

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SKID PENETRANT/LUBRICANT

Infosafe No.: 4AD74
ISSUED Date : 29/11/2022
ISSUED by: Rema Tip Top Australia Pty.
Limited

Section 1 - Identification

Product Identifier

SKID PENETRANT/LUBRICANT

Product Code

170330

Company Name

Rema Tip Top Australia Pty. Limited (ABN 32003380827)

Address

Bldg 3, 20 Worth Street Chullora
NSW 2190 AUSTRALIA

Telephone/Fax Number

Tel: +61(0)2 8755 8400

Fax: +61(0)2 9742 3296

Emergency Phone Number

1800 638 556

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Skid penetrating lubricant.

Illicit Drug Precursors

This product contains a Category III: Illicit Drug Reagent/Essential Chemical in the Code of Practice for Supply Diversion into Illicit Drug Manufacture.

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)

Flammable liquids: Category 3

Acute toxicity: Category 4 - Inhalation

Skin corrosion/irritation: Category 2

Eye damage/irritation: Category 2A

Germ cell mutagenicity: Category 1B

Carcinogenicity: Category 1A

Reproductive toxicity: Category 1A

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

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure): Category 1

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure): Category 2

Aspiration hazard: Category 1

Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Acute Hazard: Category 2

Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Long-Term Hazard: Category 2

Signal Word (s)

DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
H332 Harmful if inhaled.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H340 May cause genetic defects.
H350 May cause cancer.
H360 May damage fertility or the unborn child.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H372 Causes damage to organs (central nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H373 May cause damage to organs (hearing organs) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H401 Toxic to aquatic life.
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Pictogram (s)

Exclamation mark, Health hazard, Flame, Environment



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.
P233 Keep container tightly closed.
P240 Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241 Use explosion-proof [electrical/ventilating/lighting] equipment.
P242 Use non-sparking tools.
P243 Take action to prevent static discharges.
P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
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/hearing protection.

Precautionary Statement – Response

P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor
P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].
P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
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.
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P312 Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.
P314 Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.
P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P370+P378 In case of fire: Use carbon dioxide, dry chemical or foam to extinguish.
P391 Collect spillage.

Precautionary Statement – Storage

P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405 Store locked up.

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.

Section 3 - Composition and Information on Ingredients

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Xylene	1330-20-7	20-40 %
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, heavy aliphatic	64742-96-7	1-20 %
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-47-8	1-20 %
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	1-20 %
naphthalene	91-20-3	1-20 %
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	1-20 %
Trimethyl Benzene	25551-13-7	1-20 %
Stoddard Solvent		1-20 %
Pine oil	8002-09-3	1-20 %
Benzene	71-43-2	0-<1 %
cumene	98-82-8	0-<1 %
Toluene	108-88-3	0-<1 %
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

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.

Inhalation of high concentration of the material, or one of its components, as could occur in enclosed spaces or during deliberate abuse, may be associated with cardiac arrhythmias. Sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in persons exposed to this material. This material is an aspiration hazard. potential danger from aspiration must be weighted against possible oral toxicity when deciding whether to induce vomiting. Pre-existing disorders of the following organs (or organ systems) may be aggravated by exposure to this material: skin; lung (for example, asthma-like conditions); kidney; auditory system; arrhythmias (irregular heartbeats); liver; liver; blood forming system; respiratory tract.

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 carbon dioxide, dry chemical or foam.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use water jet. Water is generally not effective and may spread fire.

Hazards from Combustion Products

Under fire conditions this product may emit toxic and/or irritating fumes, smoke and gases including aldehydes, various hydrocarbons, alcohols, ethers, ketones, polymer fragments, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and oxides of nitrogen.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Flammable liquid and vapour. Vapour/air mixtures may ignite explosively. Flashback along the vapour trail may occur. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.

Hazchem Code

3Y

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.

Other Information

Water spray may be used from a safe distance to cool closed containers and protect surrounding area.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Emergency Procedures

Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Extinguish or remove all sources of ignition and stop leak if safe to do so. Increase ventilation. Evacuate all unprotected personnel. If possible contain the spill. Place inert absorbent, non-combustible material onto spillage. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect the material and place into suitable labelled containers for subsequent recycling or disposal. Dispose of waste according to the applicable local and national regulations. If contamination of sewers or waterways occurs inform the local water and waste management authorities in accordance with local regulations.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear overalls, impervious gloves and safety glasses. Use in designated areas with local exhaust ventilation, away from sparks, flames and other ignition sources. Use approved flammable liquid storage containers in the work area. Prevent release of vapours and mists into workplace air. Keep containers tightly closed. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. 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.

Vapour is heavier than air and will tend to accumulate in hollows or sumps. DO NOT enter confined spaces where vapours may have collected.

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, foodstuffs, clothing and incompatible materials such as oxidising agents. Keep containers closed when not in use, securely sealed and protected against physical damage. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage or leaks. Have appropriate fire extinguishers available in and near the storage area. Take precautions against static electricity discharges. Use proper grounding procedures. 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 AS1940 - The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids.

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:

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

Cumene

TWA: 25 ppm, 125 mg/m³

STEL: 75 ppm, 375 mg/m³

NOTICES: Sk, Carc 1B

Toluene

TWA: 50 ppm, 191 mg/m³

STEL: 150 ppm, 574 mg/m³

NOTICES: Sk

Benzene

TWA: 1 ppm, 3.2 mg/m³

NOTICES: Carc 1A

Stoddard Solvent

TWA: 790 mg/m³

NOTICES: Carc 1B

Napthalene

TWA: 10 ppm, 52 mg/m³

STEL: 15 ppm, 79 mg/m³

NOTICES: Carc 2

Trimethyl benzene

TWA: 25 ppm, 123 mg/m³

Oil mist

TWA: 5 mg/m³

Vegetable oil mist

TWA: 10 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.

Source: Safe Work Australia

Biological Monitoring

Name: Xylenes

Determinant: Methylhippuric acids

Specimen: Creatinine in urine.
Value: 1.5 g/g
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.

Name: Naphthalene
Determinant: 1-Naphthol' + 2-Naphthol'
Value: -
Sampling time: End of shift
Notation: Nq, Ns

Name: Toluene
Determinant: Toluene in blood
Value: 0.02 mg/L
Sampling time: Prior to last shift of workweek

Determinant: Toluene in urine
Value: 0.03 mg/L
Sampling time: End of shift.

Determinant: o-Cresol in urine*
Value: 0.3 mg/g creatinine
Sampling time: End of shift.
* with hydrolysis

Name: Benzene
Determinant: S-Phenylmercapturic acid in urine
Value: 25 µg/g creatinine
Sampling time: End of shift
Notation: B
Determinant: t,t-Muconic acid in urine
Value: 500 µg/g creatinine
Sampling time: End of shift
Notation: B
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 1940 - The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids and AS/NZS 60079.10.1 Explosive atmospheres - Classification of areas - Explosive gas atmospheres, 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 vapor/mist 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.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Liquid	Appearance	Light amber liquid
Colour	Light amber	Odour	Petroleum solvent aromatic odour
Melting Point	Not available	Boiling Point	Not available
Decomposition Temperature	Not available.	Solubility in Water	Not available
Specific Gravity	0.92 (H ₂ O=1)	pH	Not applicable
Vapour Pressure	0.01 (PSIG (21.1°C))	Relative Vapour Density (Air=1)	2.75
Evaporation Rate	Not available	Odour Threshold	Slight
Viscosity	Not available	Volatile Component	20-40%
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water (log value)	Not available	Density	Not available
Flash Point	33°C	Flammability	Flammable liquid
Auto-Ignition Temperature	231.7°C	Flammable Limits - Lower	0.5%
Flammable Limits - Upper	7%	Oxidising Properties	Not available
Particle Size	Not available		

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity

Reacts with incompatible materials.

Chemical Stability

Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Reacts with incompatible materials.

Conditions to Avoid

Heat, direct sunlight, open flames or other sources of ignition.

Incompatible Materials

Strong oxidising agents. Chlorine. Hypochlorites. Strong bases. Strong acids. Alkaline earth metals.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Thermal decomposition and combustion produce noxious fumes containing aldehydes, various hydrocarbons, alcohols, ethers, ketones, polymer fragments, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide.

Hazardous Polymerization

Not available.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Toxicology Information

The available acute toxicity data for the material is given below.

Acute Toxicity - Oral

Xylene
LD50 (rat): 5000 mg/kg

Stoddard solvent
LD50 (rat): >5000 mg/kg

Pine oil
LD50 (rat): 3200 mg/kg

1,2,4-trimethylbenzene
LD50 (rat): 6g/kg

Trimethyl benzene
LD50 (rat): 6g/kg

Acute Toxicity - Dermal

Xylene
LD50 (rabbit): >2000 mg/kg

Stoddard solvent
LD50 (rabbit): >2000 mg/kg

Ethyl benzene
LD50 (rabbit): 15433mg/kg

Pine oil
LD50 (rabbit): >2000 mg/kg

Acute Toxicity - Inhalation

Stoddard solvent
LC50 (rat): 5500 mg/l/4h

Ethyl benzene
LC50 (mouse): 6mg/l

1,2,4-trimethylbenzene
LC50 (rat): 18ppm/2h

Trimethyl benzene
LC50 (rat): 18ppm/2h

Ingestion

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the respiratory system during ingestion or from vomiting may cause severe pulmonary injury that may lead to death. May cause irritation to the mouth, throat, esophagus and stomach with symptoms of nausea, abdominal discomfort, vomiting and diarrhoea.

Inhalation

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

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.

Eye

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

Respiratory Sensitisation

Not expected to be a respiratory sensitiser.

Skin Sensitisation

Not expected to be a skin sensitiser.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

May cause genetic defects. Classified as Known or presumed to induce heritable mutations.

Carcinogenicity

May cause cancer. Classified as a Known or presumed human carcinogen.

Benzene is listed as Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans according to International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Naphthalene, Ethyl benzene and Cumene are listed as a Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans according to International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Xylene, Toluene and mineral oils are listed as Group 3: Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity 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 respiratory irritation.

STOT - Repeated Exposure

Causes damage to organs (central nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

May cause damage to hearing 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

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Persistence and degradability

Not available

Mobility

Not available

Bioaccumulative Potential

Not available

Other Adverse Effects

Not available

Environmental Protection

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

Acute Toxicity - Fish

Xylene

LC50 (minnow): 24-30 mg/l/96h

Ethyl benzene

LC50 (rainbow trout): 8.4 mg/l/96h

Pine oil

LC50 (rainbow trout): 18 mg/l/96h

1,2,4-trimethylbenzene

LC50 (minnow): 7.19-8.28 mg/l/96h

Naphthalene

LC50 (rainbow trout): 0.91-2.82 mg/l/96h

Trimethyl benzene

LC50 (minnow): 7.19-8.28 mg/l/96h

Toluene

LC50 (rainbow trout): 24 mg/l/96h

LC50 (minnow): 31.7 mg/l/96h

Acute Toxicity - Daphnia

Xylene

LC50 (daphnia): 100-1000 mg/l/24h

Ethyl benzene

EC50 (daphnia): 9.55 mg/l/48h

Pine oil

EC50 (daphnia): 24 mg/l/48h

Naphthalene

EC50 (daphnia): 1.09-3.4 mg/l/48h

Acute Toxicity - Algae

Ethyl benzene

EC50 (algae): 4.9 mg/l/72h

Pine oil

EC50 (algae): >15 mg/l/72h

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. Labels should not be removed from containers until they have been cleaned. Advise flammable nature. Empty containers may contain flammable residues. Do not cut, puncture or weld on or near containers. Contaminated containers must not be treated as household waste. Containers should be cleaned by appropriate methods and then re-used or disposed of by landfill or incineration as appropriate. Do not incinerate closed containers. Wastes including emptied containers are controlled wastes and should be disposed of in accordance with all applicable local and national regulations. Do not allow into drains or watercourses or dispose of where ground or surface waters may be affected. To minimise personal exposure, refer to Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

Section 14 - Transport Information

Transport Information

Road and Rail Transport (ADG Code):

This material is a Class 3 - Flammable Liquid according to The Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th edition)

Class 3 - Flammable Liquids are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following:

- Class 1, Explosives
- Division 2.1, Flammable Gases, (Division 2.1 and Class 3 are incompatible in transport if both are in tanks or other receptacles with a capacity individually exceeding 500 L.)
- Division 2.3, Toxic Gases
- Division 4.2 Spontaneously Combustible Substances
- Division 5.1 Oxidising Agents and Division 5.2, Organic Peroxides
- Class 6 Toxic or Infectious Substances (where the flammable liquid is nitromethane)
- 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: 3

UN No: 1268

Proper Shipping Name: PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. (Contains Xylene) (MARINE POLLUTANT : Naphthalene)

Packing Group: III

EMS : F-E, S-E

Special Provisions: 223, 955

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: 3

UN No: 1268

Proper Shipping Name: Petroleum distillate, n.o.s (Contains Xylene)

Packing Group: III

Packaging Instructions (passenger & cargo): 355

Packaging Instructions (cargo only): 366

Hazard Label: Flammable Liquid

Special Provisions: A3

UN Number

1268

Proper Shipping Name

PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.(CONTAINS XYLENE)

Transport Hazard Class

3

Packing Group

III

Hazchem Code

3Y

IERG Number

14

Special Precautions for User

Not available

IMDG Marine pollutant

Yes

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.

Not classified as a Scheduled Poison according to the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

Poisons Schedule

Not Scheduled

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 available

Section 16 - Any Other Relevant Information

Date of Preparation

SDS reviewed: November 2022

Supersedes: March 2021

Version Number

4.0

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.

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 (7th revised edition).

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

Contact Person/Point

Technical Manager

Ph: (02) 8755 8400

END OF SDS

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