

SAFETY DATA SHEET

VHT FLAME PROOF GREY PRIMER

Infosafe No.: LPV53
ISSUED Date : 22/07/2021
ISSUED by: SPECO THOMAS PTY. LTD.

Section 1 - Identification

Product Identifier

VHT FLAME PROOF GREY PRIMER

Product Code

SP100

Company Name

SPECO THOMAS PTY. LTD. (ABN 58 005 669 269)

Address

1B LEVANSWELL ROAD MOORABBIN
VIC AUSTRALIA

Telephone/Fax Number

Tel: 03 95557244
Fax: 03 95532841

Emergency Phone Number

131 126

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Paint or paint related material.

Illicit Drug Precursors

Contains chemicals listed as Illicit Drug Precursors Category III.

Section 2 - Hazard(s) Identification

GHS classification of the substance/mixture

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia.

Classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th edition)

Aerosols: Category 1

Aspiration hazard: Category 1

Carcinogenicity: Category 2

Eye damage/irritation: Category 2A

Reproductive toxicity: Category 1A

Skin corrosion/irritation: Category 2

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure): Category 2

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure): Category 3 (Narcotic)

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure): Category 3 (Respiratory tract irritation)

Signal Word (s)

DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)

H222 Extremely flammable aerosol.

H229 Pressurized container: may burst if heated.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

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H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H351 Suspected of causing cancer.
H360 May damage fertility or the unborn child.
H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Pictogram (s)

Flame, Health hazard, Exclamation mark



Precautionary Statement – Prevention

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P211 Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
P251 Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection.

Precautionary Statement – Response

P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.
P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep 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.
P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P314 Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

Precautionary Statement – Storage

P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405 Store locked up.
P410+P412 Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.

Precautionary Statement – Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Other Information

This product contains an Ototoxic substance. Combination with noise exposure, even at safe levels, could still cause auditory injuries and hearing loss.

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Section 3 - Composition and Information on Ingredients

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Acetone	67-64-1	10-<=50 %
propane	74-98-6	10-<=25 %
Butane	106-97-8	10-<=25 %
Toluene	108-88-3	10-=24 %
Xylene	1330-20-7	<=10 %
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	<=10 %
Silica, amorphous	112926-00-8	<=3 %
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	<=3 %
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous.		Balance

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Inhalation

If inhaled, remove affected person from contaminated area. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. Seek medical attention.

Ingestion

Unlikely due to form of product. If ingestion occurs, do not induce vomiting. Wash out mouth and lips with water. Where vomiting occurs naturally have affected person place head below hip level in order to reduce risk of aspiration. Seek immediate medical attention.

Skin

Remove all contaminated clothing immediately. Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse or discard. Seek medical attention.

Eye

If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eyes continuously with running water. Remove contact lenses. Continue flushing for several minutes until all contaminants are washed out completely. Seek medical attention.

First Aid Facilities

Eyewash, safety shower and normal washroom facilities.

Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically.

Other Information

For advice in an emergency, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 131 126) or a doctor at once.

Section 5 - Firefighting Measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

None known.

Hazards from Combustion Products

Under fire conditions this product may emit toxic and/or irritating fumes including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides, halogenated compounds and metal oxides.

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Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Contents under pressure - cans can explode in a fire. This product is extremely flammable. Keep containers and fire-exposed surfaces cool with water spray. Shut off any leak if safe to do so and remove sources of re-ignition. Vapour/air mixtures may ignite explosively. Flashback along the vapour trail may occur. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.

Decomposition Temperature

Not available

Precautions in connection with Fire

Fire fighters should wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive pressure mode. In case of fire the product may be violently or explosively reactive. Use water spray to disperse vapours. This product should be prevented from entering drains and watercourses.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Emergency Procedures

Extinguish or remove all sources of ignition and stop leak if safe to do so. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Evacuate all unprotected personnel. Water spray or fog may be used to disperse/absorb vapour if any. Place inert, Non-combustible absorbent material onto spillage. If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated. Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely. Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. If contamination of sewers or waterways occurs inform the local water and waste management authorities in accordance with local regulations. Dispose of waste according to applicable local and national regulations.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling

FLAMMABLE. VAPOUR OR GAS REDUCES OXYGEN FOR BREATHING. IN CONFINED SPACES MAY CAUSE ASPHYXIATION. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Handle and use the material in a well-ventilated area, away from sparks, flames and other ignition sources. DO NOT store or use in confined spaces. Have emergency equipment (for fires, spills, leaks, etc.) readily available. Build up of mists or vapours in the atmosphere must be prevented. Do NOT cut or heat containers as they may contain hazardous residues. Do not smoke. Flameproof equipment is necessary in areas where the product is being used. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Earth or bond all equipment. Do not empty into drains. Ensure a high level of personal hygiene is maintained when using this product, that is, always wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking or using the toilet facilities.

Avoid exposure. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. It is recommended that pregnant or breastfeeding women should not handle this product unless adequate exposure protection can be assured at all times. Female personnel planning pregnancy should be made aware of the potential risks.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area away from sources of ignition, oxidising agents, foodstuffs, clothing and out of direct sunlight. Do not expose can to temperatures exceeding 50°C. Protect containers against physical damage. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage or leaks. Have appropriate fire extinguishers available in and near the storage area. Do NOT pressurise, cut or heat aerosol containers. Content is under pressure and can explode violently. Ensure that storage conditions comply with applicable local and national regulations.

For information on the design of the storeroom, reference should be made to Australian Standard AS 2278.1 Non-refillable metal aerosol dispensers of capacity 50 mL to 1000 mL inclusive.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Occupational exposure limit values

No exposure standards have been established for this material. However, the available exposure limits for ingredients are listed below:

Butane

TWA: 800 ppm, 1900 mg/m³

Propane

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Note: Asphyxiant

Acetone

TWA: 500ppm, 1185 mg/m³

STEL: 1000ppm, 2375mg/m³

Amorphous Silica

TWA: 10 mg/m³

Toluene

TWA: 50 ppm, 191 mg/m³

STEL: 150 ppm, 574 mg/m³

NOTE: Sk

Titanium dioxide

TWA: 10 mg/m³

Xylene

TWA: 80 ppm, 350 mg/m³

STEL: 150 ppm, 655 mg/m³

Ethylbenzene

TWA: 100 ppm, 434 mg/m³

STEL: 125 ppm, 543 mg/m³

TWA (Time Weighted Average): The average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-hour working day, for a five-day week.

STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit): The average airborne concentration over a 15 minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight-hour workday.

'Sk' Notice: Absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure. The exposure standard is invalidated if such contact should occur.

Carc.2: Suspected human carcinogen.

Source: Safe Work Australia

Biological Monitoring

Name: Toluene

Determinant: toluene in urine

Value: 0.03mg/l

Sampling time: end of shift.

Name: Toluene

Determinant: toluene in blood

Value: 0.02mg/l

Sampling time: prior to last shift of workweek

Name: Toluene

Determinant: o-Cresol in urine

Value: 0.3mg/g creatinine

Sampling time: end of shift.

Name: Acetone

Determinant: Acetone in urine

Specimen: urine

Sampling time: End of shift

Value: 25 mg/L

Notation: Ns

Name: Xylenes

Determinant: Methylhippuric acids

Specimen: Creatinine in urine.

Value: 1.5g/g

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Sampling time: End of shift.

Name: Ethylbenzene

Determinant: Sum of mandelic acid and phenylglyoxylic acid

Specimen: Creatinine in urine.

Value: 0.15 g/g

Sampling time: End of shift.

Source: American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH)

Control Banding

Not available

Engineering Controls

This substance is hazardous and should be used with a local exhaust ventilation system, drawing vapours away from workers' breathing zone. A flame-proof exhaust ventilation system is required. If the engineering controls are not sufficient to maintain concentrations of vapours/mists below the exposure standards, suitable respiratory protection must be worn. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning ventilation requirements. Refer to AS 2865 Australian Standard Safe working in a confined space, for further information concerning ventilation requirements.

Respiratory Protection

If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator with a replaceable filter should be used. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning respiratory protective requirements.

Reference should be made to Australian Standards AS/NZS 1715, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.

Eye and Face Protection

Safety glasses with side shields, chemical goggles or full-face shield as appropriate should be used. Final choice of appropriate eye/face protection will vary according to individual circumstances. Eye protection devices should conform to relevant regulations.

Eye protection should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 (series) - Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications.

Hand Protection

Wear gloves of impervious material. Final choice of appropriate gloves will vary according to individual circumstances. i.e. methods of handling or according to risk assessments undertaken. Occupational protective gloves should conform to relevant regulations.

Reference should be made to AS/NZS 2161.1: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

Thermal Hazards

No further relevant information available.

Body Protection

Suitable protective workwear, e.g. cotton overalls buttoned at neck and wrist is recommended. Chemical resistant apron is recommended where large quantities are handled.

Other Information

Butane and propane are asphyxiant gases which when present in an atmosphere in high concentration, lead to reduction of oxygen concentration by displacement or dilution. It is not appropriate to recommend an exposure standard for each simple asphyxiant, rather it should be required that a sufficient oxygen concentration be maintained.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Aerosol	Appearance	Aerosol (liquid)
Colour	Not available	Odour	Not available
Melting Point	Not available	Boiling Point	Not available
Decomposition Temperature	Not available	Solubility in Water	Not available
Specific Gravity	0.75-0.77	pH	7
Vapour Pressure	101.3 kPa (760 mm Hg) at 20°C	Relative Vapour Density (Air=1)	1.55
Evaporation Rate	5.6 (butyl acetate = 1)	Odour Threshold	Not available
Viscosity	<20.5 cSt (40°C)	Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water (log value)	Not available
Flash Point	-29°C (Closed-cup)[Pensky-Martens Closed Cup]	Flammability	Extremely flammable
Auto-Ignition Temperature	Not available	Flammable Limits - Lower	1%
Flammable Limits - Upper	12.8%		

Other Information

Type of aerosol : Spray

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability

Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Reacts with incompatibles.

Conditions to Avoid

Heat, open flames and other sources of ignition.

Incompatible Materials

Strong oxidising agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Reactivity and Stability

Reacts with incompatible materials.

Hazardous Polymerization

Not available

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Toxicology Information

Toxicity data for material given below.

Acute Toxicity - Oral

Acute toxicity estimates:

ATE: >2000 mg/kg

Acute Toxicity - Dermal

Acute toxicity estimates:

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ATE: >2000 mg/kg

Acute Toxicity - Inhalation

Acute toxicity estimates:

Inhalation (gases): >40000 ppm

Inhalation (vapour): >400 mg/l

Ingestion

Unlikely due to form of product. If ingestion occurs, may cause lung damage if swallowed. Subsequent to ingestion or vomiting, small amounts of liquid aspirated into the respiratory system may cause severe pulmonary injury that may lead to death. May also cause irritation to the gastrointestinal system. Symptoms may include nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea and abdominal pain.

Inhalation

May cause respiratory irritation. Inhalation of product vapours can cause irritation of the nose, throat and respiratory system.

May cause irritation to the mucous membrane and upper airways, especially where vapours or mists are generated. Symptoms include sneezing, coughing, wheezing, shortness of breath, headache, dizziness, drowsiness nausea and vomiting.

Butane and propane are asphyxiant gases which when present in an atmosphere in high concentration, leads to reduction of oxygen concentration by displacement or dilution. Symptoms include decreased visual acuity, decreased coordination and judgment, headache, dizziness, confusion, drowsiness, fatigue, shortness of breath, muscular weakness, convulsions, unconsciousness, coma and eventually death.

Skin

Causes skin irritation. Skin contact will cause redness, itching and swelling. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking and may lead to dermatitis.

Acetone

- Skin - Mild irritant Rabbit - 395 mg

- Skin - Mild irritant Rabbit - 24 hours 500 mg

Toluene

- Skin - Mild irritant Pig - 24 hours 250 UI

- Skin - Mild irritant Rabbit - 435 mg

- Skin - Moderate irritant Rabbit - 24 hours 20 mg

- Skin - Moderate irritant Rabbit - 500 mg

Xylene, mixed isomers

- Skin - Mild irritant Rat - 8 hours 60 ul

- Skin - Moderate irritant Rabbit - 24 hours 500 mg

- Skin - Moderate irritant Rabbit - 100 %

Ethylbenzene

- Skin - Mild irritant Rabbit - 24 hours 15 mg

Titanium Dioxide

- Skin - Mild irritant Human - 72 hours 300 ug l

Eye

Causes serious eye irritation. On eye contact this product will cause tearing, stinging, blurred vision, and redness.

Acetone

Eyes - Moderate irritant Rabbit - 24 hours 20 mg

Eyes - Mild irritant Human - 186300 ppm

Eyes - Mild irritant Rabbit - 10 ul

Eyes - Severe irritant Rabbit - 20 mg

Toluene

Eyes - Mild irritant Rabbit - 0.5 minutes 100 mg

Eyes - Mild irritant Rabbit - 870 ug

Eyes - Severe irritant Rabbit - 24 hours 2 mg

Xylene, mixed isomers

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- Eyes - Mild irritant Rabbit - 87 mg
- Eyes - Severe irritant Rabbit - 24 hours 5 mg

Ethylbenzene

Eyes - Severe irritant Rabbit - 500 mg

Respiratory Sensitisation

Not expected to be a respiratory sensitiser.

Skin Sensitisation

Not expected to be a skin sensitiser.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Not considered to be a mutagenic hazard.

Carcinogenicity

Suspected of causing cancer. Classified as a suspected human carcinogen.

Toluene, Amorphous Precipitated Silica and Xylene are listed as Group 3: Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans according to International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Titanium Dioxide and Ethylbenzene are listed as a Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans according to International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Reproductive Toxicity

May damage fertility or the unborn child. Classified as a Known or presumed human reproductive or developmental toxicant.

STOT - Single Exposure

May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation.

STOT - Repeated Exposure

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration Hazard

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Other Information

This product contains an Ototoxic substance. Combination with noise exposure, even at safe levels, could still cause auditory injuries and hearing loss.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity

No ecological data available for this material. The available ecological data for the ingredients is given below:

Persistence and degradability

Toluene

Readily biodegrade

Acetone

Readily biodegrade

Xylene, mixed isomers

Readily biodegrade

Ethylbenzene

Readily biodegrade

Mobility

Not available

Bioaccumulative Potential

Toluene

BCF: 90 (low potential)

Xylene, mixed isomers

BCF: 8.1 to 25.9 (low potential)

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Other Adverse Effects

Not available

Environmental Protection

Do not discharge this material into waterways, drains and sewers.

Acute Toxicity - Fish

Acetone:

LC50 (*Poecilia reticulata*): 5600 ppm/l/96h (Fresh water)

Toluene:

LC50 (*Oncorhynchus kisutch* - Fry): 5500 µg/l/96h (Fresh water)

Xylene

LC50 (*Pimephales promelas*): 13400 µg/l/96h (Fresh water)

Ethylbenzene

LC50 (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*): 4200 µg/l/96h (Fresh water)

Titanium Dioxide

LC50 (*Fundulus heteroclitus*): >1000000 µg/l/96h (Marine water)

Acute Toxicity - Daphnia

Toluene

EC50 (Crustaceans - *Gammarus pseudolimnaeus* - Adult): 11600 µg/l/48h (Fresh water)

EC50 (*Daphnia* - *Daphnia magna* - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling): 6000 µg/l/48h (Fresh water)

Acetone

LC50 (Crustaceans - *Gammarus pulex*): 6000000 µg/l/48h (Fresh water)

LC50 (*Daphnia magna*): 6900 mg/l/48h (Fresh water)

Ethylbenzene

EC50 (*Daphnia* - *Daphnia magna* - Neonate): 2.93 mg/l/48h (Fresh water)

LC50 (Crustaceans - *Artemia* sp. - Nauplii) 6.53 mg/l/48h (Marine water)

Xylene

LC50 (Crustaceans - *Palaemonetes pugio*): 8500 µg/l/48h (Marine water)

Acute Toxicity - Algae

Toluene

EC50 (Algae - *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata*): 12500 µg/l/72h (Fresh water)

Acetone

EC50 (Algae - *Selenastrum* sp.): 7200000 µg/l/72h (Fresh water)

Ethylbenzene

EC50 (Algae - *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata*): 4600 µg/l/72h (Fresh water)

EC50 (Algae - *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata*): 3600 µg/l/96h (Fresh water)

Chronic Toxicity - Fish

Acetone

Chronic NOEC (*Gasterosteus aculeatus* - Larvae): 5 µg/l (Marine water)

Chronic Toxicity - Daphnia

Toluene

Chronic NOEC (*Daphnia* - *Daphnia magna*): 1000 µg/l/21 days (Fresh water)

Acetone

Chronic NOEC (*Daphnia* - *Daphnia magna* - Neonate): 0.1ml/l/21 days (Fresh water)

Chronic NOEC (Crustaceans - *Daphniidae*): 0.016ml/l/21 days (Fresh water)

Chronic Toxicity - Algae

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Acetone

Chronic NOEC (Algae - *Ulva pertusa*): 4.95 mg/l/96h (Marine water)

Hazardous to the Ozone Layer

This product is not expected to deplete the ozone layer.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal Considerations

Dispose of waste according to applicable local and national regulations. Do not pierce, burn, cut, puncture or weld on or near containers. Empty containers may contain hazardous residues. Empty the container completely before disposal. Contaminated containers must not be treated as household waste. Advise flammable nature.

To minimise personal exposure to the chemical, refer to Section 8—Exposure controls and personal protection.

Section 14 - Transport Information

Transport Information

Road and Rail Transport (ADG Code):

This material is classified as Dangerous Goods Division 2.1 Flammable Gases

Division 2.1 Dangerous Goods are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following:

- Class 1: Explosives
- Division 2.2 Non-flammable, Non toxic gas that have a subsidiary risk 5.1 except when all are packed in cylinders or pressure drums not exceeding 500L capacity.
- Class 3: Flammable Liquids, if both the Division 2.1 and Class 3 dangerous goods are in tanks or other receptacles with a capacity individually exceeding 500L.
- Division 4.1: Flammable Solids
- Division 4.2: Spontaneously combustible substances
- Division 4.3: Dangerous when wet substances
- Division 5.1: Oxidising substances
- Division 5.2: Organic peroxides
- Class 7: Radioactive materials unless specifically exempted

Marine Transport (IMO/IMDG):

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.

Class/Division: 1950

UN No: 2.1

Proper Shipping Name: AEROSOLS

EMS: F-D, S-U

Special Provisions: 63, 190, 277, 327, 344, 381, 959

Air Transport (ICAO/IATA):

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

Class/Division: 2.1

UN No: 1950

Proper Shipping Name: Aerosols, flammable

Packaging Instructions (cargo only): 203

Packaging Instructions (passenger & cargo): 203

Hazard Label: Flammable gas

Special Provisions: A145, A167, A802

UN Number

1950

Proper Shipping Name

AEROSOLS

Transport Hazard Class

2.1

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IERG Number

49

Special Precautions for User

Not available

IMDG Marine pollutant

No

Transport in Bulk

Not available

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

Regulatory Information

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia.

Classified as a Scheduled Poison according to the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

Poisons Schedule

S5

Montreal Protocol

Not listed

Stockholm Convention

Not listed

Rotterdam Convention

Not listed

International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL)

Not available

Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Act 1994

Not available

Basel Convention

Not listed

Section 16 - Any Other Relevant Information

Date of Preparation

SDS Reviewed: July 2021 Supersedes: February 2016

Version Number

Version 2.0

Literature References

Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice.

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons.

Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail.

Work Health and Safety Regulations, Schedule 10: Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and restricted hazardous chemicals.

Code of Practice for Supply Diversion into Illicit Drug Manufacture.

National Code of Practice for Chemicals of Security Concern.

Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Chemicals Act.

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monographs.

Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).

Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade.

Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal.

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations.

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International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code.

Workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants.

Adopted biological exposure determinants, American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).

Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.

Code of Practice: Managing Noise and Preventing Hearing Loss at Work.

User Codes

User Title Label	User Codes
Wis Numbers	03056522
Wis Numbers	05294455

END OF SDS

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