

DUBL-CHEK Red Powder No. 6

Callington Haven

Chemwatch: 4899-87

Version No: 2.1.1.1

Material Safety Data Sheet according to NOHSC and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

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Initial Date: **Not Available**
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SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	DUBL-CHEK Red Powder No. 6
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Proper shipping name	Not Applicable
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	Not Applicable

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

Relevant identified uses	Used for dry method magnetic particle inspection. It is designed to be used in visible light to reveal minute discontinuities on fabricated components or weldments such as bridges, pipes, large tanks, machinery and equipment.
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Details of the manufacturer/importer

Registered company name	Callington Haven
Address	30 South Street Rydalmere 2116 NSW Australia
Telephone	+61 2 9898 2788
Fax	+61 2 9684 4215
Website	www.callingtonhaven.com
Email	sales@calhaven.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	1800 039 008 (24 hours),+61 3 9573 3112 (24 hours)
Other emergency telephone numbers	1800 039 008 (24 hours),+61 3 9573 3112 (24 hours)

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max	
Flammability	0		
Toxicity	1		0 = Minimum
Body Contact	1		1 = Low
Reactivity	2		2 = Moderate
Chronic	0		3 = High
			4 = Extreme

Label elements

Not Applicable

Relevant risk statements are found in section 2

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Risk Phrases	Not Applicable
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI
Indication(s) of danger	Not Applicable

SAFETY ADVICE

Not Applicable

Other hazards

	May produce discomfort of the eyes and respiratory tract*.
	Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
	Inhalation may produce health damage*.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
7439-89-6	>95	iron, powder
5160-02-1	<3	C.I. Pigment Red 53:1

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES**Description of first aid measures**

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ DO NOT attempt to remove particles attached to or embedded in eye . ▶ Lay victim down, on stretcher if available and pad BOTH eyes, make sure dressing does not press on the injured eye by placing thick pads under dressing, above and below the eye. ▶ Seek urgent medical assistance, or transport to hospital.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

	<p>For acute or short term repeated exposures to iron and its derivatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Always treat symptoms rather than history. ▶ In general, however, toxic doses exceed 20 mg/kg of ingested material (as elemental iron) with lethal doses exceeding 180 mg/kg. ▶ Control of iron stores depend on variation in absorption rather than excretion. Absorption occurs through aspiration, ingestion and burned skin. ▶ Hepatic damage may progress to failure with hypoprothrombinaemia and hypoglycaemia. Hepatorenal syndrome may occur. ▶ Iron intoxication may also result in decreased cardiac output and increased cardiac pooling which subsequently produces hypotension. ▶ Serum iron should be analysed in symptomatic patients. Serum iron levels (2-4 hrs post-ingestion) greater than 100 ug/dL indicate poisoning with levels, in excess of 350 ug/dL, being potentially serious. Emesis or lavage (for obtunded patients with no gag reflex) are the usual means of decontamination. ▶ Activated charcoal does not effectively bind iron. ▶ Catharsis (using sodium sulfate or magnesium sulfate) may only be used if the patient already has diarrhoea. ▶ Deferoxamine is a specific chelator of ferric (3+) iron and is currently the antidote of choice. It should be administered parenterally. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]
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SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**Extinguishing media**

	<p>Metal dust fires need to be smothered with sand, inert dry powders.</p> <p>DO NOT USE WATER, CO2 or FOAM.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Use DRY sand, graphite powder, dry sodium chloride based extinguishers, G-1 or Met L-X to smother fire. ▶ Confining or smothering material is preferable to applying water as chemical reaction may produce flammable and explosive hydrogen gas. ▶ Chemical reaction with CO2 may produce flammable and explosive methane. ▶ If impossible to extinguish, withdraw, protect surroundings and allow fire to burn itself out. ▶ DO NOT use halogenated fire extinguishing agents.
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Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT disturb burning dust. Explosion may result if dust is stirred into a cloud, by providing oxygen to a large surface of hot metal. ▶ DO NOT use water or foam as generation of explosive hydrogen may result. <p>With the exception of the metals that burn in contact with air or water (for example, sodium), masses of combustible metals do not represent unusual fire risks because they have the ability to conduct heat away from hot spots so efficiently that the heat of combustion cannot be maintained - this means that it will require a lot of heat to ignite a mass of combustible metal. Generally, metal fire risks exist when sawdust, machine shavings and other metal 'fines' are present. Metal powders, while generally regarded as non-combustible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ May burn when metal is finely divided and energy input is high. ▶ May react explosively with water. ▶ May be ignited by friction, heat, sparks or flame. ▶ May REIGNITE after fire is extinguished. ▶ Will burn with intense heat. <p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Metal dust fires are slow moving but intense and difficult to extinguish. ▶ Containers may explode on heating. ▶ Dusts or fumes may form explosive mixtures with air. ▶ Gases generated in fire may be poisonous, corrosive or irritating. ▶ Hot or burning metals may react violently upon contact with other materials, such as oxidising agents and extinguishing agents used on fires involving ordinary combustibles or flammable liquids. ▶ Temperatures produced by burning metals can be higher than temperatures generated by burning flammable liquids ▶ Some metals can continue to burn in carbon dioxide, nitrogen, water, or steam atmospheres in which ordinary combustibles or flammable liquids would be incapable of burning. <p>Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of, carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), metal oxides</p>

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Remove all ignition sources. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▶ Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. ▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major Spills	<p>Remove all ignition sources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment and dust respirator. ▶ Prevent spillage from entering drains, sewers or water courses. ▶ Recover product wherever possible. Avoid generating dust. ▶ Sweep / shovel up. ▶ If required, wet with water to prevent dusting. ▶ Put residues in labelled plastic bags or other containers for disposal. ▶ Wash area down with large quantity of water and prevent runoff into drains. ▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.
Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.	

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<p>Remove all ignition sources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Limit all unnecessary personal contact. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▶ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▶ Use good occupational work practice. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 MSDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Reacts with acids producing flammable / explosive hydrogen (H₂) gas Avoid storage with oxidisers

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

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	iron, powder	Fume (thermally generated) (respirable dust)	2 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	(see Silica - Amorphous); Containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica (see Chapter 14).

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
iron, powder	1.5 ppm	4 ppm	30 ppm	500 ppm
C.I. Pigment Red 53:1	12.5 ppm	35 ppm	250 ppm	500 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
iron, powder	Not Available	Not Available
C.I. Pigment Red 53:1	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ 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], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber ▶ Protective gloves eg. Leather gloves or gloves with Leather facing
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C. apron. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Skin cleansing cream. ▶ Eye wash unit.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

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:

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Material	CPI

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

Respiratory protection

Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:000 & 149:001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

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

Continued...

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.

up to 100 x ES	-	P3	-
		Air-line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	PAPR-P3

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow

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)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Odourless red powder; insoluble in water.		
Physical state	Divided Solid	Relative density (Water = 1)	2.5
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not available.
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	1535	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Applicable	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 (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Applicable
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Applicable	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution(1%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Applicable	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
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	Generated dust may be discomfoting
Ingestion	The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.
Skin Contact	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. Irritation and skin reactions are possible with sensitive skin
Eye	Limited evidence exists, or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or is expected to produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur. Contact with the eye, by metal dusts, may produce mechanical abrasion or foreign body penetration of the eyeball. Iron particles embedded in the eye may produce a condition known as ocular siderosis; effects include discolouration of the cornea and iris and pupillary effects such as poor reaction to light and accommodation. Particles entering the lens may produce cataracts. A rare consequence of ocular siderosis is glaucoma.

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Chronic	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. A prime symptom is breathlessness. Lung shadows show on X-ray.	
DUBL-CHEK Red Powder No. 6	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
iron, powder	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: 98600 mg/kg Not Available	Nil reported [Patty] Not Available
C.I. Pigment Red 53:1	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

C.I. PIGMENT RED 53:1	<p>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search for C.I. Pigment Red 53:</p> <p>Acute Toxicity: After single oral administration of C.I. Pigment Red 53:1 to rats and mice the compound can be considered to be of low toxicity. The LD50-values determined for both species were > 10000 mg/kg body weight. C.1. Pigment Red 53: 1 does not irritate the skin and eyes in respective tests with rabbits and does not show evidence of a sensitizing effect in the modified Maximization Test with guinea pigs. The potential to induce toxicity in mammalian species following acute oral exposure is very low. All types of Pigment Red 49 and C.I. Pigment Red 53 exhibited LD50 values of >5,000 mg/kg.</p> <p>Human Health Analysis of C.1. Pigment Red 53 (Calcium) indicated that, After repeated oral administration for 90 days in rats C.I. Pigment Red 53: 1 led in high dosages (at 3000 ppm and above) to haematological findings (depressed haemoglobin and haematocrit values) and effects on spleen (splenomegaly, haemosiderosis, fibrosis), liver and kidneys (haemosiderosis). Daily administration of C.I. Pigment Red 53:1 for 90 days in mice led to comparable findings. The NOEL for mice was determined as 90 mg/kg bw/day. A 20-week subacute feeding study using 5 male and 5 female weanling Osborne Mendel rats per level and levels of 2 %, 1 %, 0.5 %, 0.25 % and 0 % of D & C Red No. 9 (C.I. Pigment Red 53:1) in the diet produced no mortality but resulted in lower average haemoglobin and haematocrit values. At autopsy splenomegaly was noted in rats on all substance test levels, and liver enlargement was noted at the 1 % and 0.5 % color-feeding levels. 5 groups of 50 3-week old Osborne-Mendel rats were started on a two-year feeding experiment on D & C Red No. 9 at dose levels of 1%, 0.25 %, 0.05 %, 0.01 % and 0 % (controls). The test substance had no apparent effect on the growth rate, mortality or occurrence of tumors in the test rats. Haemoglobin levels were slightly lowered and abnormal shape of red blood cells were observed in rats on the 1% and 0.25 % feeding levels (no further information given). At autopsy, survivors on the 1 % feeding level showed moderate splenomegaly and rats on the 0.25 % level showed slight splenomegaly. Histopathologic findings attributable to the color feeding consisted of moderate splenomegaly at 1 %, slight splenomegaly at 0.25 %, and slight bone marrow hyperplasia at both levels. The 1 % feeding level rats also showed slightly increased splenic haemosiderosis and some had splenic infarcts. At 0.05 % and 0.01 % there were no gross or microscopic pathologic changes attributable to D & C Red No. 9 (C.I. Pigment Red 53:1). The No Observed Effect Level (NOEL) was determined as 25 mg/kg bw/day (0.05 % color in the diet).</p> <p>However, based on the following theoretical worst case scenario (total dust 1mg/m3; volume inhaled 0.8 m3 per hour; 70% respirable; 70% systemically available; 8 hour shift), the systemic burden of a worker would hypothetically result in 0.065 mg/kg body weight per day. In relation to the NOELs for repeated exposure of rats and mice safety margins of 385 up to 1385 are calculated. Based hereupon, no significant health risk is seen for workers.</p> <p>Carcinogenicity: In NTP and CTFA feeding studies, Pigment Red 53:1(D & C Red No. 9), CAS 5160-02-1) was carcinogenic to rats at maximum tolerated doses. D & C Red No. 9 was carcinogenic for male F344 rats causing an increased incidence of sarcomas of the spleen and a dose-related increase in neoplastic nodules of the liver. D & C Red No. 9 was not considered to be carcinogenic to female F344 rats, although the increased incidence of neoplastic nodules of the liver may have been associated with administration of the test chemical. D & C Red No. 9 was not carcinogenic for B6C3F1 mice of either sex.</p> <p>Genotoxicity: Pigment red 53:1 proved to be non-genotoxic in various in-vitro and in-vivo studies. Several long-term toxicity and carcinogenicity studies in mice and rats revealed no carcinogenicity. However, in one study high dosed male Fisher rats developed fibrosarcomas of the spleen (see above). Since Pigment Red 53:1 is not genotoxic, the carcinogenic findings are considered to be a consequence of tissue damage.</p> <p>A peer reviewed published two year chronic toxicity study of C.I. Pigment Red 49 (D & C Red 10) in the rat showed no dose related toxicity - Pigment Red 49 and Pigment Red 51 are closely related structures</p>
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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 required to make classification available
 ✗ - Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
 ⊖ - Data Not Available to make classification

CMR STATUS

Not Applicable

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Not Available	Not Available

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
Not Available	Not Available

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**Waste treatment methods**

Product / Packaging disposal	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**Labels Required**

Marine Pollutant	
	NO
HAZCHEM	
	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

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

iron, powder(7439-89-6) is found on the following regulatory lists	"International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (STOCK - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (STOCK)", "FisherTransport Information", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Wassenaar Arrangement - Munitions List - "Energetic materials", and related substances", "Australia Drinking Water Guideline Values For Physical and Chemical Characteristics", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Environment Protection (Ambient Air Quality) Measure - Schedule 1: Pollutants", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Aquatic habitat)", "Australia National Environment Protection (Ambient Air Quality) Measure - Schedule 2 Table 1: Standards and Goal for Pollutants other than Particles as PM2.5", "UNECE - Kiev Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers - Annex II", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (IRRIG - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Chemicals for which guideline values have not been established", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm - Domestic water supply quality", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (AQUA/1 to 6 - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (IRRIG)"
C.I. Pigment Red 53:1(5160-02-1) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia - New South Wales Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2005 - Waste transported within NSW or interstate and required to be tracked", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "WHO Model List of Essential Medicines - Adults", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION**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.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net/references

The (M)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.

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