

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SEPTONE OILSOLVE DEGREASER

Infosafe No.: K1H0Q
ISSUED Date : 10/12/2013
ISSUED by: SEPTONE PRODUCTS PTY LTD

1. IDENTIFICATION

GHS Product Identifier

SEPTONE OILSOLVE DEGREASER

Product Code

ADO20, ADO200

Company Name

SEPTONE PRODUCTS PTY LTD (ABN 50 009 745 537)

Address

44 Aquarium Avenue HEMMANT
QLD 4174

Telephone/Fax Number

Tel: (07) 3390 5044

Fax: (07) 3390 5041

Emergency phone number

After hours only: (07) 3821 0623

E-mail Address

general@septone.com.au

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Use according to manufacturer's directions.
, Solvent degreaser.

Additional Information

Chemical Name: Not Applicable

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification of the substance/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: 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Regolamentoo 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+P331 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider. 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

Information on Composition

Synonyms: Product Codes: ADO20, ADO200

CAS number: Not Applicable

Substances:

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy	64742-82-1.	98 %
BENZENE	71-43-2	<0.1 %

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

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:

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.

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.

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

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).

Combustion products include:

Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

Other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material

Hazchem Code

3YE; 3Y

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.

No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.

Increase ventilation.

Stop leak if safe to do so.

Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapour.

Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.

Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment.

Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.

Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.

Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.

Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.

If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.
Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.
Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/sec).
Avoid splash filling.
Do NOT use compressed air for filling discharging or handling operations.
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.
DO NOT use plastic buckets.
Earth all lines and equipment.
Use spark-free tools when handling.
Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
Avoid physical damage to containers.
Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
Work clothes should be laundered separately.
Use good occupational work practice.
Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS.
Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.

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

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational exposure limit values

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia	benzene	Benzene	3.2	Not	Not	Not
Exposure Standards	sulfate, (III)	(mg/m ³)	Available	Available	Available	Available
		/ 1 (ppm)				

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
benzene	1(ppm)	52(ppm)	800(ppm)	4000(ppm)

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
benzene	3,000(ppm)	500(ppm)

Appropriate Engineering Controls

Use in a well-ventilated area

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.

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 lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

Hand Protection

Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.

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

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.

Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.

For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets), non sparking safety footwear.

Body Protection

See Hand protection below

See Other protection below

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 Oilsolve Degreaser 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.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form

Liquid

Appearance

Clear green flammable liquid with aromatic odour; does not mix with water.

Odour

Not Available

Decomposition Temperature

Not Available

Melting Point

Not Available

Freezing Point

Not Available

Solubility in Water

Immiscible

Specific Gravity

0.80

pH

Not Applicable (as supplied)

Not Applicable as a solution(1%)

Vapour Pressure

0.3kPa) @ 20°C

Vapour Density (Air=1)

4.35

Evaporation Rate

Not Available

Odour Threshold

Not Available

Viscosity

Not Available

Volatile Component

100%vol

Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water

Not Available

Surface tension

Not Available

Flash Point

38°C (Abel)

Flammability

Not Available

Auto-Ignition Temperature

Not Available

Explosion Limit - Upper

6.0%

Explosion Limit - Lower

1.0%

Explosion Properties

Not Available

Molecular Weight

Not Applicable

Oxidising Properties

Not Available

Initial boiling point and boiling range

145-300°C

Other Information

Taste: Not Available

Gas group: 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 (FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES)

Possibility of hazardous reactions

See section 7 (HANDLING AND STORAGE)

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicology Information

Septone Oilsolve Degreaser:

TOXICITY IRRITATION

Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg Not Available

Naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy:

TOXICITY IRRITATION

Not Available Not Available

Benzene:

TOXICITY IRRITATION

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 10000 ppm/7h Eye (rabbit): 2 mg/24h - SEVERE

Oral (rat) LD50: 930 mg/kg SKIN (rabbit):20 mg/24h - moderate

Not Available Not Available

* Value obtained from manufacturer's msds

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

Septone Oilsolve Degreaser: [* Manufacturer]

NAPHTHA, PETROLEUM, HYDRODESULFURISED HEAVY:

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

BENZENE:

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.

Acute Toxicity: Not Applicable

Respiratory or Skin sensitisation: Not Applicable

CMR STATUS:**REPROTOXIN:**

benzene ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry H si
that have toxic effects on reproduction

CARCINOGEN:

benzene Australia Exposure Standards - Carcinogens Carc. 1A

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

Limited evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.

Eye

Limited evidence exists, or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or is expected to produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Not Applicable

Serious eye damage/irritation

Not Applicable

Mutagenicity

Not Applicable

Carcinogenicity

Not Applicable

Reproductive Toxicity

Not Applicable

STOT-single exposure

Not Applicable

STOT-repeated exposure

Not Applicable

Aspiration Hazard

Aspiration Hazard Category 1

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. [PATTYS]

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Persistence and degradability

NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

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:

Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.

Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.

Bury residue in an authorised landfill.

Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Transport Information

Proper shipping name:

PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. or PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S. (see 3.2.5 for relevant [AUST.] entries) (contains naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy)

Marine Pollutant: NO

Land transport (ADG)

UN number: 1268

Packing group: III

UN proper shipping name (contains naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy): PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. or PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S. (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: 223 AU02

limited quantity: 5 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number: 1268

Packing group: III

UN proper shipping name: Petroleum distillates, n.o.s.; Petroleum products, n.o.s. (contains naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy)

Environmental hazard: No relevant data

Transport hazard class(es)

ICAO/IATA Class: 3

ERG Code: 3L
Special precautions for user
Special provisions: A3
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 Maximum Qty / Pack: 10 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number: 1268

Packing group: III

UN proper shipping name: PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. or PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S. (contains naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy)

Environmental hazard: No relevant data

Transport hazard class(es)

IMDG Class: 3

Special precautions for user

EMS Number: F-E,S-E

Special provisions: 223 955

Limited Quantities: 5 L

U.N. Number

1268

UN proper shipping name

PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.

Transport hazard class(es)

3

Packing Group

III

Hazchem Code

3YE; 3Y

IERG Number

14

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory information

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

Naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy(64742-82-1.) is found on the following regulatory lists

'Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)', 'International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List','OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals', 'Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)', 'International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) SIN List (*Substitute It Now!),'Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists', '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)', 'International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations', 'International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)', 'Australia - New South Wales Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2005 - Characteristics of trackable wastes', 'International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index', 'Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List'

Benzene(71-43-2) is found on the following regulatory lists

'Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)', 'International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs', 'International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Standards Prohibited', 'OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals', 'Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)', 'International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) SIN List (*Substitute It Now!),'GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles','IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk', 'IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards', 'Sigma-AldrichTransport Information',

'Acros Transport Information', 'IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements', 'Australia Australian Safety and Compensation Council (ASCC) Draft National Code of Practice for the Control of Workplace Hazardous Chemicals - Schedule 5 Restricted hazardous chemicals', 'Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists', 'Australia Occupational Health and Safety (Commonwealth Employment) (National Standards) Regulations 1994 - Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance', 'Australia - Western Australia Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance', 'WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water', 'Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - organic compounds)', 'Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (AQUA/1 to 6 - non-pesticide anthropogenic organics)', 'Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Aquatic habitat)', 'Australia Drinking Water Guideline Values For Physical and Chemical Characteristics', 'Australia National Pollutant Inventory', 'Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm - Domestic water supply quality', 'Australia - New South Wales - Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 - Requirements for health monitoring -Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring', 'Australia - New South Wales - Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 Restricted hazardous chemicals', 'Australia - Queensland Work Health and Safety Regulation - Restricted hazardous chemicals', 'Australia - Queensland Health (Drugs and Poisons) Regulation 1996 - Appendix 7: Regulated poisons', 'Australia - Tasmania - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Requirements for Health Monitoring - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring', 'Australia - Tasmania - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Restricted hazardous chemicals', 'Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 7', 'Australia - New South Wales Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance', 'Australia - New South Wales Hazardous Substances Prohibited for Specific Uses', 'Australia - Tasmania Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance', 'Australia - Northern Territories Work Health and Safety National Uniform Legislation Regulations- Requirements for health monitoring - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring', 'Australia - Northern Territories Work Health and Safety National Uniform Legislation Regulations- Restricted hazardous chemicals', 'Australia - South Australia - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Requirements for health monitoring - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring', 'Australia - South Australia - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Restricted hazardous chemicals', 'Australia - Northern Territories Work Health and Safety National Uniform Legislation Regulations- Restricted carcinogens', 'Australia - Tasmania - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Restricted carcinogens', 'Australia - South Australia - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Restricted carcinogens', 'Australia - New South Wales Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 Restricted carcinogens', 'Australia - Queensland Work Health and Safety Regulation - Restricted Carcinogens', 'Australia Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011 - Restricted carcinogens', 'Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)', 'Australia Occupational Health and Safety (Commonwealth Employment) (National Standards) Regulations 1994 - Scheduled Carcinogenic Substance', 'Australia - Western Australia Carcinogenic substances to be used only for purposes approved by the Commissioner', 'Australia - New South Wales Notifiable Carcinogens', 'Australia Exposure Standards', 'Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix J (Part 2)', 'Australia Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance', 'Australia - Queensland Work Health and Safety Regulation - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring', 'Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)', 'Australia Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011 - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring', 'Australia Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011 - Restricted hazardous chemicals', 'United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments', '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)', 'International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations', 'International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)', 'International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index', 'Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List', 'Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5', 'Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions', 'OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action'

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 10/12/2013

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 MSDS has been transcribed into Infosafe NOHSC 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.