# Gold Eagle - 303 High Tech Fabric Guard

#### **Trico Products**

Chemwatch: **4789-40**Version No: **2.1.1.1** 

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Issue Date: 01/01/2013 Print Date: 01/08/2014 Initial Date: Not Available S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

#### **Product Identifier**

Product name	Gold Eagle - 303 High Tech Fabric Guard	
Chemical Name	Not Applicable	
Synonyms	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. or PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S. (see 3.2.5 for relevant [AUST.] entries)	
Proper shipping name		
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 Water repellent.

# Details of the manufacturer/importer

Registered company name	Trico Products	Gold Eagle
Address	Unit 1, 80 Fairbank Road Clayton 3169 VIC Australia	4400 South Kildare Avenue Chicago 60632 IL United States
Telephone	+61 3 9271 3288	+1 312 376 4400
Fax	+61 3 9271 3290	Not Available
Website	http://www.tricoproducts.com	Not Available
Email	sales@tricoproducts.com.au	marketing@goldeagle.com

# **Emergency telephone number**

Association / Organisation	Not Available	Not Available	
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 3 9271 3288	+1 800 535 5053	 
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 3 9271 3288	+1 800 535 5053	

# **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

	Min	Max	
Flammability	2		
Toxicity	1		0 = Minimum
Body Contact	2		1 = Low
Reactivity	1		2 = Moderate 3 = High
Chronic	0		4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule	S5
GHS Classification [1]	Flammable Liquid Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, STOT - SE (Narcosis) Category 3, Aspiration Hazard 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







SIGNAL WORD	DANGER
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#### Hazard statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour	
H315	Causes skin irritation	
Н336	H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness	
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways	

# Precautionary statement(s): Prevention

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.	
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.	
P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.  P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.	

# Precautionary statement(s): Response

*		
P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider		
P321	Specific treatment (see advice on this label).	
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.  P370+P378 In case of fire: Use to extinguish.		

# Precautionary statement(s): Storage

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

#### Precautionary statement(s): Disposal

•	` ,	•
	P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration

# SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### **Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

#### **Mixtures**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
8052-41-3.	<95	white spirit
Not Available	<5	ingredients, proprietary

#### **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.

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	▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs:  ► Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.  ► Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).  ► Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul> <li>If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>
Ingestion	<ul> <li>For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.</li> <li>Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.</li> <li>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</li> <li>If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> </ul>

#### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:

- Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO2 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
- Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
- A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
- ▶ Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.
- Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

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.

#### **SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**

# Extinguishing media

- Foam
- Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- 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.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

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# Fire/Explosion Hazard

- Liquid and vapour are flammable.
- ▶ Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
- Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.

#### **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.
- ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
- Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping this may result in fire.
- Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.

# Other information

- Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.
- Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
   No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

# 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

Not Available

#### **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	white spirit	White spirits	790 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(see Chapter 16)

#### **EMERGENCY LIMITS**

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
white spirit	500 / 300 / 100 / 10 / 350 /	500 / 100 / 300 / 30 / 0.6 /	500 / 855 / 395 / 200 /	1000 / 500 / 1250 /
	0.2 / 171 ppm	513 / 350 ppm	50 ppm	395 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
white spirit	29,500 mg/m3 / 10,000 ppm / 10,000 [LEL] ppm	20,000 mg/m3 / 1,100 [LEL] ppm / 1,000 [LEL] ppm

ingredients, proprietary Not Available Not Available

#### **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. 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.

#### 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 lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.

# Skin protection

#### See Hand protection below

# ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.

### ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

# Hands/feet 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

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:

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Material	СРІ
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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.

#### Respiratory protection

Type A 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	A-AUS	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2	A-PAPR-2 ^

#### ^ - 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	Clear to white flammable liquid with a solvent odour; does not mix with water.				
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.8-0.9		
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available		
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available		
pH (as supplied)	9.8	Decomposition temperature	Not Available		
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	<1	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available		
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	>170	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable		
Flash point (°C)	50 (TCC)	Taste	Not Available		
Evaporation rate	<0.1 (water=1)	Explosive properties	Not Available		
Flammability	Flammable.	Oxidising properties	Not Available		
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	5.0	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available		
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	0.7	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available		
Vapour pressure (kPa)	0.07 @ 20C	Gas group	Not Available		
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution(1%)	Not Available		
Vapour density (Air = 1)	4.9	VOC g/L	Not Available		

# **SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul> <li>Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>Product is considered stable.</li> <li>Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
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

<u>~</u>	
Inhaled	Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.  Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.  There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons.
Ingestion	Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733)  Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Skin Contact	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.  The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition  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  Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
Eye	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.  Direct eye contact with petroleum hydrocarbons can be painful, and the corneal epithelium may be temporarily damaged. Aromatic species can cause irritation and excessive tear secretion.

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#### Chronic

Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin.

Gold Eagle - 303 High Tech Fabric Guard white spirit	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available  TOXICITY	Not Available  IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5500 mg/m3/4h	Eye (human): 470 ppm/15m
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h moderate
	Not Available	Not Available

<sup>\*</sup> Value obtained from manufacturer's msds unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances

Gold Eagle - 303 High Tech Fabric Guard	Not available.
WHITE SPIRIT	for petroleum: This product contains benzene which is known to cause acute myeloid leukaemia and n-hexane which has been shown to metabolize to compounds which are neuropathic. This product contains toluene. There are indications from animal studies that prolonged exposure to high concentrations of toluene may lead to hearing loss. This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene from which there is evidence of tumours in rodents Carcinogenicity: Inhalation exposure to mice causes liver tumours, which are not considered relevant to humans. white spirit, as CAS RN 8052-41-3

Acute Toxicity	0	Carcinogenicity	0
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	~	Reproductivity	0
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	0	STOT - Single Exposure	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	0	STOT - Repeated Exposure	0
Mutagenicity	0	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**

CARCINOGEN white spirit | Australia Exposure Standards - Carcinogens | Carc. 1B

# **SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

#### **Toxicity**

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

# 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

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:

- Reduction
- Product / Packaging disposal
- ▶ Reuse▶ Recycling
- ▶ Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use.

# **SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

# **Labels Required**



# Land transport (ADG)

. , ,	
UN number	1268
Packing group	III
UN proper shipping name	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. or PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S. (see 3.2.5 for relevant [AUST.] entries) (contains white spirit)
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	Class 3 Subrisk Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Special provisions 223 AU02 Limited quantity 5 L

# Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

• •		
UN number	1268	
Packing group	III	
UN proper shipping name	Petroleum products, n.o.s.; Petroleum distillates, n.o.s. (contains white spirit)	
Environmental hazard	No relevant data	
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class 3	
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk Not Applicable	
	ERG Code 3L	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	А3
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	366
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	220 L
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	355
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L

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Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y344
Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	10 L

#### Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1268	
Packing group	III	
UN proper shipping name	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. or PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S. (contains white spirit)	
Environmental hazard	No relevant data	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class 3 IMDG Subrisk Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	EMS Number F-E , S-E Special provisions 223 363 955 Limited Quantities 5 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	white spirit	Y

#### **SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**

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

white spirit(8052-41-3.) is found on the following regulatory lists

"International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Marine Pollutants", "Australia Exposure Standards", "FisherTransport Information", "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances". "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) -List of Emergency Action Codes", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)", "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 Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "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 Numbering System for Food Additives","International Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) Declarable Substances Chemical List - ARP9536", "International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) SIN List (\*Substitute It Now!)","OECD Existing Chemicals Database","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations","Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "Acros Transport Information", "Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Substances that may be used as active ingredients in Listed medicines"

# **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 Chemwatch: **4789-40** Page **10** of **10** 

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or available engineering controls must be considered.

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