

# CIGWELD COMWELD GALVANISING BAR

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 26-Dec-2006  
NC317ECP

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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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### PRODUCT NAME

CIGWELD COMWELD GALVANISING BAR

### SYNONYMS

"Product Code: 321695, 322085"

### PRODUCT USE

An alloy which when applied on a heated base metal, will melt and produce a strong corrosion- resistant alloy coating. Can be used as a pre- treatment to protect base metals and forms a strong permanent bond to the surface. Used where any welding of galvanised parts is performed and can be used with gas or electric welding.

### SUPPLIER

Company: CIGWELD Pty Ltd  
Address:  
71 Gower Street  
Preston  
VIC 3072  
AUS  
Telephone: (03) 9474 7400  
Telephone: 1300 654 674  
Emergency Tel: (03) 9474 7400

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## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

### POISONS SCHEDULE

None

### RISK

Harmful by inhalation and if swallowed.  
Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.  
Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.  
May cause harm to the unborn child.

Possible risk of impaired fertility.

### SAFETY

Keep locked up.  
Keep container in a well ventilated place.  
Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.  
To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.  
This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.  
Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.  
Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.  
Use appropriate container to avoid environment contamination.  
Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.

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## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
lead	7439-92-1	56^
tin	7440-31-5	33^
zinc	7440-66-6	11^
In use fumes may form as		
lead fumes	7439-92-1	
zinc oxide fume	1314-13-2	
tin fume	7440-31-5	
welding fumes	Not avail.	

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

Not normally a hazard due to the physical form of product. The material is a physical irritant to the gastro-intestinal tract.

### EYE

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.
- Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
- 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.

### 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.

In case of burns:

- Quickly immerse affected area in cold running water for 10 to 15 minutes.
- Bandage lightly with a sterile dressing. Treat for shock if required.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

### INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Protheses 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.

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Gastric acids solubilise lead and its salts and lead absorption occurs in the small bowel.
- Particles of less than 1 um diameter are substantially absorbed by the alveoli following inhalation.
- Lead is distributed to the red blood cells and has a half-life of 35 days. It is subsequently redistributed to soft tissue & bone-stores or eliminated. The kidney accounts for 75% of daily lead loss; integumentary and alimentary losses account for the remainder.
- Neurasthenic symptoms are the most common symptoms of intoxication. Lead toxicity produces a classic motor neuropathy. Acute encephalopathy appears infrequently in adults.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

Diazepam is the best drug for seizures.

- Whole-blood lead is the best measure of recent exposure; free erythrocyte protoporphyrin (FEP) provides the best screening for chronic exposure. Obvious clinical symptoms occur in adults when whole-blood lead exceeds 80 ug/dL.

- British Anti-Lewisite is an effective antidote and enhances faecal and urinary excretion of lead. The onset of action of BAL is about 30 minutes and most of the chelated metal complex is excreted in 4-6 hours, primarily in the bile. Adverse reaction appears in up to 50% of patients given BAL in doses exceeding 5 mg/kg. CaNa<sub>2</sub>EDTA has also been used alone or in concert with BAL as an antidote. D-penicillamine is the usual oral agent for mobilisation of bone lead; its use in the treatment of lead poisoning remains investigational. 2,3-dimercapto-1-propanesulfonic acid (DMPS) and dimercaptosuccinic acid (DMSA) are water soluble analogues of BAL and their effectiveness is undergoing review. As a rule, stop BAL if lead decreases below 50 ug/dL; stop CaNa<sub>2</sub>EDTA if blood lead decreases below 40 ug/dL or urinary lead drops below 2 mg/24hrs.

[Ellenhorn & Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

### BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker who has been exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments
1. Lead in blood	30 ug/100 ml	Not Critical	
2. Lead in urine	150 ug/gm creatinine	Not Critical	B
3. Zinc	250 ug/100 ml	After 1 month	B
protoporphyrin in blood	erythrocytes OR 100 ug/100 ml blood	exposure	

B: Background levels occur in specimens collected from subjects NOT exposed.

## 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.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding 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

- 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

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

Welding arc and metal sparks can ignite combustibles.

HAZCHEM: None

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

**Personal Protective Equipment**  
Breathing apparatus.

## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

#### MINOR SPILLS

Clean up all spills immediately.  
Avoid contact with skin and eyes.  
Wear impervious gloves and safety glasses.  
Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.  
Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealable, labelled container.

#### 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:

lead 100 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
tin 100 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
zinc 250 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

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

lead 0.25 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
tin 100 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
zinc 50 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

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

lead 0.15 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
tin 6 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
zinc 30 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

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

lead 0.05 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
tin 2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
zinc 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

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%

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

R51                             $\geq 2.5\%$   
else                            $\geq 10\%$   
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

- 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.
- Multi-wall paper container NOTE: Bags should be stacked, blocked, interlocked, and limited in height so that they are stable and secure against sliding or collapse.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Segregate from strong acids.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Keep dry.
- Store under cover.
- Protect containers against physical damage.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWA F/CC
Australia Exposure Standards	lead fumes (Lead, inorganic dusts & fumes (as Pb))		0.15					
Australia Exposure Standards	zinc oxide fume (Zinc oxide (dust) (a))		10					
Australia Exposure Standards	zinc oxide fume (Zinc oxide (fume))		5		10			
Australia Exposure	tin fume (Tin,		2					

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWA F/CC
Standards Australia Exposure Standards	metal) tin fume (Tin, oxide & inorganic compounds, except SnH4 (as Sn))		2					

The following materials had no OELs on our record under the following CAS or Chemwatch (CW) numbers

- CIGWELD Comweld Galvanising Bar CW:46936
- lead fumes: No data available for CAS:7439-92-1
- welding fumes: No data available for CW:35201

### EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)
lead fumes	100	
zinc oxide fume	500	
tin fume	100	

### ODOUR SAFETY FACTOR (OSF)

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

### INGREDIENT DATA

For each of the following

LEAD FUMES:

TIN FUME:

Not available

ZINC OXIDE FUME:

Zinc oxide intoxication (intoxication zincale) is characterised by general depression, shivering, headache, thirst, colic and diarrhoea. Exposure to the fume may produce metal fume fever characterised by chills, muscular pain, nausea and vomiting. Short-term studies with guinea pigs show pulmonary function changes and morphologic evidence of small airway inflammation. A no-observed-adverse-effect level (NOAEL) in guinea pigs was 2.7 mg/m<sup>3</sup> zinc oxide. Based on present data, the current TLV-TWA may be inadequate to protect exposed workers although known physiological differences in the guinea pig make it more susceptible to functional impairment of the airways than humans.

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/m<sup>3</sup>, when collected in accordance with the appropriate standard (AS 3640, for example).

ES\* TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

TLV\* TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, B2 (a substance of variable composition)

OES\* TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Most welding, even with primitive ventilation, does not produce exposures inside the welding helmet above 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. 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

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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metals. Sampling of the Respirable Dust fraction requires cyclone separator devices (elutriators) and procedures to comply with AS 2985 (for example).

### 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

Special ventilation requirements apply for processes which result in the generation of barium, chromium, lead, or nickel fume and in those processes which generate ozone.

The use of mechanical ventilation by local exhaust systems is required as a minimum in all circumstances (including outdoor work). (In confined spaces always check that oxygen has not been depleted by excessive rusting of steel or snowflake corrosion of aluminium)

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.

If risk of inhalation or overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator or work in fume hood.

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## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### APPEARANCE

Grey rod.

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## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Does not mix with water.  
Sinks in water.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable  
Melting Range (°C): 300  
Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible  
pH (1% solution): Not applicable.  
Volatile Component (%vol): Not applicable  
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not applicable  
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable  
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not applicable  
State: Manufactured

Boiling Range (°C): Not available.  
Specific Gravity (water=1): 9  
pH (as supplied): Not applicable  
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not applicable  
Evaporation Rate: Not applicable  
Flash Point (°C): Not applicable  
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable  
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available.  
Viscosity: Not Applicable

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- 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.

##### EYE

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

##### SKIN

Skin contact does not normally present a hazard, though it is always possible that occasionally individuals may be found who react to substances usually regarded as inert.

##### INHALED

Lead fume is toxic and acts as a cumulative poison. Regular blood testing should be considered for workers who are regularly exposed.  
Inhalation of freshly formed zinc oxide particles sized below 1.5 microns and generally between 0.02 to 0.05 microns may result in "metal fume fever", with symptoms resembling influenza. Symptoms may be delayed for up to 12 hours and begin with the sudden onset of thirst, and a sweet, metallic or foul taste in the mouth. Other symptoms include upper respiratory tract irritation accompanied by coughing and a dryness of the mucous membranes, lassitude and a generalised feeling of malaise. Mild to severe headache, nausea, occasional vomiting, fever or chills, exaggerated mental activity, profuse sweating, diarrhoea, excessive urination and prostration may also occur. Tolerance to the fumes develops rapidly, but is quickly lost. All symptoms usually subside within 24-36 hours following removal from exposure. Leucocytosis, a transient increase in white blood cell counts, is reported as a common finding in metal fume fever but is not known to be common amongst welders. Severe over-exposure to zinc oxide, following inhalation of fumes or finely divided dusts may result in bronchitis or pneumonia; a bluish skin tint may be present.

Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as

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emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.

## CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Lead, in large amounts, can affect the blood, nervous system, heart, glands, immune system and digestive system. Anaemia may occur. If untreated muscles may become paralysed, and there may be brain damage. Symptoms include joint and muscle pain, weakness in the back of the forearm and wrist and in the shin muscles, headaches, dizziness, abdominal pain, diarrhoea or constipation, nausea, vomiting, blue line on gums, sleep disturbance and a metallic taste in the mouth. The pressure in the brain may increase with high doses and cause brain damage, coma, and death. Early signs include loss of appetite and weight, constipation, tiredness and irritability, headache, weakness. Later there may be vomiting, nervousness, and muscle pains in the arms and legs. Serious cases cause severe vomiting, inco-ordination, stupor, permanent eye damage, high blood pressure, multiple nerve disorders of the head resulting in paralysis and loss of reflexes, delirium, convulsions and coma. The kidneys may become irreversibly damaged, and the nervous system may become affected causing mental retardation, cerebral palsy, and jerks and seizures. Welding or flame cutting of metals with zinc or zinc dust coatings may result in inhalation of zinc oxide fume; high concentrations of zinc oxide fume may result in "metal fume fever"; also known as "brass chills", an industrial disease of short duration. [I.L.O] Symptoms include malaise, fever, weakness, nausea and may appear quickly if operations occur in enclosed or poorly ventilated areas.

## TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.  
unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances

### LEAD FUMES:

#### TOXICITY

Oral (woman) TDLo: 450 mg/kg/6 years  
Inhalation (human) TCLo: 0.01 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

#### IRRITATION

Nil Reported

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

The substance has been investigated as a tumorigen, a mutagen and reproductive effector.

WARNING: Lead is a cumulative poison and has the potential to cause abortion and intellectual impairment to unborn children of pregnant workers.

### ZINC OXIDE FUME:

#### TOXICITY

Oral (human) LDLo: 500 mg/kg  
Inhalation (human) TCLo: 600 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

#### IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h Mild  
Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h Mild

### TIN FUME:

No data of toxicological significance identified in literature search.

### WELDING FUMES:

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

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

MATERIAL

CARCINOGEN

REPROTOXIN

SENSITISER

SKIN

lead fumes

IARC: NTPB

ILOM ILOEI

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### CARCINOGEN

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens: lead fumes

Category:

### CARCINOGEN

NTPB: US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 11th Report Part B. Reasonably Anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen: lead fumes Category:

### REPROTOXIN

ILOM: ILO Agents toxic to the male reproductive system: lead fumes

### REPROTOXIN

ILOEI: ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry that have toxic effects on reproduction: lead fumes

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data for CIGWELD Comweld Galvanising Bar.  
Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

TIN FUME:

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.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM: None

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

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

**POISONS SCHEDULE: None**

### REGULATIONS

lead fumes (CAS: 7439-92-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia - Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code - Food Additives - Maximum levels of specified contaminants and natural toxicants in nominated foods

Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (AQUA/1 to 6 - inorganic chemicals)

Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - inorganic chemicals)

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:

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

- 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 - New South Wales Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance  
Australia - Western Australia Hazardous Substances Prohibited for Specified Uses or
- Methods of Handling  
Australia Exposure Standards  
Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)  
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)  
Australia National Pollutant Inventory  
Australia Poisons Schedule  
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule  
4  
6  
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule  
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens  
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals  
WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are  
of health significance in drinking-water
- zinc oxide fume (CAS: 1314-13-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;  
Australia Exposure Standards  
Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)  
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)  
Australia National Pollutant Inventory  
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule  
4  
Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Sunscreening agents permitted as  
active ingredients in listed products  
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals
- tin fume (CAS: 7440-31-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;  
Australia - Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code - Food Additives - Maximum  
levels of specified contaminants and natural toxicants in nominated foods  
Australia - Western Australia Hazardous Substances Prohibited for Specified Uses or
- Methods of Handling  
Australia Exposure Standards  
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
- welding fumes (CAS No:Not avail):  
No regulations applicable
- No data available for welding fumes as CAS: Not avail.

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## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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