

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Revision date: 20-Apr-2022

Revision Number 17

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product identifier

Product Name PENTEX BOOSTERS

Product Code(s) 000000009017

Other means of identification

Proper shipping name BOOSTERS

UN number 0042

Synonyms Pentex AP, Pentex AU, Pentex G, Pentex G L, Pentex G400, Pentex H, Pentex PP900, Pentex PPK, Pentex PPP, Pentex ProTECT, Pentex Stopeprime, Pentex W, Pento-Seis

Pure substance/mixture Mixture

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use Initiating explosive charges. Restricted to professional users.

Uses advised against No information available.

Supplier

Orica Australia Pty Ltd
ABN: 99 004 117 828
1 Nicholson Street
Melbourne 3000
Australia

Telephone Number: +61 3 9665 7111

Facsimile: +61 3 9665 7937

Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone number **AUSTRALIA: 1 800 033 111 (ALL HOURS)**
INTERNATIONAL AUSTRALIA: +61 3 9663 2130 (ALL HOURS)

Please ensure you refer to the limitations of this Safety Data Sheet as set out in the "Other Information" section at the end of this Data Sheet.

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Classified as dangerous goods in accordance with the Australian Code for the Transport of Explosives by Road and Rail.

Classified as a hazardous chemical in accordance with the criteria of Safe Work Australia - Globally Harmonized System (GHS).

Explosives	Division 1.1
Acute toxicity - Oral	Category 3

Acute toxicity - Dermal	Category 3
Acute toxicity - Inhalation (Dusts/Mists)	Category 3
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	Category 1
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	Category 2
Chronic aquatic toxicity	Category 2

SIGNAL WORD

Danger

Label elements

Exploding bomb
Skull and crossbones
Health hazard
Environment

**Hazard statements**

H201 - Explosive; mass explosion hazard
H301 - Toxic if swallowed
H311 - Toxic in contact with skin
H331 - Toxic if inhaled
H370 - Causes damage to organs
H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary Statements - Prevention

Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking
Keep only in original packaging
Ground and bond container and receiving equipment
Do not subject to grinding/shock/friction
Do not breathe dusts or mists
Wash hands thoroughly after handling
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection
Avoid release to the environment

Precautionary Statements - Response

If exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor
Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell
Specific treatment (see First aid on this SDS)
IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water
Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell
Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing
Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician
IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician
Rinse mouth
In case of fire: Explosion risk. Evacuate area. DO NOT fight fire when fire reaches explosives
Collect spillage

Precautionary Statements - Storage

Store in accordance with:
AS2187.1 in a well ventilated magazine.
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed
Store locked up

Precautionary Statements - Disposal

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations as applicable
Refer to manufacturer/supplier for information on recovery/recycling

Other hazards which do not result in classification

Poisons Schedule (SUSMP) None allocated

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**Mixture**

Chemical name	CAS No.	Weight-%
Trinitrotoluene (TNT)	118-96-7	30-70%
Cyclonite (RDX, Cyclotrimethylenetrinitramine)	121-82-4	0-70%
Pentaerythritol tetranitrate (PETN)	78-11-5	0-70%
Barium sulfate	7727-43-7	<10%
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous	-	to 100%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES**Description of first aid measures****General advice**

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor. Take a copy of the Safety Data Sheet when going for medical treatment. Take off contaminated clothing and shoes immediately.

Inhalation

Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If breathing is difficult, (trained personnel should) give oxygen. Immediately give oxygen if victim turns blue (lips, ears, fingernails). If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Get medical attention immediately.

Eye contact

In the case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.

Skin contact

Immediately flush eyes or skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Call a physician immediately.

Ingestion

Rinse mouth immediately and drink plenty of water. Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water. Do NOT induce vomiting. Get immediate medical advice/attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Self-protection of the first aider

Remove all sources of ignition. Avoid contact with skin. Do not breathe fume, gas, mist, vapours, spray. Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, take precautions to protect themselves and prevent spread of contamination. Use personal protective equipment as required. See section 8 for more information.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**Symptoms**

See Section 11 for additional Toxicological Information. Nitrates can be absorbed through cut, burnt or broken skin. Dizziness. Drowsiness. May cause allergic skin reaction. Symptoms of overexposure may be headache, dizziness, tiredness, nausea and vomiting.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**Note to physicians**

Treat symptomatically. Explosive material. Shrapnel from detonation may cause burns, wounds and bruises. PETN is a vasodilator. Maintain blood pressure by fluid administration.

May cause methemoglobinemia.

Clinical findings: The smooth muscle relaxant effect of nitrate salts may lead to headache,

dizziness and marked hypotension. Cyanosis is clinically detectable when approximately 15% of the haemoglobin has been converted to methaemoglobin (ferric iron). Symptoms such as headache, dizziness, weakness and dyspnoea occur when methemoglobin concentrations are 30% to 40%; at levels of about 60% stupor, convulsions, coma and respiratory paralysis occur and the blood is a chocolate brown colour. At higher levels death may result. Spectrophotometric analysis can determine the presence and concentration of methemoglobin in the blood.

Treatment:

1. Give 100% oxygen.
2. In cases of (a) ingestion: use gastric lavage, (b) contamination of skin (unburnt or burnt): continue washing to remove salts.
3. Observe blood pressure and treat hypotension if necessary.
4. When methaemoglobin concentrations exceed 40% or when symptoms are present, give methylene blue 1 or 2 mg/kg body weight in a 1% solution by slow intravenous injection. If cyanosis has not been resolved within one hour a second dose of 2 mg/kg body weight may be given. The total dose should not exceed 7 mg/kg body weight as unwanted effects such as dyspnoea, chest pain, vomiting, diarrhoea, mental confusion and cyanosis may occur. Without treatment methaemoglobin levels of 20-30% revert to normal within 3 days.
5. Bed rest is required for methaemoglobin levels in excess of 40%.
6. Continue to monitor and give oxygen for at least two hours after treatment with methylene blue.
7. Consider transfer to centre where haemoperfusion can be performed to remove the nitrates from the blood if the condition of the patient is unstable.
8. Following inhalation of oxides of nitrogen the patient should be observed in hospital for 24 hours for delayed onset of pulmonary oedema.

Further observation for 2-3 weeks may be required to detect the onset of the inflammatory changes of bronchiolitis fibrosa obliterans.

Liver and kidney damage are possible complications. Effects may be delayed.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media Do not fight fires involving explosives.

Unsuitable extinguishing media

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Specific hazards arising from the chemical Explosive. May be ignited by heat, sparks or flames. May explode from friction, heat or contamination. Risk of explosion by shock or heating under confinement. On burning under confined or semi-confined conditions, some oxides of nitrogen and/or carbon will be present. Brown fumes indicate the presence of toxic oxides of nitrogen. Environmentally hazardous.

Hazardous combustion products Carbon oxides. Nitrogen oxides. Oxides of sulfur. Barium oxide.

Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters In the case of a small fire, if actual explosive is not burning, carefully remove as much explosive as possible to a safe distance. Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full firefighting turnout gear. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion. However, if explosive is burning, evacuate area immediately and allow to burn. DO NOT fight fire.

A major fire may involve a risk of explosion. An adjacent detonation may also involve the

risk of explosion. Mass explosion hazard. Risk of explosion by shock, friction, fire or other sources of ignition.

Hazchem code E

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions Explosive material. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Do not subject to grinding/shock/friction. Use personal protective equipment as required. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and inhalation of vapors. Ensure adequate ventilation. Avoid generation of dust. Do not breathe dust.

Other information Refer to protective measures listed in Sections 7 and 8.

In the case of a transport accident notify the Police, Regulatory Authorities and Orica Australia Pty Ltd (Telephone: 1800 033 111 -- 24 hour service) and/or Orica New Zealand Ltd (Telephone: 0800 734 607 -- 24 hour service) or Orica International (Telephone: +61 3 9663 2130 -- 24 hour service Australia).

For emergency responders Explosive material. Remove all sources of ignition. Use personal protection recommended in Section 8.

Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions Keep out of waterways. Should not be released into the environment. Prevent product from entering drains. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for containment Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Keep out of drains, sewers, ditches and waterways.

Methods for cleaning up Handle with care. Use non-sparking tools. Ground and bond containers when transferring material. Pick up and transfer to properly labelled containers. Avoid contamination with other substances. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling Keep out of reach of children. Handle with care. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. Avoid breathing vapors or mists. Use personal protection equipment. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Avoid contamination with other substances. Avoid impact with solid surfaces or other boosters. Do not drill into explosive.

General hygiene considerations Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage Conditions Store material in a well ventilated magazine suitably licensed for the explosives hazard classification. Do not store with other explosives products that have an incompatible explosives hazard classification (for example detonators must not be stored with blasting/high explosives). Store in accordance with the particular national regulations. Keep

away from heat, sparks, flame and other sources of ignition (i.e., pilot lights, electric motors and static electricity). Store in a cool, dry area away from potential sources of heat, open flames, sunlight or other chemicals. Store away from other materials. Protect from physical damage. Keep/store only in original container. Protect from moisture.

Incompatible materials Incompatible with combustible materials. Incompatible with oxidizing agents. Incompatible with reducing agents. Incompatible with strong acids and bases.

Poisons Schedule (SUSMP) None allocated

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Exposure Limits No value assigned for this specific material by Safe Work Australia. However, Workplace Exposure Standard(s) for constituent(s) and decomposition product(s):

2,4,6-Trinitrotoluene (TNT): 8hr TWA = 0.5 mg/m³, Sk
Cyclonite: 8hr TWA = 1.5 mg/m³, Sk
Barium sulfate: 8hr TWA = 10 mg/m³
Nitrogen dioxide: 8hr TWA = 5.6 mg/m³ (3 ppm), 15 min STEL = 9.4 mg/m³ (5 ppm)

As published by Safe Work Australia Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants.

TWA - The time-weighted average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week.

'Sk' (skin) Notice - absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure. The exposure standard is invalidated if such contact should occur.

STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) - the airborne concentration of a particular substance calculated as a time-weighted average over 15 minutes, which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight hour work day. According to current knowledge this concentration should neither impair the health of, nor cause undue discomfort to, nearly all workers.

These Workplace Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These workplace exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering controls Apply technical measures to comply with the occupational exposure limits. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas.

If in the handling and application of this material, safe exposure levels could be exceeded, the use of engineering controls such as local exhaust ventilation must be considered and the results documented. If achieving safe exposure levels does not require engineering controls, then a detailed and documented risk assessment using the relevant Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) (refer to PPE section below) as a basis must be carried out to determine the minimum PPE requirements.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

The selection of PPE is dependent on a detailed risk assessment. The risk assessment should consider the work situation, the physical form of the chemical, the handling methods, and environmental factors.

OVERALLS, SAFETY SHOES, SAFETY GLASSES, GLOVES, DUST MASK.



Eye/face protection	Wear safety glasses with side shields (or goggles).
Skin and body protection	Overalls. Protective shoes or boots.
Hand protection	Protective gloves.
Respiratory protection	If determined by a risk assessment an inhalation risk exists, wear a dust mask/respirator meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716.
Environmental exposure controls	No information available.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Solid
Appearance	Article. Cardboard or plastic tubes, with or without caps. Various colours.
Color	Tan to Brown (contents)
Odor	Mild
Odor threshold	No information available.

<u>Property</u>	<u>Values</u>	<u>Remarks • Method</u>
pH	No data available	None known
pH (as aqueous solution)	No data available	None known
Melting point / freezing point	No data available	None known
Boiling point / boiling range	No data available	None known
Flash point	No data available	None known
Evaporation rate	No data available	None known
Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available	None known
Flammability Limit in Air		None known
Upper flammability or explosive limits	No data available	
Lower flammability or explosive limits	No data available	
Vapor pressure	No data available	None known
Vapor density	No data available	None known
Relative density	1.5-1.8 @ 20C	None known
Water solubility	Insoluble in water	None known
Solubility(ies)	No data available	None known
Partition coefficient	No data available	None known
Autoignition temperature	No data available	None known
Decomposition temperature	No data available	None known
Kinematic viscosity	No data available	None known
Dynamic viscosity	No data available	None known

Other information

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity**Reactivity** Explosive.**Chemical stability****Stability** Explosive. Risk of explosion by shock, friction, fire or other sources of ignition. Heating, particularly under confinement, may cause an explosion. May cause a mass explosion. Detonation may occur from impact, friction, or excessive heating.**Explosion data****Sensitivity to mechanical impact** Yes.**Sensitivity to static discharge** Yes.**Possibility of hazardous reactions****Possibility of hazardous reactions** A major fire may involve a risk of explosion. An adjacent detonation may also involve the risk of explosion. Mass explosion hazard. Explosion may result due to shock, friction, fire or other sources of ignition. Detonation may occur from heavy impact or excessive heating. Explosion creates the potential for shrapnel.**Hazardous polymerization** Hazardous polymerization does not occur.**Conditions to avoid****Conditions to avoid** Heat. Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition. Static discharge (electrostatic discharge). Do not subject to grinding/shock/friction. Avoid contact with other chemicals. Avoid contact with combustible substances. Protect from moisture. Avoid impact with solid surfaces or other boosters. Avoid contamination of the material.**Incompatible materials****Incompatible materials** Incompatible with combustible materials. Incompatible with oxidizing agents. Incompatible with reducing agents. Incompatible with strong acids and bases.**Hazardous decomposition products****Hazardous decomposition products** Carbon oxides. Nitrogen oxides. Oxides of sulfur. Barium oxide.**11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION****Acute toxicity****Information on likely routes of exposure**

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

Inhalation May cause irritation of respiratory tract. Toxic by inhalation. May cause central nervous system depression with nausea, headache, dizziness, vomiting, and incoordination. May cause a reduction in blood pressure.

Eye contact May cause irritation.

Skin contact May cause irritation. Toxic in contact with skin. May be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. Nitrates can be absorbed through cut, burnt or broken skin. May cause sensitization in susceptible persons. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause allergic reactions with susceptible persons. Shrapnel from detonation may cause burns, wounds and bruises. Further information is provided under 'Chronic Effects'.

Ingestion

Toxic if swallowed. Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. May cause central nervous system depression. May cause a lowering of blood pressure (hypotension). May cause adverse liver effects. Ingestion of larger amounts may cause defects to the central nervous system (e.g. dizziness, headache). May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause seizures, convulsions.

Symptoms

Dizziness. Drowsiness. May cause allergic skin reaction. Symptoms of overexposure may be headache, dizziness, tiredness, nausea and vomiting.

Numerical measures of toxicity - Product Information

No information available.

Numerical measures of toxicity - Component Information**Component Information**

Chemical name	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
Trinitrotoluene (TNT)	= 795 mg/kg (Rat) = 607 mg/kg (Rat)	-	-
Cyclonite (RDX, Cyclotrimethylenetrinitramine)	= 71 mg/kg (Rat)	-	-
Pentaerythritol tetranitrate (PETN)	= 1660 mg/kg (Rat)	-	-
Barium sulfate	= 307000 mg/kg (Rat)	-	-

See section 16 for terms and abbreviations

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure**Skin corrosion/irritation**

No information available.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

No information available.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

No information available.

Germ cell mutagenicity

No information available.

Carcinogenicity

No information available.

Reproductive toxicity

No information available.

STOT - single exposure

Causes damage to organs.

STOT - repeated exposure

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration hazard

No information available.

Chronic effects:

Available evidence from animal studies indicate that repeated or prolonged exposure to a component of this material could result in effects on the blood system, central nervous system, bone marrow, eye, kidneys and liver. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause dermatitis.

For TNT, evidence from studies on exposed workers has shown increased incidences of cataracts following chronic exposure. Blood effects observed in exposed workers include aplastic anaemia, leucocytosis, leucopenia and methaemoglobinaemia.

2,4,6-Trinitrotoluene is mutagenic in bacteria with and without metabolic activation. This

material has been classified by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) as a Group 3 agent. Group 3 - The agent is not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Data available is insufficient for an assessment to be made.

Workers exposed to oral doses of the component RDX (unspecified amounts) have experienced neurological dysfunction (mainly seizures and convulsions), alterations in blood pressure, disorientation, nausea, restlessness, muscle twitching and lethargy. Rats and other exposed animals were reported to develop seizures, tremors, decreased body weight, liver and kidney damage, blood disorders and hyperactivity.

PETN is absorbed slowly through the lungs and gastrointestinal tract but not appreciably through the skin. Vasodilatory agent, therefore causes dilation of the blood vessels and a reduction in blood pressure. Exposure to high doses may cause methaemoglobinaemia. Negative in AMES test for mutagenicity.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Ecotoxicity Keep out of waterways. Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Chemical name	Algae/aquatic plants	Fish	Toxicity to microorganisms	Crustacea
Cyclonite (RDX, Cyclotrimethylenetrinitramine)	-	LC50: 1.9 - 6.6mg/L (96h, Lepomis macrochirus) LC50: 5.6 - 10mg/L (96h, Lepomis macrochirus) LC50: 5.4 - 7.4mg/L (96h, Oncorhynchus mykiss) LC50: 5 - 8.7mg/L (96h, Pimephales promelas) LC50: 3.0 - 5.0mg/L (96h, Pimephales promelas)	-	-
Pentaerythritol tetranitrate (PETN)	-	LC50: =926mg/L (96h, Pimephales promelas)	-	-

Persistence and degradability

Persistence and degradability No information available.

Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation Bioaccumulation is not expected.

Chemical name	Partition coefficient
Trinitrotoluene (TNT)	1.6

Mobility

Mobility in soil For RDX:. Expected to be mobile in soil.

Other adverse effects

Chemical name	EU - Endocrine Disrupters Candidate List	EU - Endocrine Disruptors - Evaluated Substances	Endocrine disrupting potential
Cyclonite (RDX, Cyclotrimethylenetrinitramine)	Group III Chemical	-	-

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**Waste treatment methods****Waste from residues/unused products**

Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Should not be released into the environment. Small quantities of damaged or deteriorated explosives may be destroyed by inclusion in a blast hole containing good explosive (s). For large quantities of damaged or deteriorated explosives notify Orica Australia Pty Ltd and/or Orica New Zealand Pty Ltd.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**ADG**

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Code for the Transport of Explosives by Road and Rail; DANGEROUS GOODS.

UN number	0042
Proper shipping name	BOOSTERS
Hazard class	1.1D
Hazchem code	E

IATA

Forbidden

IMDG

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

UN number	0042
UN proper shipping name	BOOSTERS
Transport hazard class(es)	1.1D
IMDG EMS Fire	F-B
IMDG EMS Spill	S-X

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture****National regulations****Australia**

Classified as dangerous goods in accordance with the Australian Code for the Transport of Explosives by Road and Rail.

Classified as a hazardous chemical in accordance with the criteria of Safe Work Australia - Globally Harmonized System (GHS).

See section 8 for national exposure control parameters

Poisons Schedule (SUSMP)	None allocated
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International Inventories**AIIC**

All the constituents of this material are listed on the Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals.

Legend:

- Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals

International Regulations**The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer** Not applicable**The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants** Not applicable**The Rotterdam Convention** Not applicable**16. OTHER INFORMATION**

International Agency for Research on Cancer. In: 'IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risk to Humans'. World Health Organisation, Vol 65, 1996
 Toxicology Profile for RDX; Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry; US Department of Health and Human Services; 01/2012

Reason(s) For Issue: Revised Primary SDS
 Change to Product Name

Issuing Date: 20-Apr-2022

This Safety Data Sheet has been prepared by Ixom Operations Pty Ltd (Toxicology and SDS Services).

Revision Note:

The symbol (*) in the margin of this SDS indicates that this line has been revised.

Key or legend to abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet**Legend Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**

TWA	TWA (time-weighted average)	STEL	STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit)
Ceiling	Maximum limit value	*	Skin designation
C	Carcinogen		

Key literature references and sources for data used to compile the SDS

EPA (Environmental Protection Agency)
 Acute Exposure Guideline Level(s) (AEGl(s))
 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency High Production Volume Chemicals
 Food Research Journal
 Hazardous Substance Database
 International Uniform Chemical Information Database (IUCLID)
 Japan GHS Classification
 Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme (AICIS)
 NIOSH (National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health)
 National Library of Medicine's ChemID Plus (NLM CIP)
 National Library of Medicine's PubMed database (NLM PUBMED)
 National Toxicology Program (NTP)
 New Zealand's Chemical Classification and Information Database (CCID)
 Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Environment, Health, and Safety Publications
 Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development High Production Volume Chemicals Program
 Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Screening Information Data Set
 RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances)
 World Health Organization

Disclaimer

This SDS summarises to our best knowledge at the date of issue, the chemical health and safety hazards of the material

and general guidance on how to safely handle the material in the workplace. Since The Supplier cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, assess and control the risks arising from its use of the material.

If clarification or further information is needed, the user should contact their Supplier representative or The Supplier at the contact details on page 1.

The Supplier's responsibility for the material as sold is subject to the terms and conditions of sale, a copy of which is available upon request.

End of Safety Data Sheet