



Safety Data Sheet

MAGIC GENIE

Disinfectant, De-stainer, and Bathroom Cleanser Page 1 of 19

Section 1 – Identification

Product Identifier	
Product name	MAGIC GENIE
Chemical name	Not applicable
Synonyms	Product code:
Proper shipping name	CAUSTIC ALKALI LIQUID N.O.S (sodium hydroxide, hypochlorite)
Chemical formula	Not applicable
Other means of identification	Not available
CAS number	Not applicable

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use	
Relevant identified uses	Disinfectant, cleaner, de-stainer and deodoriser.

Details of the manufacturer or importer	
Registered company name	ECOCLEAN UTILITY AGENCIES PTY LTD
Address	26 NOTAR DRIVE ORMEAU QLD 4207
Telephone	07 5549 3666
Website	WWW.ECOCLEANAVANTICHEM.COM.AU
Emergency phone number	Poisons Information Centre: Phone 13 11 26

Emergency Telephone Number	
Association/Organisation	Not Available
Emergency Telephone number	Telephone 000, for fire brigade, ambulance and police in Australia.
Other emergency telephone numbers	Poisons Information Centre 13 26 11

Section 2 – Hazard(s) Identification


Classification of the substance or mixture	
Poisons Schedule	S5 - CAUTION
ADG Code	CORROSIVE 8
GHS Classification [1]	Skin Corrosion – Sub-category 1C Eye Damage - Category 1 Acute Aquatic Toxicity - Category 1



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Label elements	
GHS label pictograms	
SIGNAL WORD	DANGER
Hazard statement(s)	
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
AUH031	Contact with acids liberates toxic gas.
Precautionary statement(s): General	
P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P103	Read label before use.
Precautionary statement(s): Prevention	
P260	Do not breath fume/ gas / mist / vapours / spray.
P264	Wash thoroughly after handling.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
Precautionary statement(s): Response	
P301+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before use.
P310	Immediately call a POSION CENTRE or doctor/physician.
P321	Specific treatment (see First Aid Measures on Safety Data Sheet)



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P391	Collect spillage.
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Precautionary statement(s): Storage

P405	Store locked up.
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Precautionary statement(s): Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/ container in accordance with local regulations.
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Note

IMPORTANT	<p>This SDS and the Hazard Classifications contained therein, only apply to the product in its concentrated form, as supplied.</p> <p>When diluted to 1:5 or greater they no longer apply.</p> <p>However, good hygiene and housekeeping practices should be adhered to.</p>
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Section 3 – Composition and Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS Name	Proportion
Sodium hypochlorite	7681-52-9	<10%
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	<5%
Anionic surfactant	68439-57-6	<10%
Coco-alkyl dimethylamine oxide	61788-90-7	<10%
Eucalyptus oil	8000-48-4	<1.0%
Water	7732-18-5	>60%

Section 4 – First Aid Measures

Description of necessary first aid measures	
Eye Contact	If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Seek immediate medical assistance.
Skin Contact	If skin or hair contact occurs, remove, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. Wash clothing before reuse. Decontaminate



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	clothing, shoes and leather goods before re-use, or discard. Seek medical attention.
Inhalation	Remove from exposure, rest and keep warm. If breath has stopped, apply artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Seek medical advice.
Ingestion	Rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately. Give plenty of water to drink. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Risk of aspiration. If vomiting occurs, have victim lean forward and keep head below hips to reduce risk of aspiration. Rinse mouth and repeat administration of water. Seek immediate medical assistance.

Symptoms caused by exposure

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ingestion may result in burns to the mouth and throat, nausea, vomiting, ulceration of the gastrointestinal tract, breathing difficulties, circulatory collapse and coma. • Skin contact may result in irritation, redness, pain, rash, dermatitis and possible burns. Prolonged or repeated contact may result in ulceration. . • Eye contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain, redness, conjunctivitis and corneal burns with possible permanent damage. • Inhalation over exposure may result in mucous membrane irritation of the respiratory tract, coughing and possible burns. High level exposure may result in ulceration of the respiratory tract, breathing difficulties, chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema.
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Medical attention and special treatment

Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically and supportively. Can cause corneal burns. Delayed pulmonary oedema may result. Consider oral administration of sodium thiosulfate solutions if sodium hypochlorite is ingested. Do not administer neutralizing substances (e.g., acid antidotes) since the resultant exothermic reaction could further damage tissue. Sodium thiosulphate immediately reduces hypochlorite to non toxic products but may produce hydrogen sulphide in contact with acids. Endotracheal intubation could not be needed if glottic oedema compromises the airway. For individuals with significant inhalation exposure monitor arterial blood gases and chest x-ray. Symptoms of pulmonary oedema can be delayed up to 48 hours after exposure.
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Section 5 – Fire Fighting Measures

Suitable extinguishing equipment / media	
Extinguish media	Not combustible, however if material is involved in a fire use: Fine water spray, normal foam, dry agent (carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder).

Special hazards arising from the chemical	
Fire incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May ignite combustible (wood, paper, clothing etc). • Contact with metals may evolve flammable hydrogen gas.

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire fighters	
Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazchem code 2R • Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or watercourse. • Consider evacuation (or protect in place). • Fight Fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover. • Wear SCBA and chemical splash suite. Fully-encapsulating, gas tight suits should be worn for maximum protection. Structural fire fighter's uniform is NOT effective for these materials.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material does not burn. • Fire or heat will produce irritating, poisonous and/or corrosive gasses. • May ignite combustible (wood, paper, clothing etc). • Contact with metals may evolve flammable hydrogen gas. • Container may explode when heated.

Section 6 – Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	
Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slippery when spilt. • Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. • Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contact and breathing in vapours. • Wipe up spill and rinse with water.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slippery when spilt. • Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. • Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contact and breathing in vapours.



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Work up wind or increase ventilation.• Contain - prevent run off into drains and waterways.• Use absorbent (soil, sand or other inert material).• Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal.• Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS
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Environmental precautions	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.• Prevent from spreading and entering waterway using sand, earth or other appropriate barriers.• Attempt to disperse the vapour or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays.• Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly.• Clear area of all unprotected personnel.• If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Avoid contact with spilled or released material.• Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unprotected personnel.• Remove all sources of ignition in the surrounding area.• 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">• This material is a Scheduled Poison S5 and must be stored, maintained and used in accordance with the relevant regulations.• Avoid skin and eye contact and breathing in vapour, mists and aerosols.• Keep out of reach of children.• Wear prescribed protective clothing.• Use in well ventilated area.• Do NOT eat, drink or smoke when handling.• Wash hands after use.• Keep containers closed tightly when not in use.



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Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Store in accordance to manufacturers instructions. • Store in a cool place out of direct sunlight. • Store away form foodstuffs. • Store away from incompatible materials described in Section 10.
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Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities	
Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Store in original container supplied by manufacturer. • Keep closed when not in use.
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Store in cool place and out of direct sunlight. • Store away from foodstuffs. • Store away from acids. • Store away from incompatible materials described in Section 10. • Keep containers closed when not in use - check regularly for leaks.

Section 8 – Exposure controls and personal protection

Control parameters	
Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)	See Ingredients Data and Emergency Limits below.

Ingredients data						
Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australian Exposure Standards	SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE	Chlorine	Not available	Not available	3 mg/m3 (1 ppm)	Not available
Australian Exposure Standards	SODIUM HYDROXIDE	SODIUM HYDROXIDE	Not available	Not available	2 mg/m3	Not available

Emergency limits				
Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
SODIUM	0.075 ppm	2 ppm	1.5 ppm	20 ppm




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HYPOCHLORITE				
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IDLH data		
Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE	30 ppm	10 ppm

Exposure controls	
Appropriate engineering controls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure ventilation is adequate and that air concentrations of components are controlled below quoted Workplace Exposure Standards. If inhalation risk exists: Use with local exhaust ventilation or while wearing air supplied mask. Keep containers closed when not in use.
Personal protection	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. The following protective equipment should be available.
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use chemical safety goggles, face-shield recommended ANSI Z87.1
Skin protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gloves and protective clothing (aprons, boots and bodysuits) made from rubber, vinyl, neoprene or PVC. Standard working clothing enclosed at the neck and wrist while wearing impervious equipment.
Hand protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wear chemical protective gloves e.g. PVC
Body protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard working clothing enclosed at the neck and wrist while wearing impervious equipment. When using large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely, wear: a rubber or a PVC apron.
Respiratory protection	<p>If work practices do not maintain airborne level below the exposure standard, use appropriate respiratory protection equipment. When using respirators, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Select a filter for organic gases and vapours (boiling point > 65°C). Respirators should comply with AS1716 or an equivalent approved by a state/territory authority.</p> <p>Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter the nature of the protection varies with Type of filter.</p>



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	Required Minimum	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
	Protection factor	-	-	-
	Up to 10 x ES	B-AUS P3	-	B-PAPR-AUS/Class 1 P3
	Up to 50 x ES	-	B-AUS/Class 1 P3	-
	Up to 100 x ES	-	B-2 P3	B-PAPR-2 P3
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overalls • PVC apron • PVC protective suite may be required for prolonged exposure • Ensure there is access to eye washes and safety showers. 			
Thermal hazards	Not Available			

Section 9 – Physical and Chemical Properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Transparent pale yellow alkaline liquid with distinctive eucalyptus and hypochlorite odour.
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Physical state	Viscous liquid	Relative density (water=1)	1.07 to 1.08g/mL @ 25°C
Odour	Characteristic, eucalyptus and chlorine-like (bleach) odour.	Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	Log P (oct) = -3.42 estimated
Odour threshold	Not available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not applicable
pH (as supplied)	Approximately 13 (Alkaline)	Decomposition temperature	>35°C
Melting Point / Freezing Point (°C)	Not available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not available



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Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	96 – 120°C at 1013 hPa	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not available
Flash point (°C)	Not applicable	Taste	Not available
Evaporation rate	Not available	Explosive properties	See below
Flammability	Not available	Oxidising properties	See below
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	80% w/v
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not available	Gas group	Not available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Approximately 12
Vapour density (Air=1)	Not available	VOC g/L	Not available

Explosion properties	Slightly explosive in presence of heat. Explosive decomposition may occur under fire conditions and closed containers may rupture violently due to rapid decomposition, if exposed to fire or excessive heat for a sufficient period of time. The anhydrous solid obtained by desiccation of the sodium, hypochlorite pentahydrate will decompose violently on heating or friction. May react to form normal chloramines, which are explosive. Interaction with ethylenamine gives the explosive N-chloro compound. Removal of formic acid from industrial waste streams with sodium hypochlorite solution becomes explosive at 55°C. Several explosions involving methanol and sodium hypochlorite were attributed to formation of methyl hypochlorite, especially in presence of acid or other esterification catalyst. Use of sodium hypochlorite was attributed to formation of methyl hypochlorite, especially in presence of acid or other esterification catalyst. Use of sodium hypochlorite solution to destroy acidified benzyl cyanide residues caused a violent explosion, thought to have been due to formation of nitrogen trichloride. Containers may rupture from pressure build-up
Oxidising properties	Sodium hypochlorite solutions give off oxygen when heated or when exposed to sunlight. However, the amount is small and will not cause or contribute to combustion. The solutions are, therefore, not considered to be oxidising agents.



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Section 10 – Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity	No reactivity hazards known under normal storage and use conditions.
Chemical stability	Stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure. The amount of available chlorine diminishes over time.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Reaction with primary amines (e.g. ethylamine) and aromatic amines (e.g. aniline) forms explosively unstable N-mono- or di- chloramines. Reaction with ammonium salts (e.g. ammonium sulfate and ammonium nitrate), ammonia, urea or phenylacetoneitrile forms explosive nitrogen trichloride, if acid is present. Contact with acids, especially hydrochloric acid, releases toxic and corrosive chlorine gas. Reactions with reducing agents (e.g. hydrides, such as lithium aluminum hydride) are violent. Reactions with ethyleneimine (aziridine) form the explosive N-chloroethyleneimine. Reactions with methanol can form explosive methyl hypochlorite, especially in the presences of acids or other esterification catalysts. Reactions with formic acid become explosive at 55°C. Drop wise addition of the furfuraldehyde to a 10% excess sodium hypochlorite solution at 20-25°C can lead to violent explosion. Reaction with ethanediol (ethylene glycol) is explosively violent after an induction period of about 4 to 8 minutes. Reaction with sodium ethylenediaminetetracetate (EDTA) solution and sodium hydroxide solution with mixing leads to vigorous foaming decomposition will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	Exposure to light, air or heat, acid conditions, the presence of combustible materials, metals and other impurities and incompatible materials.
Incompatible materials	Primary amines (e.g. ethylamine) and aromatic amines (e.g. aniline); ammonium salts (e.g. ammonium sulfate and ammonium nitrate), ammonia, urea or phenylacetoneitrile if acid is present; acids (especially hydrochloric acid); metals (especially copper, nickel and cobalt); reducing agents (e.g. hydrides such as lithium aluminum hydride); ethyleneimine (aziridine); methanol; especially in the presence of acids or other esterification catalysts; formic acid (at 55°C); furfuraldehyde, ethanoediol (ethylene glycol); sodium ethylenediaminetetracetate (EDTA) solution and sodium hydroxide solution and mixing.
Hazardous decomposition products	Dangerous, corrosive, irritating, toxic and/or hazardous combustion fumes, vapours, or gases including chlorine gas (above 35°C), or when mixed with chemicals (e.g. ammonia, acids, detergents, etc) or organic matter (e.g. urine, faeces etc.), hydrogen chloride gas, hydrochloric acid, sodium chlorate, oxygen gas (when exposed to sunlight), chloramine gas (when mixed with ammonia), flammable hydrogen gas (upon contact with metals) and sodium oxide (Na ₂ O) at high temperatures.



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Section 11 – Toxicological Information

Information on toxicological effects	
Inhaled	Corrosive - toxic. Over exposure may result in mucous membrane irritation of the respiratory tract, coughing and possible burns. High level exposure may result in ulceration of the respiratory tract, breathing difficulties, chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema.
Ingestion	Corrosive - toxic. Ingestion may result in burns to the mouth and throat, nausea, vomiting, ulceration of the gastrointestinal tract, breathing difficulties, circulatory collapse and coma.
Skin Contact	Corrosive. Contact may result in irritation, redness, pain, rash, dermatitis and possible burns. Prolonged or repeated contact may result in ulceration.
Eye	Highly corrosive. Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain, redness, conjunctivitis and corneal burns with possible permanent damage.
Chronic	Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives 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 may also occur. Chronic exposures may result in dermatitis and or conjunctivitis. There exists limited evidence that shows that skin contact with the material is capable of inducing a sensitization reaction in a significant number of individuals, and/or of producing positive response in experimental animals. Reduced respiratory capacity may result from chronic low level exposure to chlorine gas. Chronic poisoning may result in coughing, severe chest pains, sore throat and haemoptysis. Moderate to severe exposure over 3 years produces decreased lung capacity in a number of workers. Delayed effects can include shortness of breath, violent headaches, pulmonary oedema and pneumonia. Amongst chlor-alkali workers exposed to mean concentrations of 0,15 ppm for an average of 10.9 years generalized pattern of fatigue (exposures of 0.5 ppm and above) and a modest increased incidence of anxiety and dizziness were recorded. Leukocytosis and lower haematocrit showed some relation to exposure.

XO2 WONDER GEL	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
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	Not available	Not available
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Individual constituents

SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE	TOXICITY Oral (mouse) LD50: 5800mg/kg Oral (rat) LD50: 8920mg/kg	IRRITATION Eye (rabbit) 10mg - moderate Eye (rabbit) 100mg – moderate Skin (rabbit) 500mg/24hr - moderate	
Acute Toxicity	NO	Carcinogenicity	NO
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	YES	Reproductivity	NO
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	YES	STOT – Single Exposure	NO
Respiratory or Skin sensitivity	NO	STOT – Repeated Exposure	NO
Mutagenicity	NO	Aspiration Hazard	NO
Surfactant anionic	TOXICITY (rat) oral LD50 >2000 mg/kg (rabbit) dermal LD50 6300-13500 mg/kg (rat) Inhalation dust and mists LC50 >52mg/l (4hrs)	IRRITATION Eye (rabbit): Strong irritant Skin (rabbit): irritant	
Amine Oxide	TOXICITY (rat) oral LD50 >2000mg/kg	IRRITATION Note available	
Eucalyptus oil	TOXICITY (rat) oral LD50 >2500mg/kg	IRRITATION Not available	



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Sodium hydroxide	TOXICITY (rat) oral LD50 >325mg/kg (rat) dermal LD50 1350mg/kg	IRRITATION Eye: highly corrosive Skin: highly corrosive	
Acute Toxicity	YES	Carcinogenicity	NO
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	YES	Reproductivity	NO
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	YES	STOT – Single Exposure	NO
Respiratory or Skin sensitivity	NO	STOT – Repeated Exposure	NO
Mutagenicity	NO	Aspiration Hazard	NO

Section 12 – Ecological Information

Toxicity	
Sodium hypochlorite	Toxic to aquatic organisms. Prevent spills from entering drains or watercourses. 48hr LC50 (fish): 0.07 - 5.9 mg/L.
Sodium hydroxide	(Crustacea) LC50 40mg/l
Amine oxide	(fish) 96 hr LC50 30 mg/l
Eucalyptus oil	(fish) LC50 20 mg/l

Persistence and degradability		
Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
Sodium hypochlorite	This material is biodegradable.	Not available
Sodium hydroxide	Rapidly Photodegradable	Not available

Bioaccumulative potential	
Ingredient	Bioaccumulation



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Sodium hypochlorite	Not available
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Mobility in soil	
Ingredient	Mobility
Sodium hypochlorite	Not available

Section 13 – Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods	
Product and Packaging Disposal	Dispose of contents/container to chemical landfill. Consult local or regional waste management authority for further details.

Section 14 – Transport Information

Labels Required	
	
Marine Pollutant	YES
HAZCHEM	2R

Land Transport (ADG)	
UN number	1719
Packing group	III



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UN proper shipping name	CAUSTIC ALKALI LIQUID N.O.S (sodium hydroxide, hypochlorite)	
Environmental hazard class(es)	No relevant data	
Transport hazard class(es)	Class	8
	Subrisk	Non Allocated
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	223
	Limited quantity	5L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)		
UN number	1719	
Packing group	III	
UN proper shipping name	CAUSTIC ALKALI LIQUID N.O.S (sodium hydroxide, hypochlorite)	
Environmental hazard	No relevant data	
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	8
	ICAO/IATA Subrisk	

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)	
UN number	1719
Packing group	III
UN proper shipping name	CAUSTIC ALKALI LIQUID N.O.S (sodium hydroxide, hypochlorite)
Environmental hazard class(es)	Not Available



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Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	8
	IMDG Subrisk	
Special precautions for user	IMDG EMS Fire:	F-A
	IMDG EMS Spill	S-B

Section 15 – Regulatory Information

Health, safety and environment regulations

Poisons Schedule	S5
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Section 16 – Other Information

Issue Date	10 th August 2015
Version Number	2.0
Abbreviations and acronyms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ADG Code: Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. • AICS: Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances. • CAS Number: Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number. • GHS: Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals • HAZCHEM: An emergency action code of numbers and letters which gives information to emergency services. • HSIS: Hazardous Substances Information System • IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer. • NOHSC: National Occupational Health and Safety Commission. • NTP: National Toxicology Program (USA). • SDS: Safety Data Sheet • STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit. • SUSMP: Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons. • TWA: Time Weighted Average. • UN Number: United Nations Number.
Literature references	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals – Code of Practice (December 2011 – Safe Work Australia)



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GHS Hazardous Chemical Information List (September 2014 – Safe Work Australia) • Guidance on the Classification of Hazardous Chemicals under the WHS Regulations. April 2012. Safe Work Australia. • Global Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS). Fifth revised edition. • “Australian Exposure Standards” • List of Designated Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:10005(1999)] • Australian Code For The Transport Of Dangerous Goods By Road And Rail – 7th Edition. • Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons 2015. • Material Safety Data Sheets – individual raw materials – Suppliers. • Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008(1999)] • HSIS – Hazardous Substance Information System – National Worksafe Data Base. • LABELLING OF WORKPLACE HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS, Code of Practice, DEC 2011 • IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GLOBALLY HARMONISED SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING OF CHEMICALS (GHS) APRIL 2012
<p>Risk assessments</p>	<p>This SDS is a tool to communicate hazards which can assist you in creating relevant risk assessments for your workplace. There are many variables in determining whether a particular hazard is a risk in your workplace. Keep in mind this may be influenced by such things as the amount used, frequency of use, engineering controls, effectiveness of safety training and many more considerations.</p>
<p>Disclaimer</p>	<p>Safety Data Sheets are updated frequently. Please ensure that you have a current copy. This SDS summarises our best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information of the product and how to safely handle and use the product in the workplace. If clarification or further information is needed to ensure that an appropriate risk assessment can be made, the user should contact XO2 Pty Ltd. Our responsibility for products sold are subject to our standard terms and conditions. Where health or safety data given discloses a risk to the user or environment, it is the responsibility of the Purchaser to pass on that information to employees or those who may be using the product, ensuring that adequate safety procedures are used including good industrial hygiene.</p>
<p>Copyright</p>	<p>This document is copyright.</p>
<p>End of SDS</p>	



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Document Revision History		
Revision Version #	Date	Reason for revision
Draft		GHS format
2.0	10/08/2015	Review by Tuwai Specialties. tuwai.wt@bigpond.com