

ICP Quality Control Standard #1

Novachem Pty Ltd

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Version No: 1.2

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 21/10/2021

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

Product Identifier

Product name	ICP Quality Control Standard #1
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	CORROSIVE LIQUID, ACIDIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S. (contains nitric acid)
Other means of identification	QCS-01-5

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

Relevant identified uses	Laboratory Chemical Reference Material
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Novachem Pty Ltd	Novachem Pty Ltd
Address	25 Crissane Road, Heidelberg West Victoria 3081 Australia	25 Crissane Road, Heidelberg West Victoria 3081 Australia
Telephone	+61384151255	+61384151255
Fax	+61386250088	+61386250088
Website	www.novachem.com.au	www.novachem.com.au
Email	novachem@novachem.com.au	novachem@novachem.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Victorian Poisons Information Centre	Victorian Poisons Information Centre
Emergency telephone numbers	13 11 26	13 11 26
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	Not Available

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

ChemWatch Hazard Ratings

	Min	Max	
Flammability	0		
Toxicity	4		
Body Contact	4		
Reactivity	0		
Chronic	3		

0 = Minimum
1 = Low
2 = Moderate
3 = High
4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Carcinogenicity Category 1B, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Corrosive to Metals Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 2, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1A
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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Signal word **Danger**

Hazard statement(s)

H350	May cause cancer.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H290	May be corrosive to metals.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H330	Fatal if inhaled.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Precautionary statement(s) 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].
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.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405	Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
7440-36-0	0.01	<u>antimony</u>
7440-38-2	0.01	<u>arsenic</u>
19049-40-2	0.113	<u>beryllium acetate, basic</u>
7440-43-9	0.01	<u>cadmium</u>
471-34-1	0.025	<u>calcium carbonate</u>
7789-09-5	0.024	<u>ammonium dichromate</u>
7440-48-4	0.01	<u>cobalt</u>
7440-50-8	0.01	<u>copper</u>
7782-61-8	0.072	<u>ferric nitrate</u>
10099-74-8	0.016	<u>lead nitrate</u>
554-13-2	0.053	<u>lithium carbonate</u>
13446-18-9	0.106	<u>magnesium nitrate</u>
6156-78-1	0.045	<u>manganese(II) acetate tetrahydrate</u>
13106-76-8	0.018	<u>ammonium molybdate</u>
7440-02-0	0.01	<u>nickel</u>
7722-76-1	0.037	<u>ammonium phosphate, monobasic</u>
7446-08-4	0.014	<u>selenium dioxide</u>
10042-76-9	0.024	<u>strontium nitrate</u>
7440-28-0	0.01	<u>thallium</u>
7440-31-5	0.01	<u>tin</u>
16962-40-6	0.041	<u>ammonium hexafluorotitanate(IV)</u>
1314-62-1	0.018	<u>vanadium pentoxide</u>
7440-66-6	0.01	<u>zinc</u>
7697-37-2	5	<u>nitric acid</u>
7664-39-3	0.01	<u>hydrofluoric acid</u>

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CAS No	%[weight]	Name
7732-18-5	94.294	<u>water</u>
Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available		

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available. Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre. Transport to hospital, or doctor. <p>For thermal burns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decontaminate area around burn. Consider the use of cold packs and topical antibiotics. <p>For first-degree burns (affecting top layer of skin)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold burned skin under cool (not cold) running water or immerse in cool water until pain subsides. Use compresses if running water is not available. Cover with sterile non-adhesive bandage or clean cloth. Do NOT apply butter or ointments; this may cause infection. Give over-the counter pain relievers if pain increases or swelling, redness, fever occur. <p>For second-degree burns (affecting top two layers of skin)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cool the burn by immerse in cold running water for 10-15 minutes. Use compresses if running water is not available. Do NOT apply ice as this may lower body temperature and cause further damage. Do NOT break blisters or apply butter or ointments; this may cause infection. Protect burn by cover loosely with sterile, nonstick bandage and secure in place with gauze or tape. <p>To prevent shock: (unless the person has a head, neck, or leg injury, or it would cause discomfort):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lay the person flat. Elevate feet about 12 inches. Elevate burn area above heart level, if possible. Cover the person with coat or blanket. Seek medical assistance. <p>For third-degree burns</p> <p>Seek immediate medical or emergency assistance.</p> <p>In the mean time:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect burn area cover loosely with sterile, nonstick bandage or, for large areas, a sheet or other material that will not leave lint in wound. Separate burned toes and fingers with dry, sterile dressings. Do not soak burn in water or apply ointments or butter; this may cause infection. To prevent shock see above. For an airway burn, do not place pillow under the person's head when the person is lying down. This can close the airway. Have a person with a facial burn sit up. Check pulse and breathing to monitor for shock until emergency help arrives.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. 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. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Following acute or short term repeated exposure to hydrofluoric acid:

- Subcutaneous injections of Calcium Gluconate may be necessary around the burnt area. Continued application of Calcium Gluconate Gel or subcutaneous Calcium Gluconate should then continue for 3-4 days at a frequency of 4-6 times per day. If a "burning" sensation recurs, apply more frequently.
- Systemic effects of extensive hydrofluoric acid burns include renal damage, hypocalcaemia and consequent cardiac arrhythmias. Monitor haematological, respiratory, renal, cardiac and electrolyte status at least daily. Tests should include FBE, blood gases, chest X-ray, creatinine and electrolytes, urine output, Ca ions, Mg ions and phosphate ions. Continuous ECG monitoring may be required.
- Where serum calcium is low, or clinical, or ECG signs of hypocalcaemia develop, infusions of calcium gluconate, or if less serious, oral Sandocal, should be given. Hydrocortisone 500 mg in a four to six hourly infusion may help.
- Antibiotics should not be given as a routine, but only when indicated.
- Eye contact pain may be excruciating and 2-3 drops of 0.05% pentocaine hydrochloride may be instilled, followed by further irrigation

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BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments
1. Methaemoglobin in blood	1.5% of haemoglobin	During or end of shift	B, NS, SQ

B: Background levels occur in specimens collected from subjects **NOT** exposed.

NS: Non-specific determinant; Also seen after exposure to other materials

SQ: Semi-quantitative determinant - Interpretation may be ambiguous; should be used as a screening test or confirmatory test.

Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to fluorides:

- Fluoride absorption from gastro-intestinal tract may be retarded by calcium salts, milk or antacids.
- Fluoride particulates or fume may be absorbed through the respiratory tract with 20-30% deposited at alveolar level.
- Peak serum levels are reached 30 mins. post-exposure; 50% appears in the urine within 24 hours.
- For acute poisoning (endotracheal intubation if inadequate tidal volume), monitor breathing and evaluate/monitor blood pressure and pulse frequently since shock may supervene with little warning. Monitor ECG immediately; watch for arrhythmias and evidence of Q-T prolongation or T-wave changes. Maintain monitor. Treat shock vigorously with isotonic saline (in 5% glucose) to restore blood volume and enhance renal excretion.
- Where evidence of hypocalcaemic or normocalcaemic tetany exists, calcium gluconate (10 ml of a 10% solution) is injected to avoid tachycardia.

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments
Fluorides in urine	3 mg/gm creatinine	Prior to shift	B, NS
	10mg/gm creatinine	End of shift	B, NS

B: Background levels occur in specimens collected from subjects **NOT** exposed

NS: Non-specific determinant; also observed after exposure to other exposures.

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.
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non combustible. Not considered to be a significant fire risk. Acids may react with metals to produce hydrogen, a highly flammable and explosive gas. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. <p>Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: metal oxides When aluminium oxide dust is dispersed in air, firefighters should wear protection against inhalation of dust particles, which can also contain hazardous substances from the fire absorbed on the alumina particles. May emit poisonous fumes.</p>
HAZCHEM	2X

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers ▶ Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can. ▶ Plastic pail. ▶ Polyliner drum. ▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer. <p>For low viscosity materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type. ▶ Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure. <p>For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C) and solids (between 15 C deg. and 40 deg C.):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Removable head packaging; ▶ Cans with friction closures and ▶ low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used. <p>All inner and sole packagings for substances that have been assigned to Packaging Groups I or II on the basis of inhalation toxicity criteria, must be hermetically sealed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Material is corrosive to most metals, glass and other siliceous materials. ▶ Bottles for storage of HF must have secure caps and lids that can provide a gas-tight seal to prevent escape of hydrogen fluoride gas. ▶ Hydrofluoric acid etches glass, due to the strong bond formed between fluoride anions and the silicon molecules in glass. Hydrofluoric acid will also react with glazes, enamels, pottery, concrete, rubber, leather, many metals (especially cast iron) and many organic compounds.
Storage incompatibility	<p>For aluminas (aluminium oxide):</p> <p>Incompatible with hot chlorinated rubber.</p> <p>In the presence of chlorine trifluoride may react violently and ignite.</p> <p>-May initiate explosive polymerisation of olefin oxides including ethylene oxide.</p> <p>-Produces exothermic reaction above 200°C with halocarbons and an exothermic reaction at ambient temperatures with halocarbons in the presence of other metals.</p> <p>The substance may be or contains a "metalloid"</p> <p>The following elements are considered to be metalloids; boron, silicon, germanium, arsenic, antimony, tellurium and (possibly) polonium</p> <p>The electronegativities and ionisation energies of the metalloids are between those of the metals and nonmetals, so the metalloids exhibit characteristics of both classes. The reactivity of the metalloids depends on the element with which they are reacting. For example, boron acts as a nonmetal when reacting with sodium yet as a metal when reacting with fluorine.</p> <p>Unlike most metals, most metalloids are amphoteric- that is they can act as both an acid and a base.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ WARNING: Avoid or control reaction with peroxides. All <i>transition metal</i> peroxides should be considered as potentially explosive. For example transition metal complexes of alkyl hydroperoxides may decompose explosively. ▶ The pi-complexes formed between chromium(0), vanadium(0) and other transition metals (haloarene-metal complexes) and mono-or poly-fluorobenzene show extreme sensitivity to heat and are explosive. <p>Salts of inorganic fluoride:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ react with water forming acidic solutions. ▶ are violent reactive with boron, bromine pentafluoride, bromine trifluoride, calcium disilicide, calcium hydride, oxygen difluoride, platinum, potassium. ▶ in aqueous solutions are incompatible with sulfuric acid, alkalis, ammonia, aliphatic amines, alkanolamines, alkylene oxides, amides, epichlorohydrin, isocyanates, nitromethane, organic anhydrides, vinyl acetate. ▶ corrode metals in presence of moisture ▶ may be incompatible with glass and porcelain ▶ Reacts with mild steel, galvanised steel / zinc producing hydrogen gas which may form an explosive mixture with air. <p>Hydrogen fluoride:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ reacts violently with strong oxidisers, acetic anhydride, alkalis, 2-aminoethanol, arsenic trioxide (with generation of heat), bismuthic acid, calcium oxide, chlorosulfonic acid, cyanogen fluoride, ethylenediamine, ethyleneimine, fluorine (fluorine gas reacts vigorously with a 50% hydrofluoric acid solution and may burst into flame), nitrogen trifluoride, N-phenylazopiperidine, oleum, oxygen difluoride, phosphorus pentoxide, potassium permanganate, potassium tetrafluorosilicate(2-), beta-propiolactone, propylene oxide, sodium, sodium tetrafluorosilicate, sulfuric acid, vinyl acetate ▶ reacts (possibly violently) with aliphatic amines, alcohols, alkanolamines, alkylene oxides, aromatic amines, amides, ammonia, ammonium hydroxide, epichlorohydrin, isocyanates, metal acetylides, metal silicides, methanesulfonic acid, nitrogen compounds, organic anhydrides, oxides, silicon compounds, vinylidene fluoride ▶ attacks glass and siliceous materials, concrete, ceramics, metals (flammable hydrogen gas may be produced), metal alloys, some plastics, rubber coatings, leather, and most other materials with the exception of lead, platinum, polyethylene, wax. ▶ Avoid strong bases.

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

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Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	antimony	Antimony & compounds (as Sb)	0.5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	arsenic	Arsenic & soluble compounds (as As)	0.05 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(g) Some compounds in these groups are classified as carcinogenic or as sensitisers. Check individual classification details on the safety data sheet for information on classification.
Australia Exposure Standards	beryllium acetate, basic	Beryllium & compounds	0.002 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(g) Some compounds in these groups are classified as carcinogenic or as sensitisers. Check individual classification details on the safety data sheet for information on classification.
Australia Exposure Standards	cadmium	Cadmium and compounds (as Cd)	0.01 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(g) Some compounds in these groups are classified as carcinogenic or as sensitisers. Check individual classification details on the safety data sheet for information on classification.
Australia Exposure Standards	calcium carbonate	Calcium carbonate	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.
Australia Exposure Standards	ammonium dichromate	Chromium (VI) compounds (as Cr), water soluble	0.05 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	cobalt	Cobalt, metal dust & fume (as Co)	0.05 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	copper	Copper, dusts & mists (as Cu)	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	copper	Copper (fume)	0.2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	ferric nitrate	Iron salts, soluble (as Fe)	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	lead nitrate	Lead, inorganic dusts & fumes (as Pb)	0.05 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	manganese(II) acetate tetrahydrate	Manganese, dust & compounds (as Mn)	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	ammonium molybdate	Molybdenum, soluble compounds (as Mo)	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	nickel	Nickel, metal	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	nickel	Nickel, powder	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	selenium dioxide	Selenium compounds (as Se) excluding hydrogen selenide	0.1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	tin	Tin, metal	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	vanadium pentoxide	Vanadium (as V2O5), (respirable dust & fume)	0.05 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	nitric acid	Nitric acid	2 ppm / 5.2 mg/m3	10 mg/m3 / 4 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	hydrofluoric acid	Hydrogen fluoride (as F)	Not Available	Not Available	3 ppm / 2.6 mg/m3	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
antimony	1.5 mg/m3	13 mg/m3	80 mg/m3
arsenic	1.5 mg/m3	17 mg/m3	100 mg/m3
cadmium	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
calcium carbonate	45 mg/m3	210 mg/m3	1,300 mg/m3
ammonium dichromate	0.37 mg/m3	6.3 mg/m3	38 mg/m3
cobalt	0.18 mg/m3	2 mg/m3	20 mg/m3
copper	3 mg/m3	33 mg/m3	200 mg/m3
ferric nitrate	13 mg/m3	140 mg/m3	850 mg/m3
ferric nitrate	22 mg/m3	110 mg/m3	640 mg/m3
lead nitrate	0.24 mg/m3	180 mg/m3	1,100 mg/m3
lithium carbonate	3.1 mg/m3	34 mg/m3	210 mg/m3
magnesium nitrate	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3
magnesium nitrate	16 mg/m3	180 mg/m3	1,100 mg/m3

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Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
manganese(II) acetate tetrahydrate	13 mg/m3	22 mg/m3	740 mg/m3
manganese(II) acetate tetrahydrate	9.4 mg/m3	16 mg/m3	96 mg/m3
ammonium molybdate	2.6 mg/m3	230 mg/m3	1,400 mg/m3
ammonium molybdate	2.8 mg/m3	30 mg/m3	180 mg/m3
ammonium molybdate	3.1 mg/m3	22 mg/m3	130 mg/m3
nickel	4.5 mg/m3	50 mg/m3	99 mg/m3
ammonium phosphate, monobasic	17 mg/m3	190 mg/m3	1,100 mg/m3
selenium dioxide	0.84 mg/m3	1.6 mg/m3	9.5 mg/m3
strontium nitrate	5.7 mg/m3	62 mg/m3	370 mg/m3
thallium	0.06 mg/m3	3.3 mg/m3	20 mg/m3
tin	6 mg/m3	67 mg/m3	400 mg/m3
ammonium hexafluorotitanate(IV)	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3
vanadium pentoxide	0.64 mg/m3	7 mg/m3	70 mg/m3
zinc	6 mg/m3	21 mg/m3	120 mg/m3
nitric acid	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
hydrofluoric acid	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
antimony	Not Available	Not Available
arsenic	5 mg/m3	Not Available
beryllium acetate, basic	4 mg/m3	Not Available
cadmium	9 mg/m3	Not Available
calcium carbonate	Not Available	Not Available
ammonium dichromate	Not Available	Not Available
cobalt	20 mg/m3	Not Available
copper	100 mg/m3	Not Available
ferric nitrate	Not Available	Not Available
lead nitrate	100 mg/m3	Not Available
lithium carbonate	Not Available	Not Available
magnesium nitrate	Not Available	Not Available
manganese(II) acetate tetrahydrate	500 mg/m3	Not Available
ammonium molybdate	1,000 mg/m3	Not Available
nickel	10 mg/m3	Not Available
ammonium phosphate, monobasic	Not Available	Not Available
selenium dioxide	1 mg/m3	Not Available
strontium nitrate	Not Available	Not Available
thallium	Not Available	Not Available
tin	Not Available	Not Available
ammonium hexafluorotitanate(IV)	Not Available	Not Available
vanadium pentoxide	35 mg/m3	Not Available
zinc	Not Available	Not Available
nitric acid	25 ppm	Not Available
hydrofluoric acid	30 ppm	Not Available
water	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
lithium carbonate	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³
magnesium nitrate	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³
ammonium phosphate, monobasic	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³
strontium nitrate	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³

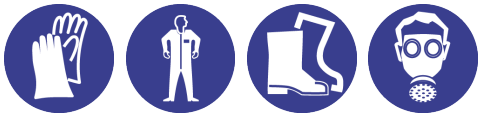
Notes:

Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

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Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
thallium	E	$\leq 0.01 \text{ mg/m}^3$
ammonium hexafluorotitanate(IV)	E	$\leq 0.01 \text{ mg/m}^3$
Notes:	Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.	

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.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Safety glasses with unperforated side shields may be used where continuous eye protection is desirable, as in laboratories; spectacles are not sufficient where complete eye protection is needed such as when handling bulk-quantities, where there is a danger of splashing, or if the material may be under pressure. ▸ Chemical goggles whenever there is a danger of the material coming in contact with the eyes; goggles must be properly fitted. ▸ Full face shield (20 cm, 8 in minimum) may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes; these afford face protection. ▸ Alternatively a gas mask may replace splash goggles and face shields.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Elbow length PVC gloves ▸ When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots. <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ 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.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Overalls. ▸ Eyewash unit. ▸ Barrier cream. ▸ Skin cleansing cream.

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:

ICP Quality Control Standard #1

Material	CPI
NEOPRENE	A
BUTYL	C
BUTYL/NEOPRENE	C
HYPALON	C
NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PE	C
PE/EVAL/PE	C
PVA	C
PVC	C
SARANEX-23	C
VITON	C
VITON/NEOPRENE	C

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

Respiratory protection

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

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	B-AUS P2	-	B-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	B-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	B-2 P2	B-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

Continued...

ICP Quality Control Standard #1

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Not Available		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.02
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	<2	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	83	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	2.4677974	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	0.62	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ 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	<p>The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Corrosive acids can cause irritation of the respiratory tract, with coughing, choking and mucous membrane damage. There may be dizziness, headache, nausea and weakness.</p> <p>Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may produce severe damage to the health of the individual. Relatively small amounts absorbed through the lungs may prove fatal.</p> <p>Acute effects of fluoride inhalation include irritation of nose and throat, coughing and chest discomfort. A single acute over-exposure may even cause nose bleed.</p> <p>Acute inhalation of hydrogen fluoride (hydrofluoric acid) vapours causes severe irritation of the eye, nose and throat, delayed fever, bluing of the extremities and water in the lungs, and may cause death. The above irritation occurs even with fairly low concentrations of hydrogen fluoride. Hydrogen fluoride has a strong irritating odour, that can be detected at concentrations of about 0.04 parts per million. Higher levels cause corrosion of the throat, nose and lungs, leading to severe inflammation and water buildup in the lungs (which may occur with 1 hour of exposure).</p>
Ingestion	<p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.</p>

ICP Quality Control Standard #1

	<p>Ingestion of acidic corrosives may produce burns around and in the mouth, the throat and oesophagus. Immediate pain and difficulties in swallowing and speaking may also be evident.</p> <p>Fluoride causes severe loss of calcium in the blood, with symptoms appearing several hours later including painful and rigid muscle contractions of the limbs. Cardiovascular collapse can occur and may cause death with increased heart rate and other heart rhythm irregularities.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.</p> <p>Skin contact with acidic corrosives may result in pain and burns; these may be deep with distinct edges and may heal slowly with the formation of scar tissue.</p> <p>Though considered non-harmful, slight irritation may result from contact because of the abrasive nature of the aluminium oxide particles. Thus it may cause itching and skin reaction and inflammation.</p> <p>Fluorides are easily absorbed through the skin and cause death of soft tissue and erode bone. Healing is delayed and death of tissue may continue to spread beneath skin.</p> <p>Contact of the skin with liquid hydrofluoric acid (hydrogen fluoride) may cause severe burns, erythema, and swelling, vesiculation, and serious crusting. With more serious burns, ulceration, blue-gray discoloration, and necrosis may occur. Solutions of hydrofluoric acid, as dilute as 2%, may cause severe skin burns.</p> <p>Dermal burns may not be readily noticed or painful, unlike the warning properties of other acids.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>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.</p>
Eye	<p>Direct eye contact with acid corrosives may produce pain, tears, sensitivity to light and burns. Mild burns of the epithelia generally recover rapidly and completely.</p> <p>If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.</p> <p>Irritation of the eyes may produce a heavy secretion of tears (lacrimation).</p> <p>Animal testing showed that a 20% solution of hydrofluoric acid (hydrogen fluoride) in water caused immediate damage in the form of total clouding of the lens and ischaemia of the conjunctiva. Swelling of the stroma of the cornea occurred within 1 hour, followed by tissue death (necrosis) of structures of the front of the eye.</p>
Chronic	<p>Studies show that inhaling this substance for over a long period (e.g. in an occupational setting) may increase the risk of cancer.</p> <p>Repeated or prolonged exposure to acids may result in the erosion of teeth, swelling and/or ulceration of mouth lining. Irritation of airways to lung, with cough, and inflammation of lung tissue often occurs.</p> <p>Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.</p> <p>Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems.</p> <p>Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p> <p>Animal testing shows long term exposure to aluminium oxides may cause lung disease and cancer, depending on the size of the particle. The smaller the size, the greater the tendencies of causing harm.</p> <p>Extended exposure to inorganic fluorides causes fluorosis, which includes signs of joint pain and stiffness, tooth discolouration, nausea and vomiting, loss of appetite, diarrhoea or constipation, weight loss, anaemia, weakness and general unwellness. There may also be frequent urination and thirst.</p> <p>Hydrogen fluoride easily penetrates the skin and causes destruction and corrosion of the bone and underlying tissue. Ingestion causes severe pains and burns in the mouth and throat and blood calcium levels are dangerously reduced.</p>

ICP Quality Control Standard #1	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
antimony	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >8000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >5.2 mg/4h ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral(Rat) LD50; 100 mg/kg ^[2]	
arsenic	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral(Mouse) LD50; 144 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) ^[1] Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
beryllium acetate, basic	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
cadmium	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation(Rabbit) LC50; 0.028 mg/L4h ^[1]	Not Available
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >63<259 mg/kg ^[1]	
calcium carbonate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h - SEVERE
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >3 mg/4h ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
ammonium dichromate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1640 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 0.156 mg/4h ^[2]	
	Oral(Rat) LD50; 53.75 mg/kg ^[2]	

ICP Quality Control Standard #1

cobalt	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; <=0.05 mg/l4h ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral(Rat) LD50; ~550 mg/kg ^[1]	
copper	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 0.733 mg/l4h ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral(Mouse) LD50; 0.7 mg/kg ^[2]	
ferric nitrate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	
lead nitrate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >5.05 mg/l4h ^[1]	
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	
lithium carbonate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit) : Moderate *
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >2.17 mg/l4h ^[2]	Skin (rabbit) : Mild *
	Oral(Rabbit) LD50; 404 mg/kg ^[2]	
magnesium nitrate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral(Rat) LD50; 5440 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
manganese(II) acetate tetrahydrate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral(Rat) LD50; 3730 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
ammonium molybdate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral(Rat) LD50; 333 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
nickel	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >9000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
ammonium phosphate, monobasic	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >5 mg/l4h ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	
selenium dioxide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >0.052<=0.51 mg/l4h ^[1]	Not Available
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >=50<=500 mg/kg ^[1]	
strontium nitrate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >4.5 mg/l4h ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
thallium	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
tin	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >4.75 mg/l4h ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	

ICP Quality Control Standard #1

ammonium hexafluorotitanate(IV)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
vanadium pentoxide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2500 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 2.21-16.19 mg/l4h ^[2]	
zinc	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1130 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
nitric acid	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 0.13 mg/L4h ^[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
hydrofluoric acid	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 805 ppm4h ^[1]	Eye (human): 50 mg - SEVERE
water	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >90000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
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	

ARSENIC	<p>Arsenic compounds are classified by the European Union as toxic by inhalation and ingestion and toxic to aquatic life and long lasting in the environment. IARC classify arsenic in drinking water as a confirmed human carcinogen (IARC 1).</p> <p>The main inorganic forms of arsenic relevant for human exposures are pentavalent arsenic (also called arsenate, As(V), or As+5) and trivalent arsenic (also called arsenite, As(III), or As+3). These inorganic species undergoes a series of reduction and oxidative/methylation steps in human liver and other tissues to form tri- and pentavalent methylated metabolites of methylarsonite [MA(III)], methylarsonate [MA(V)], dimethylarsinite [DMA(III)], and dimethylarsinate [DMA(V)]. Some mammalian species also produce trimethylated metabolites, trimethylarsine oxide</p> <p>The distinction between inorganic and organic forms is important because it is generally accepted that the organic species are excreted more quickly from the body and generally considered less toxic, with a relative rank order of As(III) > As(V) >> MA(V), DMA(V) >> arsenobetaine. Tumorigenic - Carcinogenic by RTECS criteria.</p>
CALCIUM CARBONATE	No evidence of carcinogenic properties. No evidence of mutagenic or teratogenic effects.
COPPER	<p>WARNING: Inhalation of high concentrations of copper fume may cause "metal fume fever", an acute industrial disease of short duration. Symptoms are tiredness, influenza like respiratory tract irritation with fever.</p> <p>for copper and its compounds (typically copper chloride):</p> <p>Acute toxicity: There are no reliable acute oral toxicity results available. In an acute dermal toxicity study (OECD TG 402), one group of 5 male rats and 5 groups of 5 female rats received doses of 1000, 1500 and 2000 mg/kg bw via dermal application for 24 hours. The LD50 values of copper monochloride were 2,000 mg/kg bw or greater for male (no deaths observed) and 1,224 mg/kg bw for female. Four females died at both 1500 and 2000 mg/kg bw, and one at 1,000 mg/kg bw.</p>
LITHIUM CARBONATE	<p>Lacrimation, altered sleep times, hallucinations, distorted perception, toxic psychosis, excitement, ataxia, respiratory depression, allergic dermatitis (after systemic administration), foetotoxicity and foetolethality and specific development abnormalities recorded. Non-sensitising guinea pig * * FMC SDS</p> <p>Goitrogenic:</p> <p>Goitrogens are substances that suppress the function of the thyroid gland by interfering with iodine uptake, which can, as a result, cause an enlargement of the thyroid (a goitre).</p> <p>Goitrogens include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vitexin, a flavonoid, which inhibits thyroid peroxidase, contributing to goitre - Thiocyanate and perchlorate, which decrease iodide uptake by competitive inhibition and consequently increase release of TSH from the pituitary gland - Lithium, which inhibits thyroid hormone release - Certain foods, such as soy and millet (containing vitexins) and vegetables in the genus Brassica (which includes broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower and horseradish). - Caffeine (found in coffee, tea, cola and chocolate), which acts on thyroid function as a suppressant. <p>The material may trigger oculoerythric crisis. The term "oculoerythric" refers to the bilateral elevation of the visual gaze.</p> <p>Initial symptoms include restlessness, agitation, malaise, or a fixed stare. Then comes the more characteristically described extreme and sustained upward deviation of the eyes. In addition, the eyes may converge, deviate upward and laterally, or deviate downward.</p>
MAGNESIUM NITRATE	<p>The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>Magnesium nitrate hexahydrate is a methaemoglobin-forming agent which if inhaled or ingested in high enough concentrations may cause fatigue, headache, dizziness. (Source: I.L.O. Encyclopaedia)</p>
AMMONIUM MOLYBDATE	For ammonium dimolybdate: (CAS 27546-07-2) Positive reaction in 20% of experimental animals (OECD 406; GPMT according to Magnuson-Kligman)
NICKEL	Oral (rat) TDLo: 500 mg/kg/5D-I Inhalation (rat) TCLo: 0.1 mg/m3/24H/17W-C Tenth Annual Report on Carcinogens: Substance anticipated to be Carcinogen [National Toxicology Program: U.S. Dep. of Health & Human Services 2002]
SELENIUM DIOXIDE	IARC Group 3 [MDL OHS] Bacterial cell mutagen Reproductive effector in rats.
THALLIUM	Structural changes in nerves and sheath, changes in extraocular muscles, hair loss recorded

ICP Quality Control Standard #1

VANADIUM PENTOXIDE	Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis). Coma, post-implantation mortality, foetoletality, specific developmental abnormalities and effects on the embryo reported.		
NITRIC ACID	Oral (?) LD50: 50-500 mg/kg * [Various Manufacturers] For acid mists, aerosols, vapours Test results suggest that eukaryotic cells are susceptible to genetic damage when the pH falls to about 6.5. Cells from the respiratory tract have not been examined in this respect. Mucous secretion may protect the cells of the airway from direct exposure to inhaled acidic mists (which also protects the stomach lining from the hydrochloric acid secreted there). The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.		
HYDROFLUORIC ACID	(liver and kidney damage) [Manufacturer] for hydrogen fluoride (as vapour) Laboratory (in vitro) and animal studies show, exposure to the material may result in a possible risk of irreversible effects, with the possibility of producing mutation.		
ICP Quality Control Standard #1 & BERYLLIUM ACETATE, BASIC & CALCIUM CARBONATE & AMMONIUM DICHROMATE & FERRIC NITRATE & LEAD NITRATE & LITHIUM CARBONATE & MANGANESE(II) ACETATE TETRAHYDRATE & AMMONIUM MOLYBDATE & AMMONIUM PHOSPHATE, MONOBASIC & STRONTIUM NITRATE & AMMONIUM HEXAFLUOROTITANATE(IV) & VANADIUM PENTOXIDE & NITRIC ACID & HYDROFLUORIC ACID	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia.		
ICP Quality Control Standard #1 & BERYLLIUM ACETATE, BASIC & AMMONIUM DICHROMATE & COBALT & AMMONIUM MOLYBDATE & NICKEL & HYDROFLUORIC ACID	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important.		
ARSENIC & BERYLLIUM ACETATE, BASIC & AMMONIUM DICHROMATE	WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS.		
BERYLLIUM ACETATE, BASIC & AMMONIUM DICHROMATE & AMMONIUM PHOSPHATE, MONOBASIC & TIN & ZINC & HYDROFLUORIC ACID & WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.		
CALCIUM CARBONATE & NITRIC ACID & HYDROFLUORIC ACID	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.		
CALCIUM CARBONATE & MAGNESIUM NITRATE & ZINC	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.		
AMMONIUM DICHROMATE & COBALT	Allergic reactions involving the respiratory tract are usually due to interactions between IgE antibodies and allergens and occur rapidly. Allergic potential of the allergen and period of exposure often determine the severity of symptoms. Some people may be genetically more prone than others, and exposure to other irritants may aggravate symptoms. Allergy causing activity is due to interactions with proteins. Attention should be paid to atopic diathesis, characterised by increased susceptibility to nasal inflammation, asthma and eczema. Exogenous allergic alveolitis is induced essentially by allergen specific immune-complexes of the IgG type; cell-mediated reactions (T lymphocytes) may be involved. Such allergy is of the delayed type with onset up to four hours following exposure.		
COBALT & NICKEL	WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.		
NITRIC ACID & HYDROFLUORIC ACID	The material may produce respiratory tract irritation, and result in damage to the lung including reduced lung function.		
Acute Toxicity	✓	Carcinogenicity	✓
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

ICP Quality Control Standard #1	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Continued...

ICP Quality Control Standard #1

antimony	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	2160h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.032mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>2.4mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.93mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	423.45mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.61mg/l	2
arsenic	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC10(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	0.006mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	3.38mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.85mg/l	2
beryllium acetate, basic	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
cadmium	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50(ECx)	24h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.001-0.003mg/L	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>6mg/l	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.003mg/l	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.54-0.62mg/l	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.049-0.162mg/l	4
calcium carbonate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	6h	Fish	4-320mg/l	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>14mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>165200mg/L	4
ammonium dichromate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	292.4mg/L	4
cobalt	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.01-0.015mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	1.512mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	5.89mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	23.8mg/l	2
copper	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50(ECx)	24h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.001mg/L	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.011-0.017mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	~0.005mg/L	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	<0.001mg/L	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.03-0.058mg/l	4
ferric nitrate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	18mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	1010mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	3504h	Fish	1.6mg/l	2
lead nitrate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.681-0.999mg/l	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.08-0.11mg/l	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.37mg/L	5
	NOEC(ECx)	96h	Fish	<0.001mg/L	4
	BCF	888h	Fish	72-250	7
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.755mg/L	4
lithium carbonate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	>1.7mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>400mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	30.3mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	33.2mg/l	2

Continued...

ICP Quality Control Standard #1

magnesium nitrate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50(ECx)	24h	Crustacea	6075mg/L	5
manganese(II) acetate tetrahydrate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC10(ECx)	240h	Algae or other aquatic plants	~5.1mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	2850mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	65mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	31mg/l	2
ammonium molybdate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	550mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	25mg/l	2
nickel	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.18mg/l	1
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.18mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.168mg/L	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.36mg/l	2
ammonium phosphate, monobasic	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
selenium dioxide	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	4320h	Fish	<0.005mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.03mg/l	4
strontium nitrate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>43.3mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>40.3mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	96h	Fish	>=40.3mg/l	2
thallium	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	720h	Fish	0.04mg/L	5
	LC50	96h	Fish	1.8mg/l	4
tin	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
ammonium hexafluorotitanate(IV)	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
vanadium pentoxide	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.08mg/l	2
	BCF	672h	Fish	3.4-14	7
	LC50	96h	Fish	1.21-2.73mg/l	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.4mg/l	2
	EC10(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.05mg/l	2
zinc	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.005mg/l	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.005mg/l	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.16mg/L	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.4mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.264-0.881mg/l	4
nitric acid	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50(ECx)	96h	Crustacea	39mg/l	2

Continued...

ICP Quality Control Standard #1

	LC50	96h	Fish	102.24mg/L	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	490mg/l	2
hydrofluoric acid	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	3.7mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	51mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	97mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	43mg/l	2
water	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
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					

For Metal:

Atmospheric Fate - Metal-containing inorganic substances generally have negligible vapour pressure and are not expected to partition to air.

Environmental Fate: Environmental processes, such as oxidation, the presence of acids or bases and microbiological processes, may transform insoluble metals to more soluble ionic forms. Environmental processes may enhance bioavailability and may also be important in changing solubilities.

Aquatic/Terrestrial Fate: When released to dry soil, most metals will exhibit limited mobility and remain in the upper layer; some will leach locally into ground water and/ or surface water ecosystems when soaked by rain or melt ice. A metal ion is considered infinitely persistent because it cannot degrade further.

Speciation of arsenic is an important consideration in the fate, movement, and action of this substance. Chemical and biochemical transformations of arsenic include oxidation, reduction and methylation which affects its volatilisation, adsorption, dissolution and biological disposition. The transport of arsenic in the environment is largely controlled by absorption/desorption processes in soils and sediments. Sediment movement is responsible for transport of arsenic soil residues to their ultimate sinks in deep ocean sediments.

For Fluorides: Small amounts of fluoride have beneficial effects however; excessive intake over long periods may cause dental and/or skeletal fluorosis. Fluorides are absorbed by humans following inhalation of workplace and ambient air that has been contaminated, ingestion of drinking water and foods and dermal contact. Populations living in areas with high fluoride levels in groundwater may be exposed to higher levels of fluorides in their drinking water or in beverages prepared with the water. Among these populations, outdoor labourers, people living in hot climates, and people with excessive thirst will generally have the greatest daily intake of fluorides because they consume greater amounts of water.

For Vanadium Compounds:

Environmental Fate: Vanadium is travels through the environment via long-range transportation in the atmosphere, water, and land by natural and man-made sources, wet and dry deposition, adsorption and complexing. From natural sources, vanadium is probably in the form of less soluble trivalent mineral particles.

Atmospheric Fate: Vanadium generally enters the atmosphere as an aerosol. Natural and man-made sources of vanadium tend to release large particles that are more likely to settle near the source.

Ecotoxicity:

The tolerance of water organisms towards pH margin and variation is diverse. Recommended pH values for test species listed in OECD guidelines are between 6.0 and almost 9.

Acute testing with fish showed 96h-LC50 at about pH 3.5

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
lithium carbonate	LOW	LOW
ammonium phosphate, monobasic	HIGH	HIGH
selenium dioxide	HIGH	HIGH
water	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
lead nitrate	LOW (BCF = 250)
lithium carbonate	LOW (LogKOW = -0.4605)
ammonium molybdate	LOW (BCF = 5.7)
ammonium phosphate, monobasic	LOW (LogKOW = -0.7699)
selenium dioxide	LOW (LogKOW = -0.771)
vanadium pentoxide	LOW (BCF = 14)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
lithium carbonate	HIGH (KOC = 1)
ammonium phosphate, monobasic	HIGH (KOC = 1)
selenium dioxide	LOW (KOC = 23.74)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations**Waste treatment methods**

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Otherwise:
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Continued...

ICP Quality Control Standard #1

- ▶ 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 SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.
- ▶ 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.
- ▶ Treat and neutralise at an approved treatment plant. Treatment should involve: Neutralisation with soda-ash or soda-lime followed 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).

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	2X

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	3264	
UN proper shipping name	CORROSIVE LIQUID, ACIDIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S. (contains nitric acid)	
Transport hazard class(es)	Class	8
	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	III	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	223 274
	Limited quantity	5 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	3264	
UN proper shipping name	Corrosive liquid, acidic, inorganic, n.o.s. * (contains nitric acid)	
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	8
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	8L
Packing group	III	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A3 A803
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	856
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	852
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	5 L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y841
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	1 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	3264	
UN proper shipping name	CORROSIVE LIQUID, ACIDIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S. (contains nitric acid)	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	8
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	III	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-A , S-B
	Special provisions	223 274
	Limited Quantities	5 L

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Continued...

ICP Quality Control Standard #1

Product name	Pollution Category	Ship Type
Nitric acid (less than 70%)	Y	2

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
antimony	Not Available
arsenic	Not Available
beryllium acetate, basic	Not Available
cadmium	Not Available
calcium carbonate	Not Available
ammonium dichromate	Not Available
cobalt	Not Available
copper	Not Available
ferric nitrate	Not Available
lead nitrate	Not Available
lithium carbonate	Not Available
magnesium nitrate	Not Available
manganese(II) acetate tetrahydrate	Not Available
ammonium molybdate	Not Available
nickel	Not Available
ammonium phosphate, monobasic	Not Available
selenium dioxide	Not Available
strontium nitrate	Not Available
thallium	Not Available
tin	Not Available
ammonium hexafluorotitanate(IV)	Not Available
vanadium pentoxide	Not Available
zinc	Not Available
nitric acid	Not Available
hydrofluoric acid	Not Available
water	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
antimony	Not Available
arsenic	Not Available
beryllium acetate, basic	Not Available
cadmium	Not Available
calcium carbonate	Not Available
ammonium dichromate	Not Available
cobalt	Not Available
copper	Not Available
ferric nitrate	Not Available
lead nitrate	Not Available
lithium carbonate	Not Available
magnesium nitrate	Not Available
manganese(II) acetate tetrahydrate	Not Available
ammonium molybdate	Not Available
nickel	Not Available
ammonium phosphate, monobasic	Not Available
selenium dioxide	Not Available
strontium nitrate	Not Available
thallium	Not Available
tin	Not Available
ammonium hexafluorotitanate(IV)	Not Available

ICP Quality Control Standard #1

Product name	Ship Type
vanadium pentoxide	Not Available
zinc	Not Available
nitric acid	Not Available
hydrofluoric acid	Not Available
water	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

antimony is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4
 Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

arsenic is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4
 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
 Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

FEI Equine Prohibited Substances List - Banned Substances
 FEI Equine Prohibited Substances List (EPSL)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

beryllium acetate, basic is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
 Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

cadmium is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
 Australia Model Work Health and Safety Regulations - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring
 Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

calcium carbonate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

ammonium dichromate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
 Australia Model Work Health and Safety Regulations - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6
 Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

cobalt is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4
 Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
 Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

FEI Equine Prohibited Substances List - Controlled Medication

FEI Equine Prohibited Substances List (EPSL)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

copper is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

ferric nitrate is found on the following regulatory lists

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 4
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2A: Probably carcinogenic to humans

lead nitrate is found on the following regulatory lists

ICP Quality Control Standard #1

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6

lithium carbonate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
 Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

magnesium nitrate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

manganese(II) acetate tetrahydrate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

ammonium molybdate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

nickel is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
 Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
 Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

ammonium phosphate, monobasic is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

selenium dioxide is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
 Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

strontium nitrate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

thallium is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
 Australia Model Work Health and Safety Regulations - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring

tin is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

ammonium hexafluorotitanate(IV) is found on the following regulatory lists

Not Applicable

vanadium pentoxide is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
 Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
 Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

zinc is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

nitric acid is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

hydrofluoric acid is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
 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 3
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

water is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2A: Probably carcinogenic to humans

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2A: Probably carcinogenic to humans

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2A: Probably carcinogenic to humans

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 7
 Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

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

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

National Inventory Status

National Inventory

Status

Continued...

ICP Quality Control Standard #1

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	No (beryllium acetate, basic; ammonium hexafluorotitanate(IV))
Canada - DSL	No (beryllium acetate, basic; ammonium hexafluorotitanate(IV))
Canada - NDSL	No (antimony; arsenic; beryllium acetate, basic; cadmium; ammonium dichromate; cobalt; copper; ferric nitrate; lead nitrate; lithium carbonate; magnesium nitrate; manganese(II) acetate tetrahydrate; ammonium molybdate; nickel; ammonium phosphate, monobasic; selenium dioxide; strontium nitrate; thallium; tin; vanadium pentoxide; zinc; nitric acid; hydrofluoric acid; water)
China - IECSC	No (beryllium acetate, basic; selenium dioxide)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (antimony; arsenic; beryllium acetate, basic; cadmium; cobalt; copper; nickel; thallium; tin; zinc)
Korea - KECI	No (beryllium acetate, basic)
New Zealand - NZIoC	No (beryllium acetate, basic)
Philippines - PICCS	No (beryllium acetate, basic; ammonium hexafluorotitanate(IV))
USA - TSCA	No (beryllium acetate, basic)
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (beryllium acetate, basic; ammonium hexafluorotitanate(IV))
Vietnam - NCI	No (beryllium acetate, basic)
Russia - FBEPH	No (beryllium acetate, basic; ammonium hexafluorotitanate(IV))
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	21/10/2021
Initial Date	08/12/2020

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
0.2	21/10/2021	Physical Properties

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
ES: Exposure Standard
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
AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
DSL: Domestic Substances List
NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
NLP: No-Longer Polymers
ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
NCI: National Chemical Inventory
FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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