

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SEPTONE GREASE-A-WAY

Infosafe No.: K1H3E
ISSUED Date : 26/05/2014
ISSUED by: ITW AAMTECH

1. IDENTIFICATION

GHS Product Identifier

SEPTONE GREASE-A-WAY

Product Code

HKGW5, HKGW15, HKGW25

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

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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

Heavy duty kitchen floor cleaner and sanitiser.

Additional Information

Chemical Name: Not Applicable

Proper shipping name: Not Applicable

Other means of identification: Not Available

CAS number: Not Applicable

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification of the substance/mixture

Non-Hazardous substance.

Signal Word (s)

DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)

H315 Causes skin irritation

H318 Causes serious eye damage

Precautionary statement – Prevention

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

Precautionary statement – Response

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).

P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap
P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Precautionary statement – Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement – Disposal

Not Applicable

Other Information

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

GHS Classification [1] Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage Category 1

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

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Alkaline salts	N/A	0-10 %
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether	34590-94-8	0-10 %
Benzyl C8-18 alkyltrimethylammonium chloride	63449-41-2	0-10 %
Sodium Hydroxide	1310-73-2	0-10 %
Monoethanolamine	141-43-5	0-10 %
Other ingredients determined to be non-hazardous	Not available	10-30 %
Water	7731-18-5	>60 %

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

Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.

Special Protective Equipment for fire fighters

Firefighters are to wear protective equipment appropriate to the principal fire hazard or the source of the fire. No special protective equipment required if this product is involved in a fire.

Specific Methods

Fire Fighting:

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

Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

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

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

Fire/Explosion Hazard:

Non combustible.

Not considered to be a significant fire risk.

Expansion or decomposition on heating may lead to violent rupture of containers.

Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

May emit acrid smoke.

Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of:

, carbon dioxide (CO₂)

, nitrogen oxides (

NO_x)

Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical

None known.

Hazchem Code

Not Applicable

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages

Slippery when spilt.

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.

Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal

Clean-up Methods - Large Spillages

Slippery when spilt.

Minor hazard.

Clear area of personnel.
Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required.
Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways.
Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.

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:

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.
Store below 30 deg.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container:
Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks

Storage incompatibility:

Segregate from
strong acids

Other Information

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES: Not Available

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational exposure limit values

INGREDIENT DATA

Source: Australia Exposure Standards

Ingredient: potassium hydroxide

Material name: Potassium hydroxide

TWA: Not Available

STEL: Not Available

Peak: 2 (mg/m³)

Notes: Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient: potassium hydroxide

TEEL-0: 2(ppm)

TEEL-1: 2(ppm)

TEEL-2: 2(ppm)

TEEL-3: 150(ppm)

Ingredient: sodium hypochlorite

TEEL-0: 0.6 / 0.075(ppm)

TEEL-1: 2 / 0.2(ppm)
TEEL-2: 1.5 / 50(ppm)
TEEL-3: 500(ppm)
Ingredient: water
TEEL-0: 500(ppm)
TEEL-1: 500(ppm)
TEEL-2: 500(ppm)
TEEL-3: 500(ppm)

Ingredient: Septone Dishmate Machine Wash
Original IDLH: Not Available
Revised IDLH: Not Available

Appropriate Engineering Controls

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.

Respiratory Protection

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

Required Minimum Protection Factor: up to 50 x ES
Half-Face Respirator: Air-line*
Full-Face Respirator: -
Powered Air Respirator: -

Required Minimum Protection Factor: up to 100 x ES
Half-Face Respirator: -
Full-Face Respirator: AEK-3 P2
Powered Air Respirator: -

Required Minimum Protection Factor: 100+ x ES
Half-Face Respirator: -
Full-Face Respirator: Air-line**
Powered Air Respirator: -

* - Continuous-flow; ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand 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

Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

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 GREASE-A-WAY

Material: BUTYL
CPI: A

Material: NEOPRENE
CPI: A

Material: VITON
CPI: B

Material: ##sodium
CPI: hydroxide

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

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

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. - * Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as 'feel' or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Personal Protective Equipment

Not required under normal conditions of use. Wear gloves and chemical goggles if handling large amounts and if splashing is likely to occur. Wear an organic vapour respirator complying with AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS1716 if ethanol vapours exceed the exposure limit during use.

Thermal Hazards

Not Available

Body Protection

Overalls.

P.V.C. apron.

Barrier cream.

Skin cleansing cream.

Eye wash unit.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form

Liquid

Appearance

Clear deep red mobile alkaline liquid; mixes with water.

Odour

Not Available

Solubility in Water

Miscible (g/L)

pH

12.6 (as supplied)

Not Available as a solution(1%)

Vapour Pressure

Not Available (kPa)

Vapour Density (Air=1)

Not Available

Evaporation Rate

as for water

Physical State

Liquid

Odour Threshold

Not Available

Viscosity

Not Available (cSt)

Volatile Component

84.9 w/w (%vol)

Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water

Not Available

Surface tension

Not Available (dyn/cm or mN/m)

Flash Point

Not Available (°C)

Flammability

Not Available

Auto-Ignition Temperature

Not Available (°C)

Explosion Limit - Upper

Not Available (%)

Explosion Limit - Lower

Not Available (%)

Explosion Properties

Not Available

Molecular Weight

Not Applicable (g/mol)

Oxidising Properties

Not Available

Initial boiling point and boiling range

100(°C)

Relative density

1.065 (Water = 1)

Melting/Freezing Point

Not Available (°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

Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.

Product is considered stable.

Hazardous polymerisation will not occur

Conditions to Avoid

See section 7 (HANDLING AND STORAGE).

Incompatible materials

See section 7 (HANDLING AND STORAGE).

Hazardous Decomposition Products

See section 5 (FIREFIGHTING MEASURES).

Possibility of hazardous reactions

See section 7 (HANDLING AND STORAGE).

Hazardous Polymerization

Will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicology Information

Septone GREASE-A-WAY

TOXICITY: Not Available

IRRITATION: Not Available

alkaline salts

TOXICITY: Dermal (rat) LD50: 7940 mg/kg

IRRITATION: Eye (rabbit): FSHA CORROSIVE

TOXICITY: Oral (rat) LD50: 1153 mg/kg

IRRITATION: Skin (human): 250 mg/24h - SEVERE

TOXICITY: Oral (rat) LD50: 1870 mg/kg

IRRITATION: Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h mild

TOXICITY: Oral (rat) LD50: 4090 mg/kg

IRRITATION: Skin (rabbit): FSHA 3.3 / 8.0

TOXICITY: Oral (rat) LD50: 6500 mg/kg

IRRITATION: -

TOXICITY: Not Available

IRRITATION: Not Available

dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether

TOXICITY: Dermal (Rabbit) LD50: 9500 mg/kg

IRRITATION: Eye (human): 8 mg - mild

TOXICITY: Oral (rat) LD50: 5135 mg/kg

IRRITATION: Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild

TOXICITY: -

IRRITATION: Skin (rabbit): 238 mg - mild

TOXICITY: -

IRRITATION: Skin (rabbit): 500 mg (open)-mild

TOXICITY: Not Available

IRRITATION: Not Available

water

TOXICITY: Not Available

IRRITATION: Not Available

* Value obtained from manufacturer's msds unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of

Chemical Substances

SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE: as sodium hypochlorite pentahydrate

WATER: No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Septone Dishmate Machine Wash, POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE, SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE:

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.

Ingestion

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.

Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting

Inhalation

Acute effects from inhalation of high vapour concentrations may be chest and nasal irritation with coughing, sneezing, headache and even nausea.

Limited evidence or practical experience suggests that the material may produce irritation of the respiratory system, in a significant number of

individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage. The repair process, which initially evolved to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens, may however, produce further lung damage resulting in the impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Respiratory tract irritation often results in an inflammatory response involving the recruitment and activation of many cell types, mainly derived from the vascular system.

Skin

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 skin condition

Eye

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

Chronic Effects

Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecological information

Toxicity

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

In low concentrations in water and soil, ammonia acts as a fertilizer to promote plant growth. Under aerobic conditions ammonia will oxidize to nitrate and does not accumulate in the environment. At normal use levels and following standard effluent treatment, this product is expected to exhibit low toxicity towards aquatic organisms. The surfactants used in this product are readily biodegradable and will partition primarily to soil and water. OECD 302B testing of the quaternary ammonium compound contained in this product indicates that it is readily biodegraded, but it is

regarded as toxic to aquatic organisms. Therefore, the undiluted product should be prevented from entering waterways. 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

Short Summary of Assessment of Environmental Impact

When spilled on land ethanol is apt to volatilize, biodegrade, and leach into the ground water, but no data on the rates of these processes could be found. The fate of ethanol in ground water is unknown. When released into water ethanol will volatilize and probably biodegrade. Ethanol would not be expected to adsorb to sediment or bioconcentrate in fish. When released to the atmosphere ethanol will photodegrade in hours (polluted urban atmosphere) to an estimated range of 4 to 6 days in less polluted areas. Rainout should be significant.

The surfactant contained in this product is readily biodegradable, but is regarded as toxic to aquatic organisms. OECD 302B testing of the quaternary ammonium compound contained in this product indicates that it is readily biodegraded, but it is also regarded as toxic to aquatic organisms.

Therefore, the undiluted product should be prevented from entering waterways. If possible, the expended material should be drained to the sewer as sewerage treatment will greatly reduce damage to water quality. Whilst the aquatic toxicity of the components is relatively high (96 hour maximum safe concentration in the order of 1-5 mg/L), dilution of the product with the large excesses of water present and the relatively rapid biodegradation of the surfactants and quaternary ammonium compound should ensure minimal ecotoxicity.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**Product 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**U.N. Number**

None Allocated

Transport hazard class(es)

None Allocated

Hazchem Code

Not Applicable

Other Information

Land transport (): 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

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**Regulatory information**

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

potassium hydroxide(1310-58-3) 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)', 'International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List', 'Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5', 'Australia Exposure Standards', 'International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index', '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 Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes', 'OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals', 'Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)', 'Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)', 'International Numbering System for Food Additives', 'Sigma-AldrichTransport Information', 'United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)', 'Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)', 'OECD Existing Chemicals Database', 'GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles', 'Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List', 'Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)', 'International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations', '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', 'IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements', 'Acros Transport Information', 'Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6'

sodium hypochlorite(7681-52-9) 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)', '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 - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - disinfection by-products)', 'International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index', 'FisherTransport Information', 'Australia - New South Wales -Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 - Hazardous chemicals', '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 Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes', '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)', 'UNECE - Kiev Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers - Annex II', 'Australia National Pollutant Inventory', 'Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering aterways 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)', 'WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water', 'OECD Existing Chemicals Database', 'GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles', '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)', 'IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements', '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

S5

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

Empirical Formula & Structural Formula

Not Applicable

Other Information

Version No: 3.1.1.1

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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