# **SAFETY DATA SHEET** MONOTEK® FLOORING SYSTEMS – AEROSIL® 200

## SECTION 1 - IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier: Aerosil <sup>®</sup> 200 – Chemically Prepared Silicon Dioxide / Fu				
Recommended Use:	Sealants. Coloured Printing Inks, Thickening Agent, Paints and Lacquers. Adhesive. Anticaking Agents, Coating Agent, Dispersing Agent. Free Flow Agents, Reinforcing agents & Carrier.			
Supplier of Safety Data:	<b>D.P.J. Coating Systems Pty Ltd</b> (Trade name owners – MONOTEK®) Head Office: 2/25 Jersey Road, BAYSWATER, Victoria 3153			
	Ph: 1800 062 301 Fax: 03 9720 8540 E: <u>admin@dpj.com.au</u> Website: <u>www.monotek.com.au</u> Emergency: 13 11 26 (Poisons Hotline 24/7)			

## SECTION 2 – HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

## Non-Hazardous according to criteria of Worksafe Australia.

Other Names:			Not app	olicable.	<u>U N Numbe</u>	<u>er:</u>	Not applicable.
Dangerous Good	<u>s &amp; Sub</u>	<u>Risk</u>	Not ap	olicable.	Hazchem C	ode:	Not applicable.
Packaging Group	<u>:</u>		Not ap	olicable.	Poison Sch	edule (S.U.S.D.P.):	Not applicable.
Product label ele	ments:		Not app	olicable.			
Hazard Ratings							
	Min	Max	0 = Minimum				
Flammability	0		1 = Low				
Toxicity	0		2 = Moderate				
Body Contact	0		3 = High				
Reactivity	0		4 = Extreme				
Chronic	0		1				
Poisons Schedule	e:	Not App	licable	Classifi	cation:	Not Applicable	
Precautionary Sta Precautionary Sta Precautionary Sta Precautionary Sta	atement atement atement atement	t(s) Preve t(s) Respo t(s) Storaț t(s) Dispo	ntion: onse: ge: sal:	Not Ap Not Ap Not Ap Not Ap	olicable olicable olicable olicable		
<u>toria</u> : (Head Office) 2	<b>D</b>	P <b>JC</b> y Road, Ba	<b>OATI</b> ayswater. 3153	NG Phone: Toll fre	(03) 9720 87 <b>6 1800 0</b>	<b>ENS</b> Pty L BN 56 005 509 679 77 Facsimile: (03) 97 52 301 (Australia-wic	<b>td.</b> ACN 005 509 679 720 8540 de)
	W V	ww.	mono	ote	К.С	om.au	
Product Name: AE	ROSIL® 2	200 edge at the date	e of issue, the health and safe	ety hazards of t	he product and provi	REVISED / Issued: 06/0	07/2019 Page 1 of 11 y handle it in the workplace.

## SECTION 3 - COMPOSITION & PROPERTIES

Substances: - See section below for composition of mixtures.

Components	CAS Number	Hazard symbols(s) / R phrase (s)	Content
Silica Amorphous	7631-86-9	N/A	>60% weight

## SECTION 4 - 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 way from the 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 a skilled professional.

### 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, with 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 a pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.
- If dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area.
- Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear breathing passages.
- > Ask patient to rinse mouth with water but to not drink water.
- Seek immediate medical attention.

### Ingestion:

- Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a poisons information Ph: 13 11 26 or a doctor.

### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed.

Treat Symptomatically.



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## SECTION 5 – FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

### Extinguishing media, suitable

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use Extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

### Special Hazards arising from the substrate or mixture.

Fire Incompatibility: None Known

### Advice for Firefighters

Fire Fighting:

- When silica dust is dispersed in air, firefighters should wear inhalation protection as hazardous substances from the fire may be absorbed on the silica particles.
- > When heated to extreme temperatures (>1700 deg.C) amorphous Silica can fuse.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains and water courses
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for the surrounding area.

### Fire / Explosion Hazard

- Non Combustible
- Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers/ packaging may burn. Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of:
  - Silicon Dioxide (SiO2)

May emit poisonous fumes. Not Applicable

### <u>Hazchem</u>

## SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	See section 8

### **Environmental precautions**

### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up:

**Minor Spills:** 

- Remove all ignition sources
- Clean up all spills immediately
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.

### Major spills:

Moderate Hazard

- > CAUTION: Advise personnel in area.
- > Alert emergency services and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing.

Personal protective equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.



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See section 12

### SECTION 7 - HANDLING & STORAGE

### Precautions for safe handling

### Safe Handling:

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

### 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.

## SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS & PERSONAL PROTECTION

### <u>Control Parameters</u> Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

Ingredient Data:

0						
Source	Ingredient	Material Name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Aust. Exposure Std.	Silica	Fumed Silica	2mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not	Not	Not
	Amorphous	(Respirable Dust)		available	available	available
Aust. Exposure Std.	Silica	Fumed Silica	2mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not	Not	Not
	Amorphous	(Respirable Dust)		available	available	available
Aust. Exposure Std.	Silica	Diatomaceous Earth	10mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not	Not	Not
	Amorphous	(uncalcined)		available	available	available
Aust. Exposure Std.	Silica	Diatomaceous Earth	10mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not	Not	Not
	Amorphous	(uncalcined)		available	available	available
Aust. Exposure Std.	Silica	Silica Gel	10mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not	Not	Not
	Amorphous			available	available	available
Aust. Exposure Std.	Silica	Precipitated Silica	10mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not	Not	Not
	Amorphous			available	available	available
Aust. Exposure Std.	Silica	Precipitated Silica	10mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not	Not	Not
	Amorphous			available	available	available
Aust. Exposure Std.	Silica	Silica Gel	10mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not	Not	Not
	Amorphous			available	available	available
Aust. Exposure Std.	Silica	Silica, Fused	Not	Not	Not	Not
	Amorphous		available	available	available	available

<u>\* Safe Work Australia note</u>: No exposure standard should be applied without reference to the Guidance Note on the interpretation of Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment (NOHSC:3008(1995) and to related documentation

<u>8-hour Time-weighted average (TWA)</u> means the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over an eight (8)-hour working day, for a five-day working week.

<u>Short term exposure limit (STEL)</u> means the airborne concentration of a particular substance calculated as a time-weighted average over 15 minutes.



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## SDS MONOTEK® resin based flooring systems

### **Emergency Limits:**

Ingredient	Material Name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Silica Amorphous	Silica Gel, amorphous synthetic	18 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	$200 \text{ mg/m}^3$	1,200 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Silica Amorphous	Silica, amorphous fumed	18 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	$100 \text{ mg/m}^3$	630 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Silica Amorphous	Siloxanes & silicones, dimethyl, reaction	120 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	1,300 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	7,900 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	products with silica; (hydrophobic silicon			
	dioxide, amorphous)			
Silica Amorphous	Silica, amorphous fume	$45 \text{ mg/m}^3$	$500 \text{ mg/m}^3$	3,000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Silica Amorphous	Silica amorphous hydrated	$18 \text{ mg/m}^3$	$220 \text{ mg/m}^3$	1,300 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
Silica Amorphous	3000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available

### **Personal Protection:**

### **Exposure Controls**

### **Appropriate Engineering Controls:**

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

- Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
- $\geq$ Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

### **Personal Protection:**









### Eye and face protection:

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- $\geq$ Chemical goggles.
- $\geq$ 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.

### **Skin Protection:**

See Hand protection Below

### Hand / Feet Protection:

Personal Hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.

Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.

- Polychloroprene.
- Nitrile Rubber.
- Butyl Rubber.

### **Body Protection**

See other protection Below

### **Other Protection:**

Overalls, P.V.C. Apron and Barrier Cream.



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### **Respiratory Protection:**

Particulate (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent.

<b>Required Minimum Protection Factor</b>	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
Up to 10 x ES	P1Air-line*	-	PAPR-P1
Up to 50 x ES	Air-line**	P2	PAPR-P2
Up to 100 x ES	-	Р3	-
	-	Air-line*	-
100+ ES	-	Air-line**	PAPR-P3

\* 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 = Sulphur 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 degrees C)

- > Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.
- The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgement that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the workers exposure ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).
- Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.
- Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit as tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
- Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
- Try and avoid creating dust conditions.

## SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	White odourless p	White odourless powder; does not mix with water		
Physical State	Divided Solid	Relative Density (Water =1)	~2.2	
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available	
Odour Threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (° C)	Not Available	
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	>2000	
Melting Point / Freezing Point (° C)	~1700	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available	
Initial Boiling Point and Boiling	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable	
Range (°C)				
Flash Point (° C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available	
Evaporation Rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available	
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available	
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable	
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Applicable	
Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Applicable	Gas Group	Not Available	
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	3.7 – 4.5 (4%)	
Vapour Density (Air = 1)	Not Applicable	VOC g/L	Not Available	



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## SECTION 10 - STABILITY & REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical Stability	Unstable in 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 Information:

### Inhaled

- Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.
- If prior damage to the circulatory or nervous systems has occurred or if kidney damage has been sustained, proper screenings should be conducted on individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling and use of material result in excessive exposures.
- > Effects on lungs are significantly enhanced in the presence of respirable particles.

### Ingestion

- Although ingestion is not thought to produce harmful effects (as classified under EC directives), the material may still be damaging to health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g. liver, kidney) damage is evident.
- Not normally a Hazard due to the physical form of product. The material is a physical irritant to the gastrointestinal tract.

### **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.
- > Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

### Eye

Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn) Slight abrasive damage may also result.

### Chronic

- Overexposure to the breathable dust may cause coughing, wheezing, difficulty in breathing and impaired lung function. Chronic symptoms may include decreased vital ling capacity and chest infections. Repeated exposures in the workplace to high levels of fine-divided dusts may produce a condition known as pneumoconiosis, which is the lodgement of any inhaled dusts in the lung, irrespective of the effect. This is particularly true when a significant number of particles less than 0.5 microns (1/50000 inch) are present.
- Amorphous silicas generally are less hazardous than crystalline silicas, but the former can be converted to the latter on heating and subsequent cooling. Inhalation of dusts containing crystalline Silicas may lead to silicosis, a disabling lung disease that may take years to develop.



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## SDS MONOTEK® resin based flooring systems

	Toxicity	Irritation
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: > 5000mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
AEROSIL 200	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 0.139 mg/L/4h <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: > 3300 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: > 5000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Toxicity	Irritation
	Dermal (Rabbit) LD50: > 5000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (Rabbit): Non-irritating *
Silica Amorphous	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >0.139 mg/l/14h**[Grace] [2]	Skin (Rabbit): non-irritating *
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 3160 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	

**Legend** - Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances – Acute Toxicity 2. \* Value obtained from manufacturers SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS – Register of Toxic Effect of chemical substances.

### Silica Amorphous

- The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3
- > NOT classifiable as to is carcinogenicity to humans
- > Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.
- Reports indicate high/prolonged exposures to amorphous silicas induced lung fibrosis in experimental animals; in some experiments these effects were reversible. [PATTYS]

### Aerosil 200 & Silica Amorphous

For Silica Amorphous:

When experimental animals inhale synthetic amorphous silica (SAS) dust, it dissolves in the lung fluid and is rapidly eliminated. If swallowed, the vast majority of SAS is secreted in the faeces and there is little accumulation in the body. Following absorption across the gut, SAS is eliminated via urine without modification in animals and humans. SAS is not expected to be broken down (metabolised) in mammals.

Acute Toxicity	X	Carcinogenicity	0	
Skin irritation / Corrosion	0	Reproductivity	0	
Serious Eye Damage / Irritation	0	STOT – Single Exposure	0	
Respiratory or Skin Sensitisation	0	STOT – Repeated	0	
		Exposure		
Mutagenicity	0	Aspiration Hazard	0	

**Legend:** X – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

Y – Data available to make classification

**O** – Data not available to make classification



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## SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Toxicity

Aerosil 200	Endpoint	Test Duration (HR)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Silica Amorphous	Endpoint	Test Duration (HR)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96	Fish	ca.2000mg/L	1
	EC50	48	Crustacea	Ca.7600ml/L	1
	EC50	72	Algae or other	440mg/L	1
			aquatic plants		
	EC10	72	Algae or other	140mg/L	1
			aquatic plants		
	NOEC	72	Algae or other	60mg/L	1
			aquatic plants		

### Legend:

Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12

(QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotoc database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE

(Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

- > For Amorphous Silica: Amorphous silica is chemically and biologically inert. It is not biodegradable.
- Aquatic Fate: Due to its insolubility in water there is a separation at every filtration and sedimentation process. On a global scale, the level of man-made synthetic amorphous silicas (SAS) represents up to 2.4% of the dissolved silica naturally present in the aquatic environment and untreated SAS have a relatively low water solubility and an extremely low vapour pressure.

### For Silica:

- Environmental Fate: Most documentation on the fate of silica in the environment concerns dissolved silica, in the aquatic environment, regardless of origin, (man-made or natural), or structure, (crystalline or amorphous).
- Terrestrial Fate: Silicon makes up 25.7% of the Earth's crust, by weight, and is the second most abundant element, being exceeded only by oxygen. Silicon is not found free in nature, but occurs chiefly as the oxide and as silicates. Once released into the environment, no distinction can be made between the initial forms of silica.
- DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways. Aquatic toxicity: |Toxicity to fish: Brachydaniorerio: 10000 mg/l 96h (OECD 203)|Toxicity in aquatic invertebrates: Daphnia magna: 000 mg/l 24h (OECD 202)|[Manufacturer]

### Persistence and Degradability:

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
Silica Amorphous	LOW	LOW

### **Bio accumulative Potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Silica Amorphous	LOW (LogKOW = 0.5294)

### Mobility in Soil

Ingredient	Mobility
Silica Amorphous	LOW ( KOC = 23.74)



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## SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Waste treatment methods:

### **Product / Packaging disposal:**

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use.

- 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 & 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 Management Authority for disposal.

No

- 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:
- Hazchem: Not Applicable

Land Transport (DOT): Air Transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): Sea Transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): Not Regulated for Transport of Dangerous Goods Not Regulated for Transport of Dangerous Goods Not Regulated for Transport of Dangerous Goods

Transport in Bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and IBC Code: Not applicable



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#### SECTION 15 -**REGULATORY INFORMATION**

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

### SILICA AMORPHOUS (7631-86-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) – Schedule 4 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

National Inventory	Status
Australia – AICS	Υ
Canada – DSL	Υ
China – NDSL	Υ
Europe – EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Υ
Japan – ENCS	Υ
Korea – KECI	Υ
New Zealand – NZIoC	Υ
Philippines – PICCS	Y
USA – TSCA	Y
Legend:	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory
	N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and re not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets)

## SECTION 16 - FURTHER INFORMATION

### Ingredients with multiple CAS numbers Name CAS No:

Silica amorphous 7631-86-9, 112945-52-5, 67762-90-7, 68611-44-9, 68909-20-6, 112926-00-8, 61790-53-2, 60676-86-0, 91053-39-3, 69012-64-2, 844491-94-7

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources The 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.

**Contact Point:** Mr. Craig Jones (03) 9720 8777 Date: August, 2019

For further information, MSDS, technical data...visit -WWW.MONOTEK.COM.AU



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