

## 1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

<b>Product Name</b>	Battery - Dry
<b>Other Names</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Use</b>	Dry battery - requires addition of sulphuric acid solution before use.
<b>Supplier Name and Address</b>	Century Yuasa Batteries 259 Church St, Onehunga, Auckland 1643
<b>Telephone</b>	0800 93 93 93
<b>Emergency (24 Hours)</b>	0274 686 673
<b>Relevant identified uses</b>	Dry charged battery - requires addition of sulphuric acid before use

## 2. HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

**Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms (HSNO) legislation. Not regulated as Dangerous Goods for transport purposes.**

**Signal Word** DANGER

**GHS Classification** Oxidizing Solid Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Eye Irritation Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1A, STOT - SE (Resp. Irr.) Category 3\*, STOT - RE Category 2, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 1, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 1  
\*LIMITED EVIDENCE

**HSNO Classification** 6.1D (inhalation), 6.1C (oral), 6.8A, 6.9B, 9.1 (fish, crustacean, algal), 9.3C

**GHS Label Elements**



Harmful



Health Hazard



Environment

### IN THE EVENT OF THE INTERNAL BATTERY COMPONENTS BEING EXPOSED

<b>Hazard Statements</b>	<b>H302</b>	Harmful if swallowed	<b>H373</b>	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
	<b>H319</b>	Causes serious eye irritation	<b>H400</b>	Very toxic to aquatic life
	<b>H360</b>	May damage fertility or the unborn child	<b>H410</b>	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

### IN THE EVENT OF EXPOSURE TO INTERNAL COMPONENTS

**Precautionary Statements**

Prevention

<b>P101</b>	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
<b>P102</b>	Keep out of reach of children
<b>P103</b>	Read label before use.
<b>P201</b>	Obtain special instructions before use.
<b>P260</b>	Do not breathe dust / fume / gas / mist / vapours / spray.
<b>P270</b>	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
<b>P271</b>	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
<b>P273</b>	Avoid release to the environment
<b>P280</b>	Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection

Response

<b>P308+P313</b>	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
<b>P330</b>	Rinse mouth.
<b>P391</b>	Collect spillage
<b>P337+P313</b>	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
<b>P301+P312</b>	IF SWALLOWED: Call a poison center/ doctor/ physician/ first aider, if you feel unwell
<b>P304+P340</b>	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing
<b>P305+P351+P338</b>	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Disposal

<b>P501</b>	Dispose of contents, container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic, to high temperature incineration
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Storage

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

### 3. COMPOSITION, INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	Identification	Content % weight
Lead (Pb)	CAS 7439-92-1	30-40%
Lead monoxide (PbO)	CAS 1309-60-0	30-45%
Inert material:- polypropylene	CAS 9003-07-0	8%
Inert material:- polyethylene	CAS 9002-88-4	

### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

#### DESCRIPTION OF FIRST AID MEASURES

##### Eye contact

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

##### Skin contact

If skin contact occurs:

- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

##### 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

- IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.
- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- In the meantime, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition.
- If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his / her care and a copy of the SDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist.
- If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the SDS.
- Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:
- INDUCE vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, ONLY IF CONSCIOUS. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- NOTE: Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.

#### MEDICAL ATTENTION AND SPECIAL TREATMENT. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

##### Treat symptomatically.

- Gastric acids solubilise lead and its salts and lead absorption occurs in the small bowel.
- Particles of less than 1 um diameter are substantially absorbed by the alveoli following inhalation.
- Lead is distributed to the red blood cells and has a half-life of 35 days. It is subsequently redistributed to soft tissue & bone-stores or eliminated. The kidney accounts for 75% of daily lead loss; integumentary and alimentary losses account for the remainder.
- Neurasthenic symptoms are the most common symptoms of intoxication. Lead toxicity produces a classic motor neuropathy. Acute encephalopathy appears infrequently in adults. Diazepam is the best drug for seizures.
- Whole-blood lead is the best measure of recent exposure; free erythrocyte protoporphyrin (FEP) provides the best screening for chronic exposure. Obvious clinical symptoms occur in adults when whole-blood lead exceeds 80 ug/dL.
- British anti-lewisite is an effective antidote and enhances faecal and urinary excretion of lead. The onset of action of BAL is about 30 minutes and most of the chelated metal complex is excreted in 4-6 hours, primarily in the bile. Adverse reaction appears in up to 50% of patients given BAL in doses exceeding 5 mg/kg. CaNa2EDTA has also been used alone or in concert with BAL as an antidote. D-penicillamine is the usual oral agent for mobilisation of bone lead; its use in the treatment of lead poisoning remains investigational. 2,3-dimercapto-1-propanesulphonic acid
- (DMPS) and dimercaptosuccinic acid (DMSA) are water soluble analogues of BAL and their effectiveness is undergoing review. As a rule, stop BAL if lead decreases below 50 ug/dL; stop; CaNa2EDTA if blood lead decreases below 40 ug/dL or urinary lead drops below 2 mg/24hrs.

##### 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.

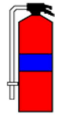
- Skin:**
- Skin lesions require copious saline irrigation.
  - Treat chemical burns as thermal burns with non-adherent gauze and wrapping.
  - Deep second-degree burns may benefit from topical silver sulphadiazine.
- Eye:**
- Eye injuries require retraction of the eyelids to ensure thorough irrigation of the conjunctival 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.
  - Cyclopaedic 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).

## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

**Recommended Extinguishing Media**



Water spray or fog.



Foam



Dry chemical powder.



Carbon dioxide.



BCF Vaporising Liquid  
(Where regulations permit).



**Extinguishing Media Incompatibilities**

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

**Specific Hazards Hazardous Decomposition**

- Non-combustible.
- Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.
- Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of metal oxides which May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

**Fire Incompatibility**

- None known.

**Fire Fighting, Special Protective Equipment & Precautions**

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**Personal Precautions**

- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

**Environmental Precautions**

- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

**Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up**

- With a clean shovel, transfer spilled material into clean-labelled containers for disposal.
- Wash area down with excess water.
- Prevent from entering drains, sewers, streams or other bodies of water. If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred, advise the local emergency services

**Protective Equipment**

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

**Emergency Procedures**

Minor Spills

- Check regularly for spills and leaks.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.

Major Spills

- 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.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

**Safe Handling**

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.

**Storage**

- 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.

**Suitable container**

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

### Storage incompatibility

#### Lead monoxide -

- Is a strong oxidiser
- Reacts explosively with 90% performic acid, rubidium acetylide
- Reacts violently with strong oxidisers, boron, chlorine, fluorine, dichloromethylsilane, calcium sulfide, ethylene, hydrogen peroxide, hydrogen trisulfide (ignites) hydroxylamine (ignites), lithium carbide, metal acetylides, metal powders when heated (e.g., aluminium, boron, molybdenum, zirconium, sodium, titanium, silicon etc.), perchloric acid, red phosphorus, selenium oxychloride, sodium
- Is incompatible with aluminium carbide, barium sulfide, silicon, sulphuryl chloride
- Reacts violently with aluminium, sodium, zirconium, titanium, boron or silicon, when heated
- Forms impact sensitive explosive mixtures with dichloromethylsilane
- May attack plastics, coatings and chlorinated rubbers (e.g., Hypalon, Parlon, Rutile,) and fluorinated rubbers such as Viton
- The state of subdivision may affect the results

✓ = May be stored together

ⓘ = May be stored together with specific preventions

✗ = Must not be stored together



FLAMMABLES



EXPLOSIVES



ACUTE TOXIC



OXIDISERS



HARMFUL



IRRITANT



CORROSIVE

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTION

### AUSTRALIAN EXPOSURE STANDARDS (Occupational Exposure Limits)

Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL
Lead (Pb)	Lead, inorganic dusts & fumes (as Pb)	0.15 mg/m3	Not Available
Lead monoxide (PbO)	Lead, inorganic dusts & fumes (as Pb)	0.15 mg/m3	Not Available

### APPROPRIATE ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

- Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
- Enclosure and / or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

Not Normally required however in event of the internal battery components being exposed :-



#### Respirator Type

- Where the concentration of gas / particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.
- Type E-P Filter of sufficient capacity.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	P1 Air-line*	-	PAPR-P1
up to 50 x ES	Air-line**	P2	PAPR-P2
up to 100 x ES	-	P3	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line*	-
		Air-line**	PAPR-P3

\* Negative pressure demand

\*\* Continuous flow

#### Other Protection

- Eyewash unit.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.



#### Eye Protection

- Safety glasses with side shields Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants.



#### Glove Type

- Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC



#### Clothing

- Overalls.



#### Foot wear

- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots e.g. Rubber

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Automotive starting battery; does not mix with water.		
Odour	Not Available	Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Applicable
Odour threshold	Not Available	Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Applicable
pH	Not Applicable	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Solubility in water (g,L)	Immiscible
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Partition coefficient: n-octanol / water	Not Available
Flash point	Not Applicable	Molecular weight (g / mol)	Not Available

<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Decomposition temperature (°C)</b>	>500-700 °C lead fumes given off
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Viscosity</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper, lower flammability or explosive limits</b>	Not Applicable		

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### IF INTERNAL MATERIALS EXPOSED:- LEAD AND LEAD OXIDE

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7 and this section under Chemical stability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lead oxide:- is a strong oxidiser</li> <li>Attacks some plastics, rubber and coatings</li> </ul>
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 5 & 7 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reacts violently with strong oxidisers,</li> <li>Reacts violently with aluminium, sodium, zirconium, titanium, boron or silicon, when heated forms impact sensitive explosive mixtures with dichloromethylsilane</li> </ul>
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is incompatible with aluminium carbide, barium sulphide, silicon, sulphuryl chloride, hydrogen peroxide, chemical active metals, aluminium, combustible materials, lithium carbide, chlorinated rubber, chlorine, boron, hydrides, ethylene, fluorine, sulphides, acetylides and strong reducing agents.</li> </ul>
<b>Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Product is considered stable</li> <li>Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> <li>Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials</li> </ul>
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thermal decomposition may produce oxides of lead.</li> </ul>

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION ACUTE EFFECTS

### IF INTERNAL MATERIALS EXPOSED:- LEAD AND LEAD OXIDE

<b>Inhaled</b>	<p>Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material, during the course of normal handling, may be harmful. The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of dusts, or fumes, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress.</p> <p>Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.</p> <p>If prior damage to the circulatory or nervous systems has occurred or if kidney damage has been sustained, proper screenings should be conducted on individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling and use of the material result in excessive exposures.</p>
<b>Ingestion</b>	Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.
<b>Skin contact</b>	<p>The material is not thought to be a skin irritant (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Abrasive damage however, may result from prolonged exposures.</p> <p>Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream, through for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p>
<b>Eye</b>	Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Slight abrasive damage may also result.
<b>Chronic effects</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Substance accumulation, in the human body, is likely and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.</li> <li>Ample evidence exists that developmental disorders are directly caused by human exposure to the material.</li> <li>Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility.</li> <li>Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis; caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung.</li> <li>Lead, in large amounts, can affect the blood, nervous system, heart, glands, immune system and digestive system. Anaemia may occur.</li> <li>Lead can cross the placenta, and cause miscarriage, stillbirths and birth defects. Exposure before birth can cause mental retardation, behavioural disorders and infant death.</li> <li>Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis).</li> <li>Lead can accumulate in the skeleton for a very long time. endocrine system. Increased levels of lead result in increased brain damage, coma and death in extreme cases.</li> <li>Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis; caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung.</li> <li>Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility.</li> <li>Lead can cross the placenta, and cause miscarriage, stillbirths and birth defects. Exposure before birth can cause mental retardation, behavioural disorders and infant death.</li> <li>Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis).</li> <li>Ample evidence exists that developmental disorders are directly caused by human exposure to the material.</li> <li>Lead can accumulate in the skeleton for a very long time.</li> </ul>

Acute Toxicity	Skin Irritation / Corrosion	Serious Eye Damage / Irritation	Respiratory Or Skin Sensitisation	Mutagenicity	Carcinogenicity	Reproductivity	Stot - Single Exposure	Stot - Repeated Exposure	Aspiration Hazard
✓	ⓘ	ⓘ	ⓘ	ⓘ	ⓘ	✓	ⓘ	✓	ⓘ

✓ = Data required to make classification available ✗ = Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

ⓘ = Data Not Available to make classification

**IF INTERNAL MATERIALS EXPOSED:- LEAD AND LEAD OXIDE: -**

**Toxicity**

- DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.
- Very toxic to aquatic organisms. May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
- Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.
- Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

For Lead:

- Environmental Fate: Lead is assessed as low hazard if it remains in its solid, massive, metallic form. Lead, in the form of alkyls, has been introduced to the environment primarily from leaded gasoline / petrol. These are converted to water-soluble lead compounds of high toxicity and availability to plants.
- Atmospheric Fate: Lead is primarily an atmospheric pollutant that enters soil and water as fallout, a process determined by the physical form involved and particle size. Lead, in the form of alkyls, has been introduced to the environment primarily from leaded gasoline / petrol. Lead is absorbed by mammals / humans via vapors, contaminated dust, and fumes.
- Terrestrial Fate: Soil - Lead alkyls easily leach from soil to contaminate water sources close to highways. Plants - Lead alkyls that have been converted to water soluble lead compounds have high toxicity / availability to plants.
- Aquatic Fate: Lead that has entered the aquatic system is expected to be found in sediments.
- Ecotoxicity: Soluble or insoluble lead may enter the environment and accumulate. Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment
- Soluble or insoluble lead may enter the environment and accumulate.
- Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment
- DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways

**Fish**

The following applies to lead compounds in general: fish: lethal from 1.4 mg / l up S. gairdnerii: LC50: 0.14 mg / l / 96h L. idus LC50: 546 mg / l fish test LC50: 236 mg / l (calc. as free lead).

**Daphnia**

The following applies to lead compounds in general: fish: lethal from 1.4 mg / l up S. gairdnerii: LC50: 0.14 mg / l / 96h L. idus LC50: 546 mg / l fish test LC50: 236 mg / l (calc. as free lead).

**Algae**

The following applies to lead compounds in general: algae: Sc. quadricauda toxic from 3.7 mg / l up M. aeruginosa 0.45 mg / l (calc. as free lead).

**Bacteria**

The following applies to lead compounds in general: algae: Sc. quadricauda toxic from 3.7 mg / l up M. aeruginosa 0.45 mg / l (calc. as free lead).

**Other Organisms**

The following applies to lead compounds in general: protozoa: E. sulcatum toxic from 0.02 mg / l up U. parduczi toxic from 0.07 mg / l up (calc. as free lead).

**Degradability**

No Data available for all ingredients

**Bio-accumulative Potential**

Lead Monoxide LOW (BCF = 43)

**Mobility in Soil**

No Data available for all ingredients

**Other Adverse Effects**

No Data available for all ingredients

**Safe Handling & Disposal**

**Disposal of Contaminated Packaging**

- Dispose in accordance with federal, state or local regulations.
- Containers may still present a chemical hazard / danger when empty.
- Return to supplier for reuse / recycling if possible.
- Otherwise:
- If container cannot be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, and then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
- Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.
- Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and / or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.
- This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate. In most instances the supplier of the material should be consulted.
- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be

- considered first.
  - Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
  - Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
  - Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
  - Bury residue in an authorised landfill.
  - Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.
  - Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.
- Environmental Regulations**
- Dispose in accordance with federal, state or local regulations.
  - Refer to section 15

<b>UN Number</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>Proper Shipping Name</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>Transport Hazard Class</b>	Class: Not Applicable	<b>Sub risk:</b> Not Applicable
<b>Packing group</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>Environmental Hazards</b>	No relevant data	
<b>Special Precautions</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>Additional Information</b>	Marine Pollutant: Yes	
<b>Hazchem Code</b>	Not Applicable	



## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

### SAFETY, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS, SPECIFIC FOR THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE

This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in the applicable Group Standard

**HSR002504** Additives, Process Chemicals and Raw Materials (Toxic [6.1 + 6.7]) Group Standard 2006

**HSR002508** Additives, Process Chemicals and Raw Materials (Toxic [6.1]) Group Standard 2006

**Lead (7439-92-1) is found on the following regulatory lists** "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC), New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards", New Zealand Hazardous and New Organisms (HSNO) Act – Classification of Chemicals"

**Location Test Certificate** Subject to Regulation 55 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations, a location test certificate is required when quantity greater than or equal to those indicated below are present

**Hazard Class** Not applicable

**Quantity beyond which controls apply for closed containers** Not applicable

**Quantity beyond which controls apply when use occurring in open containers** Not applicable

**Approved Handler** Subject to Regulation 9 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 6, 8, and 9 Controls) Regulations, the substance must be under the personal control of an Approved Handler when present in a quantity greater than or equal to those indicated below

**Class of Substance** **Quantities**  
6.1D, 6.1C, 6.8A, 6.9B 9.1A, Any quantity  
9.3C

## 16. OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION

Revision Information	Revision No	Date	Description
	1	08/02/2016	Initial SDS creation

<b>Abbreviations</b>	<b>CAS #</b> Chemical Abstract Service Number – used to uniquely identify chemical compounds
	<b>IARC</b> International Agency for Research on Cancer
	<b>HSNO</b> Hazardous Substances and New Organisms ((HSNO) Act
	<b>LC50</b> Lethal Concentration- toxicity of the surrounding medium that will kill half of the sample population of a specific test-animal in a specified period through exposure via inhalation (respiration)
	<b>SDS</b> Safety Data Sheet- (SDS), previously called a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS),
	<b>TGA</b> Therapeutic Goods Administration