


## VETMEC MOXIGUARD LONG ACTING INJECTION FOR SHEEP

SECTION 1 : IDENTIFICATION AND CONTACTS	
Product Name	Vetmec Moxiguard Long Acting Injection for Sheep
Company Name	Chemvet Australia Pty Ltd (ABN 95 398 874 314)
Address	Unit 1, 8 Rocklea Drive, Port Melbourne, Victoria, 3207
Email	admin@chemvet.com.au
Customer Line	For Non-emergency Calls: 1800 243 683
Emergency Telephone	Poisons Information Centre: <b>13 11 26</b> anywhere in Australia
Creation Date	May, 2021 (Version 1.0)

SECTION 2 : HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION	
Poisons Schedule Classification	S5 Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4 Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 2
Signal Word	WARNING
Hazard Pictograms	
Hazard Statements	H302 - Harmful if swallowed. H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
Precautionary Statements Prevention	P260 - Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
Precautionary Statements Response	P314 - Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell P301+P312 - IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. P330 - Rinse mouth
Precautionary Statements Disposal	P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

SECTION 3 : COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS		
Name	CAS No.	%
Moxidectin	113507-06-5	2-3
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous	N.A.	1-10
Propylene glycol	57-55-6	>60%

SECTION 4 : FIRST AID MEASURES	
Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
Skin Contact	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul> <p>WARNING: AVOID SELF-INJECTION. Accidental self-injection may cause a persistent inflammatory or an allergic response. Medical advice should be sought as soon as possible on the management of all instances of self-injection, especially deep injections, those near a joint or those associated with bruising. The application of gentle pressure with absorbent material, e.g. facial tissues, to the needle puncture area will swab up unabsorbed product. Strong squeezing of the site should be avoided. The damaged area should be thoroughly cleansed and a suitable antiseptic applied.</p>
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>
Ingestion	<p>IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> <li>• Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.</li> <li>• In the meantime, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition.</li> <li>• If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in their care and a copy of the SDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist.</li> <li>• If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings, send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the SDS.</li> </ul> <p><b>Where medical attention is not immediately available, or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital, or unless instructed otherwise:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>INDUCE</b> vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, <b>ONLY IF CONSCIOUS</b>. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b> Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.</p>
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SECTION 5 : FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES	
Extinguishing Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Foam.</li> <li>• Dry chemical powder.</li> <li>• BCF (where regulations permit). Carbon dioxide.</li> <li>• Water spray or fog - Large fires only.</li> </ul>
Fire Incompatibility	Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.
Fire / Explosion Hazards:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Combustible.</li> <li>• Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> <li>• Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.</li> <li>• On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).</li> <li>• May emit acrid smoke.</li> <li>• Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.</li> </ul> <p>Combustion products include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>).</li> <li>• other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</li> <li>• May emit poisonous fumes.</li> </ul>

SECTION 6 : ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES	
Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures:	See Section 8.
Environmental Precautions:	See Section 12.
Methods and material for containment and cleaning up:	<p><b>Minor Spills:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remove all ignition sources.</li> <li>• Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>• Avoid breathing vapours, and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>• Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> <li>• Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.</li> <li>• Wipe up.</li> <li>• Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.</li> </ul> <p><b>Major Spills:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>• Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>• Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.</li> <li>• Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>• Stop leak if safe to do so.</li> <li>• Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.</li> <li>• Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.</li> <li>• Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent).</li> <li>• Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.</li> <li>• Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.</li> <li>• After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.</li> <li>• If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.</li> </ul>

SECTION 7 : HANDLING AND STORAGE	
Precautions for Safe Handling:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>• Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>• Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>• Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.</b></li> <li>• <b>DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.</b></li> <li>• Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> <li>• <b>When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</b></li> <li>• Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.</li> <li>• Avoid physical damage to containers.</li> <li>• Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.</li> <li>• Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.</li> <li>• Use good occupational work practice.</li> <li>• Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> <li>• Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.</li> </ul>
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Store in original containers.</li> <li>• Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>• Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> <li>• Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</li> <li>• Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.</li> <li>• Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> </ul>
Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lined metal can, lined metal pail/can.</li> <li>• Plastic pail.</li> <li>• Polyliner drum.</li> <li>• Packing as recommended by manufacturer.</li> <li>• Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.</li> <li>• Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.</li> </ul>

SECTION 8 : EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION					
Ingredient Data	Ingredient	Material Name	TWA		
	Propylen glycol	Propane-1,2-diol: particulates only	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>		
	Propylen glycol	Propane-1,2-diol total: (vapour & particulates)	474 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 150 ppm		
Emergency Limits	Ingredient	Material Name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
	Propylen glycol	Polypropylene glycols	30 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	330 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	2,000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Propylen glycol	Propylene glycol; (1,2-Propanediol)	30 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	1,300 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	7,900 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Exposure Controls Appropriate engineering controls	<p><b>For potent pharmacological agents:</b></p> <p><b>Powders</b></p> <p>To prevent contamination and overexposure, no open handling of powder should be allowed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Powder handling operations are to be done in a powders weighing hood, a glove box, or other equivalent ventilated containment system.</li> <li>• In situations where these ventilated containment hoods have not been installed, a non-ventilated enclosed containment hood should be used.</li> <li>• Pending changes resulting from additional air monitoring data, up to 300 mg can be handled outside of an enclosure provided that no grinding, crushing or other dust-generating process occurs.</li> <li>• An air-purifying respirator should be worn by all personnel in the immediate area in cases where non-ventilated containment is used, where significant amounts of material (e.g., more than 2 grams) are used, or where the material may become airborne (as through grinding, etc.).</li> <li>• Powder should be put into solution or a closed or covered container after handling.</li> <li>• If using a ventilated enclosure that has not been validated, wear a half-mask respirator equipped with HEPA cartridges until the enclosure is validated for use.</li> </ul>				

**Solutions Handling:**

- Solutions can be handled outside a containment system or without local exhaust ventilation during procedures with no potential for aerosolisation. If the procedures have a potential for aerosolisation, an air-purifying respirator is to be worn by all personnel in the immediate area.
- Solutions used for procedures where aerosolisation may occur (e.g., vortexing, pumping) are to be handled within a containment system or with local exhaust ventilation.
- In situations where this is not feasible (may include animal dosing), an air-purifying respirator is to be worn by all personnel in the immediate area. If using a ventilated enclosure that has not been validated, wear a half-mask respirator equipped with HEPA cartridges until the enclosure is validated for use.
- Ensure gloves are protective against solvents in use.

Enclosed local exhaust ventilation is required at points of dust, fume or vapour generation.

HEPA terminated local exhaust ventilation should be considered at point of generation of dust, fumes or vapours.

Barrier protection or laminar flow cabinets should be considered for laboratory scale handling.

A fume hood or vented balance enclosure is recommended for weighing/transferring quantities exceeding 500 mg.

When handling quantities up to 500 gram in either a standard laboratory with general dilution ventilation (e.g. 6-12 air changes per hour) is preferred. Quantities up to 1 kilogram may require a designated laboratory using fume hood, biological safety cabinet, or approved vented enclosures. Quantities exceeding 1 kilogram should be handled in a designated laboratory or containment laboratory using appropriate barrier/ containment technology.

Manufacturing and pilot plant operations require barrier/ containment and direct coupling technologies.

Barrier/ containment technology and direct coupling (totally enclosed processes that create a barrier between the equipment and the room) typically use double or split butterfly valves and hybrid unidirectional airflow/ local exhaust ventilation solutions (e.g. powder containment booths). Glove bags, isolator glove box systems are optional. HEPA filtration of exhaust from dry product handling areas is required.

Fume-hoods and other open-face containment devices are acceptable when face velocities of at least 1 m/s (200 feet/minute) are achieved.

Partitions, barriers, and other partial containment technologies are required to prevent migration of the material to uncontrolled areas. For non-routine emergencies maximum local and general exhaust are necessary. 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:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapours, etc. evaporating from tank (in still air)	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
direct spray, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)

Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	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.

The need for respiratory protection should also be assessed where incidental or accidental exposure is anticipated: Dependent on levels of contamination, PAPR, full face air purifying devices with P2 or P3 filters or



	<p>air supplied respirators should be evaluated.</p> <p>The following protective devices are recommended where exposures exceed the recommended exposure control guidelines by factors of:</p> <p>10; high efficiency particulate (HEPA) filters or cartridges  10-25; loose-fitting (Tyvek or helmet type) HEPA powered-air purifying respirator.  25-50; a full face-piece negative pressure respirator with HEPA filters  50-100; tight-fitting, full face-piece HEPA PAPR  100-1000; a hood-shroud HEPA PAPR or full face-piece supplied air respirator operated in pressure demand or other positive pressure mode.</p>
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<p>For laboratory, larger scale or bulk handling or where regular exposure in an occupational setting occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chemical goggles</li> <li>• Face shield. Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes.</li> <li>• 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], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]</li> </ul>
Hands/feet protection	<p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material cannot be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances must be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p>

Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended. Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).

When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use. Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended. It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times. Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers' technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.

Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:

Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of.

Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or

	<p>puncture potential. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rubber gloves (nitrile or low-protein, powder-free latex, latex/nitrile). Employees allergic to latex gloves should use nitrile gloves in preference. Double gloving should be considered.</li> <li>• PVC gloves.</li> <li>• Change gloves frequently and when contaminated, punctured or torn. Wash hands immediately after removing gloves.</li> <li>• Protective shoe covers. [AS/NZS 2210]</li> <li>• Head covering.</li> </ul>
Other Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For quantities up to 500 grams a laboratory coat may be suitable.</li> <li>• For quantities up to 1 kilogram a disposable laboratory coat or coverall of low permeability is recommended. Coveralls should be buttoned at collar and cuffs.</li> <li>• For quantities over 1 kilogram and manufacturing operations, wear disposable coverall of low permeability and disposable shoe covers. For manufacturing operations, air-supplied full body suits may be required for the provision of advanced respiratory protection.</li> <li>• Eye wash unit.</li> <li>• Ensure there is ready access to an emergency shower. For Emergencies: Vinyl suit</li> </ul>

<b>SECTION 9 : PHYSICAL &amp; CHEMICAL PROPERTIES</b>	
Appearance	Liquid
Physical State	Liquid
Melting/Boiling Point	Not Available
Relative Density	0.935 - 0.937
Vapour Pressure	Not Available
Viscosity	Not Available
pH	Not Available

SECTION 10 : STABILITY & REACTIVITY	
Oxidizing Properties	No data available
Conditions to Avoid	See Section 7.
Incompatible Materials	See Section 7.
Hazardous decomposition products	See Section 5.
Chemical Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>• Product is considered stable.</li> <li>• Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
Reactivity	See Section 7

SECTION 11 : TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION	
Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.
Skin Contact	<p>Skin contact is not thought to produce harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives using animal models). Systemic harm, however, has been identified following exposure of animals by at least one other route and the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p>
Eye	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

Chronic	<p>Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure if swallowed.</p> <p>Serious damage (clear functional disturbance or morphological change which may have toxicological significance) is likely to be caused by repeated or prolonged exposure. As a rule the material produces, or contains a substance which produces severe lesions. Such damage may become apparent following direct application in subchronic (90 day) toxicity studies or following sub-acute (28 day) or chronic (two-year) toxicity tests.</p> <p>Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.</p>											
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## SECTION 12 : ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Propylene glycol

Endpoint	Test Duration	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96	Fish	710mg/L	4
EC50	48	Crustacea	>1000mg/L	4
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	19000mg/L	2
NOEC	168	Fish	98mg/L	4

Persistence: Water/Soil - LOW

Persistence: Air - LOW

Bioaccumulation: LOW (BCF = 1)

Mobility in soil: HIGH (KOC = 1)

## SECTION 13 : DISPOSAL INFORMATION

Product / Packaging disposal

- 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 SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.
  - **DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.**
  - It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
  - In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
  - Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
  - Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
  - Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

SECTION 14 : TRANSPORT INFORMATION	
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable
Marine Pollutant	NO
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
	Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

SECTION 15 : REGULATORY INFORMATION	
APVMA Registration	The products are registered by the APVMA
Registration Numbers	90630

SECTION 16 : OTHER INFORMATION	
Acronyms Used in SDS	
• APVMA	Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority
• ADG Code	Australian Dangerous Goods Code
• CAS No.	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
• UN No.	United Nations identifying number
• NOHSC	National Occupational Health & Safety Commission
• HAZCHEM	Code for information for emergency services
• SWA	Safe Work Australia, formerly ASCC and NOHSC
• AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
• SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines & Poisons

**END OF SDS**