Electrolube Resin Remover Solvent #7643008

RS Components

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Chemwatch: **40-9189**
Version No: **2.1.1.1**
Material Safety Data Sheet according to NOHSC and ADG requirements

Issue Date: **10/01/2014**
Print Date: **10/01/2014**
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SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	Electrolube Resin Remover Solvent #7643008
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Product Code: 764-3008
Proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains methyl ethyl ketone and acetone)
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	Use according to manufacturer's directions. The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation. , Cleaning agent.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	RS Components		
Address	25 Pavesi Street Smithfield 2164 NSW Australia		
Telephone	+1 300 656 636		
Fax	+1 300 656 696		
Website	Not Available		
Email	Not Available		

Emergency telephone number

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

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability	3	
Toxicity	0	
Body Contact	2	
Reactivity	1	
Chronic	0	

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

Label elements

Relevant risk statements are found in section 2

Poisons Schedule	S5
Risk Phrases [1]	**R67** Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. **R66** Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking. **R36** Irritating to eyes. **R11** Highly flammable.

Continued...

	R65	HARMFUL-May cause lung damage if swallowed.
Legend:	*1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI*	

Indication(s) of danger	F, Xn

SAFETY ADVICE

S09	Keep container in a well ventilated place.
S13	Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
S16	Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.
S23	Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
S25	Avoid contact with eyes.
S26	In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
S29	Do not empty into drains.
S33	Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
S36	Wear suitable protective clothing.
S37	Wear suitable gloves.
S39	Wear eye/face protection.
S40	To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water.
S41	In case of fire and/or explosion, DO NOT BREATHE FUMES.
S43	In case of fire use...
S46	If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.
S51	Use only in well ventilated areas.
S56	Dispose of this material and its container at hazardous or special waste collection point.
S64	If swallowed, rinse mouth with water (only if the person is conscious).

Other hazards

	Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
	May produce discomfort of the respiratory system*.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
78-93-3	30-0	methyl ethyl ketone
67-64-1	5-10	acetone
	NotSpec.	ingredients at levels determined not to be hazardous [Mfr]

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ▸ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▸ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▸ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin or hair contact occurs: ▸ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▸ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	▸ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▸ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	▸ Immediately give a glass of water. ▸ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. ▸ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

	Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

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SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

	▸ Water spray or fog. ▸ Alcohol stable foam. ▸ Dry chemical powder. ▸ Carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▸ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. ▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▸ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. ▸ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers. ▸ Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. ▸ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	▸ Remove all ignition sources. ▸ Clean up all spills immediately. ▸ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▸ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
Major Spills	▸ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	▸ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. ▸ Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. **Contains low boiling substance:** Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately.
Other information	▸ Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area. ▸ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. ▸ **DO NOT** store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▸ Packing as supplied by manufacturer. ▸ Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. ▸ Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. ▸ For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type.
Storage incompatibility	▸ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

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	methyl ethyl ketone	Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)	445 (mg/m3) / 150 (ppm)	890 (mg/m3) / 300 (ppm)	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	acetone	Acetone	1185 (mg/m3) / 500 (ppm)	2375 (mg/m3) / 1000 (ppm)	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3

Continued...

methyl ethyl ketone	200(ppm)	200(ppm)	2700(ppm)	4000(ppm)
acetone	200(ppm)	200(ppm)	3200(ppm)	5700(ppm)

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
methyl ethyl ketone	3,000(ppm)	3,000 [Unch](ppm)
acetone	20,000 / 5,000(ppm)	2,500 [LEL] / 1,500(ppm)

Exposure controls

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 can be highly effective 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 is done to reduce the risk.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	▸ Safety glasses with side shields. ▸ Chemical goggles. ▸ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hand protection	The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▸ Overalls. ▸ PVC Apron. ▸ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. ▸ Eyewash unit.
Thermal hazards	

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 Electrolube Resin Remover Solvent #7643008

Material	CPI
BUTYL	A
BUTYL/NEOPRENE	A
PE/EVAL/PE	A
PVDC/PE/PVDC	A
SARANEX-23 2-PLY	B
TEFLON	B

* 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

Respiratory protection

Type AX 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 5 x ES	AX-AUS / Class 1	-	AX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1
up to 25 x ES	Air-line*	AX-2	AX-PAPR-2
up to 50 x ES	-	AX-3	-
50+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

* - Continuous-flow; ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand
^ - 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	Colourless highly flammable liquid with a characteristic odour; miscible with water.

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Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	**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)	-17 (CC)	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**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)	>1	**VOC g/L**	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▸ 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	Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo. Limited evidence or practical experience suggests that the material may produce irritation of the respiratory system, in a significant number of individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage.
Ingestion	Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration of vomit into the lungs with the risk of haemorrhaging, pulmonary oedema, progressing to chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. Signs and symptoms of chemical (aspiration) pneumonitis may include coughing, gasping, choking, burning of the mouth, difficult breathing, and bluish coloured skin (cyanosis). The material has **NOT**
Skin Contact	Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material
Eye	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.
Chronic	Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

Electrolube Resin Remover Solvent #7643008	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
methyl ethyl ketone	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20000 mg/kg	- mild
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 6480 mg/kg	Eye (human): 350 ppm -irritant
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 50100 mg/m3/8 hr	Eye (rabbit): 80 mg - irritant
	Inhalation (rat) LD50: 23500 mg/m3/8 hr	Skin (rabbit): 402 mg/24 hr - mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 2737 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit):13.78mg/24 hr open
	Not Available	Not Available
acetone	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20000 mg/kg	Eye (human): 500 ppm - irritant
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 50100 mg/m3/8 hr	Eye (rabbit): 20mg/24hr -moderate

Continued...

	Oral (rat) LD50: 5800 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 3.95 mg - SEVERE
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild
		Skin (rabbit):395mg (open) - mild
	Not Available	Not Available

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

ACETONE	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. for acetone:

Acute Toxicity	Not Applicable	**Carcinogenicity**	Not Applicable
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	Not Applicable	**Reproductivity**	Not Applicable
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	Eye Irrit. 2	**STOT - Single Exposure**	STOT - SE (Narcosis) Category 3
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	Not Applicable	**STOT - Repeated Exposure**	Not Applicable
Mutagenicity	Not Applicable	**Aspiration Hazard**	Aspiration Hazard Category 1

CMR STATUS

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

For ketones:
Ketones, unless they are alpha, beta--unsaturated ketones, can be considered as narcosis or baseline toxicity compounds
Hydrolysis may also involve the addition of water to ketones to yield ketals under mild acid conditions. However, this addition of water is thermodynamically favorable only for low molecular weight ketones.

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	Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant: NO	
HAZCHEM	•3YE; •3Y

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	1993
Packing group	II
UN proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains methyl ethyl ketone and acetone)
Environmental hazard	No relevant data

Continued...

Transport hazard class(es)	Class: 3 Subrisk:
Special precautions for user	Special provisions: 274 limited quantity: 1 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1993
Packing group	II
UN proper shipping name	Flammable liquid, n.o.s. * (contains methyl ethyl ketone and acetone)
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class: 3 ICAO / IATA Subrisk: ERG Code: 3H
Special precautions for user	Special provisions: A3 Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 364 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 60 L Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 353 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 5 L Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y341 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 1 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1993
Packing group	II
UN proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains methyl ethyl ketone and acetone)
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class: 3 IMDG Subrisk:
Special precautions for user	EMS Number: F-E,S-E 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	Residual Concentration - Outside Special Area (% w/w)	Residual Concentration
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances	acetone	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

methyl ethyl ketone(78-93-3) is found on the following regulatory lists	"IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","IOFI Global Reference List of Chemically Defined Substances","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","FisherTransport Information","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information","Australia Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958 - Schedule 9 Precursor substances - Part 2","Australia National Pollutant Inventory","Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)","Australia Exposure Standards","Australia Illicit Drug Reagents/Essential Chemicals - Category III","Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists","International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes","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)","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)","United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances - Table II","United Nations List of Precursors and Chemicals Frequently used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Under International Control (Red List) - Table II","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5","OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway"
acetone(67-64-1) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Crimes (Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances) Act - Schedule 1 - United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic In Narcotic Drugs And Psychotropic Substances - Table II","IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances","United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List

Continued...

(HVICL)","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List","FEMA Generally Recognized as Safe (GRAS) Flavoring Substances 23 - Examples of FEMA GRAS Substances with Non-Flavor Functions","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","IOFI Global Reference List of Chemically Defined Substances","IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","FisherTransport Information","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)","Australia Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958 - Schedule 9 Precursor substances - Part 2","Australia National Pollutant Inventory","Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions","Australia Exposure Standards","Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists","International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes","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)","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5","Australia - Victoria Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Schedule 9: Materials at Major Hazard Facilities (And Their Threshold Quantity) Table 2","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements","United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances - Table II","Australia Illicit Drug Reagents/Essential Chemicals - Category III","United Nations List of Precursors and Chemicals Frequently used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Under International Control (Red List) - Table II","OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway"

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.