Section 1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Product Name	Battery – Dry - Charged
Other Names	Not Applicable
Use	Dry battery - requires addition of sulphuric acid solution before use in Automotive, Industrial Standby Power and Motive Power.
Supplier Name and Address	Century Yuasa Batteries 37-65 Cobalt St Carole Park QLD 4300
Telephone	(07) 3361 6161
Emergency (24 Hours)	(07) 3361 6707
Relevant identified uses	Dry charged battery - requires addition of sulphuric acid before use

Section 2. HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

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

Poisons Schedule Not Applicable

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

GHS Label Elements


Harmful


Health Hazard


Environment

IN THE EVENT OF THE INTERNAL BATTERY COMPONENTS BEING EXPOSED

Hazard Statements

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

IN THE EVENT OF EXPOSURE TO INTERNAL COMPONENTS

Precautionary Statements

Prevention

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.
P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P260	Do not breathe dust / fume / gas / mist / vapours / spray.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273	Avoid release to the environment
P280	Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection

Response

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

Storage

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

Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents, container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic, to high temperature incineration

Section 3. COMPOSITION, INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	Identification	Content % weight
Lead (Pb)	CAS 7439-92-1	30-45%
Lead Dioxide (PbO_2)	CAS 1309-60-0	30-45%
Lead monoxide (PbO)	CAS 1317-36-8	3-5%
Inert material:- polypropylene, polyethylene	CAS 9003-07-0 CAS 9002-88-4	8%

Section 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:

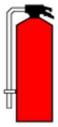
- Skin lesions require copious saline irrigation.
- Treat chemical burns as thermal burns with non-adherent gauze and wrapping.
- Deep second-degree burns may benefit from topical silver sulphadiazine.

Eye:

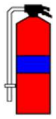
- Eye injuries require retraction of the eyelids to ensure thorough irrigation of the conjuctival cul-de-sacs. Irrigation should last at least 20-30 minutes. DO NOT use neutralising agents or any other additives. Several litres of saline are required.
- Cyclopaedic drops, (1% cyclopentolate for short-term 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).

Section 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

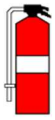
Recommended Extinguishing Media



Water spray or fog. ✓

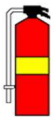


Foam ✓



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.

Section 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.

Section 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 eats, 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

Section 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTION

AUSTRALIAN EXPOSURE STANDARDS (Occupational Exposure Limits)

Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL
Lead (Pb)	Lead, inorganic dusts & fumes (as Pb)	0.05 mg/m3	Not Available
Lead monoxide (PbO)	Lead, inorganic dusts & fumes (as Pb)	0.05 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	-
		Air-line*	-
100+ x ES	-	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

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

Section 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

IF INTERNAL MATERIALS EXPOSED:- LEAD AND LEAD OXIDE

Reactivity

See section 7 and this section under Chemical stability
- Lead oxide:- is a strong oxidiser
- Attacks some plastics, rubber and coatings

Possibility of hazardous reactions

See section 5 & 7
- Reacts violently with strong oxidisers,
- Reacts violently with aluminium, sodium, zirconium, titanium, boron or silicon, when heated forms impact sensitive explosive mixtures with dichloromethylsilane

Incompatible materials

See section 7
- 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.

Chemical stability
- Product is considered stable
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
- Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials

Hazardous decomposition products

See section 5
- Thermal decomposition may produce oxides of lead.

Section 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION ACUTE EFFECTS

IF INTERNAL MATERIALS EXPOSED:- LEAD AND LEAD OXIDE

Inhaled

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.
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.
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.

Ingestion

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.

Skin contact

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.
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
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.

Eye

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 conjuctival redness (as with windburn). Slight abrasive damage may also result.

Chronic effects
- Substance accumulation, in the human body, is likely and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.
- Ample evidence exists that developmental disorders are directly caused by human exposure to the material.
- Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility.
- 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.
- Lead, in large amounts, can affect the blood, nervous system, heart, glands, immune system and digestive system. Anaemia may occur.
- Lead can cross the placenta, and cause miscarriage, stillbirths and birth defects. Exposure before birth can cause mental retardation, behavioural disorders and infant death.
- Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis).
- 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.
- 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.
- Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility.
- Lead can cross the placenta, and cause miscarriage, stillbirths and birth defects. Exposure before birth can cause mental retardation, behavioural disorders and infant death.

- Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis).
- Ample evidence exists that developmental disorders are directly caused by human exposure to the material.
- Lead can accumulate in the skeleton for a very long time.

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

Section 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Section 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Safe Handling & Disposal

- Dispose in accordance with federal, state or local regulations.

Disposal of Contaminated Packaging

- 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

Section 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS ADG

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

Section 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

SAFETY, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS, LEGISLATION

Lead (Pb) CAS 7439-92-1 is found on the following regulatory lists

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists"

Lead monoxide (PbO) CAS 1309-60-0 is found on the following regulatory lists

"Australia Exposure standards", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists"

Other References

ADG Code - Australian Transport of Dangerous Goods

Workplace Exposure Standard for Airborne Contaminants

Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances NOHSC: 1008 (2004)

Hazardous Substances Information System (HSIS)

Model Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011, Chapter 7 Hazardous Chemicals, Part 7.2 Lead.

Labelling of Workplace Hazardous Chemicals- Code Of Practice

Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals- Code of Practice

Section 16. OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION

Revision Information

Revision No	Date	Description
1	2/11/15	Initial SDS creation
2	11/09/19	Reviewed corrected CAS Number, updated new Exposure Limits

Abbreviations

AICS	Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances
APVMA	Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority
AQIS	Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service
CAS #	Chemical Abstract Service Number – *used to uniquely identify chemical compounds*
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
LC50	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)*
SDS	Safety Data Sheet- *(SDS), previously called a Material Safety Data Sheet (SDS),*
TGA	Therapeutic Goods Administration