

S-Weld Passivator

Callington Haven Pty Ltd

Chemwatch: 69850

Version No: 4.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Issue Date: 01/01/2013

Print Date: 12/09/2014

Initial Date: Not Available

S.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	S-Weld Passivator
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	steel passivating paste
Proper shipping name	CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains nitric acid)
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	Not Applicable

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Passivation of stainless steel.
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Details of the manufacturer/importer

Registered company name	Callington Haven Pty Ltd
Address	30 South Street Rydalmere 2116 NSW Australia
Telephone	+61 2 9898 2731
Fax	+61 2 9475 0449
Website	www.callingtonhaven.com
Email	customerservice@callington.com

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	1800 039 008 (24 hours), +61 3 9573 3112 (24 hours)
Other emergency telephone numbers	1800 039 008 (24 hours), +61 3 9573 3112 (24 hours)

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Primary Number	Alternative Number 1	Alternative Number 2
1800 039 008	+612 9186 1132	Not Available

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

Continued...

S-Weld Passivator

	Min	Max
Flammability	0	
Toxicity	2	
Body Contact	4	
Reactivity	1	
Chronic	2	

0 = Minimum
1 = Low
2 = Moderate
3 = High
4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule	S6
GHS Classification [1]	Metal Corrosion Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1A, Serious Eye Damage Category 1
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

GHS label elements	
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SIGNAL WORD	DANGER
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Hazard statement(s)

H290	May be corrosive to metals
H332	Harmful if inhaled
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H318	Causes serious eye damage

Precautionary statement(s): Prevention

P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P234	Keep only in original container.

Precautionary statement(s): Response

P301+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider

Precautionary statement(s): Storage

P405	Store locked up.
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Precautionary statement(s): Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
7697-37-2	10-30	nitric acid
Not Available	1-10	performance additive
7732-18-5	>60	water
		NOTE: Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient

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information to allow CHEMWATCH assessment.

NOTE: Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient information to allow CHEMWATCH assessment.

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Ingestion	<p>If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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 cricothyroidotomy if endotracheal intubation is contraindicated by excessive swelling
- ▶ Intravenous lines should be established immediately in all cases where there is evidence of circulatory compromise.
- ▶ Strong acids produce a coagulation necrosis characterised by formation of a coagulum (eschar) as a result of the dessicating 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 since exothermic 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 silver sulfadiazine.

EYE:

- ▶ Eye injuries require retraction of the eyelids to ensure thorough irrigation of the conjunctival cul-de-sacs. Irrigation should last at least 20-30 minutes. **DO NOT use neutralising agents or any other additives.** Several litres of saline are required.
- ▶ Cycloplegic 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 the severity of the injury.
- ▶ Steroid eye drops should only be administered with the approval of a consulting ophthalmologist).

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Water spray or fog. ▶ Foam.
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Continued...

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- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Reacts vigorously with water and alkali <p>Avoid reaction with organic materials / compounds, powdered metals, reducing agents and hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) as ignition may result</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Reacts with mild steel, galvanised steel / zinc producing hydrogen gas which may form an explosive mixture with air.
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 course. ▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Will not burn but increases intensity of fire. ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▶ Heat affected containers remain hazardous. ▶ Contact with combustibles such as wood, paper, oil or finely divided metal may produce spontaneous combustion or violent decomposition.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 course.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ WARNING: To avoid violent reaction, ALWAYS add material to water and NEVER water to material.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed as supplied. ▶ Store in a cool, well ventilated area. ▶ Keep dry.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container. ▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	<p>Segregate from reducing agents</p> <p>, finely divided combustible materials</p> <p>, sawdust</p> <p>, metals and powdered metals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Segregate from alkalis, oxidising agents and chemicals readily decomposed by acids, i.e. cyanides, sulfides, carbonates.

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

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SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA


Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	nitric acid	Nitric acid	5.2 mg/m3 / 2 ppm	10 mg/m3 / 4 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
S-Weld Passivator	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
nitric acid	100 ppm	25 ppm
performance additive	Not Available	Not Available
water	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>Use in a well-ventilated area</p> <p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.</p>
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chemical goggles. Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes. 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.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overalls. PVC Apron. PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. Eyewash unit.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the: "Forsberg Clothing Performance Index". The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection: S-Weld Passivator

Material	CPI
BUTYL	A
NEOPRENE	A
NATURAL RUBBER	C
VITON	C

Respiratory protection

Type AE-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	AE-AUS P2	-	AE-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2

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* 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.

up to 50 x ES	-	AE-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	AE-2 P2	AE-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - Full-face

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)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Thick white translucent acidic gel; mixes with water. Oxidising agent.		
Physical state	Non Slump Paste	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.20
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not available.
pH (as supplied)	< 1	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not available.
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not available.	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible	pH as a solution(1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not available.	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Corrosive acids can cause irritation of the respiratory tract, with coughing, choking and mucous membrane damage. There may be dizziness, headache, nausea and weakness.
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	Inhalation of nitric acid mist or fumes may produce respiratory symptoms. Depending on the concentration and duration of exposure, cough, gagging, chest pain, low body oxygen, lung irritation and damage may occur.
Ingestion	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 evident. Exposure to nitric acid causes burning pain, severe corrosion and scarring of the digestive tract with adhesions, narrowing and obstruction and even anaemia. There may be vomiting, aspiration, lung inflammation and shock.
Skin Contact	Skin contact with acidic corrosives may result in pain and burns; these may be deep with distinct edges and may heal slowly with the formation of scar tissue. Reactions may not occur on exposure but response may be delayed with symptoms only appearing many hours later Skin contact with nitric acid may cause corrosion, skin thickening, yellow discolouration of the skin, blisters and scars depending on the concentration exposed.
Eye	Direct eye contact with acid corrosives may produce pain, tears, sensitivity to light and burns. Mild burns of the epithelia generally recover rapidly and completely.
Chronic	Repeated or prolonged exposure to acids may result in the erosion of teeth, swelling and/or ulceration of mouth lining. Irritation of airways to lung, with cough, and inflammation of lung tissue often occurs. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. Prolonged or repeated overexposure to low concentrations of nitric acid vapour may cause chronic airway inflammation, corrosion of teeth and chemical lung inflammation.

S-Weld Passivator	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
nitric acid	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 130 mg/m ³ /4h	* DuPont
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 2500 ppm/1h *	Nil reported
Not Available	Not Available	
water	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

NITRIC ACID	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. Oral (?) LD50: 50-500 mg/kg * [Various Manufacturers]
WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Acute Toxicity	✓	Carcinogenicity	⊖
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	⊖
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	⊖
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	⊖	STOT - Repeated Exposure	⊖
Mutagenicity	⊖	Aspiration Hazard	⊖

Legend: ✓ – Data required to make classification available
✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
⊖ – Data Not Available to make classification

CMR STATUS

Continued...

S-Weld Passivator

Not Applicable

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Not Available	Not Available

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
Not Available	Not Available

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. ▶ Treat and neutralise with soda ash at an effluent treatment plant. ▶ Recycle containers, otherwise dispose of in an authorised landfill.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	2X

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	1760				
Packing group	II				
UN proper shipping name	CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains nitric acid)				
Environmental hazard	No relevant data				
Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Class</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table>	Class	8	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Class	8				
Subrisk	Not Applicable				
Special precautions for user	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>274</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Limited quantity</td> <td>1 L</td> </tr> </table>	Special provisions	274	Limited quantity	1 L
Special provisions	274				
Limited quantity	1 L				

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1760				
Packing group	II				
UN proper shipping name	Corrosive liquid, n.o.s. * (contains nitric acid)				
Environmental hazard	No relevant data				
Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>ICAO/IATA Class</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ICAO / IATA Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table>	ICAO/IATA Class	8	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
ICAO/IATA Class	8				
ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable				

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	ERG Code	8L
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A3A803
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	855
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	30 L
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	851
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	1 L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y840
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	0.5 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1760	
Packing group	II	
UN proper shipping name	CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains nitric acid)	
Environmental hazard	No relevant data	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	8
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-A , S-B
	Special provisions	274
	Limited Quantities	1 L

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73 / 78 and the IBC code

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	nitric acid	Y

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

nitric acid(7697-37-2) is found on the following regulatory lists	<p>"International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "Australia - Victoria Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Schedule 9: Materials at Major Hazard Facilities (And Their Threshold Quantity) Table 2", "Australia FAISD Handbook - Safety Directions", "Australia GHS Hazardous Chemical Information List (Draft)", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia - Tasmania - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Restricted hazardous chemicals", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "Australia Council of Australian Governments (COAG) Chemicals of Security Concern", "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "FisherTransport Information", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", "Australia - Northern Territories Work Health and Safety National Uniform Legislation Regulations- Restricted hazardous chemicals", "Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Substances that may be used in Listed medicines", "Australia - Queensland Work Health and Safety Regulation - Restricted hazardous chemicals", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia - South Australia - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Restricted hazardous chemicals", "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 - New South Wales - Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 Restricted hazardous chemicals", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "UNECE - Kiev Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers - Annex II", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "Australia Active Constituents Excluded from the requirements of APVMA Approval", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "Australia Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011 - Restricted hazardous chemicals", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "Australia Council of Australian Governments (COAG) Precursor Chemicals of Security Concern", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6", "IMO</p>
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	IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements"
water(7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists	"WHO Model List of Essential Medicines - Children", "Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Substances that may be used in Listed medicines", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway", "WHO Model List of Essential Medicines - Adults", "Sigma-Aldrich Transport 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"

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net/references

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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