SAFETY DATA SHEET

PRIMACORE LW-71

Infosafe No.: LPXDB
ISSUED Date : 18/05/2023
ISSUED by: THE LINCOLN ELECTRIC CO. (AUSTRALIA) PTY. LTD.

Section 1 - Identification

Product Identifier
PRIMACORE LW-71

Company Name
THE LINCOLN ELECTRIC CO. (AUSTRALIA) PTY. LTD.

Address
35 Bryant Street Padstow
NSW AUSTRALIA

Telephone/Fax Number
Tel: (02) 9772 7240

Emergency Phone Number
1300 728 720

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use
FCAW-G (Gas Shielded Flux Cored Arc Welding)

Section 2 - Hazard(s) Identification

GHS classification of the substance/mixture
Not 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 Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th edition)

IMPORTANT NOTE(S)
EXPOSURE DURING USE

As shipped, these electrodes have no known toxicological properties other than causing allergic reactions to individuals sensitive to the metal(s) contained in these welding products.
When this product is used in a welding process the following hazards are most important:
Heat:
Splatter, hot, or molten metals can cause burns and start fires. Welding arc and sparks can ignite combustible and flammable materials.
Radiation:
Arc rays can damage skin and eyes.
Electrical:
Electric shock can kill.
Fumes:
Welding can generate fumes, mists, dust, vapours and gases, including metallic oxides, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, as well as solid particles, or other constituents from the consumables, base metal, or base metal coating. The amounts and types of fumes produced vary greatly depending on the process involved and the materials being used such as: metals, solvents, flux, paint and plastics.
The health effects of exposure to fumes, dust, vapour and gases can vary. Effects can include irritation of the upper respiratory tract (nose and throat), tightness in the chest, asphyxiation, asthma, wheezing, metal fume fever, lung damage, bronchitis, cancer, pneumonia or emphysema.
The short-term overexposure to fume and gases from welding may result in: metal fume fever, dizziness, nausea or dryness or irritant to the respiratory systems or eyes. May aggravate pre-existing respiratory problems.
The long-term overexposure to fume and gases from welding can lead to: siderosis (iron deposits in lung), central nervous system effects, bronchitis and other pulmonary effects.
Welding fumes may contain substances that are suspected of being carcinogenic.
Note:

If welding must be performed in damp locations or with wet clothing, on metal structures or when in cramped positions such as sitting, kneeling or lying, or if there is a high risk of unavoidable or accidental contact with work piece, use the following equipment: Semiautomatic DC Welder, DC Manual (Stick) Welder, or AC Welder with Reduced Voltage Control.

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
Iron	7439-89-6	50-<100 %
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	13463-67-7	1-<10 %
Manganese	7439-96-5	1-<5 %
Cryolite	15096-52-3	0-<1 %
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous.		Balance

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Inhalation

Remove from dust or fume exposure. Keep at rest until recovered. If symptoms persist seek medical attention. Employ CPR (Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation technique) if the patient is not breathing. Seek immediate medical attention.

Ingestion

Not considered a potential route of exposure for intact product, when used as intended. Ingestion may occur when food or drinks are in contact with metal fume or powder and during hand-to-mouth activities such as drinking, eating and smoking, etc. If ingested, do not induce vomiting. Wash out mouth thoroughly with water. If symptoms develop seek medical attention.

Skin

Wash hands after contact with material. In the event of severe arc radiation exposure seek immediate medical attention.

Eye

If dust in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eyes continuously with running water. Continue flushing for several minutes until all contaminants are washed out completely. If symptoms develop and persist seek medical attention. In the event of severe arc radiation exposure seek immediate medical attention.

First Aid Facilities

Eyewash and normal washroom facilities.

Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically.

Other Information

For advice in an emergency, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 131 126) or a doctor at once.
In addition to standard training, first-aid responders in welding situations should know about the symptoms of electric shock, arc flash and the consequences of exposure to heated coatings on metals.

Section 5 - Firefighting Measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Use extinguishing media that are suitable for the surrounding combustible materials.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use water jet.

Hazards from Combustion Products

Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, ozone, oxides of nitrogen as well as solid particles may be released during decomposition whilst in use.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

This product is not combustible. Welding arcs can ignite surrounding combustible and flammable material.

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. Fight fire from safe location.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Emergency Procedures
If airborne dust/fume(s) are present, use adequate engineering controls. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Collect the material immediately and place into a suitable labelled container. 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
Read, understand and follow manufacturer's instructions. Avoid inhalation of dust, and skin or eye contact. Use only in a well ventilated area. Keep containers sealed when not in use. Prevent the build up of dust in the work atmosphere. Maintain high standards of personal hygiene i.e. Washing hands prior to eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet facilities.
Ensure that the product is undamaged and in it's original packaging. Ensure correct lifting posture when handling packages that are heavier than 15 kgs. Limit handling and movement of the product and unnecessary personal contact.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area, out of direct sunlight. Ensure that the original product labels and warning labels are intact and clearly visible. Do not store with incompatible materials and ensure that the product is protected from physical damage while in storage. Ensure that storage conditions comply with applicable local and national regulations.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Occupational exposure limit values
No exposure value assigned for this material. However, the available exposure limits for ingredients are listed below:

Fluorides (as F)
TWA: 2.5 mg/m³

Iron oxide fume (Fe2O3) (as Fe)
TWA: 5 mg/m³

Manganese, dust & compounds (as Mn)
TWA: 1 mg/m³

Manganese, fume (as Mn)
TWA: 1 mg/m³
STEL: 3 mg/m³

Titanium dioxide
TWA: 10 mg/m³
Note/s: (a)

Welding fumes (not otherwise classified)
TWA: 1 mg/m³

Notes Key:
(a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.

Definitions:
Eight hour time weighted average (TWA): The maximum average airborne concentration of a substance when calculated over an eight hour working day, for a five day working week.

Short term exposure limit (STEL): The time weighted average maximum airborne concentration of a substance calculated over a 15 minute period.

Source: Safe Work Australia - WORKPLACE EXPOSURE STANDARDS - FOR AIRBORNE CONTAMINANTS - January 2024

Biological Monitoring
Name: Fluorides
Determinant: Fluorides
Specimen: Urine
Value: 2 mg/L / 3 mg/L
Sampling time: Prior to Shift / End of Shift
Source: American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH)

Control Banding
Not available

Engineering Controls
Provide sufficient ventilation to keep airborne levels below the exposure limits. Where fumes/dusts are generated, particularly in enclosed areas, and natural ventilation is inadequate, a local exhaust ventilation system/forced dilution ventilation is required. Use fully insulated electrode holders. Install non-flammable screens and partitions. Use signs to warn that welding is occurring.
Workers directly involved in the welding process are at greatest risk, however, other workers in the workplace and passers-by could also be exposed to radiation. If welding is being carried out, entry into the work area is not permitted unless safeguards are used such as PPE.
Provide PPE including filter shades for goggles and face shields to protect the eyes from radiation. Gloves and other protective clothing should be worn to cover exposed skin.
Avoid work being carried out in oxygen-enriched (over 23 per cent) or oxygen-depleted (under 19.5 per cent) atmospheres.

Respiratory Protection
If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator with a replaceable dust/particulate/fume filter should be used.
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
Use flash goggles or face shield with filter lens 12-14 or darker to avoid accidental arc radiation exposure. Final choice of appropriate eye/ face protection will vary according to individual circumstances i. e. methods of handling or engineering controls and according to risk assessments undertaken.
Eye protection should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1338:(series) Filters for eye protectors, AS/NZS 1338.1: Filters for eye protectors - Filters for protection against radiation generated in welding and allied operations, AS/NZS 1336: Eye and face protection - Guidelines and Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 (series) - Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications.

Hand Protection
Wear gloves specifically made for welding purposes. Gloves should be fire resistant and protect exposed skin on the hands and wrists. Final choice of appropriate gloves will vary according to individual circumstances i.e. methods of handling or according to risk assessments undertaken.
Reference should be made to AS/NZS 2161.1: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

Personal Protective Equipment
Welders should wear protective clothing and eye protection appropriate to electric arc welding. Under certain conditions, welding slag can detach and fly off. Those in close proximity to welds should protect themselves from flying slag.

Thermal Hazards
Splatter, hot, or molten metals can cause burns and start fires.

Footwear
Foot protection should be non-slip and heat and fire resistant. Avoid using foot protection that has the potential to capture hot sparks and metal debris, for example in laces or in open style shoes.
For further information refer to: AS/NZS 2210: (series) Occupational protective footwear and AS/NZS 2210.1: Safety, protective and occupational footwear - Guide to selection, care and use.

Body Protection
Wear approved body protection during arc welding which help to prevent injury from UV radiation, sparks and electrical shock. This may include arm protectors, apron, hats, shoulder protection, as well as dark substantial clothing. It is advisable that a local supplier of personal protective clothing is consulted regarding the choice of material.
For further information refer to: AS/NZS 4502: (series) Methods for evaluating clothing for protection against heat and fire.

Electric Shock
Electric shock may result in serious burns or death by electrocution. Special attention should be paid to the condition of the electrical connections, cable and electrode holder insulation and the presence of humid, damp and wet environments.

Before welding be familiar with the emergency procedures should a person suffer an electric shock. Inspect the condition of the welding equipment including, the proper operation of power switches, that connections and terminals are tight and properly insulated and ensure the insulation on power and welding cables is in good condition. Ensure that circuit protection components such as fuses , circuit breakers and residual current devices (RSD) are in place and operating correctly. Where manual arc welding power supplies have a voltage reduction device (VRD) fitted ensure that it is turned on. Use fully insulated electrode holders. Prevent electrode holders coming in contact with conductive surfaces connected to welding machine earth causing unexpected arcing. Do not connect or change welding cables before switching off the power at the mains.

During welding, electrodes or welding wires should not be handled with bare hands and the electrode holder is not be held under the armpit. Where practical, stand, lie or sit on non-conducting material while welding. In humid conditions minimise wet clothing by allowing time to dry during breaks, change clothing and gloves frequently. Minimise perspiration by using a fan or an air fed welding mask.

Welding Arc Radiation

The welding arc emits intense UV radiation that can cause eye irritation and burns to exposed skin. UV rays may travel significant distances and reflect from white and shiny surfaces. Both the welding operator, workers in the work place and passers-by need to adopt the appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

Fumes and Gases

Fumes and gases generated from the welding process can be dangerous. The level of fume generated will vary depending on the welding process and the welding parameters used. In addition gases such as helium, argon, and carbon dioxide can displace oxygen in the air and lead to suffocation, particularly when welding in confined spaces. Carbon monoxide gas can form posing another asphyxiation hazard.

Workers should position themselves to avoid breathing welding fumes and gases and adopt ventilation, natural or forced fresh air movement, to reduce exposure to fume and gas emissions to acceptable levels. Portable welding helmet mounted air fed ventilation systems can be used to remove fumes and gases from the welder's breathing zone. Keep fume hoods, fume extractor guns and vacuum nozzles as close as possible to the fume source to minimise emission levels in the surrounding work area.
Working outdoors or in open spaces does not guarantee adequate ventilation. Respiration protection may be required if work practices and ventilation do not reduce the emissions to safe levels. Alternatively consider using a lower fume generating welding consumable or welding process.

Fire and Explosions

Do not weld on containers which have held combustible or flammable materials unless procedures for the safe welding and cutting of such containers are carefully followed. Remove flammable materials from welding area or shield from sparks and heat. Keep a fire extinguisher in the welding area. Wear flame resistant clothing and headgear. Purge all traces of flammable or combustible materials from drums, vessels and tanks which are to be welded prior to welding, and preferably filled with an inert substance such as nitrogen gas or water. Use fire resistant barriers to prevent welding sparks accidently reaching flammable and combustible materials. Check work areas are well ventilated to prevent accumulation of flammable vapours.

Hearing Protection

Ear plugs or ear muffs may be required to minimise the risks of noise. For further information refer to: AS/NZS 1270: Acoustics - Hearing protectors and AS/NZS 1269.3: Occupational noise management – Hearing protector program.

Screens

Avoid exposure to the rays of an arc during electric welding operations. Opaque or appropriate translucent screens can be used to protect the health and safety of people within the vicinity of welding. For further information refer to: AS/NZS 3957: Light-transmitting screens and curtains for welding operations.

General Welding Safety Precautions

Read and understand the manufacturer's instructions and the precautionary label on the product. According to Safe Work Australia Welding Processes Code of Practice refer to Health and Safety in Welding WTIA Technical Note No.7 for more details on precautions such as ventilation, respiratory protection and protective clothing.

Other Information

The available exposure limits for gases/fumes that may be formed during welding are listed below:

Carbon dioxide
TWA: 5000 ppm
STEL: 30000 ppm

TWA: 9000 mg/m^3
STEL: 54000 mg/m^3

Carbon monoxide
TWA: 30 ppm

TWA: 34 mg/m³

Nitrogen dioxide
TWA: 3 ppm
STEL: 5 ppm

TWA: 5.6 mg/m³
STEL: 9.4 mg/m³

Ozone
TWA: 0.1 ppm (Peak limitation)
TWA: 0.2 mg/m³ (Peak limitation)

Definitions:
Eight hour time weighted average (TWA): The maximum average airborne concentration of a substance when calculated over an eight hour working day, for a five day working week.

Short term exposure limit (STEL): The time weighted average maximum airborne concentration of a substance calculated over a 15 minute period.

Peak limitation: A maximum or peak airborne concentration of a substance determined over the shortest analytically practicable period of time which does not exceed 15 minutes.

Source: Safe Work Australia - WORKPLACE EXPOSURE STANDARDS - FOR AIRBORNE CONTAMINANTS - January 2024

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Welding Electrode	**Appearance**	Cored welding wire
Colour	Not available	**Odour**	Not available
Melting Point	Not available	**Boiling Point**	Not available
Decomposition Temperature	Not available	**Solubility in Water**	Not available
Specific Gravity	Not available	**pH**	Not applicable
Vapour Pressure	Not available	**Relative Vapour Density (Air=1)**	Not available
Evaporation Rate	Not available	**Odour Threshold**	Not available
Viscosity	Not applicable	**Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water (log value)**	Not available
Flash Point	Not applicable	**Flammability**	This product is not combustible. Welding arcs can ignite surrounding combustible material.
Auto-Ignition Temperature	Not applicable	**Explosion Limit - Upper**	Not applicable
Explosion Limit - Lower	Not applicable		

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity
Not available

Chemical Stability
Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

Possibility of hazardous reactions
Not available

Conditions to Avoid
Avoid heat or contamination

Incompatible Materials
Strong acids. Strong oxidizing substances. Strong bases.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Welding fumes and gases cannot be classified simply. The composition and quantity of both are dependent upon the metal being welded, the process, procedure and electrodes used. Other conditions which also influence the composition and quantity of the fumes and gases to which workers may be exposed include: coatings on the metal being welded (such as paint, plating, or galvanizing), the number of welders and the volume of the worker area, the quality and amount of ventilation, the position of the welder's head with respect to the fume plume, as well as the presence of contaminants in the atmosphere (such as chlorinated hydrocarbon vapours from cleaning and degreasing activities).

When the electrode is consumed, the fume and gas decomposition products generated are different in percent and form the ingredients listed in section 3. Decomposition products of normal operation include those originating from the volatilization, reaction, or oxidation of the materials shown in section 3, plus those from the base metal and coating etc, as noted above. Reasonably expected fume constituents produced during arc welding include the oxides of iron, manganese and other metals present in the welding consumable or base metal. Gaseous and particulate fluoride may be in the welding fume of consumables which contain fluoride. Gaseous reaction products may include carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide, ozone and nitrogen oxides may be formed by the radiation from the arc.

Hazardous Polymerization
Not available

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Toxicology Information
No toxicity data available for this material. The available acute toxicity data for the ingredient/s is/are given below.

Acute Toxicity - Oral
Iron
LD50(rat): 98.6g/kg
Fluorides (as F)
LD 50 (Rat): 4,250 mg/kg

Ingestion
Ingestion is unlikely due to the form of the product. Ingestion of food or drink contaminated by welding fume(s) may irritate the gastric tract causing nausea and vomiting.

Inhalation
Short-term (acute) overexposure to welding fumes may result in: metal fume fever, dizziness, nausea and dryness or irritation of nose, throat, or eyes. May aggravate pre-existing respiratory problems (eg. asthma, emphysema). Long-term overexposure to welding fumes can lead to siderosis (iron deposits in lung), central nervous system effects, bronchitis and other pulmonary effects.

Skin
Skin contact may cause irritation resulting in redness and itching. Arc rays can burn skin. Skin cancer has been reported.

Eye
Eye contact may cause irritation and result in mild abrasion. Arc rays from arc welding can injure eyes. Eye disorders may be caused by exposure to intense UV and infra-red radiation while welding. Exposure to the eyes causes ‘arc eye’ or ‘welders' flash’ which is a painful inflammation of the cornea. The cornea can repair itself in one to two days, however, if the cornea becomes infected it may lead to some loss of vision.

Respiratory Sensitisation
Not expected to be a respiratory sensitiser.

Skin Sensitisation
Not expected to be a skin sensitiser.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity
Not considered to be a mutagenic hazard.

Carcinogenicity
Not considered to be a carcinogenic hazard.
Titanium dioxide is listed as a Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans according to International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Reproductive Toxicity
Not considered to be toxic to reproduction.

STOT - Single Exposure
Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.

STOT - Repeated Exposure
Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.

Aspiration Hazard

Not expected to be an aspiration hazard.

Other Information

Source and Health Effects of Welding Fumes:

Carbon monoxide is formed in the arc and is absorbed readily into the bloodstream, causing headaches, dizziness or muscular weakness, as well as ototoxicity which produces a risk of hearing loss. High concentrations may result in unconsciousness and death.

Nitrogen oxides are formed in the arc and may cause eye, nose and throat irritation in low concentrations. Abnormal fluid in the lung and other serious effects can occur at higher concentrations. Chronic effects include lung problems such as emphysema. Oxygen deficiency if welding in confined spaces, and air displacement by shielding gas may cause dizziness, mental confusion, asphyxiation and death.

Ozone formed in the welding arc during open arc welding processes include: Manual Metal Arc Welding (MMAW), Flux Cored Arc Welding (FCAW), Metal Inert Gas (MIG) and Tungsten Inert Gas (TIG) processes. This may cause acute effects such as fluid in the lungs. Very low concentrations (e.g., one part per million) cause headaches and dryness of the eyes. Chronic effects include significant changes in lung function.

Iron oxides will be produced in all iron or steel welding processes which can result in siderosis. Siderosis is a benign form of lung disease caused by particles deposited in the lungs. Acute symptoms include irritation of the nose and lungs. Tends to clear up when exposure stops.

Organic polymers may be used in the manufacture of various welding consumables. Overexposure to their decomposition by products may result in a condition known as polymer fume fever. Polymer fume fever usually occurs within 4 to 8 hours of exposure with the presentation of flu like symptoms, including mild pulmonary irritation with or without an increase in body temperature. Signs of exposure can include an increase in white blood cell count. Resolution of symptoms typically occurs quickly, usally not lasting longer than 48 hours.

Overexposure to manganese fumes may affect the brain and central nervous system, resulting in poor coordination, difficulty in speaking and arm or leg tremor. This condition can be irreversible. Manganese fumes can cause “Metal Fume Fever”. Chronic effects may include central nervous system problems as well as ototoxicity which may result in hearing loss

Fluoride fume is irritation of the eyes, nose and throat. Long-term exposures may result in bone and joint problems. Chronic effects also include excess fluid in the lungs.

Additional toxicological information under the conditions of use:

Acute toxicity

Inhalation:

Carbon dioxide

LC Lo (Human, 5min):90,000 ppm

Carbon monoxide

LC50(rat): 1,300mg/l/4h

Nitrogen dioxide

LC50(rat): 88ppm/4h

Ozone

LC Lo (Human, 30min):50 ppm

Other effects:

Carbon dioxide: Asphyxia

Carbon monoxide: Carboxyhemoglobinemia

Nitrogen dioxide: Lower respiratory tract irritation.

This product contains an Ototoxic substance.

Combination with noise exposure, even at safe levels, could still cause auditory injuries and hearing loss.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity

No toxicity data available for this material. The available acute toxicity data for the ingredient/s is/are given below.

Persistence and degradability
Not available

Mobility
Not available

Bioaccumulative Potential
Not available

Other Adverse Effects
Not available

Environmental Protection
Prevent this material entering waterways, drains and sewers.

Acute Toxicity - Fish
Cryolite
LC 50 (Rainbow trout,donaldson trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss}): 47 mg/1/96h

Acute Toxicity - Daphnia
Manganese
EC50(Water flea (Daphnia magna): 40mg/l/48h

Hazardous to the Ozone Layer
This product is not expected to deplete the ozone layer.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal Considerations
The disposal of the spilled or waste material must be done in accordance with applicable local and national regulations.
To minimise personal exposure to the chemical, refer to Section 8—Exposure controls and personal protection.

Section 14 - Transport Information

Transport Information
Road and Rail Transport (ADG Code):
Not classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG Code) (7th edition).

Marine Transport (IMO/IMDG):
Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.

Air Transport (ICAO/IATA):
Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

UN Number
None Allocated

Proper Shipping Name
None Allocated

Transport Hazard Class
None Allocated

Special Precautions for User
Not available

IMDG Marine pollutant
No

Transport in Bulk
Not available

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

Regulatory Information
Not classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety Regulations, Australia.
Classified as a Scheduled Poison according to the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

Poisons Schedule
S5

Montreal Protocol
Not listed

Stockholm Convention
Not listed

Rotterdam Convention
Not listed

International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL)
Not available

Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Act 1994
Not available

Basel Convention
Not available

Section 16 - Any Other Relevant Information

Date of Preparation
SDS amendment: May 2024
Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

SDS Reviewed: May 2023
SDS Supersedes: June 2018

Version Number
Version 3.1

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
(02) 9772 7240

END OF SDS