DUBL-CHEK Blue Powder No. 6

Callington Haven Pty Ltd

Chemwatch: 4999-77
Version No: 3.1.1.1
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product name</th>
<th>DUBL-CHEK Blue Powder No. 6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Synonyms</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other means of identification</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Relevant identified uses

Use according to manufacturer's directions.

Details of the manufacturer/importer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registered company name</th>
<th>Callington Haven Pty Ltd</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>30 South Street Rydalmere 2116 NSW Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>+61 2 9898 2731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>+61 2 9475 0449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Website</td>
<td><a href="http://www.callingtonhaven.com">www.callingtonhaven.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:customerservice@callington.com">customerservice@callington.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Emergency telephone number

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NON-HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL, NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Model WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body Contact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reactivity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poisons Schedule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GHS Classification</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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>7439-89-6</td>
<td>&gt;95</td>
<td>iron, powder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>pigments</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:
- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
- **DO NOT** attempt to remove particles attached to or embedded in eye.
- Lay victim down, on stretcher if available and pad BOTH eyes, make sure dressing does not press on the injured eye by placing thick pads under dressing, above and below the eye.
- Seek urgent medical assistance, or transport to hospital.

Skin Contact
If skin or hair contact occurs:
- 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.

Ingestion
- Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

For acute or short term repeated exposures to iron and its derivatives:
- Always treat symptoms rather than history.
- In general, however, toxic doses exceed 20 mg/kg of ingested material (as elemental iron) with lethal doses exceeding 180 mg/kg.
- Control of iron stores depend on variation in absorption rather than excretion. Absorption occurs through aspiration, ingestion and burned skin.
- Hepatic damage may progress to failure with hypoprothrombinaemia and hypoglycaemia. Hepatorenal syndrome may occur.
- Iron intoxication may also result in decreased cardiac output and increased cardiac pooling which subsequently produces hypotension.
- Serum iron should be analysed in symptomatic patients. Serum iron levels (2-4 hrs post-ingestion) greater than 100 ug/dL indicate poisoning with levels,
in excess of 350 ug/dL, being potentially serious. Emesis or lavage (for obtunded patients with no gag reflex) are the usual means of decontamination. Activated charcoal does not effectively bind iron. Catharsis (using sodium sulfate or magnesium sulfate) may only be used if the patient already has diarrhoea. Deferoxamine is a specific chelator of ferric (3+) iron and is currently the antidote of choice. It should be administered parenterally. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metal dust fires need to be smothered with sand, inert dry powders.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>DO NOT USE WATER, CO2 or FOAM.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use DRY sand, graphite powder, dry sodium chloride based extinguishers, G-1 or Met L-X to smother fire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confining or smothering material is preferable to applying water as chemical reaction may produce flammable and explosive hydrogen gas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical reaction with CO2 may produce flammable and explosive methane.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If impossible to extinguish, withdraw, protect surroundings and allow fire to burn itself out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DO NOT</strong> use halogenated fire extinguishing agents.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fire Incompatibility</th>
<th>None known</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Advice for firefighters

**Fire Fighting**

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- **DO NOT** approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

**Fire/Explosion Hazard**

- **DO NOT** disturb burning dust. Explosion may result if dust is stirred into a cloud, by providing oxygen to a large surface of hot metal.
- **DO NOT** use water or foam as generation of explosive hydrogen may result.

With the exception of the metals that burn in contact with air or water (for example, sodium), masses of combustible metals do not represent unusual fire risks because they have the ability to conduct heat away from hot spots so efficiently that the heat of combustion cannot be maintained - this means that it will require a lot of heat to ignite a mass of combustible metal. Generally, metal fire risks exist when sawdust, machine shavings and other metal 'fines' are present. Metal powders, while generally regarded as non-combustible:

- May burn when metal is finely divided and energy input is high.
- May react explosively with water.
- May be ignited by friction, heat, sparks or flame.
- May REIGNITE after fire is extinguished.
- Will burn with intense heat.

Note:

- Metal dust fires are slow moving but intense and difficult to extinguish.
- Containers may explode on heating.
- Dusts or fumes may form explosive mixtures with air.
- Gases generated in fire may be poisonous, corrosive or irritating.
- Hot or burning metals may react violently upon contact with other materials, such as oxidising agents and extinguishing agents used on fires involving ordinary combustibles or flammable liquids.
- Temperatures produced by burning metals can be higher than temperatures generated by burning flammable liquids.
- Some metals can continue to burn in carbon dioxide, nitrogen, water, or steam atmospheres in which ordinary combustibles or flammable liquids would be incapable of burning.

Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO2), metal oxides.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

**Minor Spills**

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
- Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

**Major Spills**

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment and dust respirator.
Prevent spillage from entering drains, sewers or water courses.
Recover product wherever possible. Avoid generating dust.
Sweep / shovel up.
If required, wet with water to prevent dusting.
Put residues in labelled plastic bags or other containers for disposal.
Wash area down with large quantity of water and prevent runoff into drains.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

| Safe handling | Remove all ignition sources. |
|限 all unnecessary personal contact. |
Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. |
Use in a well-ventilated area. |
When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. |
Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. |
Avoid physical damage to containers. |
Use good occupational work practice. |
Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS. |

Other information

| Store in original containers. |
Keep containers securely sealed. |
Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. |
Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. |
Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. |
Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS. |

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| Suitable container | Polyethylene or polypropylene container. |
|Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. |

Storage incompatibility

| Reacts with acids producing flammable / explosive hydrogen (H2) gas |
Avoid storage with oxidisers |

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES
Not Available

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

| OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL) |

INGREDIENT DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Material name</th>
<th>TWA</th>
<th>STEL</th>
<th>Peak</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia Exposure Standards</td>
<td>iron, powder</td>
<td>Fume (thermally generated) (respirable dust)</td>
<td>2 mg/m3</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>Material name</th>
<th>TEEL-1</th>
<th>TEEL-2</th>
<th>TEEL-3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>iron, powder</td>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>1 mg/m3</td>
<td>11 mg/m3</td>
<td>110 mg/m3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| MATERIAL DATA |

| Exposure controls | General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. |

Continued...
### 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. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

#### Skin protection
See Hand protection below

#### Hands/feet protection
- Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
- Protective gloves eg. Leather gloves or gloves with Leather facing

#### Body protection
See Other protection below

#### Other protection
- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

#### Thermal hazards
Not Available

### Recommended material(s)

#### GLOVE SELECTION INDEX
Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the: "Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".
The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the computer-generated selection:
DUBL-CHEK Blue Powder No. 6 Not Available

**Material** | **CPI**
---|---
* 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.

### Respiratory protection

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Required Minimum Protection Factor</th>
<th>Half-Face Respirator</th>
<th>Full-Face Respirator</th>
<th>Powered Air Respirator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>up to 10 x ES</td>
<td>P1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>PAPR-P1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up to 50 x ES</td>
<td>Air-line**</td>
<td>P2</td>
<td>PAPR-P2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up to 100 x ES</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>P3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100+ x ES</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Air-line**</td>
<td>PAPR-P3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* - Negative pressure demand  ** - Continuous flow
A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

### SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Appearance</strong></td>
<td>Odourless blue powder; insoluble in water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Physical state</strong></td>
<td>Divided Solid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Odour</strong></td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Odour threshold</strong></td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pH (as supplied)</strong></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</strong></td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Relative density</strong> (Water = 1)</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</strong></td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</strong></td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Decomposition temperature</strong></td>
<td>Not Available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Viscosity (cSt)</strong></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity
See section 7

Chemical stability
avigate in the presence of incompatible materials.
Product is considered stable.
Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Possibility of hazardous reactions
See section 7

Conditions to avoid
See section 7

Incompatible materials
See section 7

Hazardous decomposition products
See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled
Generated dust may be discomforting

Ingestion
The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g. liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.

Skin Contact
The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

Irritation and skin reactions are possible with sensitive skin.

Eye
Limited evidence exists, or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or is expected to produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.

Contact with the eye, by metal dusts, may produce mechanical abrasion or foreign body penetration of the eyeball. Iron particles embedded in the eye may produce a condition known as ocular siderosis; effects include discolouration of the cornea and iris and pupillary effects such as poor reaction to light and accommodation. Particles entering the lens may produce cataracts. A rare consequence of ocular siderosis is glaucoma.

Chronic
Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function (i.e. pneumoconiosis) caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. A prime symptom is breathlessness. Lung shadows show on X-ray.

DUBL-CHEK Blue Powder No. 6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOXICITY</th>
<th>IRRITATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingredient</td>
<td>TOXICITY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iron, powder</td>
<td>Oral (rat) LD50: 7500 mg/kg[1]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Endpoint</th>
<th>Test Duration</th>
<th>Effect</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>BCF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>iron, powder</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pigments</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

#### Persistence and degradability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Persistence: Water/Soil</th>
<th>Persistence: Air</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No Data available for all ingredients</td>
<td>No Data available for all ingredients</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Bioaccumulative potential

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Bioaccumulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No Data available for all ingredients</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### Mobility in soil

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Mobility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No Data available for all ingredients</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

#### Waste treatment methods

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Bury residue in an authorised landfill.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

### SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

#### Labels Required

- Marine Pollutant: NO
- HAZCHEM: Not Applicable

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

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

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

| Iron, powder(7439-89-6) is found on the following regulatory lists | “Australia Exposure Standards”, “International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs”, “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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