SAFETY DATA SHEET

SEPTONE FIBREGLASS POLISH - EXTRA CUT

Infosafe No.: K1H4J
ISSUED Date : 26/05/2014
ISSUED by: ITW AAMTECH

1. IDENTIFICATION

GHS Product Identifier
SEPTONE FIBREGLASS POLISH - EXTRA CUT

Product Code
MPFE500, MPFE18

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
High gloss paste polish with abrasive.

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-Dangerous Goods.
Non-Hazardous substance.

Signal Word (s)
NOT APPLICABLE

Hazard Statement (s)
Not Applicable

Precautionary statement – Prevention
Not Applicable

Precautionary statement – Response
Not Applicable

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: Not Applicable
Label elements
GHS label elements: Not Applicable

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous	Not Available	0-10 %
Water	7732-18-5	>60 %
White spirit	8052-41-3	0->30 %
Kerosene	8088-20-6	0->30 %
Diatomaceous earth, flux calcined	68855-54-9	0->10 %

Other Information
Substances
See section below for composition of Mixtures

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation
If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
Other measures are usually unnecessary.

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.
Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area

Hazards from Combustion Products
Following the evaporation of water from the product if it is involved in a fire, the residue may burn producing soot, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide as well as other unidentifiable organic compounds.

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.
Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of:
carbon dioxide (CO_2)

Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical
None known.

Hazchem Code
Not Applicable

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 goggles.
Trowel up/scrape up.
Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealed container.
Flush spill area with water.

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.
No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
Suitable container:
Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Storage incompatibility:
Avoid storage with oxidisers

Other Information
PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES: Not Available

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational exposure limit values
INGREDIENT DATA
Not Available

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

Ingredient: kerosene
TEEL-0: 0.2 / 100 ppm
TEEL-1: 100 / 0.6 ppm
TEEL-2: 500 / 400 ppm
TEEL-3: 400 / 500 ppm

Ingredient: diatomaceous earth, flux-calcined
TEEL-0: 0.3 ppm
TEEL-1: 0.9 ppm
TEEL-2: 1.5 ppm
TEEL-3: 500 ppm

Ingredient: white spirit
Original IDLH: Not Available
Revised IDLH: Not Available

Ingredient: kerosene
Original IDLH: Not Available
Revised IDLH: Not Available

Ingredient: diatomaceous earth, flux-calcined
Original IDLH: Not Available
Revised IDLH: Not Available

Ingredient: ingredients determined not to be hazardous
Original IDLH: Not Available
Revised IDLH: Not Available

Ingredient: water
Original IDLH: Not Available
Revised IDLH: Not Available

Appropriate Engineering Controls
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)
Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important
Required minimum protection factor: up to 10
Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume): 1000
Half-face Respirator: A-AUS / Class1
Full-Face Respirator: -
Required minimum protection factor: up to 50
Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume): 1000
Half-face Respirator: -
Full-Face Respirator: A-AUS / Class 1
Required minimum protection factor: up to 50
Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume): 5000
Half-face Respirator: Airline *
Full-Face Respirator: -
Required minimum protection factor: up to 100
Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume): 5000
Half-face Respirator: -
Full-Face Respirator: A-2
Required minimum protection factor: up to 100
Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume): 10000
Half-face Respirator: -
Full-Face Respirator: A-3
Required minimum protection factor: 100+
Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume): -
Half-face Respirator: -
Full-Face Respirator: Airline**
* - 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.
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.

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 computergenerated selection: Septone Spring Air
Material: BUTYL
CPI: A
Material: NEOPRENE
CPI: A
* 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
Off-white, smooth paste with a slight solvent odour. Disperses in water

Odour
Not Available

Solubility in Water
Miscible (g/L)

pH
7.7 (as supplied)
Not Available as a solution(1%)

Vapour Pressure
Not Available (kPa)

Vapour Density (Air=1)
Not Available

Evaporation Rate
>1 water = 1

Physical State
Non Slump Paste

Odour Threshold
Not Available

Viscosity
Not Available (cSt)

Volatile Component
76 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
100-250 (°C)

Relative density
0.940 (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 Spring Air
TOXICITY: Not Available
IRRITATION: Not Available
ethanol
TOXICITY: Inhalation (rat) LC50: 20,000 ppm/10h
IRRITATION: Eye (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE
TOXICITY: Inhalation (rat) LC50: 64000 ppm/4h
IRRITATION: Eye (rabbit):100mg/24hr-moderate
TOXICITY: Oral (rat) LD50: 7060 mg/kg
IRRITATION: Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24hr-moderate
TOXICITY: -
IRRITATION: Skin (rabbit):400 mg (open)-mild
TOXICITY: Not Available
IRRITATION: Not Available
benzyl C8-18 alkyldimethylammonium chloride
TOXICITY: Dermal (rat) LD50: 1420 mg/kg
IRRITATION: -
TOXICITY: Intravenous (mouse) LD50: 16 mg/kg
IRRITATION: -
TOXICITY: Oral (mouse) LD50: 150 mg/kg
IRRITATION: -
TOXICITY: Oral (rat) LD50: 447 mg/kg
IRRITATION: -
TOXICITY: Not Available
IRRITATION: Not Available
water
TOXICITY: Not Available
IRRITATION: Not Available
Not available. Refer to individual constituents.
ETHANOL
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.
BENZYL C8-18 ALKYLDIMETHYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE
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.
General depressed activity, impaired liver function tests, increased urine volume, changes in bone marrow, chronic pulmonary oedema, gastrointestinal changes recorded. For similar compound benzyl C12-18 alkyldimethyl ammonium chloride CAS RN 68391-01-5:
WATER
No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
CMR STATUS
Not Applicable

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.
Generated dust may be discomforting
|Dusts may be generated when shaking the dried polish from polishing pads or cloths

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.

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.
Generated dust may be discomforting

Chronic Effects
Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS] Long term inhalation of dusts containing crystalline silicas may lead to silicosis. Effects are cumulative, with nodular fibrosis, respiratory impairment, emphysema, even restriction, obstruction of lung function in severe cases. Chronic symptoms produced by crystalline silicas included decreased vital lung capacity and chest infections. Lengthy exposure may cause silicosis, a disabling form of pneumoconiosis which may lead to fibrosis, a scarring of the lining of the air sacs in the lung. Symptoms may appear 8 to 18 months after initial exposure. Smoking increases this risk.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecological information
Toxicity
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.
|Expected to have low toxicity to aquatic organisms. The hydrocarbons contained in this product are biodegradable, degrading rapidly in air by photo-chemical means. The flux calcined diatomaceous earth is inert and not damaging to the aquatic environment.

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

UN proper shipping name
None Allocated

Transport hazard class(es)
None Allocated

Hazchem Code
Not Applicable

IMDG Marine Pollutant (MP)
NO

Other Information
Land transport (): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS
Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS
Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73 / 78 and the IBC code
Source: 40-7-4-9-0-0-MK-20041022
Ingredient: ethanol
Pollution Category: Not Available
Residual Concentration - Outside Special Area (% w/w): Not Available
Residual Concentration: Not Available

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:
'WHO Model List of Essential Medicines - Adults','IOFI Global Reference List of Chemically Defined Substances','International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List','International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)','World Anti-Doping Agency - The 2009 Prohibited List World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Particular Sports (French)','International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index','World Anti-Doping Agency - The 2009 Prohibited List World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Particular Sports (Korean)','Australia Exposure Standards','United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)','IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances','IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO','FisherTransport Information','Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes','Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements,

and General Safety Precautions','OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway','OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals','Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix B (Part 3)', '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)','OECD Existing Chemicals Database','United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)','World Anti-Doping Agency - The 2014 Prohibited List World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Particular Sports','Sigma-AldrichTransport Information','IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply','World Anti-Doping Agency - The 2009 Prohibited List World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Competition (German)','UNECE - Kiev Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers - Annex II','Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)', 'Australia National Pollutant Inventory','FEMA Generally Recognized as Safe (GRAS) Flavoring Substances 23 - Examples of FEMA GRAS Substances with Non-Flavor Functions','International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations', 'GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles','Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists', 'Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List','International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List','Acros Transport Information','IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements'

benzyl C8-18 alkyldimethylammonium chloride(63449-41-2) is found on the following regulatory lists:

'WHO Model List of Essential Medicines - Adults','International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)','Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5','International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index','Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - inorganic chemicals)','Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (STOCK - inorganic chemicals)','United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)','Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes','Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (STOCK)','Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions','OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway','Australia Drinking Water Guideline Values For Physical and Chemical Characteristics','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)','Australia Final Report on Hazard Classification of Common Skin Sensitisers','United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)', 'Sigma-AldrichTransport Information','WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Chemicals for which guideline values have not been established', 'OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – United Kingdom','UNECE - Kiev Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers - Annex II', 'Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm - Domestic water supply quality','Australia National Pollutant Inventory','International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations', 'Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)','Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists','Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List','Acros Transport Information', 'Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6','Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (IRRIG)'

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

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

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

Empirical Formula & Structural Formula

Not Applicable

Other Information
Version No: 5.1.1.1

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