Credit 2.3 Health Impacts Declaration

Guidance on using this template

This template is mandatory for Applicants targeting Credit 2.3 Health Impacts Declaration in the SSA Certification Program. Applicants are to complete this template for the downstream life cycle stages (transport, installation, use and maintenance, and end of life) of the product. The intent of the declaration is to ensure the safety of all downstream handlers and users of the final product once it is manufactured. This template does not address the manufacturing (fabrication, roll forming, processing etc) stage of the product.

Applicants are to identify and address all existing and potential biological, chemical and physical hazards for each downstream lifecycle phase. Applicants should provide supporting documentation (e.g Safety Data Sheet (SDS), risk assessments, hazardous chemicals register) to justify the information included in this template. All hazards and mitigating actions should be clearly explained within the text boxes in this template. Please note that known hazards of the product must be addressed, even if these have not been included in an SDS (if available).

Glossary of terms

Biological Hazards

Any biological substance that poses a threat to the health of people, animals, or the environment. These hazards can include bacteria, viruses, biological toxins, fungi, or bio-active substances etc.

Chemical Hazards

Any chemical substance or mixture that can pose a threat to human health, safety or the environment. Chemical hazards can be solid, liquid, or gas, and can cause harm to anyone directly exposed, usually through inhalation, ingestion, or direct contact to the skin.

Health Hazards

A health hazard is a biological, chemical, or physical factor that can have either short or long-term negative impacts on human health. This includes contaminated drinking water, exposure to toxic or carcinogenic substances, to dust or mould, to viruses or contagious diseases etc.

Physical Hazards

A hazard that can cause physical harm with contact. This could include working in conditions that are too hot or too cold, vibration and noise hazards, working with explosive or flammable materials, manual handling, sharp objects, trip hazards etc.

Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

A safety data sheet contains comprehensive information about the properties of hazardous substances, the potential risks to health and safety, and how to manage these risks.

General Information

Company and Site Name: **Cullen Steel Fabrications Pty Ltd**

Targeting Level 2B ☒ **Targeting Level 3** ☐

Product Name: **Painted Structural Steel**

Description of product:

Engineered/fabricated structural steel that is coated in paint for corrosion protection. All structural steel that has been shot blasted and painted for various applications such as warehouses, bridges, shopping centres etc

Submission Requirements

Safety Data Sheet

Is a Safety Data Sheet (SDS) available for the **finished product**?

☐ Yes – If an SDS is available for the **finished product**, Applicants are to attach this with their submission for this credit, ensuring all hazards, risks and controls have been clearly identified in the SDS. A summary of the SDS information is to be included in this template submission.

☒ No – If an SDS cannot be provided for the **finished product**, Applicants must clearly identify all existing and potential hazards associated with each downstream life cycle stage for the product. The method of identification of the hazard and the safeguards to mitigate the identified hazards are also to be provided.

Lifecycle phases to be assessed

Identify and assess the physical and chemical hazards of the product in each of the following lifecycle phases in the Physical Hazards and Chemical Hazards tables below:

- Transport
- Installation
- Use and maintenance
- End of life

Clearly described all hazards and risks in the box below

- Sharp Edges could occur leaving the risk of cuts and laceration.
- Consumption of the paint coating of the steel, may cause health impacts.
- Melting or vaporising the paint that is used to coat the steel, may cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- The fabricated structural steel products are considerably heavy and must be handled with care. Can crush.
- Grinding the steel can cause dust which may cause irritation to skin and eyes.

Health Impact - Physical Hazards

List the identified physical hazards for the relevant lifecycle phases, an example is provided below:

Health Impact Identified	Method of Identification	Safeguards	Transport	Installation	Use and Maintenance	End of life
Sharp edges	*Onsite Risk Assessment*	*All staff members are provided with training and PPE.*	✓	✓	✓	
Being Crush	*Onsite Risk Assessment*	All staff members are provided with training and PPE.	✓	✓	✓	
Skin and eye irritation	*Onsite Risk Assessment*	All staff members are provided with training and PPE.		✓	✓	

Additional information:

Supporting documentation

List documentation to support the above statements and upload the evidence in Credit 2.3.

Supporting Documentation *Name of document and location in submission*	**Reference** *Page no. or section of supporting document*	**Description of Evidence**
CSF Risk Assessment	*Pages 5 - 7*	*A Risk assessment of the hazards must be addressed, trained and signed to handle the products on site for delivery, installation and modification..*

Health Impact - Chemical Hazards

List the identified chemical hazards for the relevant lifecycle phases:

Health Impact Identified	Method Of Identification	Safeguards	Transport	Installation	Use and Maintenance	End of life
Respiratory hazard from Paint coating if grinding, welding or vaporising	*SDS*	*Adequate ventilation and appropriate PPE (masks) are required if grinding, welding or vaporising the painted steel.*		✓	✓	

Additional information:

Supporting documentation

List documentation to support the above statements and upload the evidence in Credit 2.3.

Supporting Documentation *Name of document and location in submission.*	Reference *Page no. or section of supporting document.*	Description of Evidence
CSF Risk Assessment	*Pages 5 - 7*	*A Risk assement of the hazards must be addressed, trained and signed to handle the products on site for delivery, installation and modification.*
BC180 1k Shop Primer SDS	Pages 8 - 16	Safety Data Sheet for the paint coating

Version control

Version	Document Name	Date	Changes	Author	Reviewer
1	Health Impacts Declaration	13/12/22	For use	KJ	JB
1.1	Health Impacts Declaration	17/11/23	Allowed permissions to edit all relevant areas	JB	nil
1.2	Health Impacts Declaration	22/11/23	Resized text boxes to fit text	JB	nil
1.3	SSA Credit 2.3 - Health Impacts Declaration	01/08/24	Changed document name. Revised permissions to edit relevant areas & formatting amendments	MC	nil
1.4	SSA Credit 2.3 - Health Impacts Declaration	01/01/2025	Revised format on page 1 to improve user experience	MC	nil

Risk Assessment – Painted Steel

CULLEN STEEL FABRICATIONS PTY LTD has identified a risk class/ranking for potential workplace hazards by referring to the categories in the matrix below.

Step 1: The organisation identifies the consequence for each potential risk by using the table below. Note: If a combination of harm, loss or damage could occur the worst case consequence is selected.

Level	Description of Consequence
High (1) (High level of harm)	Potential death, permanent disability or major structural failure/damage. Off-site environmental discharge/release not contained and significant long-term environmental harm.
Medium (2) (Medium level of harm)	Potential temporary disability or minor structural failure/damage. On-site environmental discharge/release contained, minor remediation required, short-term environmental harm.
Low (3) (Low level of harm)	Incident that has the potential to cause persons to require first aid. On-site environmental discharge/release immediately contained, minor level clean up with no short-term environmental harm.

Step 2: Using the following table, the organisation determines how likely it is that the risk will occur and result in the consequence identified above.

Level	Likelihood / Probability
Likely	Could happen frequently
Moderate	Could happen occasionally
Unlikely	May occur only in exceptional circumstances.

Step 3: Using the risk matrix below, the organisation identifies the risk class/ranking.

Consequence	Likelihood / Probability		
	Likely	Moderate	Unlikely
High (1)	1	1	2
Medium (2)	1	2	3
Low (3)	2	3	3

Class/Ranking	Description / Requirements
1	Will require detailed pre-planning. Actions will be recorded on a Safe Work Method Statement
2	Will require operational planning. Actions will be recorded on a Safe Work Method Statement
3	Will require localised control measures

	Primary Activity	Risk	Risk Controls	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk Rating by colour	Improvement Actions
				Low Medium or High	1-High 2-Medium 3- Low	Low - green Medium - Yellow High - red	What can be done to reduce the Risk Rating
	Transport/Install						
1	Unloading of steel (Handling of steel)	Risk of being crushed	Steel being unloaded coming away from the lifting slings and crushing person	High	2		Ensure training is established when slinging and handling steel. Provide a perimeter around the moving steel. Ensure dogman is establishing a buffer between himself and the steel.
2	Handling Steel by Hand	Risk of laceration due to sharp edges	Steel might have sharp edges due to impurities of paint surface	Low	1		PPE must always be worn when handling steel such as gloves, long sleeves, long pants, steel cap.
		Lifting Steel	Heavy lifting steel can cause serious harm to the body if not done correctly	Medium	1		Ensure training is established when manual handing heavy steel such as lifting techniques. Other avenues of lifting material such as forklift.
3	Consumption of paint coating	Oral Consumption of paint	Paint could peel off due to impacts or improper paint procedure	Low	3		Being away of any flakes or peels of paint in the area of use and making sure to clean and safely dispose of material.
4	Welding or Grinding paint steel	Grinding painted steel	When grinding painted steel with an angle grinder to repair or modify steel, fumes can be released and inhaled	Medium	1		PPE must always be worn when grinding steel such as gloves, long sleeves, long pants, steel cap, respirator/dust mask.

		Welding painted steel	Welding painted steel can cause fumes to be released and inhaled. Burns can be factor when welding metal	Medium	1		PPE must always be worn when grinding steel such as gloves, long sleeves, long pants, steel cap, respirator/dust mask, welding helmet.
5	Sound	Loud sounds from steel	Hammering or impacts from steel to other materials such as dropping steel on steel or concrete can cause loud decibels	Medium	1		PPE must always be worn when grinding steel such as gloves, long sleeves, long pants, steel cap, hearing protection

Safety Data Sheet

Hazardous, Dangerous Goods

1. MATERIAL AND SUPPLY COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name: BC180 1K SHOP PRIMER

Recommended use: Metal and timber primer giving almost lacquer type dry over properly prepared surfaces.

Supplier: BC Coatings
ABN: 85061231249
Street Address: 14A Williamson Road
Ingleburn
N.S.W 2565
Telephone: +61 297292000
Facsimile: +61 297292279
Email: orders@bccoatings.com.au

Emergency Telephone number: +61 412 226 505

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

This material is hazardous according to health criteria of Safe Work Australia.

Signal Word
Danger

Hazard Classifications
Flammable Liquids - Category 2
Aspiration Hazard - Category 1
Skin Corrosion/Irritation - Category 2
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation - Category 2A
Toxic to Reproduction - Category 2
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) - Category 3 Respiratory Tract Irritation
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) - Category 3 Narcotic Effects
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure) - Category 2
Chronic Hazard to the Aquatic Environment - Category 2

Hazard Statements

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child .
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Prevention Precautionary Statements

P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P103	Read label before use.

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting and all other equipment.
P242	Use only non-sparking tools.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P260	Do not breathe fume, gas, mist, vapours or spray.
P264	Wash hands, face and all exposed skin thoroughly after handling.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.

Response Precautionary Statements

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

Storage Precautionary Statements

P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.

Disposal Precautionary Statement

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national and international regulations.

Poison Schedule: S6. Poison

DANGEROUS GOOD CLASSIFICATION

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the "Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail" and the "New Zealand NZS5433: Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land".

Dangerous Goods Class: 3

3. COMPOSITION INFORMATION

CHEMICAL ENTITY	CAS NO	PROPORTION
Methyl Toluene (Component of Xylene)	100-41-4	<10 %
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, light aromatic	64742-95-6	10-30 %
Toluene	108-88-3	10-30 %
Xylene (Mixed Isomers)	1330-20-7	10-30 %
Ingredients determined to be Non-Hazardous		Balance
		100%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 131 126, New Zealand 0800 764 766).

Inhalation: Remove victim from exposure - avoid becoming a casualty. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. Allow patient to assume most comfortable position and keep warm. Keep at rest until fully recovered. Seek medical advice if effects persist.

Skin Contact: If skin or hair contact occurs, immediately remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a Doctor; or for 15 minutes and transport to Doctor or Hospital. For gross contamination, immediately drench with water and remove clothing. Continue to flush skin and hair with plenty of water (and soap if material is insoluble). For skin burns, cover with a clean, dry dressing until medical help is available. If blistering occurs, do NOT break blisters. If swelling, redness, blistering, or irritation occurs seek medical assistance.

Eye contact: If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eyes continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a Doctor; or for at least 15 minutes and transport to Doctor or Hospital.

Ingestion: Immediately rinse mouth with water. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water to drink. Never give anything by the mouth to an unconscious patient. If vomiting occurs give further water. Immediately call Poisons Centre or Doctor.

PPE for First Aiders: Wear safety shoes, overalls, gloves, chemical goggles, respirator. Use with adequate ventilation. If inhalation risk exists wear organic vapour/particulate respirator meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716. Available information suggests that gloves made from polyvinyl chloride (PVC) should be suitable for intermittent contact. However, due to variations in glove construction and local conditions, the user should make a final assessment. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.

Notes to physician: Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Hazchem Code: •3YE

Suitable extinguishing media: If material is involved in a fire use alcohol resistant foam or dry agent (carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder).

Specific hazards: Highly flammable liquid and vapour. May form flammable vapour mixtures with air. Flameproof equipment necessary in area where this chemical is being used. Nearby equipment must be earthed. Electrical requirements for work area should be assessed according to AS3000. Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back. Avoid all ignition sources. All potential sources of ignition (open flames, pilot lights, furnaces, spark producing switches and electrical equipment etc) must be eliminated both in and near the work area. Do NOT smoke.

Fire fighting further advice: Heating can cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. Keep containers cool with water spray. On burning or decomposing may emit toxic fumes. Fire fighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing if risk of exposure to vapour or products of combustion or decomposition.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

SMALL SPILLS
Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination. Avoid inhalation of vapours or dust. Wipe up

with absorbent (clean rag or paper towels). Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal.

LARGE SPILLS
If safe to do so, shut off all possible sources of ignition. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Slippery when spilt. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination and the inhalation of vapours. Work up wind or increase ventilation. Contain - prevent run off into drains and waterways. Use absorbent (soil, sand or other inert material). Use a spark-free shovel. Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal. If contamination of crops, sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services.

Dangerous Goods - Initial Emergency Response Guide No: 14

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling: Avoid eye contact and skin contact. Avoid inhalation of vapour, mist or aerosols.

Storage: Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place and out of direct sunlight. Store away from foodstuffs. Store away from incompatible materials described in Section 10. Store away from sources of heat and/or ignition. Store locked up. Keep container standing upright. Keep containers closed when not in use - check regularly for leaks.

This material is classified as a Class 3 Flammable Liquid as per the criteria of the "Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail" and/or the "New Zealand NZS5433: Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land" and must be stored in accordance with the relevant regulations.

This material is a Scheduled Poison Schedule 6 (Poison) and must be stored, maintained and used in accordance with the relevant regulations.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

National occupational exposure limits:

	TWA		STEL		NOTICES
	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	
Ethyl benzene	100	434	125	543	-
Toluene	50	191	150	574	Sk
Xylene	80	350	150	655	

As published by Safe Work Australia.

TWA - The time-weighted average airborne concentration over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week over an entire working life.

STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) - the average airborne concentration over a 15 minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight-hour workday.

'Sk' Notice - absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure. The exposure standard is invalidated if such contact should occur.

These Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

If the directions for use on the product label are followed, exposure of individuals using the product should not exceed the above standard. The standard was created for workers who are routinely, potentially exposed during

product manufacture.

Biological Limit Values: As per the "National Model Regulations for the Control of Workplace Hazardous Substances (Safe Work Australia)" the ingredients in this material do not have a Biological Limit Allocated.

Engineering Measures: Ensure ventilation is adequate to maintain air concentrations below Exposure Standards. Use only in well ventilated areas. Use with local exhaust ventilation or while wearing appropriate respirator. Vapour heavier than air - prevent concentration in hollows or sumps. Do NOT enter confined spaces where vapour may have collected.

Personal Protection Equipment: SAFETY SHOES, OVERALLS, GLOVES, CHEMICAL GOGGLES, RESPIRATOR.

Personal protective equipment (PPE) must be suitable for the nature of the work and any hazard associated with the work as identified by the risk assessment conducted.

Wear safety shoes, overalls, gloves, chemical goggles, respirator. Use with adequate ventilation. If inhalation risk exists wear organic vapour/particulate respirator meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716. Available information suggests that gloves made from polyvinyl chloride (PVC) should be suitable for intermittent contact. However, due to variations in glove construction and local conditions, the user should make a final assessment. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.

Hygiene measures: Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash hands prior to eating, drinking or smoking. Avoid contact with clothing. Avoid eye contact and skin contact. Avoid inhalation of vapour, mist or aerosols. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Base Units:	Litres
Form:	Viscous Liquid
Colour:	Various Colours
Odour:	Strong Hydrocarbon Odour

Solubility:	Insoluble in water
Specific Gravity:	Not Available
Relative Vapour Density (air=1):	Not Available
Vapour Pressure (20 °C):	Not Available
Flash Point (°C):	Not Available
Flammability Limits (%):	Not Available
Autoignition Temperature (°C):	Not Available
Melting Point/Range (°C):	Not Available
Boiling Point/Range (°C):	Not Available
pH:	Not Applicable
Viscosity:	Not Available
Total VOC (g/Litre):	Not Available

(Typical values only - consult specification sheet)
N Av = Not available, N App = Not applicable

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability: Stable at normal room temperature and pressure.

Conditions to avoid: Heat, sparks, flame and build up of static electricity.

Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with strong alkalis, mineral acids, halogens, strong oxidizers such as liquid chlorine, bromine, fluorine, concentrated oxygen, sodium hypochlorite.

Hazardous decomposition products: Fumes, smoke and carbon monoxide, in the case of incomplete combustion.

Hazardous reactions: None known.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the product is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:

Acute Effects

Inhalation: Material is an irritant to mucous membranes and respiratory tract. Inhalation of vapour can result in headaches, dizziness and possible nausea. Inhalation of high concentrations can produce central nervous system depression, which can lead to loss of co-ordination, impaired judgement and if exposure is prolonged, unconsciousness.

Skin contact: Contact with skin will result in irritation. Will have a degreasing action on the skin. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may lead to irritant contact dermatitis.

Ingestion: Swallowing can result in nausea, vomiting and irritation of the gastrointestinal tract. May cause lung damage if swallowed. Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the respiratory system during ingestion or vomiting may cause bronchopneumonia or pulmonary oedema.

Eye contact: An eye irritant.

Acute toxicity

Inhalation: This material has been classified as non-hazardous. Acute toxicity estimate (based on ingredients): LC50 > 20.0 mg/L for vapours or LC50 > 5.0 mg/L for dust and mist or LC50 > 20,000 ppm for gas

Skin contact: This material has been classified as non-hazardous. Acute toxicity estimate (based on ingredients): >2,000 mg/Kg bw

Ingestion: This material has been classified as non-hazardous. Acute toxicity estimate (based on ingredients): >2,000 mg/Kg bw

Corrosion/Irritancy: Eye: this material has been classified as a Category 2A Hazard (reversible effects to eyes). Skin: this material has been classified as a Category 2 Hazard (reversible effects to skin).

Sensitisation: Inhalation: this material has been classified as not a respiratory sensitiser. Skin: this material has been classified as not a skin sensitiser.

Aspiration hazard: This material has been classified as Aspiration Hazard - Category 1

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure): This material has been classified as a Category 3 Hazard. Exposure via inhalation may result in respiratory irritation. This material has been classified as a Category 3 Hazard. Exposure via inhalation may result in depression of the central nervous system.

Chronic Toxicity

Mutagenicity: This material has been classified as non-hazardous.

Carcinogenicity: This material has been classified as non-hazardous.

Reproductive toxicity (including via lactation): This material has been classified as a Category 2 Hazard.

Specific target organ toxicity (repeat exposure): This material has been classified as a Category 2 Hazard.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Avoid contaminating waterways.

Acute aquatic hazard: This material has been classified as non-hazardous. Acute toxicity estimate (based on ingredients): >100 mg/L

Long-term aquatic hazard: This material has been classified as a Category Chronic 2 Hazard. Non-rapidly or rapidly degradable substance for which there are adequate chronic toxicity data available OR in the absence of chronic toxicity data, Acute toxicity estimate (based on ingredients): 1 - 10 mg/L, where the substance is not rapidly degradable and/or BCF ≥ 500 and/or log K_{ow} ≥ 4.

Ecotoxicity: No information available.

Persistence and degradability: No information available.

Bioaccumulative potential: No information available.

Mobility: No information available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Persons conducting disposal, recycling or reclamation activities should ensure that appropriate personal protection equipment is used, see "Section 8. Exposure Controls and Personal Protection" of this SDS.

If possible material and its container should be recycled. If material or container cannot be recycled, dispose in accordance with local, regional, national and international Regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ROAD AND RAIL TRANSPORT
Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the “Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail" and the "New Zealand NZS5433: Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land".

UN No:	1263
Dangerous Goods Class:	3
Packing Group:	II
Hazchem Code:	•3YE
Emergency Response Guide No:	14
Proper Shipping Name:	PAINT

Segregation Dangerous Goods: Not to be loaded with explosives (Class 1), flammable gases (Class 2.1), if both are in bulk, toxic gases (Class 2.3), spontaneously combustible substances (Class 4.2), oxidising agents (Class 5.1), organic peroxides (Class 5.2), toxic substances (Class 6.1), infectious substances (Class 6.2) or radioactive substances (Class 7). Exemptions may apply.

MARINE TRANSPORT
Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea. This material is classified as a Marine Pollutant (P) according to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code.

UN No:	1263
Dangerous Goods Class:	3
Packing Group:	II
Proper Shipping Name:	PAINT

AIR TRANSPORT
Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

UN No:	1263
Dangerous Goods Class:	3
Packing Group:	II
Proper Shipping Name:	PAINT

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

This material is not subject to the following international agreements:
Montreal Protocol (Ozone depleting substances)
The Stockholm Convention (Persistent Organic Pollutants)
The Rotterdam Convention (Prior Informed Consent)
International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL)

This material is subject to the following international agreements:
Basel Convention (Hazardous Waste)
- Wastes from production, formulation and use of inks, dyes, pigments, paints, lacquers, varnish

This material/constituent(s) is covered by the following requirements:
- The Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) established under the Therapeutic Goods Act (Commonwealth).
- All components of this product are listed on or exempt from the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Reason for issue: First Issue

This information was prepared in good faith from the best information available at the time of issue. It is based on the present level of research and to this extent we believe it is accurate. However, no guarantee of accuracy is made or implied and since conditions of use are beyond our control, all information relevant to usage is offered without warranty. The manufacturer will not be held responsible for any unauthorised use of this information or for any modified or altered versions.

If you are an employer it is your duty to tell your employees, and any others that may be affected, of any hazards described in this sheet and of any precautions that should be taken.

Safety Data Sheets are updated frequently. Please ensure you have a current copy.