



WIA AUSTARC C & G

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 30-Mar-2006
NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 50507
Version No:2.0
CD 2007/3 Page 1 of 12

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

WIA AUSTARC C & G

SYNONYMS

"Product No. CG32", CG40, "Welding Industries", W.I.A., "cutting, gouging, grooving electrode"

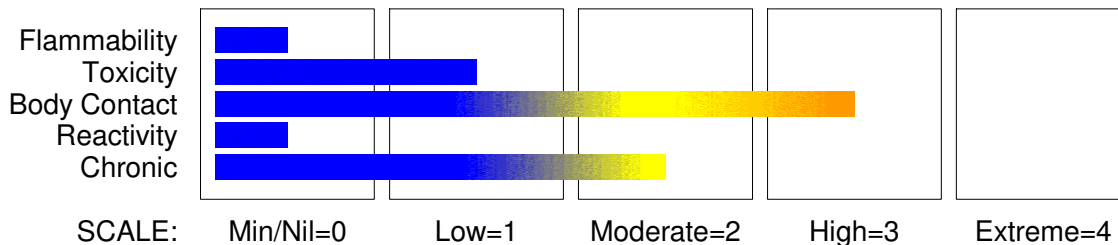
PRODUCT USE

An extruded consumable electrode designed for gouging, cutting, grooving and piercing a wide variety of metals. Does not replace carbon arc or oxy- acetylene cutting but provides an easy to use and mobile tool for arc gouging and cutting of metals. Useful for the maintenance welder operating in awkward positions to remove welds, bolt or rivet heads or to open up joints. Also for rural applications. iron and other materials which are difficult to cut with oxy- fuel processes. No weld metal is deposited but care should be taken to remove metallic residues from stainless steels.

SUPPLIER

Company: Welding Industries of Australia
Address:
5 Allen Street
Melrose Park
SA, 5039
AUST
Telephone: +61 8 8276 6494
Telephone: 1300 300 884
Fax: 1300 301 884

HAZARD RATINGS



WIA AUSTARC C & G

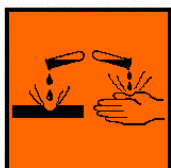
Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 30-Mar-2006
NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 50507
Version No:2.0
CD 2007/3 Page 2 of 12

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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



POISONS SCHEDULE

None

RISK

Risk Codes
R34
R41

Risk Phrases
Causes burns.
Risk of serious damage to eyes.

SAFETY

Safety Codes
S01
S25
S36
S401

S27
S45

Safety Phrases
Keep locked up.
Avoid contact with eyes.
Wear suitable protective clothing.
To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material use water and detergent.
Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
In case of accident or if you feel unwell IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre (show label if possible).

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
coated mild steel wire which in use generates welding fumes as iron oxide fume aluminium fumes and fumes of potassium monoxide	Not avail. 1309-37-1 7429-90-5 12136-45-7	>60 1-10 1-10

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

Not normally a hazard due to the physical form of product. The material is a physical

continued...

WIA AUSTARC C & G

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 30-Mar-2006
NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 50507
Version No:2.0
CD 2007/3 Page 3 of 12
Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

irritant to the gastro-intestinal tract.

EYE

- Particulate bodies from welding spatter may be removed carefully.
- 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.
- For "arc eye", i.e. welding flash or UV light burns to the eye:
- Place eye pads or light clean dressings over both eyes.
- Seek medical assistance.

SKIN

If skin or hair contact occurs:

- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Copper, magnesium, aluminium, antimony, iron, manganese, nickel, zinc (and their compounds) in welding, brazing, galvanising or smelting operations all give rise to thermally produced particulates of smaller dimension than may be produced if the metals are divided mechanically. Where insufficient ventilation or respiratory protection is available these particulates may produce "metal fume fever" in workers from an acute or long term exposure.

- Onset occurs in 4-6 hours generally on the evening following exposure. Tolerance develops in workers but may be lost over the weekend. (Monday Morning Fever)
- Pulmonary function tests may indicate reduced lung volumes, small airway obstruction and decreased carbon monoxide diffusing capacity but these abnormalities resolve after several months.
- Although mildly elevated urinary levels of heavy metal may occur they do not correlate with clinical effects.
- The general approach to treatment is recognition of the disease, supportive care and prevention of exposure.
- Seriously symptomatic patients should receive chest x-rays, have arterial blood gases determined and be observed for the development of tracheobronchitis and pulmonary edema. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology].

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.

FIRE FIGHTING

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Product is not combustible. No special firefighting procedures required.

continued...

WIA AUSTARC C & G

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 30-Mar-2006
NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 50507
Version No:2.0
CD 2007/3 Page 4 of 12
Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Non combustible.
- Not considered to be a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.
- In a fire may decompose on heating and produce toxic / corrosive fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

HAZCHEM: None

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

Clean up all spills immediately.
Wear impervious gloves and safety glasses.
Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
Place in suitable containers for disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS

Minor hazard.

- Clear area of personnel.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment if risk of overexposure exists.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Contain spill/secure load if safe to do so.
- Bundle/collect recoverable product and label for recycling.
- Collect remaining product and place in appropriate containers for disposal.
- Clean up/sweep up area. Water may be required.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDELINES (ERPG)

The maximum airborne concentration below which it is believed that nearly all individuals could be exposed for up to one hour WITHOUT experiencing or developing

life-threatening health effects is:

iron oxide fume	500 mg/m ³
aluminium fumes	250 mg/m ³

irreversible or other serious effects or symptoms which could impair an individual's ability to take protective action is:

iron oxide fume	25 mg/m ³
aluminium fumes	50 mg/m ³

other than mild, transient adverse effects without perceiving a clearly defined odour is:

iron oxide fume	15 mg/m ³
aluminium fumes	30 mg/m ³

The threshold concentration below which most people will experience no appreciable risk of health effects:

iron oxide fume	10 mg/m ³
aluminium fumes	15 mg/m ³

continued...

WIA AUSTARC C & G

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 30-Mar-2006
NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 50507
Version No:2.0
CD 2007/3 Page 5 of 12
Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

Ingredients considered according to the following cutoffs

Very Toxic (T+)	>= 0.1%	Toxic (T)	>= 3.0%
R50	>= 0.25%	Corrosive (C)	>= 5.0%
R51	>= 2.5%		
else	>= 10%		

where percentage is percentage of ingredient found in the mixture

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

Earth all lines and equipment.

- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Keep dry.

Welding electrodes should not be allowed to come into contact with strong acids or other substances which are corrosive to metals.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- 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 storing and handling recommendations.

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



continued...

WIA AUSTARC C & G

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 30-Mar-2006
NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 50507
Version No:2.0
CD 2007/3 Page 6 of 12
Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

+: May be stored together
O: May be stored together with specific preventions
X: Must not be stored together

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA mg/m ³
Australia Exposure Standards	iron oxide fume (Iron oxide fume (Fe ₂ O ₃) (as Fe))	5
Australia Exposure Standards	iron oxide fume (Inspirable dust (Not specified))	10
Australia Exposure Standards	aluminium fumes (Aluminium, pyro powders (as Al))	5
Australia Exposure Standards	aluminium fumes (Aluminium (welding fumes) (as Al))	5
Australia Exposure Standards	aluminium fumes (Aluminium (metal dust))	10
Australia Exposure Standards	potassium monoxide (Inspirable dust (Not specified))	10

EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m ³)	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)
iron oxide fume	2, 500	

ODOUR SAFETY FACTOR (OSF)

OSF=0.00025 (welding fumes)

Exposed individuals are NOT reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is determined to fall into either Class C, D or E.

The Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:

OSF= Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm/ Odour Threshold Value (OTV) ppm

Classification into classes follows:

Class	OSF	Description
A	550	Over 90% of exposed individuals are aware by smell that the Exposure Standard (TLV- TWA for example) is being reached, even when distracted by working activities
B	26- 550	As " A" for 50- 90% of persons being distracted
C	1- 26	As " A" for less than 50% of persons being distracted
D	0.18- 1	10- 50% of persons aware of being tested perceive by smell

continued...

WIA AUSTARC C & G

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 30-Mar-2006
NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 50507
Version No:2.0
CD 2007/3 Page 7 of 12

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

E	<0.18	that the Exposure Standard is being reached As " D" for less than 10% of persons aware of being tested
---	-------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

MATERIAL DATA

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

INGREDIENT DATA

WELDING FUMES:

In addition to complying with any individual exposure standards for specific contaminants, where current manual welding processes are used, the fume concentration inside the welder's helmet should not exceed 5 mg/m³, when collected in accordance with the appropriate standard (AS 3640, for example).

ES* TWA: 5 mg/m³

TLV* TWA: 5 mg/m³, B2 (a substance of variable composition)

OES* TWA: 5 mg/m³

Most welding, even with primitive ventilation, does not produce exposures inside the welding helmet above 5 mg/m³. That which does should be controlled (ACGIH). Inspirable dust concentrations in a workers breathing zone shall be collected and measured in accordance with AS 3640, for example. Metal content can be analytically determined by OSHA Method ID25 (ICP-AES) after total digestion of filters and dissolution of captured metals. Sampling of the Respirable Dust fraction requires cyclone separator devices (elutriators) and procedures to comply with AS 2985 (for example).

IRON OXIDE FUME:

Not available

ALUMINIUM FUMES:

Not available

POTASSIUM MONOXIDE:

These "dusts" have little adverse effect on the lungs and do not produce toxic effects or organic disease. Although there is no dust which does not evoke some cellular response at sufficiently high concentrations, the cellular response caused by P.N.O.C.s has the following characteristics:

- the architecture of the air spaces remain intact,
- scar tissue (collagen) is not synthesised to any degree,
- tissue reaction is potentially reversible.

Extensive concentrations of P.N.O.C.s may:

- seriously reduce visibility,
- cause unpleasant deposits in the eyes, ears and nasal passages,
- contribute to skin or mucous membrane injury by chemical or mechanical action, per se, or by the rigorous skin cleansing procedures necessary for their removal. [ACGIH]

This limit does not apply:

- to brief exposures to higher concentrations
- nor does it apply to those substances that may cause physiological impairment at lower concentrations but for which a TLV has as yet to be determined.

This exposure standard applies to particles which

- are insoluble or poorly soluble* in water or, preferably, in aqueous lung fluid (if data is available) and
- have a low toxicity (i.e.. are not cytotoxic, genotoxic, or otherwise chemically

continued...

WIA AUSTARC C & G

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 30-Mar-2006
NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 50507
Version No:2.0
CD 2007/3 Page 8 of 12

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

reactive with lung tissue, and do not emit ionizing radiation, cause immune sensitization, or cause toxic effects other than by inflammation or by a mechanism of lung overload).

PERSONAL PROTECTION



EYE

Welding helmet with suitable filter. Welding hand shield with suitable filter.

· Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens 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].

For most open welding/brazing operations, goggles, even with appropriate filters, will not afford sufficient facial protection for operators. Where possible use welding helmets or handshields corresponding to AS 1336 and AS 1338 which provide the maximum possible facial protection from flying particles and fragments. [WRIA-WTIA Technical Note 7].

HANDS/FEET

Welding Gloves
Safety footwear.

OTHER

Overalls.

· Eyewash unit.

Aprons, sleeves, shoulder covers, leggings or spats of pliable flame resistant leather or other suitable materials may also be required in positions where these areas of the body will encounter hot metal.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

For manual arc welding operations the nature of ventilation is determined by the location of the work.

· For outdoor work, natural ventilation is generally sufficient.

· For indoor work, conducted in open spaces, use mechanical (general exhaust or plenum) ventilation. (Open work spaces exceed 300 cubic metres per welder)

· For work conducted in limited or confined spaces, mechanical ventilation, using local exhaust systems, is required. (In confined spaces always check that oxygen has not been

continued...

WIA AUSTARC C & G

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 30-Mar-2006
NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 50507
Version No:2.0
CD 2007/3 Page 9 of 12

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

depleted by excessive rusting of steel or snowflake corrosion of aluminium)
Mechanical or local exhaust ventilation may not be required where the process working time does not exceed 24 mins. (in an 8 hr. shift) provided the work is intermittent (a maximum of 5 mins. every hour). Local exhaust systems must be designed to provide a minimum capture velocity at the fume source, away from the worker, of 0.5 metre/sec. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:
welding, brazing fumes (released at relatively low velocity into moderately still air)

Air Speed:
0.5- 1.0 m/s (100- 200 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range

- 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture
- 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.
- 3: Intermittent, low production.
- 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion

Upper end of the range

- 1: Disturbing room air currents
- 2: Contaminants of high toxicity
- 3: High production, heavy use
- 4: Small hood- local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.) for extraction of gases discharged 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used. If risk of inhalation or overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator or work in fume hood.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Black coloured electrode of a powder flux extruded around a steel wire. Plain tip. No flux imprint. No residual odour. Totally insoluble in water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Does not mix with water.
Sinks in water.

Molecular Weight: Not available

Boiling Range (°C): Not available.

continued...

WIA AUSTARC C & G

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 30-Mar-2006
NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 50507
Version No:2.0
CD 2007/3 Page 10 of 12

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Melting Range (°C): Not available.
Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible
pH (1% solution): Not applicable.
Volatile Component (%vol): Negligible
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not available.
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not available
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not available
State: Manufactured

Specific Gravity (water=1): >1
pH (as supplied): Not applicable
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Negligible
Evaporation Rate: Not applicable
Flash Point (°C): Not applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available.

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.
Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

EYE

Fumes from welding/brazing operations may be irritating to the eyes.

SKIN

Nickel dusts, fumes and salts are potent contact allergens and sensitisers producing a dermatitis known as "nickel" rash.

In the absence of properly designed ventilation systems or where respiratory protective devices are inadequate, up to 10% of exposed workers are expected to be symptomatic.

INHALED

Fumes evolved during welding operations may be irritating to the upper-respiratory tract and may be harmful if inhaled.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal route of exposure is inhalation of welding fumes from electrodes and workpiece. Reaction products arising from electrode core and flux appear as welding fume depending on welding conditions, relative volatilities of metal oxides and any coatings on the workpiece. Studies of lung cancer among welders indicate that they may experience a 30-40% increased risk compared to the general population. Since smoking and exposure to other cancer-causing agents, such as asbestos fibre, may influence these results, it is not clear whether welding, in fact, represents a significant lung cancer risk. Whilst mild steel welding represents little risk, the stainless steel welder, exposed to chromium and nickel fume, may be at risk and it is this factor which may account for the overall increase in lung cancer incidence among welders. Cold isolated electrodes are relatively harmless.
Welding fume with high levels of ferrous materials may lead to particle deposition in the

continued...

WIA AUSTARC C & G

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 30-Mar-2006
NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 50507
Version No:2.0
CD 2007/3 Page 11 of 12

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

lungs (siderosis) after long exposure. This clears up when exposure stops. Chronic exposure to iron dusts may lead to eye disorders.

Other welding process exposures can arise from radiant energy UV flash burns, thermal burns or electric shock

The welding arc emits ultraviolet radiation at wavelengths that have the potential to produce skin tumours in animals and in over-exposed individuals, however, no confirmatory studies of this effect in welders have been reported.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

WELDING FUMES:

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

IRON OXIDE FUME:

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances. The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:

NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

No oral toxicity data.

Substance has been investigated as a tumorigen;

found to be an equivocal tumorigenic agent by RTECS criteria.

ALUMINIUM FUMES:

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances. No toxicity or irritation data available.

POTASSIUM MONOXIDE:

Not available.

MATERIAL	CARCINOGEN	REPROTOXIN	SENSITISER	SKIN
iron oxide fume	IARC:3			

CARCINOGEN

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens: iron oxide fume
Category: 3

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 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.

continued...

WIA AUSTARC C & G

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 30-Mar-2006
NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 50507
Version No:2.0
CD 2007/3 Page 12 of 12

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM: None

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS:UN, IATA,
IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE: None

REGULATIONS

WIA Austarc C & G (CAS: None):
No regulations applicable

iron oxide fume (CAS: 1309-37-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 2
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 4
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 6
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens
- International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
- OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

aluminium fumes (CAS: 7429-90-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (IRRIG - inorganic chemicals)
- Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (STOCK - inorganic chemicals)
- Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Aquatic habitat)
- Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (IRRIG)
- Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Pollutants entering waterways - Agricultural uses (Stock)
- Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Pollutants entering waterways - Domestic water quality
- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals
- WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Chemicals for which guideline values have not been established

potassium monoxide (CAS: 12136-45-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

No data available for welding fumes as CAS: Not avail.

Section 16 - 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.

This document is copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, review or criticism, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from CHEMWATCH. TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.

Issue Date: 30-Mar-2006
Print Date: 24-Oct-2007