

SAFETY DATA SHEET

LEAD-ACID BATTERY

Infosafe No.: LQ9FK
ISSUED Date : 20/06/2024
ISSUED by: General Motors LLC Australia
and New Zealand Pty Ltd

Section 1 - Identification

Product Identifier

LEAD-ACID BATTERY

Company Name

General Motors LLC Australia and New Zealand Pty Ltd

Address

Australia: 80 Turner Street, Port Melbourne, Vic

New Zealand: 2/118 Savill Drive, Mangere East, Auckland

Telephone/Fax Number

Tel: Aust: 1800 00 4678

Emergency Phone Number

Aust: 1800 638 556 / NZ: 0800 154 666 (24hrs)

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Lead-acid Batteries for automotive

Illicit Drug Precursors

This product contains a Category III: Illicit Drug Reagent/Essential Chemical in the Code of Practice for Supply Diversion into Illicit Drug Manufacture.

Chemical of Security Concern

This product contains chemical(s) listed in the National Code of Practice for Chemicals of Security Concern.

Section 2 - Hazard(s) Identification

GHS classification of the substance/mixture

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 Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th edition)

Classified as Dangerous Goods for transport according to the New Zealand Standard NZS 5433:2020 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

Classified as Hazardous according to the Hazardous Substances (Hazard Classification) Notice 2020, New Zealand.

Corrosive to metals: Category 1

Skin corrosion/irritation: Category 1A

Eye damage/irritation: Category 1

Acute toxicity: Category 4 - Inhalation

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure): Category 1

Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Acute Hazard: Category 1

Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Long-Term Hazard: Category 1

Signal Word (s)

DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)

H290 May be corrosive to metals.

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

H332 Harmful if inhaled.

H370 Causes damage to organs respiratory tract.

H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Pictogram (s)

Exclamation mark, Corrosion, Environment, Health hazard



Precautionary Statement – Prevention

- P234 Keep only in original packaging.
- P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
- P264 Wash skin 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.

Precautionary Statement – Response

- P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
- P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].
- P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
- 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.
- P308+P311 IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
- P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
- P390 Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.
- P391 Collect spillage.

Precautionary Statement – Storage

- P405 Store locked up.
- P406 Store in a corrosion resistant container with a resistant inner liner.

Precautionary Statement – Disposal

- P501 Dispose of contents/container to.

IMPORTANT NOTE(S)

The classification is derived from chemicals within the battery. Exposure to battery contents is not anticipated during normal storage, handling or maintenance of the battery. Accordingly, the hazards identified refer to the possible release of battery contents.

Section 3 - Composition and Information on Ingredients

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Lead	7439-92-1	52-59 %
sulfuric acid ... %	7664-93-9	30-38 %
Antimony	7440-36-0	0.5-0.7 %
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous		Balance

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Inhalation

Not considered a potential route of exposure for intact product, when used as intended. However, if exposure occurs to battery contents, remove affected person from contaminated area. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. Seek medical attention.

Ingestion

Not considered a potential route of exposure for intact product, when used as intended. However, if exposure occurs to battery contents, do not induce vomiting. Wash out mouth thoroughly with water. Seek immediate medical attention.

Skin

Not considered a potential route of exposure for intact product, when used as intended. However, if exposure occurs to battery contents, remove all contaminated clothing immediately. Wash gently and thoroughly with water and non-abrasive soap for 15 minutes. Ensure contaminated clothing is washed before re-use or discard. Seek immediate medical attention.

Eye

Not considered a potential route of exposure for intact product, when used as intended. However, if exposure occurs to battery contents, hold eyelids apart and flush the eyes continuously with running water. Remove contact lenses. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Seek immediate medical attention.

First Aid Facilities

Eye wash fountain, safety shower and normal washroom facilities.

Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically.

Other Information

For advice in an emergency, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once (Phone Australia 131 126 or New Zealand 0800 764 766).

Section 5 - Firefighting Measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire. If a battery ruptures, use dry chemical, soda ash, lime, sand or carbon dioxide.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use water jet.

Hazards from Combustion Products

Under fire conditions this product may emit toxic and/or irritating fumes, smoke and gases including lead, lead compounds and sulfuric acid fume.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Hydrogen and oxygen gases are produced during normal battery operation and charging. These gases escape through the battery vents and may form an explosive atmosphere around the battery if ventilation is poor. Sulphuric acid is an oxidizer and can ignite combustibles upon contact. Battery casing may burn if exposed to fire.

Hazchem Code

2R

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. Cool exterior of battery if exposed to fire to prevent rupture. In case of fire the product may be violently or explosively reactive. Use water spray to disperse vapours. This product should be prevented from entering drains and watercourses.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Emergency Procedures

Corrosive liquid within the battery. If there is spillage: Evacuate all unprotected personnel. Do not allow contact with skin and eyes. Do not breathe mist/vapour. It is essential to wear self-contained breathing apparatus (S.C.B.A) and full personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure.

SMALL Spills:

Collect all released material in a plastic lined metal container. If necessary neutralize the residue with a dilute solution of sodium carbonate. Wash affected area.

LARGE SPILLS: Contain liquid using absorbent material, by digging trenches or by building a dike. Absorb with dry earth, sand or

other non-combustible material. Neutralize the residue with a dilute solution of sodium carbonate. Dispose of all contaminated materials in accordance with current local regulations.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling

Corrosive liquid within the battery attacks skin and eyes. Causes burns. Handle batteries cautiously to avoid spills. Do not short terminal. Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection when handling. Use in designated areas with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing in vapours, mist or fumes. Keep containers closed when not in use. Ensure a high level of personal hygiene is maintained when using this product, that is, always wash hands after handling, and before eating, drinking, smoking or using the toilet facilities.

Use a battery carrier to lift battery or place hands at opposite corners to avoid spilling acid through the vents. Avoid contact with internal components of batteries. Do not tilt batteries to an angle greater than 45 degrees. Do not smoke when working near a battery. Avoid direct conductive connection across positive and negative terminals to prevent short circuit.

Acid inside the battery can contain lead/lead compounds which can be toxic to reproduction. Avoid exposure to contents of battery. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. It is recommended that pregnant or breastfeeding women should not handle this product unless adequate exposure protection can be assured at all times. Female personnel planning pregnancy should be made aware of the potential risks.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Batteries must be kept in an upright position away from sources of heat, moisture, incompatibilities, and direct sunlight. Stack batteries so as to prevent accidental contact between terminal and/or other damage to terminals or containers. Whenever feasible, store on shipping pallet or rack. Do not stack loaded pallets or racks on top of other batteries. Have emergency equipment (for fires, spills, leaks, etc.) readily available.

For information on the design of the storeroom, reference should be made to Australian Standard AS 3780 - The storage and handling of corrosive substances.

Corrosiveness

Electrolyte may be corrosive to metals.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Occupational exposure limit values

No exposure standards have been established for this material. However, the available exposure limits for ingredients are listed below:

Australia:

Sulphuric acid

TWA: 1 mg/m³

STEL: 3 mg/m³

Lead, inorganic dusts & fumes (as Pb)

TWA: 0.05 mg/m³

Notices: Carc.2

Antimony & compounds (as Sb)

TWA: 0.5 mg/m³

TWA (Time Weighted Average): The average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-hour working day, for a five-day week.

STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit): The average airborne concentration over a 15 minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight-hour workday.

Carc.2: Suspected human carcinogen.

Source: Safe Work Australia

New Zealand:

Sulphuric acid

TWA: 0.1 mg/m³

Note: carcinogen category 1

Lead, inorganic dusts & fumes (as Pb)

TWA: 0.05 mg/m³

Note: carcinogen category 2; bio; oto (Lead is a known ototoxin)

Antimony and compounds, as Sb

TWA: 0.5 mg/m³

TWA (Time Weighted Average): The average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-hour working day, for a five-day week.

Carcinogen category 2: Suspected human carcinogen

Carcinogen category 1: Known or presumed human carcinogen

Bio: Exposure can also be estimated by biological monitoring

Source: Biological Exposure Indices, New Zealand.

Biological Monitoring

Name: Lead

Determinant: Lead in blood

Value: 200 µg/L

Sampling time: Not critical

Source: American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).

Australia:

"Lead risk work" means work carried out in a lead process that is likely to cause the blood lead level of a worker carrying out the work to exceed:

(a) for a female of reproductive capacity - 5 µg/dL (0.24 µmol/L); or

(b) in any other case - 20 µg/dL (0.97 µmol/L).

Frequency of biological monitoring

A person conducting a business or undertaking at a workplace must arrange for biological monitoring of each worker who carries out lead risk work for the person to be carried out at the following times:

(a) for females not of reproductive capacity and males:

(i) if the last monitoring shows a blood lead level of less than 10 µg/dL (0.48 µmol/L) - 6 months after the last biological monitoring of the worker; or

(ii) if the last monitoring shows a blood lead level of 10 µg/dL (0.48 µmol/L) or more but less than 20 µg/dL (0.97 µmol/L) - 3 months after the last biological monitoring of the worker; or

(iii) if the last monitoring shows a blood lead level of 20 µg/dL (0.97 µmol/L) or more - 6 weeks after the last biological monitoring of the worker;

(b) for females of reproductive capacity:

(i) if the last monitoring shows a blood lead level of less than 5 µg/dL (0.24 µmol/L) - 3 months after the last biological monitoring of the worker; or

(ii) if the last monitoring shows a blood lead level of 5 µg/dL (0.24 µmol/L) or more but less than 10 µg/dL (0.48 µmol/L) - 6 weeks after the last biological monitoring of the worker.

Removal of worker from lead risk work

A person conducting a business or undertaking for which a worker is carrying out work must immediately remove the worker from carrying out lead risk work if following health monitoring:

(a) biological monitoring of the worker shows that the worker's blood lead level is, or is more than:

(i) for females not of reproductive capacity and males - 30 µg/dL (1.45 µmol/L); or

(ii) for females of reproductive capacity - 10 µg/dL (0.48 µmol/L); or

(b) the registered medical practitioner who supervised the health monitoring recommends that the worker be removed from carrying out the lead risk work; or

(c) there is an indication that a risk control measure has failed and, as a result, the worker's blood lead level is likely to reach the relevant level for the worker referred to in paragraph (a).

Return to lead risk work after removal

The person conducting the business or undertaking must ensure that the worker does not return to carrying out lead risk work

until:

(a) the worker's blood lead level is less than:

(i) for females not of reproductive capacity and males - 20 µg/dL (0.97 µmol/L); or

(ii) for females of reproductive capacity - 5 µg/dL (0.24 µmol/L); and

(b) a registered medical practitioner with experience in health monitoring is satisfied that the worker is fit to return to carrying out lead risk work.

Source: Model Work Health and Safety Regulations

Workers who are pregnant or breastfeeding should be advised to seek alternative duties (that do not involve lead exposure). Infants are more susceptible to the health effects of lead than adults. A breastfeeding worker should keep her blood lead level as low as possible.

New Zealand

Name: Lead

Determinant: Lead in blood

Sampling time: Not critical

Value: 10 µg/dL (0.48 µmol/L) for males and for females not of reproductive capacity, pregnant, or breastfeeding Biological Agent Reference Value (BRV) for lead in whole blood of females of reproductive capacity, pregnant, or breastfeeding of 3 µg/dL (0.14 µmol/L)

Source: Biological Exposure Indices, New Zealand.

Control Banding

Not available

Engineering Controls

None required, when used as intended. Use local exhaust ventilation if necessary to control airborne mist and vapor.

Respiratory Protection

None required, when used as intended. Where exposure to battery content is possible, an approved respirator with a replaceable vapor/ mist filter should be used if engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning respiratory protective requirements.

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

None required, when used as intended. Where exposure to battery content is possible, safety glasses with full face shield should be used. Eye protection devices should conform to relevant regulations. Eye protection should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 - Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications.

Eye protection should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 (series) - Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications.

Hand Protection

Wear gloves of impervious material. Final choice of appropriate gloves will vary according to individual circumstances i.e. methods of handling or according to risk assessments undertaken. Occupational protective gloves should conform to relevant regulations.

Reference should be made to AS/NZS 2161.1: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

Thermal Hazards

No further relevant information available.

Body Protection

Suitable protective workwear, e.g. cotton overalls buttoned at neck and wrist is recommended. Chemical resistant apron is recommended where large quantities are handled.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Article - Battery	Appearance	Off-white cloudy liquid with solid object.
Colour	Off-white cloudy liquid with solid object. Bluish white, silvery gray (Lead).	Odour	None (Lead); Characteristics (Liquid)
Melting Point	327.5°C (Lead)	Boiling Point	1740°C (1013 hPa)(Lead)
Decomposition Temperature	Not available	Solubility in Water	Soluble in water. Insoluble in water (lead)
Specific Gravity	11.34 g/cm ³ (Lead)	pH	pH < 1 (Sulfuric acid)
Vapour Pressure	1.33 hPa (973°C)(Lead)	Relative Vapour Density (Air=1)	Not available
Evaporation Rate	Not available	Odour Threshold	Not available
Viscosity	Not available	Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water (log value)	Not available
Flash Point	Not applicable	Flammability	Not flammable
Auto-Ignition Temperature	Not applicable	Explosion Limit - Upper	Not applicable
Explosion Limit - Lower	Not applicable	Molecular Weight	207.2 (Lead)

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability

Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid

Overcharging. Sources of ignition. Mechanical impact. Contact with incompatible chemicals.

Incompatible Materials

If a battery ruptures, avoid contact with organic materials and alkaline materials.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Thermal decomposition may result in the release of toxic and/or irritating fumes, smoke and gases including: Lead, Lead compounds and sulfuric acid fumes.

Reactivity and Stability

Reacts with incompatible materials.

Hazardous Polymerization

Will not occur.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Toxicology Information

No toxicity data available for this product.

Wet storage batteries are sealed articles. Exposure to lead, acid and lead contaminated acid is not anticipated during normal storage, handling and intended use or maintenance of the battery.

Battery recycling personnel should carefully follow established employer protocols when processing batteries and battery components.

Acute Toxicity - Oral

ATEmix
LD50(rat): >5000 mg/kg

Sulfuric acid
LD50(rat): 2140 mg/kg

Antimony
LD50(rat): 7000 mg/kg

Acute Toxicity - Inhalation

ATEmix= LD50(rat): 2.51 mg/L/4h (dust//mist)

Ingestion

Ingestion unlikely due to form of product. Ingestion of liquid inside the battery will cause nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain and chemical burns to the mouth, throat and stomach.

Inhalation

Harmful if inhaled. Inhalation will result in respiratory irritation and possible harmful corrosive effects including lesions of the nasal septum, pulmonary edema, pneumonitis and emphysema.

Skin

Liquid inside the battery causes severe skin burns. Corrosive to the skin. Skin contact can cause redness, itching, irritation, severe pain and chemical burns with resultant tissue destruction.

Eye

Liquid inside the battery causes eye damage. Eye contact will cause stinging, blurring, tearing, severe pain and possible burns, necrosis, permanent damage and blindness.

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

Due to the nature of the product, not considered to be a carcinogenic hazard.

Strong-inorganic-acid mists containing sulfuric acid are listed as a Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans according to International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Lead 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

Causes damage to organs respiratory tract.

STOT - Repeated Exposure

Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.

Aspiration Hazard

Not expected to be an aspiration hazard.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity

No ecological data available for this material. Content inside the battery is very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. The available ecological data for the ingredients is given below:

Persistence and degradability

Lead
Log_{kw}: 2.98

Sulfuric acid

Log kow: -1.43

Antimony
Log kow: 0.73

Mobility
Not available

Bioaccumulative Potential
Sulfuric acid
BCF 250

Other Adverse Effects
Not available

Environmental Protection
Do not discharge this material into waterways, drains and sewers.

Acute Toxicity - Fish
Lead
LC50: 2.2 mg/l/96h

Sulfuric acid
LC50: 16 mg/l/96h

Antimony
LC50: 5.2 mg/l/96h

Acute Toxicity - Daphnia
Sulfuric acid
EC50: 200 mg/l/48h

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

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal Considerations

Australia and New Zealand:

The lead, plastic and electrolyte (sulphuric acid) in used lead acid batteries can be recycled. Wet storage batteries are recyclable and should be turned over to a licensed battery recycler. Do not incinerate.

Do not flush lead contaminated acid into the sewer. The disposal of the spilled or waste material must be done in accordance with applicable local and national regulations.

Spent lead-acid batteries are not allowed to dispose in the domestic waste or be mixed with other batteries in order not to compliance the processing and to prevent danger to humans and the environment.

Return whole scrap batteries to the distributor, manufacturer or a licensed battery recycler.
To minimise personal exposure, refer to Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

Section 14 - Transport Information

Transport Information

Road and Rail Transport:

Australia:

This material is classified as a Class 8 Corrosive Substances Dangerous Goods

Class 8 Dangerous Goods are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following:

- Class 1: Explosives
- Division 4.3: Dangerous when wet Substances
- Division 5.1: Oxidising substances
- Division 5.2: Organic peroxides
- Class 6, Toxic or Infectious Substances, if the Class 6 dangerous goods are cyanides and the Class 8 dangerous goods are acids
- Class 7: Radioactive materials unless specifically exempted

and are incompatible with food and food packaging in any quantity.

Strong acids must not be loaded in the same freight container or on the same vehicle with strong alkalis. Packing Group I and II acids and alkalis should be considered as strong.

New Zealand:

This material is classified as Dangerous Goods Class 8 Corrosive Substances

Must not be loaded in the same freight container or on the same vehicle with:

- Class 1: Explosives
- Division 5.1: Oxidising substances
- Division 5.2: Organic peroxides
- Class 7: Radioactive materials unless specifically exempted
- Food items.

Note 1: Cyanides (Division 6.1) must not be loaded in the same freight container or on the same vehicle with acids (Class 8).

Note 2: Strong acids must not be loaded in the same freight container or on the same vehicle with strong alkalis. Packing Group I and II acids and alkalis should be considered as strong.

Must not be loaded with in the same freight container; and on the same vehicle must be separated horizontally by at least 3 metres unless all but one are packed in separate freight containers with:

- Division 4.3: Dangerous when wet Substances

Goods of packing group II or III may be loaded in the same freight container or on the same vehicle if transported in segregation devices with:

- Division 4.3: Dangerous when wet substances
- Division 5.1: Oxidising substances
- Division 5.2: Organic peroxides
- Food items.

Marine Transport (IMO/IMDG):

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.

UN No.: 2794

Proper Shipping Name: BATTERIES, WET, FILLED WITH ACID

Class: 8

EMS No.: F-A, S-B

Special provisions: 295

Air Transport (ICAO/IATA):

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

UN No: 2794

Proper Shipping Name: Batteries, wet, filled with acid

Class: 8

Label: Corrosive

Packing Instruction: 870 (For passenger and cargo aircraft)

Packing Instruction: 870 (For cargo aircraft only)

Special provisions: A51, A164, A183, A802

UN Number

2794

Proper Shipping Name

BATTERIES, WET, FILLED WITH ACID

Transport Hazard Class

8

Hazchem Code

2R

IERG Number

37

Special Precautions for User

Not available

IMDG Marine pollutant

No

Transport in Bulk

Not available

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

Regulatory Information

Australia:

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 a Scheduled Poison according to the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP). (exempted)

New Zealand:

This product is a "Manufactured article" and is therefore exempt from the Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Notice (2020), New Zealand.

Poisons Schedule

Not Scheduled

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 Reviewed: June 2024 Supersedes: May 2019

Version Number

2.0

Literature References

Australia

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.

New Zealand

Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act (1996).
Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations (2017).
Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices.
Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines Act 1997.
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.
Transport of Dangerous goods on land NZS 5433.
Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods - Model Regulations.
Dangerous Goods Emergency Action Code List.
Hazardous Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2017 (EPA Consolidation)
Assigning a hazardous substance to a group standard.
Adopted biological exposure determinants, American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).

END OF SDS

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