

## 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

### 1.1 Product identifier

**Product name** SODIUM CYANIDE SOLID  
**Synonyms** 1380 - PRODUCT CODE • HYDROCYANIC ACID SODIUM SALT • SODIUM CYANIDE

### 1.2 Uses and uses advised against

**Uses** ELECTROPLATING • GOLD PROCESSING REAGENT • LABORATORY REAGENT • METAL TREATMENT

### 1.3 Details of the supplier of the product

**Supplier name** AUSTRALIAN GOLD REAGENTS PTY LTD (A DIVISION OF CSBP)  
**Address** Kwinana Beach Road, Kwinana, WA, 6167, AUSTRALIA  
**Telephone** (08) 6378 5777  
**Email** [info@agrcyanide.com](mailto:info@agrcyanide.com)  
**Website** <https://www.agrcyanide.com>

### 1.4 Emergency telephone numbers

**Emergency** 1800 093 333

## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

#### Physical Hazards

Not classified as a Physical Hazard

#### Health Hazards

Acute Toxicity: Oral: Category 2  
Acute Toxicity: Skin: Category 1  
Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 2  
Serious Eye Damage / Eye Irritation: Category 1  
Acute Toxicity: Inhalation: Category 2  
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Category 1  
Contact with water liberates toxic gas.  
Contact with acids liberates very toxic gas.

#### Environmental Hazards

Aquatic Toxicity (Acute): Category 1  
Aquatic Toxicity (Chronic): Category 1

### 2.2 GHS Label elements

**Signal word** DANGER

**Pictograms**



**PRODUCT NAME SODIUM CYANIDE SOLID****Hazard statements**

AUH029	Contact with water liberates toxic gas.
AUH032	Contact with acids liberates very toxic gas.
H300	Fatal if swallowed.
H310	Fatal in contact with skin.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H330	Fatal if inhaled.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**Prevention statements**

P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P262	Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.
P264	Wash thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection.
P284	Wear respiratory protection.

**Response statements**

P302 + P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P304 + P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
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 CENTRE or doctor/physician.
P314	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P320	Specific treatment is urgent - see first aid instructions.
P330	Rinse mouth.
P361 + P364	Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P362 + P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P391	Collect spillage.

**Storage statements**

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

**Disposal statements**

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with relevant regulations.
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**2.3 Other hazards**

No information provided.

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**3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

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**3.1 Substances / Mixtures**

Ingredient	CAS Number	EC Number	Content (w/w)
SODIUM CYANIDE	143-33-9	205-599-4	97 to 99%
SODIUM CARBONATE	497-19-8	207-838-8	0.4 to 1.2%
SODIUM FORMATE	141-53-7	205-488-0	<0.6%
HYDROGEN CYANIDE (EVOLVED)	74-90-8	200-821-6	Not Available
WATER	7732-18-5	231-791-2	Remainder

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**4. FIRST AID MEASURES**

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**4.1 Description of first aid measures**

<b>Eye</b>	If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre, a doctor, or for a minimum of 20 minutes.
<b>Inhalation</b>	If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. To protect rescuer, use a Full-face Type B2/3 (Acid gas and hydrogen cyanide combined with type P3 particulate filter) or an Air-line respirator (in poorly ventilated areas). Give oxygen and if necessary, artificial respiration. If giving mouth to mouth, wash out patients mouth and lips-do not inhale patients expired air. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

**PRODUCT NAME SODIUM CYANIDE SOLID**

<b>Skin</b>	If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
<b>Ingestion</b>	For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor (at once). Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
<b>First aid facilities</b>	Eye wash facilities and safety shower should be available. Personal protective equipment for use by first aid personnel; Non-rebreather mask (adult sizes) with tubing to connect to oxygen regulator (to be used by conscious casualties); Bag-valve mask with tubing to connect to oxygen regulator (to ventilate unconscious casualties); Portable oxygen cylinder with a high-flow regulator (15L/min capacity); Guedel airway (an oropharyngeal airway; adult sizes) to insert into the mouth to keep the airway open when ventilating an unconscious casualty; "Space" or thermal blankets for treating patients for hypothermia or shock;  Cyanide Emergency Kit: 1. Hydroxocobalamin (CYANOKIT) and/or Sodium Thiosulfate as per Australian Clinical Guidelines for Acute Exposures of Health Concern: A Guide for the Emergency Department (Second Edition September 2015); or as per local Clinical Toxicology protocols. 2. Intravenous equipment, including: tourniquet, cannulae and bung, IV giving sets, skin prep swabs, dressings and adhesive tape. 3. 20mL syringe to administer Sodium thiosulphate.  Further information about the treatment for exposure to this product can be obtained from the Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia only).

**4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**

First Aid Action Plan:

**DANGER:** Rapid removal from the source of exposure and FULL decontamination is essential.

**RESPONSE:** First responders must ensure they are wearing appropriate PPE to prevent exposure.

**SEND FOR HELP:** Immediately raise the alarm for medical emergency responders who can perform Advance Life Support.

**AIRWAY:** Clear the airway and perform jaw thrust if required. Insert oral airway if available.

**BREATHING:** Do not perform mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Administer high-flow 100% oxygen via a mask whether the casualty is conscious or not. Use a bag-valve mask to ventilate if the casualty is not breathing: 1 breath every 5 seconds

**CIRCULATION:** Check for a pulse. If a pulse cannot be found commence CPR (30 cardiac compressions: 2 breaths) immediately.

**DEFIBRILLATION:** Attach a cardiac defibrillator immediately without interrupting CPR and follow the prompts.

Without delay, Advanced Life Support is to be commenced by trained medical personnel.

Advanced Life Support:

1. Immediate attention should be directed towards administration of 100 % oxygen as this is the most useful treatment for early cyanide poisoning and should be administered if the casualty is conscious or not. The administration of antidote medication is of secondary importance.

2. After providing oxygen, administer antidote medication if signs of serious cyanide poisoning are present according to the medication instructions insert or as directed by the Poisons Information Centre Clinical Toxicologist or another medical practitioner.

3. Note: Cyanide poisoning is a clinical diagnosis and treatment is instigated on clinical grounds.

4. If exposed individuals are asymptomatic, alert and orientated, administer oxygen and the person should be monitored by a trained medical provider for at least 4 hours.

5. Sodium cyanide is alkaline and is corrosive to surface areas such as skin, mucous membranes, eyes, airways and when ingested. General burns management should be followed.

**4.3 Immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

TO BE EFFECTIVE FIRST AID MUST BE PROMPT. See Section 11 for Toxicology effects and exposure routes.

The Medical Emergency Response procedure must include:

1. Personnel responsible for providing rescue and first aid and their training requirements.
2. Personal protective equipment (PPE) required for rescuers and first aiders.
3. A decontamination plan for conscious and unconscious casualties, including full body deluge and eye wash stations.
4. Rescue and medical equipment/medication requirements.
5. Information on who to call for additional help. Identification of the closest medical/ hospital facilities capable of managing cyanide poisoning.
6. A package containing the product SDS and Cyanide Emergency Kit containing antidote medication for transport with the casualty to the medical facility/ hospital.

Note on decontamination:

To avoid delay in washing off the product, get under the safety shower and then start removing clothing.

If unconscious, all clothing must be removed and the casualty must be decontaminated manually.

All clothing (including underwear, socks and boots) and jewellery must be removed.

Hard-to-wash areas, such as: ears, nostrils, lips, mouth, toes and hair, should not be ignored.

Remove contact lenses immediately.

If ingested, do not attempt to induce vomiting.

Avoid exposing unexposed body while undressing or washing; for example: tilt the head under the eye wash so as to prevent washing product into the other eye; remove eye protection and respiratory protection last.

All removed clothing must be considered to be contaminated and handled safely, double-bagged and washed with hypochlorite solution.

All body excretions are to be considered contaminated by first responders.

Fresh clothing is to be used after decontamination.

Exposed workers must be fully decontaminated before being transported by ambulance to hospital.

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**5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

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**5.1 Extinguishing media**

Do not use Carbon Dioxide extinguishers. Extinguish fires with water spray or fog. Do not use straight stream of water. Most foams will react with sodium cyanide liquid and release toxic and corrosive fumes. For small fires use dry chemical extinguishers or dry sand.

**5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture**

Although sodium cyanide is not combustible, intense heat may cause sodium cyanide to decompose, giving off toxic, flammable, corrosive and explosive hydrogen cyanide gas.

**5.3 Advice for firefighters**

Evacuate area and contact emergency services. Toxic and flammable gases may be evolved in a fire situation. Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) when combating fire.

**5.4 Hazchem code**

- 2X  
2 Fine Water Spray.  
X Wear liquid-tight chemical protective clothing and breathing apparatus. Contain spill and run-off.

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**6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

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**6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

Wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as detailed in section 8 of the SDS. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Contact emergency services where appropriate.

**6.2 Environmental precautions**

Prevent product from entering drains and waterways.

**6.3 Methods of cleaning up**

Contain spillage, then cover / absorb spill with non-combustible absorbent material (vermiculite, sand, or similar), collect and place in suitable containers for disposal. Ensure pH maintained at 9 or higher. Ensure area is neutralised by suitable agent and tested to confirm.

**6.4 Reference to other sections**

See Sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

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**7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

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## PRODUCT NAME SODIUM CYANIDE SOLID

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Before use carefully read the product label. Use of safe work practices, including appropriate personal protective equipment, are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas.

### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store (bulk) in a secured, windowless but well ventilated area with a minimum 2 metre fence with rain and fire proof cover, removed from direct sunlight, incompatible substances, heat or ignition sources and foodstuffs. Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use. Containers should be stored off ground.

### 7.3 Specific end uses

No information provided.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 8.1 Control parameters

**Exposure standards** Cyanides (as CN) - Absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure.  
Hydrogen Cyanide - Absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure.

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
		ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Cyanides (as CN)	SWA [AUS]	--	5	--	--
Hydrogen Cyanide	SWA [Proposed]	0.9	1	--	--
Hydrogen cyanide (peak limitation)	SWA [AUS]	10	11	--	--
Hydrogen cyanide (peak limitation)	SWA [Proposed]	4.7 (Peak)	5 (Peak)	--	--
Sodium Carbonate (total dust)	SWA [AUS]	--	10	--	--

### Biological limits

No biological limit values have been entered for this product.

### 8.2 Exposure controls

**Engineering controls** Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical extraction ventilation is recommended.

### PPE

<b>Eye / Face</b>	Wear dust-proof goggles.
<b>Hands</b>	Wear full-length butyl or full-length neoprene gloves.
<b>Body</b>	Wear coveralls and rubber or PVC boots. With prolonged use, wear impervious coveralls.
<b>Respiratory</b>	Wear a full face mask fitted with a Type B2/3 acid gas and hydrogen cyanide filter combined with a type P3 particulate filter. With prolonged use, using large quantities, or where heavy contamination is likely, supplied-air device should be used.



## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	WHITE SOLID BRIQUETTE
<b>Odour</b>	SLIGHT BITTER ALMOND-LIKE ODOUR
<b>Flammability</b>	NON FLAMMABLE
<b>Flash point</b>	NOT RELEVANT
<b>Boiling point</b>	1500°C
<b>Melting point</b>	560°C to 635°C
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>pH</b>	11.65 (30 % solution)
<b>Vapour density</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Relative density</b>	1.5 to 1.6
<b>Solubility (water)</b>	480 g/L @ 20°C

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### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Vapour pressure	100 Pa @ 800°C
Upper explosion limit	NOT RELEVANT
Lower explosion limit	NOT RELEVANT
Partition coefficient	NOT AVAILABLE
Autoignition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Decomposition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Viscosity	10.3 mPa·s @ 21.5°C (30 % solution)
Explosive properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Oxidising properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Odour threshold	NOT AVAILABLE

### 9.2 Other information

Bulk density	750 kg/m <sup>3</sup> to 900 kg/m <sup>3</sup>
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## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### 10.1 Reactivity

Contact with acids liberates very toxic gas. Contact with water liberates toxic gas.

### 10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Polymerization will not occur.

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Incompatible with oxidising agents (e.g. hypochlorites), acids (e.g. nitric acid), reducing agents (e.g. sulphites), water (evolving toxic and flammable gases), nitrating agents, indium, dinitrogen tetroxide, nitrogen-fluorine compound, heat and ignition sources. Will attack some forms of rubber and plastic. Incompatible with copper, zinc, magnesium, tin, aluminium and their alloys.

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Although sodium cyanide is not combustible, intense heat may cause sodium cyanide to decompose, giving off toxic, flammable, corrosive and explosive hydrogen cyanide gas.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

**Acute toxicity** Fatal if inhaled, ingested and in contact with skin. Cyanide inhibits cytochrome oxidase preventing oxygen utilization leading to cytotoxic anoxia. Acute effects depend on the degree of histotoxic hypoxia. Death results from central nervous system failure. Venous blood remains oxygenated and victim may appear pink. Inhalation which cause weakness, headache, dizziness, shortness of breath, chest pain, confusion, cyanosis (bluish skin due to deficient oxygenation of the blood), weak and irregular heartbeat, collapse, unconsciousness, coma and death. Death can be very rapid. Ingestion will cause caustic burns, resulting in severe gastrointestinal tract irritation with nausea and vomiting, accompanied by severe burning sensation. Toxic amounts ingested may lead to poisoning symptoms similar for those for inhalation.

#### Information available for the ingredients:

Ingredient	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
SODIUM CYANIDE	5.09 mg/kg (rat)	11.83 to 14.63 mg/kg (rabbit)	323 ppm/5 minutes (mouse - hydrogen cyanide)
SODIUM CARBONATE	> 2000 mg/kg (rat) (AICIS)	> 2000 mg/kg (rat) (AICIS)	> 2000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (rat) (AICIS)
SODIUM FORMATE	> 3000 mg/kg (mouse)	> 2000 mg/kg (rat)	> 0.67 mg/L
HYDROGEN CYANIDE (EVOLVED)	3.62 mg/kg (rat)	--	158 mg/m <sup>3</sup> /1h (rat)

**Skin** Contact may result in irritation, redness, pain, rash, dermatitis and possible burns.

**Eye** Causes serious eye irritation. Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain and redness.

**Sensitisation** Not classified as causing skin or respiratory sensitisation.

**Mutagenicity** Insufficient data available to classify as a mutagen.

**PRODUCT NAME SODIUM CYANIDE SOLID**

<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	Insufficient data available to classify as a carcinogen.
<b>Reproductive</b>	Insufficient data available to classify as a reproductive toxin.
<b>STOT - single exposure</b>	Over exposure may result in weakness, headache, nausea, vomiting, confusion, nervousness, breathing difficulties, convulsions, and death from respiratory arrest.
<b>STOT - repeated exposure</b>	Cyanide may be highly acutely toxic, but it has lower chronic toxicity. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause drying of the skin, dermatitis, ulceration, skin necrosis, loss of appetite, weight loss, dizziness, shortness of breath, muscle cramps and irritation to upper respiratory tract. Chronic cyanide intoxication has been associated with such human diseases as retro tubular neuritis in pernicious anaemia, Leber's optic atrophy and Nigerian nutritional Neuropathy. Following long-term exposure at 15 ppm levels, individual cases of thyroid dysfunction have been reported. As acutely toxic as cyanide is, repeated low-level doses of cyanide do not necessarily result in cumulative adverse effects.
<b>Aspiration</b>	Not classified as causing aspiration.

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## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### 12.1 Toxicity

Fish and aquatic invertebrates are very sensitive to cyanide exposure. Small concentrations, in the range of 5 to 20 mg cyanide per litre, causes a reduction in swimming performance, inhibiting reproduction and altering growth patterns. Increased cyanide concentrations in the range of 30 to 200 mg/L causes the deaths of many species of fish and invertebrates. Algae and macrophytes can tolerate much higher environmental concentrations of free cyanide than fish and invertebrates, but cyanide exposures may leave an aquatic plant community dominated by less sensitive species. Birds and higher mammals are susceptible to cyanide poisoning and display many symptoms associated with humans exposed to cyanide. The rapid recovery of some birds to sub-lethal doses of cyanide may be due to the rapid metabolism of cyanide to thiocyanate and its subsequent excretion. Cyanide has low persistence and is not accumulated or stored in any mammal studied.

### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

Potentially biodegradable by abiotic degradation. In aerobic conditions, microbial activity degrades cyanide ion (CN<sup>-</sup>), in concentration up to 200 parts per million, to ammonia which then oxidises to nitrate (NO<sub>3</sub>). Biological degradation may also occur under anaerobic conditions, but CN<sup>-</sup> concentrations of more than 2 ppm are toxic to anaerobic micro organisms. Hydrogen cyanide may be hydrolysed to formic acid or ammonium formate- this reaction is not fast but may be appreciable faster in anaerobic conditions such as ground water.

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Low potential for human bioaccumulation. Does not bioaccumulate in fish.

### 12.4 Mobility in soil

No information provided.

### 12.5 Other adverse effects

Avoid contamination of drains and waterways.

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## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

<b>Waste disposal</b>	For small quantities, wear protective equipment and collect (if solid) or absorb with vermiculite or similar (if liquid). Treat with strongly alkaline solution of calcium hypochlorite (CAUTION: Toxic gases may be generated), let stand for 24 hours, absorb with sand or similar and dispose of to an approved landfill site. Contact the manufacturer/supplier for additional information (if required).
<b>Legislation</b>	Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

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## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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**CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE**





**PRODUCT NAME SODIUM CYANIDE SOLID**

	LAND TRANSPORT (ADG)	SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO)	AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO)
14.1 UN Number	1689	1689	1689
14.2 Proper Shipping Name	SODIUM CYANIDE	SODIUM CYANIDE	SODIUM CYANIDE
14.3 Transport hazard class	6.1	6.1	6.1
14.4 Packing Group	I	I	I

**14.5 Environmental hazards**

Marine Pollutant.

**14.6 Special precautions for user**

Hazchem code	2X
Specific EPG	6.0.002
EmS	F-A, S-A

**Other information** The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required when transported in packages of less than 5 kg/L (UN Model Regulations: Special Provision 375; IATA: Special Provision A197; IMDG: Special Provision 969) or less than 500 kg/L by Australian Road and Rail.

**15. REGULATORY INFORMATION****15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

<b>Poison schedule</b>	Classified as a Schedule 7 (S7) Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).
<b>Classifications</b>	Safe Work Australia criteria is based on the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS Revision 7).
<b>Inventory listings</b>	<b>AUSTRALIA: AIIC (Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals)</b> All components are listed on AIIC, or are exempt.

**16. OTHER INFORMATION**

<b>Additional information</b>	<p>RESPIRATORS: In general the use of respirators should be limited and engineering controls employed to avoid exposure. If respiratory equipment must be worn ensure correct respirator selection and training is undertaken. Remember that some respirators may be extremely uncomfortable when used for long periods. The use of air powered or air supplied respirators should be considered where prolonged or repeated use is necessary.</p> <p>PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES: The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as form of product, method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment is made.</p> <p>HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE: It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: form of product; frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control measures; protective equipment used and method of application. Given that it is impractical to prepare a report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.</p>
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**PRODUCT NAME SODIUM CYANIDE SOLID**

**Abbreviations**

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
CAS #	Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds
CNS	Central Nervous System
EC No.	EC No - European Community Number
EMS	Emergency Schedules (Emergency Procedures for Ships Carrying Dangerous Goods)
GHS	Globally Harmonized System
GTEPG	Group Text Emergency Procedure Guide
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
LC50	Lethal Concentration, 50% / Median Lethal Concentration
LD50	Lethal Dose, 50% / Median Lethal Dose
mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Milligrams per Cubic Metre
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
pH	relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).
ppm	Parts Per Million
STEL	Short-Term Exposure Limit
STOT-RE	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)
STOT-SE	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons
SWA	Safe Work Australia
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TWA	Time Weighted Average

**Report status**

This document has been compiled by RMT on behalf of the manufacturer, importer or supplier of the product and serves as their Safety Data Sheet ('SDS').

It is based on information concerning the product which has been provided to RMT by the manufacturer, importer or supplier or obtained from third party sources and is believed to represent the current state of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the product at the time of issue. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained directly from the manufacturer, importer or supplier.

While RMT has taken all due care to include accurate and up-to-date information in this SDS, it does not provide any warranty as to accuracy or completeness. As far as lawfully possible, RMT accepts no liability for any loss, injury or damage (including consequential loss) which may be suffered or incurred by any person as a consequence of their reliance on the information contained in this SDS.

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