

Material Safety Data Sheet

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STAG JOINTING PASTE

Infosafe™ AC09G **Issue Date** January 2012 **Status** ISSUED by **BS:**
No. ITWPOLY 1.15.1

Classified as hazardous according to criteria of NOHSC

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name STAG JOINTING PASTE

Company Name ITW POLYMERS AND FLUIDS PTY LTD (ABN 63 004 235 063)

Address 100 Hassall Street Wetherill Park
NSW 2164

Emergency Tel. 1800 039 008/ +61 3 9573 3112

Telephone/Fax Number Tel: +61 2 9757 8800
Fax: +61 2 9757 3855

Recommended Use Used as an adhesive, filler, sealant, pipe joining compound.

Other Names Not Available

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard Classification HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.
DANGEROUS GOODS.

Classified as Hazardous according to criteria of National Occupational Health & Safety Commission, Australia (NOHSC).
Classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th edition)

Risk Phrase(s) Highly flammable.
Irritating to eyes.
May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.

Safety Phrase(s) · Avoid contact with skin.
· Avoid contact with eyes.
· Wear eye/face protection.
· Use only in well ventilated areas.

- To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
- In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
- If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).
- This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients	Name	CAS	Proportion
	Pine Tar	8011-48-1	5-15 %
	shellac	9000-59-3	10-20 %
	Ethanol	64-17-5	10-20 %
	Pigment		30-60 %
	Additive		<5 %

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. · Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. · If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. · Observe the patient carefully. · Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
Skin	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. · Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). · Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Eye	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Wash out immediately with fresh running water. · Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. · Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. · Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Advice to Doctor	<p>Treat symptomatically. For acute or short term repeated exposures to ethanol:</p>

- Acute ingestion in non-tolerant patients usually responds to supportive care with special attention to prevention of aspiration, replacement of fluid and correction of nutritional deficiencies (magnesium, thiamine pyridoxine, Vitamins C and K).
- Give 50% dextrose (50-100 ml) IV to obtunded patients following blood draw for glucose determination.
- Comatose patients should be treated with initial attention to airway, breathing, circulation and drugs of immediate importance (glucose, thiamine).
- Decontamination is probably unnecessary more than 1 hour after a single observed ingestion. Cathartics and charcoal may be given but are probably not effective in single ingestions.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Foam.· Dry chemical powder.· BCF (where regulations permit).· Carbon dioxide.
Specific Methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.· May be violently or explosively reactive.· Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.· Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
Specific Hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.· Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.· Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.· Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. <p>Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p>
Hazchem Code	·3YE (ADG7)
Decomposition Temp.	Not Available
Other Information	<p>FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">· Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result. <p>HAZCHEM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">·3YE

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| Clean-up | <ul style="list-style-type: none">· Remove all ignition sources. |
|-----------------|--|

- Methods - Small** · Clean up all spills immediately.
- Spillages** · Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
· Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
- Clean-up** · Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Methods - Large** · Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Spillages** · May be violently or explosively reactive.
· Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Other Information** Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 (EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION) of the MSDS.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Precautions for Safe Handling** · Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
· Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
· Use in a well-ventilated area.
· Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- Conditions for Safe Storage** SUITABLE CONTAINER:
· Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
· Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
· Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
· For low viscosity materials (i): Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii): Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
· For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 °C)
· For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. (23 °C)
· Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 °C).
- STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY:
· Avoid oxidising agents, acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, chloroformates.
· Avoid strong bases.
- STORAGE REQUIREMENTS:
· Store below 38 °C.
· Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
· No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
· DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
· Keep containers securely sealed.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

National Source Material TWA TWA STEL STEL Peak Peak TWA Notes

**Exposure
Standards**

ppm mg/ ppm mg/ ppm mg/ F/CC
m³ m³ m³

Australia pine tar 80 350 150 655
Exposure (Xylene
Standards (o-, m-,
p-
isomers
)

Australia ethanol 1000 1880
Exposure (Ethyl
Standards alcohol)

The following materials had no OELs on our records:
· shellac: CAS: 9000-59-3

ODOUR SAFETY FACTOR (OSF):
OSF=6 (methylated spirits)

MATERIAL DATA
STAG JOINTING PASTE:
Not available

PINE TAR:

For toluene:

Odour Threshold Value: 0.16-6.7 (detection), 1.9-69
(recognition)

NOTE: Detector tubes measuring in excess of 5 ppm, are
available.

High concentrations of toluene in the air produce
depression of the central nervous system (CNS) in humans.

Odour Threshold Value for phenol: 0.060 ppm (detection)

NOTE: Detector tubes for phenol, measuring in excess of 1
ppm, are commercially available.

Systemic absorption by all routes may induce convulsions
with damage to the lungs and central nervous system.<</>.

For xylenes:

IDLH Level: 900 ppm

Odour Threshold Value: 20 ppm (detection), 40 ppm
(recognition)

NOTE: Detector tubes for o-xylene, measuring in excess of
10 ppm, are available commercially. (m-xylene and p-xylene
give almost the same response).<</>.

Turpentine is a skin and mucous irritant and skin contact
has been associated with eczema. It also produces central
nervous (CNS) depression.

The TLV-TWA is thought to be protective against upper
respiratory tract irritation.

Human subjects exposed to 750 to 1000 ppm turpentine vapour
complained of ocular irritation, headache, dizziness,
nausea and tachycardia.

SHELLAC:

It is the goal of the ACGIH (and other Agencies) to
recommend TLVs (or their equivalent) for all substances for
which there is evidence of health effects at airborne
concentrations encountered in the workplace.

At this time no TLV has been established, even though this
material may produce adverse health effects (as evidenced
in animal experiments or clinical experience).

NOTE: The ACGIH occupational exposure standard for

Particles Not Otherwise Specified (P.N.O.S) does NOT apply.

ETHANOL:

Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations.

For ethanol:

Odour Threshold Value: 49-716 ppm (detection), 101 ppm (recognition)

Eye and respiratory tract irritation do not appear to occur at exposure levels of less than 5000 ppm and the TLV-TWA is thought to provide an adequate margin of safety against such effects. Experiments in man show that inhalation of 1000 ppm caused slight symptoms of poisoning and 5000 ppm caused strong stupor and morbid sleepiness.

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.

Respiratory Protection

· Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Eye 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 lens 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].

Hand Protection

· Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
· Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

NOTE:

· The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.

· Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.

Personal Protective Equipment OTHER:
· Overalls.
· PVC Apron.
· PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
· Eyewash unit.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical and Chemical Properties Liquid.
Does not mix with water.
Sinks in water.

Appearance Red flammable paste with an alcohol odour; partly mixes in water.

Decomposition Temperature Not Available

Melting Point Not applicable

Boiling Point Not applicable

Solubility in Water Partly miscible

Specific Gravity >1

pH Value Not available (1% solution)
Not available (as supplied)

Vapour Pressure Not Available

Vapour Density (Air=1) Not available

Evaporation Rate Not available

Physical State Non slump paste

Viscosity Not Available

Volatile Component Not Available

Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient Ethanol
Log Kow (Sangster 1997): - 0.3

Flash Point <23°C

Auto-Ignition Temperature Not Available

Molecular Weight Not applicable

Explosion Limit - Upper Not Available

Explosion Limit - Lower Not Available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability and Reactivity CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY:
· Presence of incompatible materials.
· Product is considered stable.
· Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicology Information TOXICITY AND IRRITATION:
Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

Inhalation The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.
Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.

Ingestion Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Ingestion of ethanol (ethyl alcohol, 'alcohol') may produce nausea, vomiting, bleeding from the digestive tract, abdominal pain, and diarrhoea. Effects on the body:
Blood concentration Effects
<1.5 g/L Mild: impaired vision, co-ordination and reaction time; emotional instability
1.5-3.0 g/L Moderate: Slurred speech, confusion, inco-ordination, emotional instability, disturbances in perception and senses, possible blackouts, and impaired objective performance in standardized tests. Possible double vision, flushing, fast heart rate, sweating and

incontinence. Slow breathing may occur rarely and fast breathing may develop in cases of metabolic acidosis, low blood sugar and low blood potassium. Central nervous system depression may progress to coma. 3-5 g/L Severe: cold clammy skin, low body temperature and low blood pressure. Atrial fibrillation and heart block have been reported. Depression of breathing may occur, respiratory failure may follow serious poisoning, choking on vomit may result in lung inflammation and swelling. Convulsions due to severe low blood sugar may also occur. Acute liver inflammation may develop.

Skin

Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.

Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.

Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. Exposure to this product can cause sensitization of skin under sunlight. The product can reach the skin via the bloodstream if either swallowed or ingested. Swelling and redness are common; blistering may also occur. The skin may become warm and itchy.

There may also be discolouration. Phototoxicity is a non-allergic condition and severity depends on the concentration of the offending chemical and the amount of radiation of particular wavelengths, usually in the UV spectrum. Inflammation develops on uncovered areas such as the hands and face; covered areas are usually spared. This is usually more like sunburn than an eczema.

Coal tar products often cause phototoxic reactions. Phototoxic compounds may show their nature either by generating free radicals or reacting directly with target molecules under UV light.

There is some evidence to suggest that the material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.

Eye

The liquid produces a high level of eye discomfort and is capable of causing pain and severe conjunctivitis. Corneal injury may develop, with possible permanent impairment of vision, if not promptly and adequately treated.

There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain. There may be damage to the cornea. Unless treatment is prompt and adequate there may be permanent loss of vision. Conjunctivitis can occur following repeated exposure.

Direct contact of the eye with ethanol (alcohol) may cause an immediate stinging and burning sensation, with reflex closure of the lid, and a temporary, tearing injury to the cornea together with redness of the conjunctiva. Discomfort

may last 2 days but usually the injury heals without treatment.

Chronic Effects There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment.

Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

Long-term exposure to phenol derivatives can cause skin inflammation, loss of appetite and weight, weakness, muscle aches and pain, liver damage, dark urine, loss of nails, skin eruptions, diarrhoea, nervous disorders with headache, salivation, fainting, discolouration of the skin and eyes, vertigo and mental disorders, and damage to the liver and kidneys.

Patients receiving tar ointments for various skin complaints have developed skin cancer in a number of case reports. There is evidence that these ointments can cause mutations. Patent-fuel workers and workers exposed to coal tars or coal-tar pitches have developed cancer of the skin and scrotum. Studies have shown that workers exposed to coal tar fumes in coal gasification and coke production have a higher rate of developing lung cancer. A study in US roofers indicated an increased risk for cancer of the lung and suggested increased risks for cancer of the mouth, throat, oesophagus, stomach, skin and bladder and for leukaemia. One study showed a small increase in bladder cancer rates in coal tar distillers and patent-fuel workers.

Coal tar derived grades of creosote contain coal tar pitch volatiles and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) which are known to cause cancer. They are the chief ingredients of tar-derived creosote.

Thermal and creosote dip-treatment workers in wood-treatment plants may have consistent potential inhalation exposures to creosote and these PAHs. Although PAHs are normally not absorbed through uninjured skin, it might be absorbed with other chemicals or through broken skin. Sensitisation may give severe responses to very low levels of exposure, i.e. hypersensitivity. Sensitised persons should not be allowed to work in situations where exposure may occur.

Carcinogenicity Creosotes International Agency for Group 2A
Research on Cancer (IARC) -
Agents Reviewed by the IARC
Monographs

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecological Information This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Ecotoxicity Ingredient Persistence: Persistence: Bioaccumulation
Mobility
Water/Soil Air
pine tar No Data No Data
Available Available
shellac No Data No Data
Available Available
ethanol LOW MED LOW HIGH

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Considerations

- 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 licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.
- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
- Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

Otherwise:

- If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
- Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Transport Information

Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID

Land Transport UNDG:
Class or division: 3
Subsidiary risk: None
UN No.: 1133
UN packing group: II
Shipping Name: ADHESIVES containing flammable liquid

Air Transport IATA:
ICAO/IATA Class: 3
ICAO/IATA Subrisk: None
UN/ID Number: 1133
Packing Group: II
Special provisions: A3
Shipping name: ADHESIVES

Maritime Transport IMDG:
IMDG Class: 3
IMDG Subrisk: None

UN Number: 1133
Packing Group: II
EMS Number: F-E, S-D
Special provisions: None
Limited Quantities: 5 L
Shipping name: ADHESIVES

U.N. Number 1133

Proper Shipping Name ADHESIVES

DG Class 3

Hazchem Code :3YE (ADG7)

Packing Group II

EPG Number 3A1

IERG Number 14

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory Information Regulations for ingredients:
Pine tar (CAS: 8011-48-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;
'Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - organic compounds)', 'Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Domestic water supply quality)', 'Australia - South Australia Controlled Substances (Poisons) Regulations - Schedule E: Schedule 2 poisons authorised to be sold by holder of a medicine sellers licence', 'Australia - Tasmania Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance', 'Australia - Western Australia Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance', 'Australia Exposure Standards', 'Australia Hazardous Substances', 'Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)', 'Australia National Pollutant Inventory', 'Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)', 'Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)', 'Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix I', 'Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 2', 'Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6', 'Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 7', 'GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles', 'IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements', 'IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk', 'IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety

hazards', 'International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs', 'International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List', 'OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals', 'WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water'

Shellac (CAS: 9000-59-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;
'Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)', 'Australia National Pollutant Inventory', 'International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index', 'OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals'

Ethanol (CAS: 64-17-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;
'Australia Exposure Standards', 'Australia Hazardous Substances', 'Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)', 'Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)', 'Australia National Pollutant Inventory', 'FEMA Generally Recognized as Safe (GRAS) Flavoring Substances 23 - Examples of FEMA GRAS Substances with Non-Flavor Functions', 'GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles', 'IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements', 'IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply', 'IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances', 'IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO', 'International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations', 'International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List', 'International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List', 'OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals', 'OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution - Norway', 'World Anti-Doping Agency - The 2009 Prohibited List World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Competition (German)', 'World Anti-Doping Agency - The 2009 Prohibited List World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Particular Sports (English)', 'World Anti-Doping Agency - The 2009 Prohibited List World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Particular Sports (French)', 'World Anti-Doping Agency - The 2009 Prohibited List World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Particular Sports (Korean)'

**Poisons
Schedule** Not Scheduled

16. OTHER INFORMATION

**Other
Information** 9317SP
Version No: 4

The (M)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.

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End of MSDS

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Print Date: 17/01/2014

BS: 1.15.1