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

Disposal considerations

Product / Packaging disposal

Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.

Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.

Treat and neutralise at an effluent treatment plant.

Use soda ash or slaked lime to neutralise.

Recycle containers, otherwise dispose of in an authorised landfill.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.N. Number

1789

UN proper shipping name

HYDROCHLORIC ACID

Transport hazard class(es)

8

Packing Group

II

Hazchem Code

2R

IERG Number

40

Other Information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant: NO

HAZCHEM: 2R

Land transport (ADG)

UN number: 1789

Packing group: II

UN proper shipping name: HYDROCHLORIC ACID

Environmental hazard: No relevant data

Transport hazard class(es):

Class: 8

Subrisk:

Special precautions for user:

Special provisions: 223

limited quantity: 5 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number: 1789

Packing group: II

UN proper shipping name: Hydrochloric acid

Environmental hazard: No relevant data

Transport hazard class(es):

ICAO/IATA Class: 8

ICAO / IATA Subrisk:

ERG Code: 8L

Special precautions for user:

Special provisions: A3A803

Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 856

Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 60 L

Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 852

Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 5 L

Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y841

Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: 1 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)
UN number: 1789
Packing group: II
UN proper shipping name: HYDROCHLORIC ACID
Environmental hazard:
Transport hazard class(es):
IMDG Class: 8
IMDG Subrisk:
Special precautions for user:
EMS Number: F-A,S-B
Special provisions: 223
Limited Quantities: 5 L

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory information

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

hydrochloric acid(7647-01-0) is found on the following regulatory lists

"Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "Australia Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958 - Schedule 9 Precursor substances - Part 2", "Australia Illicit Drug Reagents/Essential Chemicals - Category III", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "WHO Model List of Essential Medicines - Adults", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia - Tasmania - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Hazardous Chemicals at Major Hazard Facilities (and their Threshold Quantity) - Table 15.1", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (STOCK - inorganic chemicals)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - inorganic chemicals)", "United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances - Table II", "FisherTransport Information", "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (STOCK)", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", "Australia Council of Australian Governments (COAG) Chemicals of Security Concern", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia Drinking Water Guideline Values For Physical and Chemical Characteristics", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "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 Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Goods Forbidden for Transport", "International Numbering System for Food Additives", "Australia - Victoria Drugs, Poisons and Controlled Substances (Precursor Chemicals) Regs 2007 - Schedule 1 - Precursor Chemicals and Quantities", "UNECE - Kiev Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers - Annex II", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Chemicals for which guideline values have not been established", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm - Domestic water supply quality", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "Australia - Queensland Work Health and Safety Regulation - Hazardous chemicals at major hazard facilities (and their threshold quantity)", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP", "United Nations List of Precursors and Chemicals Frequently used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Under International Control (Red List) - Table II", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "Acros Transport Information", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (IRRIG)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6"

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

"WHO Model List of Essential Medicines - Adults", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "Australia High Volume Industrial

Chemical List (HVICL)", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List"

Poisons Schedule

S6

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

Hazard Alert Code: 3

Initial Date: Not Available

S.GHS.AUS.EN

Other means of identification: Not Available

Chemical Name: Not Applicable

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.

This SDS has been transcribed into Infosafe GHS format from an original, issued by the manufacturer on the date shown. Any disclaimer by the manufacturer may not be included in the transcription.

END OF SDS

© Copyright Chemical Safety International Pty Ltd

Copyright in the source code of the HTML, PDF, XML, XFO and any other electronic files rendered by an Infosafe system for Infosafe SDS displayed is the intellectual property of Chemical Safety International Pty Ltd.

Copyright in the layout, presentation and appearance of each Infosafe SDS displayed is the intellectual property of Chemical Safety International Pty Ltd.

The compilation of SDS's displayed is the intellectual property of Chemical Safety International Pty Ltd.

Copying of any SDS displayed is permitted for personal use only and otherwise is not permitted. In particular the SDS's displayed cannot be copied for the purpose of sale or licence or for inclusion as part of a collection of SDS without the express written consent of Chemical Safety International Pty Ltd.