# OVASTIM INJECTION FOR SHEEP

## Virbac (Australia) Pty Limited

**Chemwatch: 23-8517**  
**Version No: 5.1.1.1**  
**Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements**

### SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

#### Product Identifier

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Product name</strong></th>
<th>OVASTIM INJECTION FOR SHEEP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chemical Name</strong></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Synonyms</strong></td>
<td>APVMA NO: 51133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chemical formula</strong></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other means of identification</strong></td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

**Relevant identified uses**: Increases the number of lambs born to sheep.

#### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Registered company name</strong></th>
<th>Virbac (Australia) Pty Limited</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Address</strong></td>
<td>361 Horsley Road Milperra NSW 2214 Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Telephone</strong></td>
<td>1800 242 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fax</strong></td>
<td>+61 2 9772 9773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Website</strong></td>
<td>au.virbac.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Email</strong></td>
<td><a href="mailto:au_customerservice@virbac.com.au">au_customerservice@virbac.com.au</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Emergency telephone number

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Association / Organisation</strong></th>
<th>Poisons Information Centre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Emergency telephone numbers</strong></td>
<td>13 11 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other emergency telephone numbers</strong></td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SECTION 2 Hazards identification

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Poisons Schedule</strong></th>
<th>Not Applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Classification [1]</strong></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Label elements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Hazard pictogram(s)</strong></th>
<th>Not Applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Signal word</strong></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

#### Precautionary statement(s)

- **Prevention**: Not Applicable
- **Response**: Not Applicable
- **Storage**: Not Applicable
- **Disposal**: Not Applicable

### SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

#### Substances
See section below for composition of Mixtures

### Mixtures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAS No</th>
<th>% (weight)</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>Polyandroalbumin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>1-10</td>
<td>Ingredients determined not to be hazardous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7732-18-5</td>
<td>&gt;60</td>
<td>water</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SECTION 4 First aid measures

**Description of first aid measures**

**Eye Contact**
- If this product comes in contact with eyes:
  - Wash out immediately with water.
  - If irritation continues, seek medical attention.
  - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

**Skin Contact**
- If skin or hair contact occurs:
  - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
  - Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
  - Accidental self injection may lead to an inflammatory response and medical advice should be sought on the management of deep injections, particularly those near a joint or at a point associated with bruising. If possible the application of gentle squeezing pressure with absorbent material (e.g. facial tissues) at the injection site will swab up unabsorbed product. CAUTION: Strong squeezing of the site should be avoided. The damaged area should be thoroughly cleansed and a topical antiseptic applied. Check your tetanus immunisation status. Consider surgical flushing if acute pain and inflammation within 24 hours.

**Inhalation**
- If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

**Ingestion**
- Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**
Treat symptomatically.

### SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

**Extinguishing media**
- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

**Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture**

**Fire Incompatibility**
- None known.

**Advice for firefighters**
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

**Fire/Explosion Hazard**
- Non combustible.
- Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.

**HAZCHEM**
- Not Applicable

### SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**
See section 8

**Environmental precautions**
See section 12

**Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**

**Minor Spills**
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- Wipe up.
- Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

**Major Spills**
- Minor hazard.
- Clean area of personnel.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.

Continued...
Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal.
Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways.
If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

Other information

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container
- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Storage incompatibility
- Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed.
- None known

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA
Not Available

Emergency Limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Material name</th>
<th>TEEL-1</th>
<th>TEEL-2</th>
<th>TEEL-3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OVASTIM INJECTION FOR SHEEP</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Original IDLH</th>
<th>Revised IDLH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>water</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MATERIAL DATA

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are:
- Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
- Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard “physically” away from the worker and ventilation that strategically “adds” and “removes” air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.
- Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Contaminant</th>
<th>Air Speed:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporation from tank (in still air)</td>
<td>0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyor transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)</td>
<td>0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyor loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td>
<td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion)</td>
<td>2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lower end of the range</th>
<th>Upper end of the range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable</td>
<td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to capture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of</td>
<td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nuisance value only</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td>
<td>3: High production, heavy use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td>
<td>4: Small hood - local control only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

### Personal protection

- Safety glasses with side shields
- Chemical goggles
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]
- Other protective measures, for instance goggles, may be necessary. Chemical goggles may be worn with safety glasses with side shields only if the chemical in use is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.

### Eye and face protection

- Chemical goggles
- Safety glasses with side shields
- Safety glasses with side shields
- Chemical goggles
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

### Skin protection

See Hand protection below

### Hands/feet protection

- Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.
- The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.
- The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.
- Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

#### Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:

- Frequency and duration of contact,
- Chemical resistance of glove material,
- Glove thickness and dexterity

- Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent)
- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374. AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
- When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374. AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
- Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use.

- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.
- As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:
  - Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min
  - Good when breakthrough time > 20 min
  - Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min
  - Poor when glove material degrades

- For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended. It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.

- Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers’ technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.

#### Note:

- Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:
  - Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of.
  - Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential
- Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

### Body protection

See Other protection below

### Other protection

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

** OTHERWISE:**

- Overall
- Barrier cream
- Eyewash unit

### Recommended material(s)

**GLOVE SELECTION INDEX**

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the: "Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the *computer-generated* selection:
SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>CPI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>Clear, colourless liquid with mild odour; miscible with water.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical state</td>
<td>Liquid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour threshold</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH (as supplied)</td>
<td>7.5-7.8</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting point / freezing point</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash point (°C)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation rate</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour pressure (kPa)</td>
<td>2.37</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in water</td>
<td>Miscible</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour density (Air = 1)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molecular weight (g/mol)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity (cSt)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH as a solution (1%)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOC g/L</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity See section 7
Chemical stability Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions See section 7
Conditions to avoid See section 7
Incompatible materials See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

**Inhaled**
The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product

**Ingestion**
The material has **NOT** been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.

**Skin Contact**
The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

**Eye**
Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
Chronic
Accidental self-injection may affect fertility in both women and men, and pregnancy. Not to be used by women of child bearing age. A mild transient swelling may occur at the injection site. Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.

OVASTIM INJECTION FOR SHEEP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Endpoint</th>
<th>Test Duration (hr)</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Legend: 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer’s SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

Water

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Endpoint</th>
<th>Test Duration (hr)</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Endpoint</th>
<th>Test Duration (hr)</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Persistence and degradability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Persistence: Water/Soil</th>
<th>Persistence: Air</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bioaccumulative potential

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Bioaccumulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mobility in soil

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Mobility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>LOW (KOC = 14.3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Continued...
Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS
Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS
Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS
Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code
Not Applicable

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

water is found on the following regulatory lists
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

National Inventory Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Inventory</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada - DSL</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada - NDSL</td>
<td>No (water)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China - IECSC</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan - ENCS</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea - KECI</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand - NZIoC</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines - PICCS</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA - TSCA</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taiwan - TCSI</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico - INSQ</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam - NCI</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia - ARIPS</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Legend: Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory
No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date 11/06/2020
Initial Date 09/29/2011

SDS Version Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Issue Date</th>
<th>Sections Updated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.1.1.1</td>
<td>11/01/2019</td>
<td>One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.1.1</td>
<td>11/06/2020</td>
<td>First Aid (skin)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC – TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC – STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
OSF: Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index

Continued...
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