

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SEPTONE FISH OIL

Infosafe No.: K1H1S
ISSUED Date : 05/05/2014
ISSUED by: ITW AAMTECH

1. IDENTIFICATION

GHS Product Identifier

SEPTONE FISH OIL

Product Code

AUFO1, AUFO1T, AUFO4, AUFO20, AUFO200

Company Name

ITW AAMTECH (ABN 63 004 235 063)

Address

1-9 NINA LINK DANDENONG SOUTH
VIC 3175 AUSTRALIA

Telephone/Fax Number

Tel: 1800 177 989

Fax: +61 2 9725 4698; 1800 308 556

Emergency phone number

1800 638 556; 1800 039 008; 0800 2436 2255

E-mail Address

info@aamtech.com.au

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Rust preventative coating

Disclaimer

Website: www.aamtech.com.au

*

Email: info@aamtech.com.au

*

New Zealand

2/38 Trugood Drive, East Tamaki, Auckland

Tel: 0800 438 996

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 3, Aspiration Hazard Category 1

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

Signal Word (s)

DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

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.

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.

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

Precautionary statement – Response

P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

P370+P378 In case of fire: Use... to extinguish.

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

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**Ingredients**

Name	CAS	Proportion
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous	-	>60 %
White Spirit (Stoddart Solvent)	8052-41-3	10-30 %

Other Information

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

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.

Special Protective Equipment for fire fighters

Fire Fighting

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

May be violently or explosively reactive.

Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

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

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

Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools

Fire/Explosion Hazard

Liquid and vapour are flammable.

Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.

Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.

Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.

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).

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.
Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.
Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.

Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical

Liquid and vapour are flammable.
Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
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).

Hazchem Code

•3Y

Decomposition Temperature

Not Available

Other Information

Fire Incompatibility

Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result

HAZARD:

Although anti-oxidants may be present, in the original formulation, these may deplete over time as they come into contact with air.
Rags wet / soaked with unsaturated hydrocarbons / drying oils may auto-oxidise; generate heat and, in-time, smoulder and ignite.
This is especially the case where oil-soaked materials are folded, bunched, compressed, or piled together - this allows the heat to accumulate or even accelerate the reaction

Oily cleaning rags should be collected regularly and immersed in water, or spread to dry in safe-place away from direct sunlight.or stored, immersed, in solvents in suitably closed containers

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages

Some oils slowly oxidise when spread in a film and oil on cloths, mops, absorbents may autoxidise and generate heat, smoulder, ignite and burn.

In the workplace oily rags should be collected and immersed in water.

Slippery when spilt.

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.

Clean-up Methods - Large Spillages

Slippery when spilt.

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.

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 overexposure 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 or ignition sources.

Avoid generation of static electricity.

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

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

Other Information

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational exposure limit values

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards (see Chapter 16)	white spirit	White spirits		790 (mg/m ³)	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
white spirit	350 / 171 / 10 / 500 / 300 / 0.2 / 100(ppm)	500 / 300 / 513 / 30 / 0.6(ppm)	350 / 100 / 500 / 395 / 50 / 50(ppm)	855 / 200 / 500 / 1000 / 1250 / 395(ppm)

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
white spirit	29,500(mgm ³)	10,000 [LEL] / 10,000(ppm) 20,000(mgm ³)1,000 [LEL] / 1,100 [LEL](ppm)

MATERIAL DATA

NOTE P: The classification as a carcinogen need not apply if it can be shown that the substance contains less than 0.01% w/w benzene. Note E shall also apply when the substance is classified as a carcinogen. This note applies only to certain complex oil-derived substances in Annex I.

European Union (EU) List of Dangerous Substances (Annex I) - up to the 29th ATP

Appropriate Engineering Controls

Use in a well-ventilated area

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions

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	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	A-AUS A-AUS /	A-PAPR-AUS / -	Class 1
up to 50 x ES	-	Class 1	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2	A-PAPR-2 ^

^ - 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; or as required,

· 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. 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.

Hand Protection

Polyethylene gloves

Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.

Wear safety footwear

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 Fish Oil Not Available

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.

Personal Protective Equipment

Other protection:

Overalls.

P.V.C. apron.

Barrier cream.

Skin cleansing cream.

Eye wash unit.

Thermal Hazards

Not Available

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form

Liquid

Appearance

Clear, dark brown, slightly viscous flammable liquid with odour similar to cod liver oil; does not mix with water. Mixes with hydrocarbons.

Odour

Not Available

Decomposition Temperature

Not Available

Melting Point

Not available.

Solubility in Water

Immiscible

pH

pH (as supplied) Not Applicable

pH as a solution(1%) Not Applicable

Vapour Pressure

Not Available

Vapour Density (Air=1)

> 1

Evaporation Rate

0.16 BuAc=1 (white spirit)

Physical State

Liquid

Odour Threshold

Not Available

Viscosity

Not Available

Volatile Component

22.7 w/v

Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water

Not Available

Surface tension

Not Available

Flash Point

42 (white spirit)

Flammability

Not Available

Auto-Ignition Temperature

Not Available

Explosion Limit - Upper

6.5 (white spirit)

Explosion Limit - Lower

0.7 (white spirit)

Explosion Properties

Not Available

Molecular Weight

Not Applicable

Oxidising Properties

Not Available

Initial boiling point and boiling range

162-192 (white spirit)

Relative density

0.886 @ 25 deg.C

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.

| Polymerises slowly on contact with air

Conditions to Avoid

See section 7 (Handling and Storage)

Incompatible materials

See section 7 (Handling and Storage)

Hazardous Decomposition Products

See section 5 (Fire Fighting Measures)

Possibility of hazardous reactions

See section 7 (Handling and Storage)

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicology Information

Septone Fish Oil

TOXICITY IRRITATION

Not Available Not Available

white spirit

TOXICITY IRRITATION

Inhalation (human) TCLO: 600 mg/m³/8h Eye (human): 470 ppm/15mInhalation (rat) LC50: >5500 mg/m³/4h Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h moderate

Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg

Not Available Not Available

WHITE SPIRIT

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. white spirit, as CAS RN 8052-41-3

Ingestion

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. The liquid may produce gastrointestinal discomfort and may be harmful if swallowed. Ingestion may result in nausea, pain and 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

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 the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition

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

N/A

Serious eye damage/irritation

N/A

Skin Sensitisation

N/A

Germ cell mutagenicity

N/A

Carcinogenicity

N/A

Reproductive Toxicity

N/A

STOT-single exposure

N/A

STOT-repeated exposure

N/A

Aspiration Hazard

N/A

Chronic Effects

Prolonged or continuous skin contact with the liquid may cause defatting with drying, cracking, irritation and dermatitis following. Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATYYS]

Other Information

CARCINOGEN white spirit Australia Exposure Standards - Carcinogens Carc. 1B

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

NOT AVAILABLE

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration	Effect	Value	Species	BCF	
Septone Fish Oil	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

|Readily biodegradable. Oxidises by photochemical reactions in air. Has the potential to bioaccumulate. Harmful to fish, aquatic invertebrates and microorganisms in the environment. Toxic to algae. Floats on water

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient Persistence: Water/Soil Persistence: Air
Not Available Not Available Not Available

Mobility

Ingredient Mobility
Not Available Not Available

Bioaccumulative Potential

Ingredient Bioaccumulation
Not Available Not Available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

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

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Transport Information

Labels Required:

Marine Pollutant: NO
HAZCHEM: ·3Y

Land transport (ADG):

UN number: 1263

Packing group: III

UN proper shipping name: PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound) (see 3.2.5 for relevant [AUST.] entries)

Environmental hazard: No relevant data

Transport hazard class(es):

Class: 3

Special precautions for user:

Special provisions: 163 223 *

limited quantity: 5 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR):

UN number: 1263

Packing group: III

UN proper shipping name: Paint related material (including paint thinning or reducing compounds); Paint (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base)

Environmental hazard: No relevant data

Transport hazard class(es)

ICAO/IATA Class: 3

ERG Code: 3L

Special precautions for user:

Special provisions: A3A72

Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 366

Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 220 L

Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 355

Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 60 L

Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y344

Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: 10 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee):

UN number: 1263

Packing group: III

UN proper shipping name: PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac solutions, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)

Environmental hazard: No relevant data

Transport hazard class(es):

IMDG Class: 3

Special precautions for user:

EMS Number: F-E,S-E

Special provisions: 163 223 955

Limited Quantities: 5 L

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73 / 78 and the IBC code

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Residual Category	Residual Concentration - Outside Special Area (% w/w)	Residual Concentration
40-7-4-9-0-0-	white	Not	Not	Not
MK-20041022	spirit	Available	Available	Available

U.N. Number

1263

UN proper shipping name

PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base)

Transport hazard class(es)

3

Packing Group

III

Hazchem Code

•3Y

IERG Number

14

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory information

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

white spirit(8052-41-3.) is found on the following regulatory lists

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "FisherTransport Information", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "Australia Exposure Standards", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Marine Pollutants", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", "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)", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) SIN List (*Substitute It Now!)", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "International Numbering System for Food Additives", "Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Substances that may be used as active ingredients in Listed medicines", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "Acros Transport Information", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway

Poisons Schedule

Not Scheduled

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Contact Person/Point

Australia:

24 HOUR EMERGENCY CONTACT (ACOHs Pty Ltd): 1 800 638 556

Poisons Information Centre (Australia): 13 11 26

New Zealand:

24 HOUR EMERGENCY CONTACT (ACOHs Pty Ltd): 0800 154 666

NZ National Poisons Centre (24 Hour): 0800 764 766

DISCLAIMER:

This Material Safety Data Sheet summarises at the date of issue to the best of our knowledge, the health and safety hazards of the product and how to safely handle and use the product.

As ITW AAMTech cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product is used, customers are encouraged, prior to usage, to assess and control the risks associated with their use of the product.

Data sheets from unauthorised sources may contain information that is no longer current or accurate.

This MSDS is valid for 5 years from date of issue. However, this version may be revoked and revised at any time, and users should contact ITW AAMTech to ensure they are in possession of the latest version.

Other Information

Version No: 5.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Initial Date: Not Available

L.GHS.AUS.EN

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.