

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

1.1 Product identifier

Product name **SODIUM CYANIDE 30% SOLUTION**

Synonyms 1360 - PRODUCT CODE • LIQUID CYANIDE • SODIUM CYANIDE SOLUTION

1.2 Uses and uses advised against

Uses GOLD PROCESSING REAGENT • METALLURGY • SILVER REFINING

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

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 30% SOLUTION**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

P301 + P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician.
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.
P321	Specific treatment is advised - see first aid instructions.
P330	Rinse mouth.
P332 + P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
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.

3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances / Mixtures

Ingredient	CAS Number	EC Number	Content (w/w)
SODIUM CYANIDE	143-33-9	205-599-4	27 to 33%
SODIUM CARBONATE	497-19-8	207-838-8	<4%
SODIUM HYDROXIDE	1310-73-2	215-185-5	0.4 to <2%
SODIUM FORMATE	141-53-7	205-488-0	<1%
AMMONIA	7664-41-7	231-635-3	<0.3%
HYDROGEN CYANIDE (EVOLVED)	74-90-8	200-821-6	Not Available
WATER	7732-18-5	231-791-2	Remainder

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

PRODUCT NAME **SODIUM CYANIDE 30% SOLUTION**

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Eye	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.
Inhalation	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.
Skin	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.
Ingestion	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.
First aid facilities	Safety shower and eyewash stations immediately accessible from all locations where exposure may occur; Modesty pack to ensure exposed workers do not refrain from removing clothing for thorough decontamination (eg. Shower screen, robe, warm water to prevent hypothermia in cold climates); 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.

PRODUCT NAME SODIUM CYANIDE 30% SOLUTION

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.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

PRODUCT NAME SODIUM CYANIDE 30% SOLUTION

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 ³	ppm	mg/m ³
Ammonia	SWA [AUS]	25	17	35	24
Ammonia	SWA [Proposed]	20	14	35	24
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	--	--
Sodium hydroxide (peak limitation)	SWA [AUS]	--	2 (Peak)	--	--

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 explosion proof extraction ventilation is recommended.

PPE

- Eye / Face** Wear splash-proof goggles.
- Hands** Wear full-length PVC or full-length butyl or full-length neoprene gloves.
- Body** Wear coveralls and rubber or PVC boots. When using large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely, wear impervious coveralls.
- Respiratory** 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

Appearance	CLEAR COLOURLESS TO RED-BROWN LIQUID
Odour	AMMONIA ODOUR
Flammability	NON FLAMMABLE
Flash point	NOT RELEVANT
Boiling point	109°C
Melting point	NOT AVAILABLE
Evaporation rate	NOT AVAILABLE

PRODUCT NAME SODIUM CYANIDE 30% SOLUTION

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

pH	13 (Neat)
Vapour density	0.93 (Air = 1)
Relative density	1.16 to 1.19
Solubility (water)	SOLUBLE
Vapour pressure	2.3 kPa @ 20°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
Explosive properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Oxidising properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Odour threshold	NOT AVAILABLE

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 tetraoxide, nitrogen-fluorine compound, heat and ignition sources. Will attack some forms of rubber and plastic. Also incompatible with carbon dioxide, chlorinating agents, copper, zinc, magnesium, tin, or their alloys and aluminium.

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 swallowed, in contact with skin, and if inhaled. May cause death soon after exposure by all means of entry into the human body. It may cause caustic burns in contact with human flesh. Cyanide inhibits cytochrome oxidase preventing oxygen utilization leading to cytotoxic anoxia. Acute effects depend on the degree of cellular hypoxia. Death results from central nervous system failure. 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 ³ (rat) (AICIS)
SODIUM FORMATE	> 3000 mg/kg (mouse)	> 2000 mg/kg (rat)	> 0.67 mg/L
AMMONIA	350 mg/kg (rat)	--	2000 ppm/4 hours (rat)
HYDROGEN CYANIDE (EVOLVED)	3.62 mg/kg (rat)	--	158 mg/m ³ /1h (rat)

PRODUCT NAME SODIUM CYANIDE 30% SOLUTION

Skin	Irritating to the skin. Contact may result in irritation, redness, pain, rash, dermatitis and possible skin burns.
Eye	Irritating to the eyes. Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain, redness, corneal burns and possible permanent damage.
Sensitisation	Not classified as causing skin or respiratory sensitisation.
Mutagenicity	Not classified as a mutagen.
Carcinogenicity	Not classified as a carcinogen.
Reproductive	Not classified as a reproductive toxin.
STOT - single exposure	Over exposure can lead to cyanide poisoning which depresses the central nervous system. Symptoms include headache, weakness, confusion, nausea, dizziness, coma and even death. Mild exposure results in eye, nose and throat irritation.
STOT - repeated exposure	Individuals with pre-existing kidney, respiratory, skin or thyroid diseases are at a greater risk of developing toxic cyanide effects. Cyanide is reported to cause damage to the central nervous system. Death usually occurs due to respiratory arrest.
Aspiration	Not classified as causing aspiration.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Very toxic to aquatic life. Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Fish and aquatic invertebrates are very sensitive to cyanide (CN-) exposure. Small concentrations, in the range of 5 to 20 mg/CN-/L, 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-), in concentration up to 200 ppm, to ammonia which then oxidises to nitrate (NO₃). Biological degradation may also occur under anaerobic conditions, but CN- 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. Water/Soil - in soils cyanide ion (CN-) migrates easily to ground water and at high concentrations is toxic to soil micro organisms. Groundwater - persists in groundwater due to lack of sunlight/oxygen needed to degrade it to benign forms.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

This product has a low potential for human bioaccumulation. Does not bioaccumulate in fish.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Air - HCN present as gas - duration 1 to 3 years before settling out; In alkaline conditions, due to the presence of 0.4 % (wt/wt) free sodium hydroxide in sodium cyanide 30 % solution: Water - considerable solubility and mobility - at surface water interface cyanide ion (CN-) oxidises in the presence of sunlight and oxygen to yield cyanate ion (CNO-), thiocyanate ion (SCN-), ammonia, nitrate (NO₃) and various other compounds; Soil/Sediments - adsorption on minerals soil constituents possible - most persistent in groundwater and at higher pH.

12.5 Other adverse effects

Avoid contamination of drains and waterways.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Waste disposal	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).
Legislation	Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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

PRODUCT NAME SODIUM CYANIDE 30% SOLUTION

	LAND TRANSPORT (ADG)	SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO)	AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO)
14.1 UN Number	3414	3414	3414
14.2 Proper Shipping Name	SODIUM CYANIDE SOLUTION	SODIUM CYANIDE SOLUTION	SODIUM CYANIDE SOLUTION
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
GTEPG	6A7
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**

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

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional information 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.

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.

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.

PRODUCT NAME SODIUM CYANIDE 30% SOLUTION

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 ³	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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