SAFETY DATA SHEET

VALVE REGULATED LEAD ACID (VRLA) BATTERY

Infosafe No.: MTD1M
ISSUED Date : 11/09/2019
ISSUED by: CENTURY YUASA BATTERIES PTY LTD

1. Identification

GHS Product Identifier
VALVE REGULATED LEAD ACID (VRLA) BATTERY

Company name
CENTURY YUASA BATTERIES PTY LTD (ABN 009 685 232)

Address
37 - 65 Cobalt Street Carole Pack
QLD 4300 AUSTRALIA

Telephone/Fax Number
Tel: (07) 3361 6161
Fax: (07) 3361 6166

Emergency phone number
000 (For Emergency Services in Australia)(07) 3361 6707|

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use
Automotive, Industrial Standby Power and Motive Power.
Relevant identified uses: Starting, lighting, ignition for car, truck, DC storage, forklift operation

Other Names

Name
ELECTRIC STORAGE
AGM(ABSORBED GLASS MAT)
LEAD ACID BATTERY-NON-SPILLABLE
GEL BATTERY

2. Hazard Identification

GHS classification of the substance/mixture
Acute Toxicity - Dermal: Category 4
Acute Toxicity - Inhalation: Category 3
Carcinogenicity category 1A
Corrosive to Metals: Category 1
Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 1
Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Acute Hazard: Category 1
Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Long-Term Hazard: Category 1
Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 1A
STOT Repeated Exposure: Category 2
STOT Single Exposure: Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation)
Toxic to Reproduction: Category 1A

Signal Word (s)
DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)
H290 May be corrosive to metals.

H302 Harmful if swallowed.
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H318 Causes serious eye damage.
H331 Toxic if inhaled.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H350 May cause cancer.
H360 May damage fertility or the unborn child.
H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement – General
P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102 Keep out of reach of children.
P103 Read label before use.

Pictogram (s)
Corrosion,Skull and crossbones,Health hazard,Environment

Precautionary statement – Prevention
P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement – Response
P301+P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P333+P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P342+P311 If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P390 Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.
P391 Collect spillage.

Precautionary statement – Storage
P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405 Store locked up.

Precautionary statement – Disposal
P501 Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic, to high temperature incineration.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Sulphuric Acid <51% (H2SO4)	7664-93-9	10-15 %weight
Lead Pb	7439-92-1	30-40 %weight
Lead Dioxide (Pb02)	1309-60-0	30-40 %weight
Inert material :- ABS resin or	9003-56-9	5-8 %weight
Polypropylene	9003-07-0	5-8 %weight
Fumed silica	7631-86-9	5-8 %weight
Borosilicate glass microfiber	65997-17-3	5-8 %weight

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation
If fumes of combustion products are inhaled:
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, without delay.

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 flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.
Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.

Eye contact
If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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.
Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
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
Treatsymptomatically.
For acute or short term repeated exposures to strong acids:
?Airway problems may arise from laryngeal edema and inhalation exposure.Treat with 100% oxygen initially.
?Respiratory distress may require cricothyroidotomyif endotracheal intubation is contraindicated by excessiveswelling
?Intravenous lines should be established immediately in all cases where there is evidence of circulatorycompromise.
?Strong acids produce a coagulation necrosis characterised by formation of a coagulum (eschar) as a result of thedesiccating action of the acid on proteins in specific tissues.

Ingestion:
?Immediate dilution (milk or water) within 30 minutes post ingestion is recommended.
?DO NOT attempt to neutralise the acid sinceexothermic reaction may extend the corrosive injury.
?Be careful to avoid further vomit since re-exposure of the mucosa to the acid is harmful.
?Limit fluids to one or two glasses in an adult.
?Charcoal has no place in acid management.
?Some authors suggest the use of lavage within 1 hour of ingestion.

Skin:
?Skin lesions require copious saline irrigation.
?Treat chemical burns as thermal burns with non-adherent gauze and wrapping.
?Deep second-degree burns may benefit from topical silversulphadiazine.

Eye:
?Eye injuries require retraction of the eyelids to ensure thorough irrigation of the conjuctival cul-de-sacs. Irrigationshould last at least 20-30 minutes. DO NOT use neutralising agents or anyother additives. Several litres of saline are required.
?Cyclopaedic drops, (1% cyclopentolate for short-term use or 5% homatropine for longer term use) antibiotic drops,vasoconstrictive agents or artificial tears may be indicated dependent on theseverity of the injury.
?Steroid eye drops should only beadministered with the approval of a consulting ophthalmologist).

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media
Use Carbon Dioxide or Dry Chemical extinguishers.
Water (fine spray or fog) should not be used unless from a safe distance due to vigorous and exothermic reaction which will result.

Hazards from Combustion Products
HazardousDecompositio
Not considered to be asignificant fire risk.?Acids may react with metals to produce hydrogen, a highly flammable and explosive gas.?Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of cont

Special Protective Equipment for fire fighters
Fire Fighting, SpecialProtective Equipment& Precautions
Do notapproach containers suspected to be hot.
Cool fireexposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
If safe to do so, remove containers from path of

Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical
Non-combustible

Hazchem Code
2R

Decomposition Temperature
Not Available

Other Information
Fire Incompatibility
Avoid strong bases.
Avoidcontamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. asignition may resul

6. Accidental release measures

Methods And Materials For Containment And Cleaning Up
?With a clean shovel, transfer spilled material into clean-labelled containers for disposal.
?Wash area down with excess water.
?Do not allow water to enter containers of acid as a violent reaction may occur.
?Prevent from entering drains, sewers, streams or other bodies of water. If contamination of sewers or waterwayshas occurred, advise the local emergency service

Personal Precautions
Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.

Personal Protection
Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8(Exposure Controls/Personal Protection) of theSDS.

Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages
?Drains for storage or use areas should have retention basins for pH adjustments and dilution of spills beforedischarge or disposal of material.
?Check regularly for spills and leaks.
?Clean up all spills immediately.
?Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes

Clean-up Methods - Large Spillages
?Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
?Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
?Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
?Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water cours

Environmental Precautions
Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water coure.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for Safe Handling
?Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
?Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
?Use in a well-ventilated area.
?Handle gently. Use good occupational work practice.
?Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.
?Avoid smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
?Avoid mechanical and thermal shock and friction.
?Use in awell ventilated area.
?Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
?When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
?Avoid physical damage to containers.
?Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
?Work clothes should be laundered separate

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
?Avoid contact with moisture.
?Store in original containers.
?Keep containers securely sealed.
?Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
?Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
?No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition source

Other Information
Suitable container forBattery contents
?Battery is self-contained but it should be kept in a vertical position to prevent leakage of battery fluid
?DO NOTuse aluminium or galvanised containers
?All packaging for Class 1 Goods shall be in accordance with the requirements of the relevant Code for the transport of DangerousGoods.
?Class 1 is unique in that the type of packaging used frequently has a very decisive effect on the hazard and thereforeon theassignment to a particular division

Storageincompatibilitycontents of battery
?Avoid reaction with oxidising agents
?Avoid strong bases.
?Avoid storage with reducing agents.
?Avoid reaction with metals and or water
?Contact with combustibleorganic matter may cause a fire.
?Avoid contact with finely divided metals.
?Reacts with mild steel, galvanised steel / zinc producing hydrogen gas which may form an explosive mixture withair.
?Inorganic acids are generally soluble in water with the releaseof hydrogen ions. The resulting solutions haveapH ofless than 7.0.

?Inorganic acids neutralise chemical bases (for example: amines and inorganic hydroxides) to form salts-neutralisation can generate dangerously large amounts of heat in small spaces

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limit values
AUSTRALIAN EXPOSURESTANDARDS(Occupational Exposure Limits)
Ingredient / Material name / TWA / STEL
Sulphuric Acid(H2SO4) Sulphuric acid 1 mg/m 33 mg/m3
Lead (PbO) Lead, inorganic dusts & fumes (as Pb) 0.05 mg/m3 Not Available
Leaddioxide (PbO2) Lead dioxide 0.05 mg/m3 Not Available

Appropriate engineering controls
Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls canbe highlyeffective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.The basic types of engineering controls are:
?Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process isdone to reduce the risk.
?Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilationthatstrategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environm

Respiratory Protection
Not normally required; however if in contact with internalcomponents:-
?Where the concentration of gas/particulates in thebreathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "ExposureStandard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

RequiredMinimumProtection Factor / Half-FaceRespirator / Full-Face Respirator / Powered AirRespirator
up to 10 x ESE-AUS P2-E-PAPR-AUS /Class 1 P
up to 50 x ES-E-AUS / Class 1 P2-
p to 100 x ES-E-2 P2E-PAPR-2 P2
^^-Full-face
E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2)

Eye Protection
?Safety glasses with side shields.
?Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; softcontact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritan

Hand Protection
Glove Type
?Wear Elbow length chemical protective gloves, e.g.PVC

Footwear
Wear safety footwear orsafety gumboots.

Body Protection
Clothing
?Overalls

Other Information
Other Protection
?PVC protective suit may be required if exposuresevere.
?Eyewash uni

9. Physical and chemical properties

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Article - Battery	**Appearance**	The battery is amanufactured article containing a clear mobile acidic liquid. The electrolyte mixes with water.Rectangular plastic casing with exposed terminals for electrical connections. High weight to volume ratio. The hazard oflead acid batteries include: ?CORROSIVECONTENTS SHORT CIRCUIT-accidental discharge. Current flow by external short circuit may heatmetals to welding temperatures with firehazard; Internal heat generated may boil battery acid with evolution of largeamounts of highly corrosive acid mist/vapour. Boiling may develop internal pressure and cause explosion with scattering of acid contents.Battery circuits must include electrical fusible links. Terminals and external metal parts must be insulated.Do not clean terminals, battery top with conductingliquids. ?SPILL-damage to casing or overturning may cause corrosive acid contents to spill, causing skin burns on contact.Acid reacts quickly with many metals, generating highly flammable and explosive hydrogen gas; may also weaken metalstructures. Alllead acid batteries must be vented ?Chemical hazards relate to the contents of the battery. Yellow crystalline; does not mix well with water (1%). ?Soluble in acetone
Odour	Not Available	**Decomposition Temperature**	Not Available
Boiling Point	95°C - 95.55°C	**Solubility in Water**	Miscible (acid)
pH	<1 (for acid).	**Vapour Pressure**	Not Available
Vapour Density (Air=1)	>1	**Evaporation Rate**	<1 BuAC = 1 (for acid
Odour Threshold	Not Available	**Viscosity**	Not Available
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not Available	**Flash Point**	Not Applicable
Flammability	Not Applicable	**Auto-Ignition Temperature**	Not Available

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Explosion Limit - Upper	74.2%	**Explosion Limit - Lower**	4.1% hydrogen gas
Relative density	(Water =1) 1.2-1.3 (Sulphuric acid electrolyte)	**Melting/Freezing Point**	Not Applicable

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity
See section 7(Handling and Storage)
Contact with alkalinematerial liberates heat

Chemical Stability
?Product is considered stable under normalhandling conditions.
?Stable under normal storage conditions.
?Hazardous polymerization will not occu

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
?Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.
?Ingestion of acidic corrosives may produce burns around and in the mouth, the throat and oesophagus.Immediate pain and difficulties in swallowing and speaking may also be ev

Inhalation
?Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling,may producetoxic effects.
?Corrosive acids can cause irritation of the respiratory tract, with coughing, choking and mucous membranedamage. There may be dizziness, headache, nausea and weakne

Skin
?Skin contact with acidic corrosives may result in pain and burns; these may be deep with distinct edges and mayhealslowly with the formation of scar tissue.
?Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury withharmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damageis suitablyprotected.

Eye
?If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.
?Direct eye contact with acid corrosives may produce pain, tears, sensitivity to light and burns. Mild burns of theepithelia generally recover rapidly andcompletely.

Skin corrosion/irritation
Data required to make classification availa

Serious eye damage/irritation
Data required to make classification availa

Mutagenicity
Data Not Available to make classification

Respiratory sensitisation
Data Not Available to make classification

Skin Sensitisation
Data Not Available to make classification

Carcinogenicity
Data required to make classification availa

Reproductive Toxicity
Data required to make classification availa

STOT-single exposure
Data required to make classification availa

STOT-repeated exposure
Data required to make classification availa

Aspiration Hazard
Data Not Available to make classification

Chronic Effects
?Repeated or prolonged exposure to acids may result in the erosion of teeth, swelling and/or ulceration of mouthlining. Irritation of airways to lung, with cough, and inflammation of lungtissue often occurs.
?Substance accumulation, in the human body, is likely and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.
?Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin andif swallowed.
Sulphuric Acid:
?Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This maybe due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occurfollowing exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include theabsence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-likesymptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, onspirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyper reactivity on methacholine challenge testingand the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in thecriteria fordiagnosis of RADS. Occupational exposures to strong inorganic acid mists of sulphuric acid.
Lead:
WARNING: Lead is a cumulative poison and has the potential to cause abortion and intellectual impairment tounborn children of pregnant worke

Other Information
Immediate effects
?As abov

Acute Toxicity
Data required to make classification availa

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity
?Prevent, by any means available, spillage fromentering drains or water courses.
?DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways

Persistence and degradability
No Data available for all ingredients

Mobility
No Data available for all ingredients

Bioaccumulative Potential
No Data available for all ingredients

Other Adverse Effects
No Data available for all ingredients

13. Disposal considerations

Waste Disposal
Safe Handling & Disposal
?Dispose in accordance with federal, state or local regulations.

Disposal of ContaminatedPackaging
?Recycle wherever possible.
?Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal ifno suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
?Treat and neutralise at an approved treatment plant. Treatment should involve: Mixing or slurrying in water;Neutralisation followed by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceuticalwastes or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material)
?Decontaminate empty containers.

EnvironmentalRegulations
?Refer to section 15(Regulatory Information)

14. Transport information

Transport Information
REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODSADG
UN Number 2800
Proper Shipping NameBATTERIES, WET, NON-SPILLABLE,electric storage
Transport Hazard Class
Class: 8
Sub risk:Not Applicable
Packing group Not Applicable
Environmental HazardsNo relevant data
Special Precautions
Special provisions 238
Limited quantity1 L
Additional Information
Marine Pollutant: = Yes
Hazchem Code 2R

Other Information
The Australian Dangerous Goods Code (7th Edition) Special Provision 238 allows Century Yuasa Batteries Pty. Ltd.to transport non-spillable batteries as sold by the company by road and rail as non-dangerous goods.In addition,these batteries are certified as complying with UN2800 Special Provision A67 of the International Air TransportAssociation (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations. Refer to Century Yuasa Batteries office for further inform

U.N. Number
2800

UN proper shipping name
BATTERIES, WET, NON-SPILLABLE, electric storage

Transport hazard class(es)
8

Hazchem Code
2R

IERG Number
37

UN Number (Air Transport, ICAO)
2800

IATA/ICAO Proper Shipping Name
BATTERIES, WET, NON-SPILLABLE

IATA/ICAO Hazard Class
8

IMDG UN No
2800

IMDG Proper Shipping Name
BATTERIES, WET, NON-SPILLABLE

IMDG Hazard Class
8

IMDG Pack. Group
III

15. Regulatory information

Regulatory information
SAFETY, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS, LEGISLATION
Sulphuric Acid CAS 7664-93-9 Is found on thefollowing regulatory Lists
"Australia ExposureStandards", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","International Agency forResearch on Cancer (IARC)-Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "International Air Transport Association(IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations-Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft", "Australia HazardousSubstances Information System-Consolidated Lists"
Lead CAS 7439-92-1Is found on the followingregulatory Lists
"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances(AICS)","International Agency forResearch on Cancer (IARC)-Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "Australia Hazardous SubstancesInformation System-Consolidated Lists"
Leaddioxide (PbO2)CAS1309-60-0Isfound on thefollowing regulatoryLists
"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","International Agency forResearch on Cancer (IARC)-Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "Australia Hazardous SubstancesInformation System-Consolidated Lists"

Poisons Schedule
S6

16. Other Information

User Codes

User Title Label	User Codes
Wis Numbers	00253797
Wis Numbers	00253933
Wis Numbers	00253950
Wis Numbers	00253967
Wis Numbers	00253984
Wis Numbers	00254001
Wis Numbers	00254018
Wis Numbers	00254035
Wis Numbers	00254103
Wis Numbers	00254120
Wis Numbers	00254137
Wis Numbers	00254154
Wis Numbers	00256483
Wis Numbers	00256585
Wis Numbers	00256636
Wis Numbers	00256653
Wis Numbers	00256670
Wis Numbers	00256687
Wis Numbers	00256704
Wis Numbers	00256738
Wis Numbers	00256755
Wis Numbers	00256772
Wis Numbers	00256789
Wis Numbers	00256806
Wis Numbers	00256823
Wis Numbers	00256840
Wis Numbers	00256857
Wis Numbers	00256874
Wis Numbers	00256891
Wis Numbers	00259373
Wis Numbers	00259390
Wis Numbers	00259407
Wis Numbers	00259424
Wis Numbers	00259441
Wis Numbers	00259458
Wis Numbers	00259475
Wis Numbers	00259492
Wis Numbers	00259509

User Title Label	User Codes
Wis Numbers	00259526
Wis Numbers	00259543
Wis Numbers	00259560
Wis Numbers	00259577
Wis Numbers	00259594
Wis Numbers	00259611
Wis Numbers	00259628
Wis Numbers	00259645
Wis Numbers	00259662
Wis Numbers	00259679
Wis Numbers	00259696
Wis Numbers	00259713
Wis Numbers	00259730
Wis Numbers	00259747
Wis Numbers	00259764
Wis Numbers	00259781
Wis Numbers	00259798
Wis Numbers	00259815
Wis Numbers	00259832
Wis Numbers	00259849
Wis Numbers	00259866
Wis Numbers	00259883
Wis Numbers	00260138
Wis Numbers	00260172
Wis Numbers	00260223
Wis Numbers	00260240
Wis Numbers	00260274
Wis Numbers	00260325
Wis Numbers	00260359
Wis Numbers	00414685
Wis Numbers	00414702
Wis Numbers	00503425
Wis Numbers	00745046
Wis Numbers	01089381
Wis Numbers	01089398
Wis Numbers	01109152
Wis Numbers	01149697
Wis Numbers	01149748
Wis Numbers	01149850
Wis Numbers	01149867
Wis Numbers	01149884

User Title Label	User Codes
Wis Numbers	01149901
Wis Numbers	01149918
Wis Numbers	01149935
Wis Numbers	01149969
Wis Numbers	01149986
Wis Numbers	01167683
Wis Numbers	01396707
Wis Numbers	01845745
Wis Numbers	01845762
Wis Numbers	02764153
Wis Numbers	02764170
Wis Numbers	04194928
Wis Numbers	04196815

Other Information

Abbreviations
AICS Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances
APVMA Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority
AQIS Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service
CAS # Chemical Abstract Service Number–used to uniquely identify chemical compounds
IARC International Agency for Research on Cancer
LC50 Lethal Concentration-toxicity of the surrounding medium that will kill half of the sample population of a specifictest-animal in a specified period through exposure via inhalation (respiration)
SDS Safety Data Sheet-(SDS), previously called a Material Safety Data Sheet (SDS),

This SDS has been transcribed into Infosafe GHS format from an original, issued by the manufacturer on the date shown. Any disclaimer by the manufacturer may not be included in the transcription.

END OF SDS