Predator AGM
Challenge Batteries WA

Chemwatch: **5319-59**
Version No: **7.1**
Safety Data Sheet according to Work Health and Safety Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) 2023 and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Issue Date: **06/07/2023**
Print Date: **19/09/2024**
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SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	Predator AGM
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Absorbed Glass Mat Lead Acid Battery, Wet, Non Spillable
Proper shipping name	BATTERIES, WET, NON-SPILLABLE, electric storage
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Electric storage battery. Use involves discharge then regenerative charging cycle from external DC power source. CHARGING HAZARD. Completion of charging process includes evolution of highly flammable and explosive hydrogen gas which is readily detonated by electric spark. No smoking or naked lights. Do not attach/detach metal clips or operate open switches during charging process because of arcing/sparking hazard. Overcharging to excess results in vigorous hydrogen evolution - boiling - which may causegeneration of corrosive acid mist. Large installations i.e. battery rooms must be constructed of acid resistant materials and well ventilated. Non-spillable batteries are not subject to the provisions of the ADG Code if, at a temperature of 55 degC, the electrolyte will not flow from a ruptured or cracked case and there is no free liquid to flow and if, when packaged for transport, the terminals are protected from short circuit.

Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	**Challenge Batteries WA**
Address	1 Burgay Court, Osborne Park WA
Telephone	+61 08 9446 6122
Fax	
Website	www.challengebatteries.com.au
Email	sales@challengebatteries.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	**CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)**
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 1800 951 288
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 3 9573 3188

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1A, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Germ Cell Mutagenicity Category 2, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Effects on or via Lactation, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure Category 1, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 1
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)	
Signal word	**Danger**

Hazard statement(s)

H301	Toxic if swallowed.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H362	May cause harm to breast-fed children.

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H370	Causes damage to organs.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume.
P263	Avoid contact during pregnancy and while nursing.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P301+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. If more than 15 mins from Doctor, INDUCE VOMITING (if conscious).
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P311	IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
7439-92-1	30-40	lead
68411-78-9	30-40	lead oxide
7664-93-9	10-15	sulfuric acid
Not Available		as sulfuric acid <51%
9003-56-9	)4-7	styrene/ butadiene/ acrylonitrile copolymer
9003-07-0	)	polypropylene
65997-17-3	1	glass fibres
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	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ▸ 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	If skin or hair contact occurs: ▸ 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.
Inhalation	▸ 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.
Ingestion	▸ 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.

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	▸ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

For acute or short term repeated exposures to strong acids:
- Airway problems may arise from laryngeal edema and inhalation exposure. Treat with 100% oxygen initially.
- Respiratory distress may require cricothyroidotomy if endotracheal intubation is contraindicated by excessive swelling
- Intravenous lines should be established immediately in all cases where there is evidence of circulatory compromise.
- Strong acids produce a coagulation necrosis characterised by formation of a coagulum (eschar) as a result of the dessicating action of the acid on proteins in specific tissues.

INGESTION:
- Immediate dilution (milk or water) within 30 minutes post ingestion is recommended.
- **DO NOT** attempt to neutralise the acid since exothermic reaction may extend the corrosive injury.
- Be careful to avoid further vomit since re-exposure of the mucosa to the acid is harmful. Limit fluids to one or two glasses in an adult.
- Charcoal has no place in acid management.
- Some authors suggest the use of lavage within 1 hour of ingestion.

SKIN:
- Skin lesions require copious saline irrigation. Treat chemical burns as thermal burns with non-adherent gauze and wrapping.
- Deep second-degree burns may benefit from topical silver sulfadiazine.

EYE:
- Eye injuries require retraction of the eyelids to ensure thorough irrigation of the conjuctival cul-de-sacs. Irrigation should last at least 20-30 minutes. **DO NOT** use neutralising agents or any other additives. Several litres of saline are required.
- Cycloplegic drops, (1% cyclopentolate for short-term use or 5% homatropine for longer term use) antibiotic drops, vasoconstrictive agents or artificial tears may be indicated dependent on the severity of the injury.
- Steroid eye drops should only be administered with the approval of a consulting ophthalmologist).

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media
- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	Charging process and particularly overcharging produces highly flammable and explosive hydrogen gas

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▸ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. ▸ **Do not** approach containers suspected to be hot. ▸ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▸ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. ▸ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▸ Non combustible. ▸ Not considered 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. ▸ May emit corrosive, poisonous fumes. May emit acrid smoke. Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: sulfur oxides (SOx)
HAZCHEM	2R

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	▸ Clean up all spills immediately. ▸ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▸ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▸ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. ▸ Wipe up. ▸ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major Spills	Acid spills may be neutralised wirh soda ash or slaked lime. ▸ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▸ Stop leak if safe to do so. ▸ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▸ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ▸ Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent). ▸ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. ▸ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. ▸ After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.

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	▸ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area ▸ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. When handling, **DO NOT** eat, drink or smoke. Wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▸ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
Other information	▸ Store in original containers. ▸ Keep containers securely sealed. ▸ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▸ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. ▸ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ▸ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	Normally packed with inert cushioning material.
Storage incompatibility	Protect from accidental short-circuit.

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	lead	Lead, inorganic dusts & fumes (as Pb)	0.05 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	lead oxide	Lead, inorganic dusts & fumes (as Pb)	0.05 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	sulfuric acid	Sulphuric acid	1 mg/m3	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
lead	0.15 mg/m3	120 mg/m3	700 mg/m3
sulfuric acid	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
polypropylene	5.2 mg/m3	58 mg/m3	350 mg/m3
glass fibres	15 mg/m3	170 mg/m3	990 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
lead	Not Available	Not Available
lead oxide	100 mg/m3	Not Available
sulfuric acid	15 mg/m3	Not Available
styrene/ butadiene/ acrylonitrile copolymer	Not Available	Not Available
polypropylene	Not Available	Not Available
glass fibres	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
glass fibres	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.***	

MATERIAL DATA

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure. General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant. Type of Contaminant: Air Speed:

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	solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air). — 0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)
	aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation) — 0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
	direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion) — 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)
	grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion). — 2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

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

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

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye and face protection

- 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. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]
- 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.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

Skin protection

See Hand protection below

Hands/feet protection

Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
Wear safety footwear.

Body protection

See Other protection below

Other protection

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.
- Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.

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:
Predator AGM

Material	CPI
NATURAL RUBBER	A
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	A
NEOPRENE	A
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	A
NITRILE	A
PE	A
PVC	A
SARANEX-23	A

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index
A: Best Selection
B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion
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.

Respiratory protection

Type AE-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	AE-AUS P2	-	AE-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	AE-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	AE-2 P2	AE-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)

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SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Coloured plastic shell, with odourless solid battery Battery containing clear, gelatinous, odourless acid. Polypropylene case may be contained within an outer casing of aluminium or steel. The hazard of lead acid batteries include: CORROSIVE CONTENTS SHORT CIRCUIT - accidental discharge. Current flow by external short circuit may heat metals to welding temperatures with fire hazard; internal heat generated may boil battery acid with evolution of large amounts of highly corrosive acid mist/vapour. Boiling may develop internal pressure and cause explosion with scattering of acid contents. Battery circuits must include electrical fusible links; terminals and external metal parts must be insulated. Do not clean terminals, battery top with conducting liquids. SPILL - damage to casing or overturning may cause corrosive acid contents to spill, causing skin burns on contact. Acid reacts quickly with many metals, generating highly flammable and explosive hydrogen gas; may also weaken metal structures.

Physical state	Manufactured	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	1.27-1.33 acid content
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	<1 acid content	**Decomposition temperature (°C)**	Not Applicable
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	350	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not Applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Applicable	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	74 hydrogen gas	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	4 hydrogen gas	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	1.33	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible (sulfuric acid)	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	>1	**VOC g/L**	Not Applicable
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	**Ignition Distance (cm)**	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	**Flame Duration (s)**	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)	Not Available	**Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)**	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▸ Contact with alkaline material liberates heat
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	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Acidic corrosives produce respiratory tract irritation with coughing, choking and mucous membrane damage. Symptoms of exposure may include dizziness, headache, nausea and weakness. In more severe exposures, pulmonary oedema may be evident either immediately or after a latent period of 5-72 hours. Symptoms of pulmonary oedema include a tightness in the chest, dyspnoea, frothy sputum and cyanosis. Examination may reveal hypotension, a weak and rapid pulse and moist rates. Death, due to anoxia, may occur several hours after onset of the pulmonary oedema. Exposure to high concentrations causes bronchitis and is characterised by the onset of haemorrhagic pulmonary oedema.
Ingestion	Ingestion of acidic corrosives may produce circumoral burns with a distinct discolouration of the mucous membranes of the mouth, throat and oesophagus. Immediate pain and difficulties in swallowing and speaking may also be evident. Oedema of the epiglottis may produce respiratory distress and possibly, asphyxia. Nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea and a pronounced thirst may occur. More severe exposures may produce a vomitus containing fresh or dark blood and large shreds of mucosa. Shock, with marked hypotension, weak and rapid pulse, shallow respiration and clammy skin may be symptomatic of the exposure. Circulatory collapse may, if left untreated, result in renal failure. Severe cases may show gastric and oesophageal perforation with peritonitis, fever and abdominal rigidity. Stricture of the oesophageal, gastric and pyloric sphincter may occur as within several weeks or may be delayed for years. Death may be rapid and often results from asphyxia, circulatory collapse or aspiration of even minute amounts. Delayed deaths may be due to peritonitis, severe nephritis or pneumonia. Coma and convulsions may be terminal.
Skin Contact	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.
Eye	Direct eye contact with acid corrosives may produce pain, lachrymation, photophobia and burns. Mild burns of the epithelia generally recover rapidly and completely. Severe burns produce long-lasting and possible irreversible damage. The appearance of the burn may not be apparent for several weeks after the initial contact. The cornea may ultimately become deeply vascularised and opaque resulting in blindness.
Chronic	Repeated or prolonged exposure to acids may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue. Gastrointestinal disturbances

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may also occur. Chronic exposures may result in dermatitis and/or conjunctivitis.
The impact of inhaled acidic agents on the respiratory tract depends upon a number of interrelated factors. These include physicochemical characteristics, e.g., gas versus aerosol; particle size (small particles can penetrate deeper into the lung); water solubility (more soluble agents are more likely to be removed in the nose and mouth). Given the general lack of information on the particle size of aerosols involved in occupational exposures to acids, it is difficult to identify their principal deposition site within the respiratory tract. Acid mists containing particles with a diameter of up to a few micrometers will be deposited in both the upper and lower airways. They are irritating to mucous epithelia, they cause dental erosion, and they produce acute effects in the lungs (symptoms and changes in pulmonary function). AsthmatIcs appear to be at particular risk for pulmonary effects.

Occupational exposure to strong inorganic acid mists containing sulfuric acid is designated by IARC to be carcinogenic, increased risk of laryngeal cancer being seen with chronic exposures. Repeated minor exposures to mists can cause erosion of teeth and inflammation of the upper respiratory tract leading to chronic bronchitis. Repeated skin contact with dilute solutions may produce dermatitis. Lungs of sulfuric acid plant workers appear to be less affected than the lungs of workers exposed to "dust". There is evidence that corrosion of tooth enamel occurs at 1 mg/m3 but that acclimated workers could tolerate three to four times that level. Forming room workers in a battery factory exposed to 3 to 16 mg/m3 sulfuric acid mist concentrations exhibited the most serious signs of erosion whilst charging room workers, exposed to 0.08 to 2.5 mg/m3 were affected to a lesser degree. Workers chronically exposed to sulfuric acid mists may show various skin lesions, tracheobronchitis, stomatitis, conjunctivitis and gastritis.

Excessive exposure to lead can affect the blood, the nervous system, heart, endocrine organs and the immune system and the digestive system. The synthesis of haemoglobin is inhibited and can result in anaemia. If left untreated, neuromuscular dysfunction, possible paralysis and encephalopathy (brain tissue damage) may result. Other symptoms of overexposure include joint and muscle pain, weakness of the extensor muscles (frequently the hand and wrist), headache, dizziness, abdominal pain, diarrhoea, constipation, nausea, vomiting, blue line on the gums, insomnia and metallic taste. High body levels produce cerebrospinal pressure, brain damage with stupor leading to coma and, in some cases, death. Early symptoms of lead poisoning ("plumbism") include anorexia and loss of weight, constipation, apathy or irritability, occasional vomiting, fatigue, headache, weakness, and a metallic taste in the mouth. Advanced poisonings are characterised by intermittent vomiting, irritability, nervousness, myalgia of the arms and legs (often with wrist and foot drop). Severe poisonings may produce persistent vomiting, ataxia, stupor or lethargy, visual disturbances progressing to optic neuritis and atrophy, hyper- tension, papilloedema, cranial nerve paralysis, delirium, convulsions and coma. Neurological effects include mental retardation, seizures, cerebral palsy and marked muscular contractions that distort the spine, limbs, hips and sometimes the cranial inervated muscles (dystonia musculorum deformans). Industrial exposure has been associated with irreversible kidney damage.

Predator AGM	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available

lead	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >5.05 mg/l4h[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	

lead oxide	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available

sulfuric acid	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Inhalation (Mouse) LC50: 0.85 mg/l4h[1]	Eye (rabbit): 1.38 mg SEVERE
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 2140 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/30sec SEVERE

styrene/ butadiene/ acrylonitrile copolymer	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 5010 mg/kg[2]	Not Available
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 5010 mg/kg[2]	

polypropylene	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Oral (Mouse) LD50; 3200 mg/kg[2]	Not Available

glass fibres	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

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***

LEAD	WARNING: Lead is a cumulative poison and has the potential to cause abortion and intellectual impairment to unborn children of pregnant workers.
LEAD OXIDE	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.
SULFURIC ACID	Occupational exposures to strong inorganic acid mists of sulfuric acid: **WARNING:** For inhalation exposure ONLY: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: **CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS**
STYRENE/ BUTADIENE/ ACRYLONITRILE COPOLYMER	Ultrafine particles (UFPs) may be produced at lower temperatures during the 3D printing process Concerns have been raised regarding airborne UFP concentrations generated while printing with ABS, as UFPs have been linked with adverse health effects
POLYPROPYLENE	* For pyrolyzate For poly-alpha-olefins (PAOs): PAOs are highly branched isoparaffinic chemicals produced by oligomerisation of 1-octene, 1-decene, and/or 1-dodecene. The crude polyalphaolefin mixture is then distilled into appropriate product fractions to meet specific viscosity specifications and hydrogenated.

Continued...

Read across data exist for health effects endpoints from the following similar hydrogenated long chain branched alkanes derived from a C8, C10, and/or C12 alpha olefins:

- Decene homopolymer
- Decene/dodecene copolymer
- Octene/decene/dodecene copolymer
- Dodecene trimer

The data for these structural analogs demonstrated no evidence of health effects. In addition, there is evidence in the literature that alkanes with 30 or more carbon atoms are unlikely to be absorbed when administered orally. The physicochemical data suggest that it is unlikely that significant absorption will occur. If a substance of the size and structure of a typical PAO is absorbed, then the principal mechanisms of absorption after oral administration are likely to be passive diffusion and absorption by way of the lymphatic system. The former requires both good lipid solubility and good water solubility as the substance has to partition from an aqueous environment through a lipophilic membrane into another aqueous environment during absorption. Absorption by way of the lymphatics occurs by mechanisms analogous to those that absorb fatty acids and is limited by the size of the molecule. Lipophilicity generally enhances the ability of chemicals to cross biological membranes. Biotransformation by mixed function oxidases often increases the water solubility of a substance; however, existing data suggest that these substances will not undergo oxidation to more hydrophilic metabolites. Finally, a chemical must have an active functional group that can interact chemically or physically with the target cell or receptor upon reaching it; there are no moieties in PAOs that represent a functional group that may have biological activity. The water solubilities of a C10 dimer PAO and a C12 trimer PAO were determined to be <1 ppb and < 1 ppt respectively. The partition coefficient for a C12 trimer PAO was determined to be log Kow of >7 . Given the very low water solubility it is extremely unlikely that PAOs will be absorbed by passive diffusion following oral administration, and the size of the molecules suggest that the extent of lymphatic absorption is likely to be very low. Although PAOs are relatively large lipophilic compounds, and molecular size may be a critical limiting determinant for absorption, there is some evidence that these substances are absorbed. However, the lack of observed toxicity in the studies with PAOs suggests that these products are absorbed poorly, if at all. Furthermore, a review of the literature regarding the absorption and metabolism of long chain alkanes indicates that alkanes with 30+ carbon atoms are unlikely to be absorbed. For example the absorption of squalane, an analogous C30 product, administered orally to male CD rats was examined - essentially all of the squalane was recovered unchanged in the faeces. At the same time, the hydrophobic properties of PAOs suggest that, should they be absorbed, they would undergo limited distribution in the aqueous systemic circulation and reach potential target organs in limited concentrations.
In addition to the general considerations discussed above, the low volatility of PAOs indicates that, under normal conditions of use or transportation, exposure by the inhalation route is unlikely. In particular, the high viscosity of these substances suggests that it would be difficult to generate a high concentration of respirable particles in the air.
Acute toxicity: PAOs (decene/dodecene copolymer, octene/decene/dodecene homo-polymer, and dodecene trimer) have been adequately tested for acute oral toxicity. There were no deaths when the test materials were administered at doses of 5,000 mg/kg (decene/dodecene copolymer and dodecene trimer) and at 2,000 mg/kg (octene/decene/dodecene copolymer) in rats. Overall, the acute oral LD50 for these substances was greater than the 2000 mg/kg limit dose, indicating a relatively low order of toxicity.
PAOs (decene/dodecene copolymer, octene/decene/dodecene copolymer, and dodecene trimer) have been tested for acute dermal toxicity. No mortality was observed for any substance when administered at the limit dose of 2000 or 5000 mg/kg. Overall, the acute dermal LD50 for these substances was greater than the 2000 mg/kg limit dose, indicating a relatively low order of toxicity.
1-Decene, homopolymer, is absorbed (unexpectedly for a high molecular weight polymer) to a moderate degree in rat skin
and is eliminated slowly
PAOs (decene homopolymer, decene/dodecene copolymer, and decene trimer) have been tested for acute inhalation toxicity. Rats were exposed to aerosols of the substances at nominal atmospheric concentrations of 2.5, 5.0, and 5.06 mg/L, respectively, for four hours. These levels were the maximum attainable concentrations under the conditions of the tests, due to the low volatility and high viscosity of the test material. No mortality was noted, and all animals fully recovered following depuration. The lack of mortality at concentrations at or above the limit dose of 2.0 mg/L indicates a relatively low order of toxicity for these substances.
Repeat dose toxicity: Eight repeated-dose toxicity studies using two different animal species, rats and mice, and oral and dermal routes of administration have been conducted with three structural analogs. These data suggest that the structural analogs exhibit a low order of toxicity following repeated applications, due to their similarity in chemical structures and physicochemical properties.
One 28-day oral toxicity study in rats, one 90-day dermal and two 90-day dietary studies in rats, and a dermal carcinogenicity study in mice exist for decene homopolymer. A rat oral combined reproductive toxicity and 91-day systemic toxicity study was also conducted with decene homopolymer. In addition, 28-day rat oral toxicity studies exist for two structurally analogous substances (dodecene trimer and octene/decene/dodecene copolymer); and a 90-day rat dermal toxicity study exists for octene/decene/dodecene copolymer. Results from these studies show a low order of repeated dose toxicity. The dermal NOAEL for systemic toxicity studies was equal to or greater than 2000 mg/kg/day.
The oral NOAEL for 1-decene homopolymer is between 5,000 and 20,000 mg/kg/day in Sprague-Dawley rats.
Rats exposed repeatedly by dermal exposure at doses of 2000 mg/kg decene/dodecene copolymer showed increased incidences of hyperplasia of the sebaceous glands, hyperplasia/hyperkeratosis of the epidermis and dermal inflammation. These symptoms generally subsided within 2 weeks. Males showed decreased body weight gain and altered serum chemistry.
In a 90-day feeding study rats receiving 20000 ppm of 1-decene, homopolymer, hydrogenated did not exhibit any clinical signs of systemic toxicity. Marginal effects on clinical chemistry (glucose and ALT in males; sodium, phosphorus and calcium in females) were seen.
Reproductive toxicity: Data are available for decene homopolymer. Results from these studies show a low order of reproductive/ developmental toxicity. The NOAEL for reproductive toxicity was 1000 mg/kg/day, the highest concentration tested. The lack of effects on fertility in this study or effects on reproductive organs in this or other subchronic studies with closely related chemicals indicates that PAOs are unlikely to exert effects on reproduction.
Developmental toxicity: Decene homopolymer (with 10 ppm of an antioxidant) was administered once daily on gestation days 0-19 via dermal application to presumed-pregnant rats at doses of 0, 800, and 2000 mg/kg/day. Dermal administration of the test material did not adversely affect parameters of reproductive performance during gestation, nor did it adversely affect in utero survival and development of the offspring. The NOAEL in this study for developmental parameters was 2000 mg/kg/day.
Genotoxicity: Information for the following PAOs (decene homopolymer, octene/decene/dodecene copolymer, dodecene trimer; and decene/dodecene copolymer [prepared from 10% C12 and 90% C10 alpha olefins; approx. 33% trimer and 51% tetramer, 16% pentamer and higher]) is available. Either bacterial or mammalian gene mutation assays, in vitro chromosomal aberration assays, or in vivo chromosomal aberration assays have been conducted for these substances. Neither mutagenicity nor clastogenicity were exhibited by any of these substances in the referenced in vivo or in vitro tests, with or without metabolic activation.
Carcinogenicity: While alpha-olefin polymers have similar properties to mineral oils, they do not contain polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, or other known possible carcinogens.
Decene homopolymer produced no treatment-related tumors in C3H mice treated with a 50 ul/application twice weekly for 104 weeks. In addition, survival (56%) was greater than in any other group, including the untreated control.

GLASS FIBRES

The dust has been associated with skin irritation due to the mechanical action of the fibres [CHEMINFO, Sax, ILO ENCYCLOPAEDIA].
MMMF are manufactured to definite fibre diameters and cannot split along their length rather they break across and form small particles not needles [FARIMA].
Borosilicate ingredients are insoluble, inert, and will not significantly penetrate the skin. The metal cations (such as lead, zinc, silver are secure in the molecules and will not be bioavailable. Therefore, there would not be any systemic toxicity expected from dermal application or contact. These ingredients are not dermal irritants or sensitizers.
Borosilicate use in personal care products introduces the possibility of inhalation exposure. The particle size of borosilicate glasses was reported to range from 50 nm – 1000 um with the largest portion being in the 50 – 300 um range. The sizes of a substantial majority of the particles of these ingredients, as manufactured, are larger than the respirable range and/or aggregate and agglomerate to form much larger particles in formulation. These ingredients are reportedly used at concentrations up to 4% in cosmetic products that may be aerosolized and up to 97% in products that may become airborne. Around 95% – 99% of droplets/particles would not be respirable to any appreciable amount. Coupled with the small actual exposure in the breathing zone and the short exposure time, this information indicates that incidental inhalation would not be a significant route of exposure that might lead to local respiratory or systemic toxic effects.
Notably there is a lack of irritation or sensitization in tests of dermal exposure, no systemic toxicity at 5000 mg/kg, and the absence of genotoxicity in an Ames test for a supernatant of the related chemical calcium borosilicate. Borosilicate glasses are chemically inert and thus

Continued...

	not systemically toxic. The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. For fibre glass wool: In October 2001, IARC classified fiber glass wool as Group 3, "not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans." The 2001 decision was based on current human and animal research that shows no association between inhalation exposure to dust from fibre glass wool and the development of respiratory disease. This is a reversal of the IARC finding in 1987 of a Group 2B designation (possibly carcinogenic to humans) based on earlier studies in which animals were injected with large quantities of fiber glass. NTP and ACGIH have not yet reviewed the IARC reclassification or the most current fibre glass health research; at this time, both agencies continue to classify glass wool based on the earlier animal injection studies. There is little evidence for acute toxicity after inhalation of rockwool/ slagwool/ glasswool mineral fibres (MMMF). Rockwool/glasswool administered by inhalation produced little pulmonary fibrosis in experimental animals. [IARC Monograph 43] Animal studies with amorphous silica show that surviving rats rapidly recovered on removal from dust, the silica was largely eliminated and cellular nodules, perivascular infiltrations and emphysema were almost completely resolved [Patty's]. The dust has been associated with skin irritation due to the mechanical action of the fibres [CHEMINFO, Sax, ILO ENCYCLOPEDIA]. MMMF are manufactured to definite diameters and cannot split along their length rather they break across and form small particles not needles [FARIMA].
SULFURIC ACID & GLASS FIBRES	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. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.
STYRENE/ BUTADIENE/ ACRYLONITRILE COPOLYMER & POLYPROPYLENE & GLASS FIBRES	The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: **NOT** classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

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

Predator AGM

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

lead

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.021mg/L	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.029mg/L	2
LC50	96h	Fish	0.008mg/L	2
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.282-0.864mg/l	4
NOEC(ECx)	672h	Crustacea	<0.001mg/L	2

lead oxide

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

sulfuric acid

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
ErC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	2
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	42.5mg/l	1
LC50	96h	Fish	8mg/l	1
NOEC(ECx)	1560h	Fish	0.025mg/l	2

styrene/ butadiene/ acrylonitrile copolymer

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

polypropylene

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

glass fibres

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	2

Continued...

	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Crustacea	>=1000mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>1000mg/l	2

Legend: ***Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 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***

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
polypropylene	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
polypropylene	LOW (LogKOW = 1.6783)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
polypropylene	LOW (Log KOC = 23.74)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	Lead acid batteries are recyclable.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	2R

Land transport (ADG)

14.1. **UN number or ID number**	2800
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	BATTERIES, WET, NON-SPILLABLE, electric storage
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	Class: 8 Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable
14.4. **Packing group**	Not Applicable
14.5. **Environmental hazard**	Not Applicable
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	Special provisions: 238 Limited quantity: 1 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. **UN number**	2800
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	Batteries, wet, non-spillable electric storage
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	ICAO/IATA Class: 8 ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable ERG Code: 8L
14.4. **Packing group**	Not Applicable
14.5. **Environmental hazard**	Not Applicable
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	Special provisions: A48 A67 A164 A183 Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 872 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: No Limit Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 872 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: No Limit Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Forbidden

Continued...

	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	Forbidden

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. **UN number**	2800
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	BATTERIES, WET, NON-SPILLABLE electric storage
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	IMDG Class: 8 IMDG Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable
14.4. **Packing group**	Not Applicable
14.5 **Environmental hazard**	Not Applicable
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	EMS Number: F-A , S-B Special provisions: 238 Limited Quantities: 1 L

Non-spillable batteries are not subject to Dangerous Goods Transport requirements if conditions specified in the applicable Special provisions are met. Applicable special provisions: 238 (ADR, ADN, ADG, IMDG, UN) or A67 (IATA).

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

Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
lead	Not Available
lead oxide	Not Available
sulfuric acid	Not Available
styrene/ butadiene/ acrylonitrile copolymer	Not Available
polypropylene	Not Available
glass fibres	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
lead	Not Available
lead oxide	Not Available
sulfuric acid	Not Available
styrene/ butadiene/ acrylonitrile copolymer	Not Available
polypropylene	Not Available
glass fibres	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

lead 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
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans
International Agency fsor Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

lead oxide 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 10 / Appendix C
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 - Group 2A: Probably carcinogenic to humans
International Agency fsor Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

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

Continued...

styrene/ butadiene/ acrylonitrile copolymer 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 - Not Classified as Carcinogenic
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

polypropylene is found on the following regulatory lists

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 - Not Classified as Carcinogenic
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

glass fibres is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (lead; sulfuric acid; styrene/ butadiene/ acrylonitrile copolymer; polypropylene; glass fibres)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (styrene/ butadiene/ acrylonitrile copolymer; polypropylene)
Japan - ENCS	No (lead; glass fibres)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	No (lead oxide)
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (lead oxide)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (lead oxide)
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	06/07/2023
Initial Date	28/08/2018

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
6.1	03/02/2021	Ecological Information - Environmental
7.1	20/04/2023	Hazards identification - Classification

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
- DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration

Continued...

- 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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