New Holland DCA
Cummins (Cummins Filtration)

Product Identifier

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product name</th>
<th>New Holland DCA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chemical Name</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synonyms</td>
<td>DCA, corrosion inhibitor, diesel coolant additive, liquid cooling system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proper shipping name</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical formula</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other means of identification</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAS number</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Relevant identified uses

Corrosion inhibiting additive for engine cooling water system. Used as per directions. May be premixed or added direct to cooling water.

Details of the manufacturer/importer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registered company name</th>
<th>Cummins (Cummins Filtration)</th>
<th>New Holland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>31 Garden Street Kilsyth 3137 VIC Australia</td>
<td>31-53 Kurrajong Road St Mary's 2760 NSW Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>+61 3 9721 9100</td>
<td>+61 2 9673 7777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>+61 3 9721 9148</td>
<td>+61 2 9673 4588</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Website</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Emergency telephone number

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Association / Organisation</th>
<th>Not Available</th>
<th>Not Available</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency telephone numbers</td>
<td>1800 039 008 (24 hours)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other emergency telephone numbers</td>
<td>+61 3 9573 3112</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary Number</th>
<th>Alternative Number 1</th>
<th>Alternative Number 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1800 039 008</td>
<td>+612 9186 1132</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

Continued...
Flammability 0  
Toxicity 2  
Body Contact 2  
Reactivity 0  
Chronic 2  

Poisons Schedule  S6

Risk Phrases [1]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phrases</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R36/38</td>
<td>Irritating to eyes and skin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R33</td>
<td>Danger of cumulative effects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R22</td>
<td>Harmful if swallowed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R51</td>
<td>Toxic to aquatic organisms.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Relevant risk statements are found in section 2

Indication(s) of danger Xn

SAFETY ADVICE

- S13 Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
- S23 Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
- S25 Avoid contact with eyes.
- S26 In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
- S29 Do not empty into drains.
- S35 This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
- S36 Wear suitable protective clothing.
- S37 Wear suitable gloves.
- S39 Wear eye/face protection.
- S40 To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water.
- S46 If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.
- S56 Dispose of this material and its container at hazardous or special waste collection point.
- S57 Use appropriate container to avoid environmental contamination.
- S64 If swallowed, rinse mouth with water (only if the person is conscious).

Other hazards

- Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect*.
- May produce discomfort of the respiratory system*.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAS No</th>
<th>%[weight]</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7778-77-0</td>
<td>5-15</td>
<td><strong>potassium phosphate, monobasic</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7631-95-0</td>
<td>0.5-2</td>
<td><strong>sodium molybdate</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7757-79-1</td>
<td>1-5</td>
<td><strong>potassium nitrate</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7758-09-0</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td><strong>potassium nitrite</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1312-76-1</td>
<td>0.5-2</td>
<td><strong>potassium silicate</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>organic corrosion inhibitors unregulated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

**Eye Contact**
- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
  - Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.
  - Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
  - Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
  - Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
  - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

**Skin Contact**
- If skin 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, without delay.

**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 mean time, 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 MSDS 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 MSDS.

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.

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

Treat symptomatically.
As in all cases of suspected poisoning, follow the ABCDEs of emergency medicine (airway, breathing, circulation, disability, exposure), then the ABCDEs of toxicology (antidotes, basics, change absorption, change distribution, change elimination).

For poisons (where specific treatment regime is absent):

```
BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- Anticipate seizures.
- DO NOT use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.
```

```
ADVANCED TREATMENT

- Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Treat seizures with diazepam.
```
SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

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

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture
Fire Incompatibility
- None known.

Advice for firefighters
Fire Fighting
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

Fire/Explosion Hazard
- Non combustible.
- Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
- Expansion or decomposition on heating may lead to violent rupture of containers.
- Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic/irritating fumes.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.

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.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling
Safe handling
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

Other information
- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
Suitable container
- Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.
- Plastic pail.
- Polyliner drum.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

Storage incompatibility
- None known

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES
- Not Available

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Continued...
### Control parameters

**OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)**

#### INGREDIENT DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Material name</th>
<th>TWA (mg/m³)</th>
<th>STEL (mg/m³)</th>
<th>Peak (mg/m³)</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia Exposure Standards</td>
<td>sodium molybdate</td>
<td>Molybdenum, soluble compounds (as Mo)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EMERGENCY LIMITS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>TEEL-0</th>
<th>TEEL-1</th>
<th>TEEL-2</th>
<th>TEEL-3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Holland DCA</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Original IDLH</th>
<th>Revised IDLH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>potassium phosphate, monobasic</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sodium molybdate</td>
<td>N.E. mg/m³ / N.E. ppm</td>
<td>1,000 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>potassium nitrate</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>potassium nitrite</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>potassium silicate</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>organic corrosion inhibitors unregulated</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scale inhibitors and surfactants</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dyes, defoamers, stabilisers</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>water</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Exposure controls

**Appropriate engineering controls**

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

The basic types of engineering controls are:

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

**Personal protection**

- **Eye and face protection**
  - 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.

- **Skin protection**
  - See Hand protection below

- **Hands/feet protection**
  - Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
  - Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

- **Body protection**
  - See Other protection below

- **Other protection**
  - Overalls.
  - Eyewash unit.
  - Barrier cream.
  - Skin cleansing cream.

- **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:

New Holland DCA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>CPI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
BUTYL A
NEOPRENE A
VITON A
NATURAL RUBBER C
PVA C

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index
A: Best Selection
B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion
C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation.

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>Blue alkaline liquid with a little odour; mixes with water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical state</td>
<td>Liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour threshold</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH (as supplied)</td>
<td>11-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting point / freezing point</td>
<td>-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash point (°C)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation rate</td>
<td>Slow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour pressure (kPa)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in water (g/L)</td>
<td>Miscible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour density (Air = 1)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative density (Water = 1)</td>
<td>1.145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition temperature</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molecular weight (g/mol)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taste</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explosive properties</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxidising properties</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volatile Component (%vol)</td>
<td>80 approx.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas group</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH as a solution (1%)</td>
<td>10-10.5 @ 3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOC g/L</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity
- See section 7

Chemical stability
- 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode of Exposure</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inhaled</strong></td>
<td>Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product. Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system, in a substantial number of individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage. The repair process, which initially evolved to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens, may however, produce further lung damage resulting in the impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Respiratory tract irritation often results in an inflammatory response involving the recruitment and activation of many cell types, mainly derived from the vascular system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD$_{50}$</strong></td>
<td>257 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD$_{50}$</strong></td>
<td>303 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Intraperitoneal (Rat) LD$_{50}$</strong></td>
<td>520 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Intraperitoneal (Rat) LD$_{50}$</strong></td>
<td>576 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Intravenous (Cat) LD$_{50}$</strong></td>
<td>917 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oral (Dog) LD$_{50}$</strong></td>
<td>250 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oral (Guinea pig) LD$_{50}$</strong></td>
<td>310 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oral (Rat) LD$_{50}$</strong></td>
<td>250 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oral (Rat) LD$_{50}$</strong></td>
<td>4000 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subcutaneous (Mouse) LD$_{50}$</strong></td>
<td>570 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Skin Contact</strong></td>
<td>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Phosphates are slowly and incompletely absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and are unlikely (other than in abuse) to produce the systemic effects which occur when introduced by other routes. Such effects include vomiting, lethargy, fever, diarrhoea, falls in blood pressure, slow pulse, cyanosis, carpal spasm, coma and tetany. These effects result following sequestration of blood calcium.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eye</strong></td>
<td>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chronic</strong></td>
<td>Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Dogs given daily doses of sodium phosphate dibasic for 9-22 weeks showed calcium deposits in the kidneys (nephrocalcinosis) with disseminated atrophy of the proximal tubule. Animals fed on sodium phosphate dibasic and potassium dihydrogen phosphate, in both short- and long-term studies, showed increased bone porosity; hyperparathyroidism and soft tissue calcification were also evident. Persons, exposed for long periods to molybdenum oxides, suffer from anaemia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Potassium phosphate, monobasic</strong></td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sodium molybdate</strong></td>
<td>Inhalation (Rat) LC$_{50}$: &gt;2080 mg/m$^3$/4h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Potassium nitrate</strong></td>
<td>Oral (rabbit) LD$_{50}$: 1901 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Potassium Nitrite

**TOXICITY**
- Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 85000 mg/m3/2h
- Nil reported

**IRRITATION**
- Not Available
- Not Available

Oral (rabbit) LD50: 200 mg/kg
- Not Available
- Not Available

Potassium Silicate

**TOXICITY**
- Not Available
- Not Available

Water

**TOXICITY**
- Not Available
- Not Available

**IRRITATION**
- Not Available
- Not Available

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

**POTASSIUM PHOSPHATE, MONOBASIC**

No data of toxicological significance identified in literature search.

**POTASSIUM NITRITE**

Reproductive effector in rat and guinea pig. Mutagenic towards bacteria.

**WATER**

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

**SODIUM MOLYBDATE, POTASSIUM SILICATE**

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS.

**Acute Toxicity**

- ✔️ Skin Irritation/Corrosion
- ✔️ Respiratory or Skin sensitisation

**Carcinogenicity**

- ☹️

**Reproductivity**

- ☹️

**Mutagenicity**

- ☹️

**Aspiration Hazard**

- ☹️

**STOT - Single Exposure**

- ☹️

**STOT - Repeated Exposure**

- ☹️

**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**

Toxic to aquatic organisms.

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.

**Persistence and degradability**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Persistence: Water/Soil</th>
<th>Persistence: Air</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sodium molybdate</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>LOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium nitrate</td>
<td>HIGH</td>
<td>HIGH</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Bioaccumulative potential

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Bioaccumulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sodium molybdate</td>
<td>LOW (BCF = 10.38)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>potassium nitrate</td>
<td>LOW (BCF = 3.162)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>water</td>
<td>LOW (BCF = 3.162)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mobility in soil

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Mobility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sodium molybdate</td>
<td>LOW (KOC = 48.64)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>potassium nitrate</td>
<td>LOW (KOC = 14.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>water</td>
<td>LOW (KOC = 14.3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

- 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, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
- Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertinent to the product.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marine Pollutant</th>
<th>NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HAZCHEM</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>potassium phosphate, monobasic(7778-77-0) is found on the following regulatory lists</th>
<th>&quot;Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)&quot;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sodium molybdate(7631-95-0) is found on the following regulatory lists</td>
<td>&quot;Australia Exposure Standards&quot;.&quot;Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)&quot;.&quot;Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>potassium nitrate(7757-79-1) is found on the following regulatory lists</td>
<td>&quot;Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>potassium nitrite(7756-09-0) is found on the following regulatory lists</td>
<td>&quot;International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs&quot;.&quot;Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)&quot;.&quot;Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>potassium silicate(1312-76-1) is found on the following regulatory lists</td>
<td>&quot;Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Continued...
List

Water(7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists:

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"

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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