

Safety Data Sheet

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE

ISSUE DATE: 03/09/2024

Page 1 of 8

1. Identification

GHS Product identifier	Hydrogen peroxide
Company Name	Blue Lion Supplies Pty. Ltd.
Address	Fact. 3, 29 Barry Street, Bayswater, VICTORIA 3153
Telephone	(03) 9738 3900
Contact	Leigh Gillman
Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use	The principal use is as an oxidant in bleaching cotton/synthetic blends, and wool fabrics.
Other Names	Hydrogen peroxide solution
Other Information	Emergency contact: Mobile: 0447 719 987

2. Hazard Identification

This material is hazardous according to Safe Work Australia.

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for Transport by Road and Rail.

GHS classification of the substance/mixture	Oxidizing Liquids Category 1
	Acute Toxicity – Oral Category 4
	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B
	Single Exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation)

Signal Word (s) DANGER

Hazard Statement(s)

H271 May cause fire or explosion; strong oxidiser.
H302 Harmful if swallowed.
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H332 Harmful if inhaled.

R phrases

R20/22 Harmful by inhalation and if swallowed
R34 Causes severe burns

Pictogram (s)

GHS05 Corrosion
GHS03 Flame over circle
GHS07 Warning



Precautionary statement - Prevention

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. – No smoking.
P220 Store away from combustible materials.
P234 Keep only in original container.
P261 Avoid breathing fumes or vapours.
P264 Wash thoroughly after handling.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. 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): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing, Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position 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 CENTER or doctor/physician.
P321 Specific treatment (see First Aid Measures on Safety Data Sheet).

Precautionary statement- Storage

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

Safety Data Sheet

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE

ISSUE DATE: 03/09/2024

Page 2 of 8

3. Composition/information on ingredients

<u>Hazardous ingredients</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>CAS no.</u>	<u>Proportion</u>	<u>Hazard symbol</u>	<u>Risk phrase</u>
	Hydrogen peroxide	7722-84-1	HIGH	C	R20/22 R34

KEY: Proportion, (wt %) - V HIGH >60, HIGH 30 - 60, MED 10 -29, LOW 1-9, V LOW <1

4. First-aid measures

First Aid Measures Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.

Inhalation	Remove from exposure, rest and keep warm. If breathing but unconscious, place in the recovery position. If breathing has stopped, apply artificial respiration. If heartbeat absent, give external cardiac compression. Monitor breathing and pulse. Seek urgent medical advice.
Ingestion	Immediately give a glass of water. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Seek immediate medical assistance.
Skin	If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. Seek urgent medical assistance.
Eye contact	If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Seek immediate medical assistance.
First Aid Facilities	Maintain eyewash fountain and drench facilities in work area.
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically and supportively. Attempts at evacuating the stomach via emesis induction or gastric lavage should be avoided. In the event of severe distension of the stomach or esophagus due to gas formation, insertion of a gastric tube may be required. To treat corneal damage, careful ophthalmologic evaluation is recommended and the possibility of local corticosteroid therapy should be considered. Monitor for respiratory tract irritation and hypoxia after severe inhalation exposure.
Other Information	For advice, contact the National Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 13 11 26 and New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Hazards from Combustion	Molecular oxygen, which can accelerate the burning of flammable materials or cause spontaneous combustion
Suitable extinguishing media	<u>Small fire:</u> USE FLOODING QUANTITIES OF WATER. Do not use dry chemicals, CO2 or foam. If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from fire area. Do not move cargo if cargo has been exposed to heat. <u>Large fire:</u> Flood fire area with water from a protected position. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out - If impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn. Avoid getting water inside containers: a violent reaction may occur. Dam fire control water for later disposal.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	Will accelerate burning when involved in a fire. May explode from heating, shock, friction or contamination. Some will react explosively with hydrocarbons (fuels). May ignite combustibles (wood, paper, clothing, etc). Fire may produce irritating, poisonous, and/or corrosive gases. Containers may explode when heated. Runoff may create fire or explosion hazard.
Hazchem Code	2P
Precautions in connection with fire	Wear SCBA and chemical splash suit. Structural firefighter's uniform will provide limited protection.

6. Accidental release measures

Emergency procedures	Clear area of all unprotected personnel.
Environmental Precautions	If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services.
Personal Precautions	Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not breathe vapour.
Personal Protection	Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Wear full protective equipment outlined in Section 8 to prevent skin and eye contact and breathing in vapours. Work up wind or increase ventilation.

Safety Data Sheet

ISSUE DATE: 03/09/2024

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE

Page 3 of 8

Clean-up Methods	Do not contaminate. Keep combustibles (wood, paper, clothing, oil, etc.) away from spilled material. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Use water spray to knock down vapours or divert vapour clouds. Prevent entry into waterways, drains or confined areas. Prevent exposure to heat.
Dry Spill	Use clean non-sparking tools to transfer material to a clean, dry plastic container and cover loosely. Move container from spill area.
Small Liquid Spill	Use a non-combustible material like vermiculite, sand or earth to soak up the product and place in a loosely-covered container for later disposal.
Large Liquid Spill	SEEK EXPERT ADVICE ON HANDLING AND DISPOSAL.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for Safe Handling	Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Keep container locked up and tightly sealed. Contents may develop pressure upon prolonged storage. Open carefully. Loosen caps slowly to release any pressure. Ensure good ventilation at the workplace. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. If ingested, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or the label. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep away from heat, welding and all sources of ignition, even when empty. This substance is an oxidizer and its heat of reaction with reducing agents or combustibles may cause ignition. Substance/product can reduce the ignition temperature of flammable substances. Keep combustible materials away from the area; maintain all equipment in a thoroughly clean condition. Do not use metal equipment or containers. Containers and equipment used to handle the product should be used exclusively for that product. Handling systems must exclude fittings of iron, brass, copper, Monel, and screwed joints caulked with red lead. Rinse empty drums and containers thoroughly with water before discarding.
Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities	Store in tightly closed, light-resistant, vented containers, in a dark, cool, dry, well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials such as combustible substances, reducing agents, strong bases, acids, organics, foodstuffs flammable substances, metals, and oxidizable materials. Use adequate venting devices on all packages, containers and tanks to permit release of internal pressure. Protect from physical damage, direct sunlight, moisture and contamination.
Corrosiveness	Corrosive to Metals: Hydrogen peroxide solutions (35% and greater) are corrosive (corrosion rate greater than 1.27 mm/year) to carbon steel (types 1010 and 1020 (35-100%); 1075, 1095 and 12L14 (100%)), grey cast iron, 3% nickel cast iron, ductile cast iron, the nickel base alloys, Hastelloy B and D and Monel, copper, nickel-copper alloy, brass, cartridge brass, bronze, aluminium bronze, naval bronze, silicon bronze, and lead at room temperature. Hydrogen peroxide solutions attack types 1010 and 1020 carbon steel at any concentration and temperature. One source reports that 50-90% hydrogen peroxide is corrosive to type 3003 aluminium. Hydrogen peroxide solutions (35% and greater) are not corrosive (corrosion rate less than 0.5 mm/year) to stainless steel (e.g. types 303, 304, 316, 17-4PH, 400 series, Carpenter 20Cb-3), aluminium (99.5%), certain aluminium alloys (types 1060, 5052, 6063 and aluminium-magnesium alloys), nickel (100% solution), the nickel-base alloys, Hastelloy C and Inconel, tantalum, titanium and zirconium. Both stainless steel and aluminium surfaces must be passivated (formation of a protective film by chemical treatment) before use. May attack or ignite some forms of plastics, rubber, or coatings.
Storage regulations	Refer Australian Standard AS 4326-1995 'The storage and handling of oxidizing agents'. Refer Australian Standard AS 3780-1994 'The storage and handling of corrosive substances'.
Recommended materials	Aluminium 99.5 %; stainless steel 304L/316L; glass; approved grades of HDPE.

Safety Data Sheet

ISSUE DATE: 03/09/2024

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE

Page 4 of 8

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limit values

Name	STEL		TWA		Footnote
	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	
Hydrogen peroxide			1.4	1	

Other exposure Information

A time weighted average (TWA) has been established for Hydrogen peroxide (Safe Work Australia) of 1.4mg/m³. Peak Limitation - a ceiling concentration which should not be exceeded over a measurement period which should be as short as possible but not exceeding 15 minutes. The exposure value at the TWA is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week.

Appropriate engineering Controls

In industrial situations maintain the concentrations values below the TWA. This may be achieved by process modification, use of local exhaust ventilation, capturing substances at the source, or other methods.

Personal Protective Equipment Respiratory Protection

Final choice of personal protective equipment will depend on individual circumstances and/or according to risk assessments undertaken.

Where ventilation is not adequate, respiratory protection may be required. Avoid breathing dust, vapours or mists. Respiratory protection should comply with AS 1716 - Respiratory Protective Devices and be selected in accordance with AS 1715 - Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure levels. In event of emergency or planned entry into unknown concentrations a positive pressure, full-face piece SCBA should be used. If respiratory protection is required; institute a complete respiratory protection program including selection, fit testing, training, maintenance and inspection.

Eye Protection

The use of a face shield, chemical goggles or safety glasses with side shield protection as appropriate. Must comply with Australian Standards AS 1337 and be selected and used in accordance with AS 1336.

Hand Protection

Avoid skin contact when removing gloves from hands, do not touch the gloves outer surface. Dispose of gloves as hazardous waste.

Hand protection should comply with AS 2161, Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

Recommendation: Rubber or plastic gloves.

Footwear

Safety boots in industrial situations is advisory, foot protection should comply with AS 2210, Occupational protective footwear - Guide to selection, care and use.

Body Protection

Clean clothing or protective clothing should be worn, preferably with an apron. Clothing for protection against chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous Chemicals.

Hygiene Measures

Do not eat, drink or smoke in work areas. Wash hands thoroughly after handling this material. Maintain good housekeeping.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance and Odour	Clear, colourless liquid with a slightly pungent and irritating odour.
Boiling Point/	
Melting Point (°C)	114
Vapour Pressure	18 hPa
% volatile by volume	100
Specific Gravity	1.196 g/cm ³
Solubility in water	Complete
Flash Point (°C) :	None, Non-flammable
Other Data	None

Safety Data Sheet

ISSUE DATE: 03/09/2024

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE

Page 5 of 8

5. Stability and reactivity

Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions. It may contain a stabilizer; product usually stabilized by addition of acetanilide or similar organic materials. Solutions of hydrogen peroxide gradually deteriorate, even when stabilized (relatively stable sample of hydrogen peroxide typically decomposes at the rate of about 0.5%/year at room temperature) to release molecular oxygen, water and heat. Unstable upon standing or upon repeated agitation, undergoes accelerated decomposition when exposed to light or when in contact with rough surfaces, many oxidizing or reducing substances or contaminated with heavy metals, rust, or dirt, and decomposes suddenly with alkalis, finely divided metals or when heated. Stability is reduced when pH is above 4.0 (the optimum pH is 3.5-4.5); the presence mineral acids of renders it more stable.

Possibility of hazardous Reactions

Hydrogen peroxide solutions (30% or greater) are strong oxidizing agents capable of reacting explosively with many substances. The degree of hazard associated with hydrogen peroxide depends on concentration. Some organic compounds react with hydrogen peroxide to form unstable peroxides. Contact with combustible materials (e.g. wood, paper, textiles, oil, grease) may cause spontaneous fire or explosion. Drying of concentrated hydrogen peroxide on clothing or other combustible materials may cause fire. Reaction with strong bases (e.g. potassium hydroxide or sodium hydroxide) may be violently explosive. Mixtures with 35% and above hydrogen peroxide with nitric acid (more than 50%) or sulfuric acid can explode violently. Contact with organic compounds (e.g. carboxylic acids and anhydrides, nitrogen-containing bases, aldehydes, ketones, ethers, alcohols, charcoal, organic dust) may result in spontaneous combustion, violent decomposition and/or explosion. Contact with metals (powdered or metal surfaces), metal oxides, metal sulfides, metal salts, or iodates may cause violent decomposition. Reaction with reducing agents (e.g. metal hydrides) may be violent. May attack or ignite some forms of plastics, rubber, or coatings. Very concentrated hydrogen peroxide may react explosively when in contact with potassium permanganate. Soluble fuels (acetone, ethanol, and glycerol) will detonate on admixture with peroxide of over 30% concentration, the violence increasing with concentration.

Conditions to avoid

Organic materials plus mechanical shock, light, ignition sources, dust generation, heat, combustible materials, reducing agents, alkaline materials, strong oxidants, rust, dust, pH > 4.0, contamination, depletion of stabilizers, lack of vents and incompatible materials.

Incompatible materials

Nitric acid (more than 50%) or sulfuric acid, strong bases (e.g. potassium hydroxide or sodium hydroxide), metals (powdered or metal surfaces, e.g. osmium, palladium, platinum, iridium, gold, silver, manganese, cobalt, copper, lead, potassium, sodium, lithium, iron, brass, bronze, chromium, zinc, nickel, magnesium), metal oxides (e.g. cobalt oxide, iron oxide, lead oxide, lead hydroxide, manganese oxide), metal sulfides, metal salts (e.g. calcium permanganate, salts of iron, copper, chromium, vanadium, tungsten, molybdenum, and platinum), or iodates, reducing agents (e.g. metal hydrides), organic materials (e.g. carboxylic acids and anhydrides, nitrogen-containing bases, aldehydes, ketones, ethers (dioxane, furfuran, tetrahydrofuran), soluble fuels (acetone, alcohol, glycerol), charcoal, organic dust), flammable materials, combustible materials (e.g. wood, paper, cellulose, textiles, oil, grease), strong oxidizing agents (e.g. potassium permanganate), hydrazine, sodium carbonate, cyanides (e.g. potassium cyanide, sodium cyanide), urea, triethylamine, sodium borate, aniline, cyclopentadiene, glycerine, asbestos, mercurous chloride, sodium pyrophosphate, hexavalent chromium compounds, sodium fluoride, chlorosulfonic acid, hydrogen selenide, some forms of plastics, rubber, or coatings.

Hazardous decomposition Products

Oxygen, the release of other hazardous decomposition products is possible, hydrogen gas, water, heat, steam. Decomposition continuously occurs even at a slow rate when the compound is inhibited.

Hazardous

Polymerization

Will not occur.

Safety Data Sheet

ISSUE DATE: 03/09/2024

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE

Page 6 of 8

6. Toxicological Information

No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the product is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:

Acute Toxicity

Inhalation

Harmful if swallowed. Ingestion of concentrated solutions (greater than 20%) causes irritation of the gastrointestinal and respiratory tract, with sharp pains in the abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, hyper motility and diarrhoea, and may cause corrosive injury to the mouth and throat, difficulty in swallowing, foaming at the mouth, oedema (bleeding) of the throat with obstruction of air passages, stomach distension (due to rapid liberation of oxygen), and perforation of the oesophagus and stomach, with bleeding of the stomach and ulcer formation, belching, peritonitis, convulsions, pulmonary oedema, coma, spastic paralysis with or without sensory change, haemorrhage and damage to the red blood cells, temporary unconsciousness and fever, possible cerebral swelling (fluid on the brain), and death.

Ingestion

Ingestion is not a typical route of occupational exposure.

Inhalation

Harmful if inhaled. Hydrogen peroxide does not readily form a vapour at room temperature. If heated or misted, inhalation of vapours or mist is highly irritating to the nose, throat, lungs, and respiratory tract, and may burn the mucous membrane of the nose and throat, causing ulceration of nasal tissue, and respiratory effects such as throat pain, inflammation, lacrimation, coughing, wheezing, laryngitis, shortness of breath, nausea and vomiting. May affect behaviour/central nervous system (insomnia, headache, ataxia, nervous tremors with numb extremities) and blood (cyanosis) and cause chemical pneumonia. In severe cases, respiratory effects may include acute lung damage, bronchitis, delayed pulmonary oedema (fluid in lungs), unconsciousness and death.

Skin

Hydrogen peroxide solutions of 20% to 35% are very mild skin irritants, while solutions of 50% are severely irritating and corrosive respectively, based on animal information. Corrosive materials are capable of producing severe burns, blisters, ulcers and permanent scarring, depending on the concentration of the solution and the duration of contact. May cause discolouration, erythema (redness), swelling of tissue, and pain. Transient whitening or bleaching of the skin has been observed in humans following contact with dilute solutions. Solutions over 30% may easily cause papules and vesicles (blisters). A limited human study showed a severe reaction to 35% that healed completely. Prolonged contact (e.g. 24-hours) can cause moderate to severe irritation and possible moderate to severe burns. Non-permeator into skin.

Eye

Contact with solutions of 20% and greater is irritating and corrosive to eyes, based on animal information. Can cause severe eye burns, and permanent eye lesions, including corneal damage and blindness, depending on the concentration of the solutions and duration of contact. Symptoms include pain, redness, blurred vision, superficial clouding, lacrimation, swelling of the eyelids and corneal oedema. Vapour may cause irritation. No human information was located for hydrogen peroxide solutions of 20% and greater.

Carcinogenicity

Hydrogen peroxide [7722-84-1] is evaluated in the IARC Monographs (Vol. 36, Suppl. 7, Vol. 71; 1999) as Group 3: Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans.

Chronic Effects

Repeated or prolonged exposure to spray mist may produce throat and respiratory tract irritation leading to frequent attacks of bronchial infection. Repeated or prolonged exposure may produce sore throat, and nose bleeds. Prolonged ingestion causes damage to the gastrointestinal tract. May cause damage to the central nervous system (CNS), and blood. Repeated use of hydrogen peroxide topical solution as a mouthwash or gargle may produce a condition known as 'hairy tongue' or may cause irritation of the buccal mucous membrane. Repeated or prolonged contact with spray mist may produce chronic eye irritation and severe skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis. Prolonged or intense skin contact or splashes in the eyes may cause corneal damage and severe injury. Chronic exposure to vapour produces eye irritation and gradual bleaching of their hair.

Mutagenicity

It is not possible to conclude that hydrogen peroxide is mutagenic. Positive results have been obtained in cultured humans cells. Negative results have been obtained in relevant studies using live animals. Positive results have been obtained in short-term mutagenicity tests.

Safety Data Sheet

ISSUE DATE: 03/09/2024

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE

Page 7 of 8

7. Ecological information

Ecological Information	No ecological problems are to be expected when the product is handled and used with due care and attention.
Ecotoxicity	When used properly, no impairments in the function of waste-water-treatment plants are to be expected. Toxic for aquatic organisms. In high concentrations: Toxic effect on fish and plankton.
Persistence and Degradability	Readily biodegradable. Decomposition products: water and oxygen. Abiotic degradation: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Air, indirect photo-oxidation, t 1/2 from 16 - 20 h, sensitizer: OH radicals;- water, redox reaction, t 1/2 from 25 - 100 h, mineral and enzymatic catalysis, fresh water;- water, redox reaction, t 1/2 from 50 - 70 h, mineral and enzymatic catalysis, salt water;- Soil, redox reaction, t 1/2 from 0.05 - 15 h, mineral catalysis. Biodegradation: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- aerobic, t 1/2 < 2 min, biological treatment sludge, Remarks: Readily biodegradable;- aerobic, t 1/2 from 0.3 - 5 d, fresh water, Remarks: Readily biodegradable;- anaerobic, Remarks: not applicable.
Mobility	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Air, Volatility, Henry's law constant (H) = 1 Pa.m³/mol @ 20 °C, Remarks: not significant.- Air, condensation on contact with water droplets, Remarks: rain washout;- water, Remarks: The product evaporates slowly;- Soil/sediments, Remarks: non-significant evaporation and adsorption.
Bioaccumulative Potential	H ₂ O ₂ does not accumulate in cells of living organisms.
Other Precautions	Wear protective clothing made of chloroprene rubber, polyvinyl chloride, polyethylene etc. Keep combustible materials away from the area, maintain all equipment in a thoroughly clean condition. To avoid contamination do not return any unused peroxide to the container. Keep away from glycerin, hydrazine, alcohol, carbon, oil and resins
Acute Toxicity Fish	C. carpio LC50: 42 mg/l /48 h; Pimephales promelas, LC50: 16.4 mg/l /96 h.
Acute Toxicity Daphnia	Daphnia magna EC50: 7.7 mg/l /24 h.
Acute Toxicity Algae	Chlorella vulgaris IC50: 2.5 mg/l /72 h.
Acute Toxicity Other Organisms	Crustaceans EC50: 2.4 mg/l /48 h.
Sewage Treatment	Effects on waste water treatment plants, Inhibitor > 30 mg/l, Remarks: inhibitory action.

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal Considerations Dispose of according to relevant local, state and federal government regulations.

14. Transport information

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for Transport by Road and Rail.

Transport Information	A Dangerous Good for according to the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Code by road, rail or air.
U.N. Number	2014
UN proper shipping name	HYDROGEN PEROXIDE SOLUTION
Transport hazard class(es)	5.1
Hazchem Code	2P
Packing Group	II



Safety Data Sheet

ISSUE DATE: 03/09/2024

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE

Page 8 of 8

8. Regulatory information

Regulatory Information Listed in the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

Poisons Schedule S5

16. Other Information

Date of preparation or last revision of SDS 03/09/2024

References National Road Transport Commission, 'Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail 7th. Ed.', 2007.
'Labeling of Hazardous Workplace Chemicals, Code of Practice' Safe Work Australia.
Safe Work Australia, 'Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008(2004)]'.
Safe Work Australia, 'Hazardous Substances Information System, 2005'.
Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Labeling of Safe Work Hazardous Substances (2011)'.

THIS MSDS SUMMARISES OUR BEST KNOWLEDGE OF THE HEALTH AND SAFETY HAZARD INFORMATION OF THE PRODUCT AND HOW TO SAFELY USE THE PRODUCT IN THE WORKPLACE. EACH USER MUST REVIEW THIS MSDS IN THE CONTEXT OF HOW THE PRODUCT WILL BE HANDLED AND USED IN THE WORKPLACE. IF CLARIFICATION OR FURTHER INFORMATION IS NEEDED TO ENSURE THAT AN APPROPRIATE RISK ASSESSMENT CAN BE MADE, THE USER SHOULD CONTACT THIS COMPANY SO WE CAN ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FROM OUR SUPPLIERS.