

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SEPTONE DRY UP

Infosafe No.: K1H0M
ISSUED Date : 20/06/2014
ISSUED by: ITW AAMTECH

1. IDENTIFICATION

GHS Product Identifier

SEPTONE DRY UP

Product Code

ADDU20

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

Absorbent for liquid spills.

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification of the substance/mixture

Not classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety Regulations, Australia.

Other Information

Classification of the substance or mixture:

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

GHS Classification: Not Applicable

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Silica amorphous, diatomaceous earth	61790-53-2	>60 %
Cristobalite	14464-46-1	0-10 %
Silica crystalline - quartz	14808-60-7	0-10 %

Other Information

Chemical Name: Not Applicable

Synonyms: Product Code: ADDU20

CAS number: Not Applicable

Substances:

See section below for composition of Mixtures

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation

If dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area.
Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear passage of breathing.
If irritation or discomfort persists seek medical attention.

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 or hair contact occurs:
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

Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

Specific Methods

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.
Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
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 a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.

|If this product has been used to clean up a liquid spill, then the combustibility will be determined by the flammability of the liquid absorbed onto the product.

Hazchem Code

Not Applicable

Decomposition Temperature

Not Available

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages

Clean up all spills immediately.

Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

Wear impervious gloves and safety glasses.

Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.

Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use).

Do NOT use air hoses for cleaning

Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealable, labelled container.

Clean-up Methods - Large Spillages

Clear area of personnel and move upwind.

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

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

Prevent spillage from entering drains, sewers or water courses.

Recover product wherever possible. Avoid generating dust.

Sweep / shovel up.

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

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

Keep dry.

Store under cover.

Protect containers against physical damage.

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

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container

Store in original containers.

Storage incompatibility: No known incompatibility with normal range of industrial materials

Segregate from

strong acids

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 silica amorphous, diatomaceous earth Silica - Amorphous Diatomaceous earth (uncalcined) / Diatomaceous earth (uncalcined) 10 mg/m³ Not Available Not Available (see Silica - Amorphous); This value is for inspirable dust

containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica (see Chapter 14 - Transport information) / This value is for inspirable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica (see Chapter 14)
Australia Exposure Standards cristobalite Cristobalite (respirable dust) / Silica - Crystalline Cristobalite (respirable dust) 0.1 mg/m3
Not Available Not Available (see Silica - Crystalline) / (see Chapter 14 - Transport information)
Australia Exposure Standards silica crystalline - quartz Quartz (respirable dust) / Silica - Crystalline Quartz (respirable dust) 0.1 mg/m3
Not Available Not Available (see Chapter 14 - Transport information) / (see Silica - Crystalline)

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient / TEEL-0 / TEEL-1 / TEEL-2 / TEEL-3
silica amorphous, diatomaceous earth 6 ppm 18 ppm 30 ppm 500 ppm
cristobalite 0.05 ppm 0.15 ppm 7.5 ppm 25 ppm
silica crystalline - quartz 0.3 ppm 0.3 ppm 0.3 ppm 50 ppm

Ingredient / Original IDLH / Revised IDLH
silica amorphous, diatomaceous earth Not Available Not Available
cristobalite N.E. mg/m3 / N.E. ppm 25 mg/m3
silica crystalline - quartz N.E. mg/m3 / N.E. ppm 50 mg/m3

Appropriate Engineering Controls

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.

Respiratory Protection

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

Required Minimum Protection Factor / Half-Face Respirator / Full-Face Respirator / Powered Air Respirator

up to 10 x ES AX P1 Air-line* -- AX PAPR-P1 -

up to 50 x ES Air-line** AX P2 AX PAPR-P2

up to 100 x ES - AX P3 - Air-line* -

100+ x ES - Air-line** AX PAPR-P3

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow

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. 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

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.

When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.

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 Dry Up: 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.

Eyewash unit.

Thermal Hazards

Not Available

Body Protection

See Hand protection below

See Other protection below

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form

Solid

Appearance

Off-white to pink / grey odourless particles (1-6 mm diameter); insoluble in water.

Odour

Not Available

Decomposition Temperature

Not Available

Solubility in Water

Immiscible

pH

pH (as supplied) Not Applicable

pH as a solution(1%) Not Applicable

Vapour Pressure

Not Applicable

Vapour Density (Air=1)

Not Applicable

Evaporation Rate

Not Applicable

Physical State

Divided Solid

Odour Threshold

Not Available

Viscosity

Not Applicable

Volatile Component

Not Applicable

Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water

Not Available

Surface tension

Not Available

Flash Point

Not Applicable

Flammability

Not Applicable

Auto-Ignition Temperature

Not Applicable

Explosion Limit - Upper

Not Applicable

Explosion Limit - Lower

Not Applicable

Explosion Properties

Not Available

Molecular Weight

Not Applicable

Oxidising Properties

Not Available

Initial boiling point and boiling range

Not Applicable

Relative density

400-550 kg/m³ bulk density (Water = 1)

Melting/Freezing Point

Not Applicable

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

Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.

Product is considered stable.

Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

| Reacts exothermically with acids, producing CO₂.

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

Ingestion

Not normally a hazard due to the physical form of product. The material is a physical irritant to the gastro-intestinal tract

Inhalation

Generated dust may be discomforting

Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.

If prior damage to the circulatory or nervous systems has occurred or if kidney damage has been sustained, proper screenings should be conducted on individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling and use of the material result in excessive exposures.

Effects on lungs are significantly enhanced in the presence of respirable particles. Overexposure to respirable dust may produce wheezing, coughing and breathing difficulties leading to or symptomatic of impaired respiratory function.

Skin

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

Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Slight abrasive damage may also result. The material may produce foreign body irritation in certain individuals.

Chronic Effects

Exposure to the material may result in a possible risk of irreversible effects. The material may produce mutagenic effects in man. This concern is raised, generally, on the basis of appropriate studies using mammalian somatic cells in vivo. Such findings are often supported by positive results from in vitro mutagenicity studies.

Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function (i.e. pneumoconiosis) caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. A prime symptom is breathlessness. Lung shadows show on X-ray. | Health hazard of used product will reflect the substance that has been absorbed.

Other Information

Septone Dry Up

TOXICITY / IRRITATION

Not Available Not Available

silica amorphous, diatomaceous earth

TOXICITY / IRRITATION

Not Available Not Available

crystalite

TOXICITY / IRRITATION

Not Available Not Available

silica crystalline - quartz

TOXICITY: Not Available

IRRITATION: Y

Not Available

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

SILICA AMORPHOUS, DIATOMACEOUS EARTH

For silica amorphous:

When experimental animals inhale synthetic amorphous silica (SAS) dust, it dissolves in the lung fluid and is rapidly eliminated. If swallowed, the vast majority of SAS is excreted in the faeces and there is little accumulation in the body. Following absorption across the gut, SAS is eliminated via urine without modification in animals and humans. SAS is not expected to be broken down (metabolised) in mammals. After ingestion, there is limited accumulation of SAS in body tissues and rapid elimination occurs. Intestinal absorption has not been calculated, but appears to be insignificant in animals and humans. SASs injected subcutaneously

are subjected to rapid dissolution and removal.

CRISTOBALITE Inhalation (human) TCLo: 16 mppcf*/8H/17.9y-l * Millions of particles per cubic foot

CRISTOBALITE, SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ

WARNING: For inhalation exposure ONLY: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified occupational exposures to respirable (<5 µm) crystalline silica as being carcinogenic to humans. This classification is based on what IARC considered sufficient evidence from epidemiological studies of humans for the carcinogenicity of inhaled silica in the forms of quartz and cristobalite. Crystalline silica is also known to cause silicosis, a non-cancerous lung disease.

Intermittent exposure produces; focal fibrosis, (pneumoconiosis), cough, dyspnoea, liver tumours.

* Millions of particles per cubic foot (based on impinger samples counted by light field techniques).

NOTE : the physical nature of quartz in the product determines whether it is likely to present a chronic health problem. To be a hazard the material must enter the breathing zone as respirable particles

CMR STATUS

Not Applicable

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

|This product is inorganic. Therefore it will not biodegrade. It will settle to the bottom in waste water treatment operations and in waterways. It will have no effect in landfills.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient / Persistence: Water/Soil / Persistence: Air

Not Available Not Available Not Available

Mobility

Mobility in soil

Ingredient / Mobility

Not Available Not Available

Bioaccumulative Potential

Ingredient / Bioaccumulation

Not Available Not Available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

If the product has been used to clean up a liquid spill, refer to the waste disposal method for the spilt liquid. |If the product is too contaminated to be used, dispose of in a suitable chemical dump (check the local statutory requirements). |Empty containers may be disposed of in standard landfills.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Transport Information

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

U.N. Number

None Allocated

UN proper shipping name

None Allocated

Transport hazard class(es)

None Allocated

Hazchem Code

Not Applicable

Marine Pollutant

NO

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory information

silica amorphous, diatomaceous earth(61790-53-2) is found on the following regulatory lists:

"Australia - Western Australia Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance","Australia Exposure Standards","Australia - Northern Territories Work Health and Safety National Uniform Legislation Regulations- Requirements for health monitoring - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring","Australia - Tasmania - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Restricted hazardous chemicals","Australia - Tasmania Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance","FisherTransport Information","Australia - South Australia - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Restricted hazardous chemicals","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","Australia - Western Australia Hazardous Substances Prohibited for Specified Uses or Methods of Handling","Australia - South Australia - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Requirements for health monitoring - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring","Australia - Queensland Work Health and Safety Regulation - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring","Australia Occupational Health and Safety (Commonwealth Employment) (National Standards) Regulations 1994 - Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance","Australia - New South Wales - Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 Restricted hazardous chemicals","Australia Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011 - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information","Australia - New South Wales - Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 - Requirements for health monitoring -Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring","Australia - Tasmania - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Requirements for Health Monitoring - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring","Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists","Australia - New South Wales Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance","Australia - South Australia - Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance","Acros Transport Information"

crystalite(14464-46-1) is found on the following regulatory lists:

"Australia - Western Australia Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance","Australia Exposure Standards","Australia - Northern Territories Work Health and Safety National Uniform Legislation Regulations- Requirements for health monitoring - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring","Australia - Tasmania - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Restricted hazardous chemicals","Australia - Tasmania Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance","Australia - Western Australia Hazardous Substances Prohibited for Specified Uses or Methods of Handling","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","Australia - South Australia - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Restricted hazardous chemicals","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","Australia - South Australia - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Requirements for health monitoring - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring","Australia - Queensland Work Health and Safety Regulation - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring","International Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) Declarable Substances Chemical List - ARP9536","Australia Occupational Health and Safety (Commonwealth Employment) (National Standards) Regulations 1994 - Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance","Australia - New South Wales - Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 Restricted hazardous chemicals","Australia Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011 - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring","OECD Existing Chemicals Database","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information","Australia - New South Wales - Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 - Requirements for health monitoring -Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring","Australia - Tasmania - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Requirements for Health Monitoring - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring","Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists","Australia - New South Wales Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance","Australia - South Australia - Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance"

silica crystalline - quartz(14808-60-7) is found on the following regulatory lists:

"International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","Australia Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance","Australia - Western Australia Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance","Australia Exposure Standards","Australia - Northern Territories Work Health and Safety National Uniform Legislation Regulations- Requirements for health monitoring - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring","Australia - Tasmania - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Restricted hazardous chemicals","Australia - Tasmania Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance","Australia - Tasmania Hazardous Substances Prohibited for Specified Uses","Australia - Northern Territories Work Health and Safety National Uniform Legislation Regulations-Restricted hazardous chemicals","FisherTransport Information","United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","Australia - Western Australia Hazardous

Substances Prohibited for Specified Uses or Methods of Handling", "Australia - South Australia - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Restricted hazardous chemicals", "Australia - Queensland Work Health and Safety Regulation - Restricted hazardous chemicals", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "Australia Drinking Water Guideline Values For Physical and Chemical Characteristics", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia - South Australia - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Requirements for health monitoring - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring", "International Numbering System for Food Additives", "Australia - Queensland Work Health and Safety Regulation - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring", "International Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) Declarable Substances Chemical List - ARP9536", "Australia Occupational Health and Safety (Commonwealth Employment) (National Standards) Regulations 1994 - Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance", "Australia - New South Wales - Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 Restricted hazardous chemicals", "Australia Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011 - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "Sigma-Aldrich Transport Information", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia - New South Wales - Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 - Requirements for health monitoring - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring", "Australia - Tasmania - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Requirements for Health Monitoring - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP", "Australia - New South Wales Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance", "Australia Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011 - Restricted hazardous chemicals", "Australia - New South Wales Hazardous Substances Prohibited for Specific Uses", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "Australia - South Australia - Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance", "Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Substances that may be used as active ingredients in Listed medicines", "Acros Transport Information"

Poisons Schedule

N/A

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Empirical Formula & Structural Formula

Not Applicable

Other Information

Version No: 7.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

S.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.

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END OF SDS

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