PERMIT TO ALLOW THE SUPPLY AND MINOR USE OF AN UNREGISTERED VETERINARY CHEMICAL PRODUCT

PERMIT NUMBER - PER10752

This permit is issued to the Permit Holder in response to an application granted by the APVMA under section 112 of the Agvet Codes of the jurisdictions set out below. This permit allows a Supplier (as indicated) to possess the product for the purposes of supply and to supply the product to a person who can use the product under permit. This permit also allows a person, as stipulated below, to use the product in the manner specified in this permit in the designated jurisdictions. This permit also allows the Permit Holder, the Supplier (if not one and the same) and any person stipulated below to claim that the product can be used in the manner specified in this permit.

THIS PERMIT IS IN FORCE FROM 30 OCTOBER 2010 TO 31 DECEMBER 2020

Permit Holder:
NSW Department of Primary Industries
161 Kite Street
ORANGE, NSW 2800

Product Supplier:
Provet Riverina
12 Blaxland Road
WAGGA WAGGA, NSW 2650

Persons who can use the product under this permit:
All persons, acting under the direction of a registered veterinarian, for the treatment of animals under their care, as permitted under State legislation in the jurisdiction in which they practice their profession.

CONDITIONS OF USE

Product to be used:
Product to be supplied in two separate, heavy duty, heat sealed plastic bags for on farm mixing. Each bag contains 25 kg of either:

Component 1:
SODIUM MOLYBDATE DIHYDRATE with a minimum concentration of 98% sodium molybdate dihydrate (CAS number 10102-40-6) and a maximum concentration of no more than 50 ppm lead, 30 ppm arsenic, 50 ppm cadmium and 10 ppm mercury,
or

Component 2:
SODIUM SULFATE ANHYDROUS (CAS number 7757-82-6) with a minimum concentration of 99% anhydrous sodium sulfate,

as the only active constituents.

Directions for Use:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Situation</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Dose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SHEEP</td>
<td>TREATMENT OF COPPER POISONING</td>
<td>Mix 1000 g sodium sulfate with 400 g sodium molybdate and 5.0L of hot water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AS AN ORAL DRENCH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This mixture is sufficient to treat 500 sheep with 2.0g sodium sulfate and 0.8g sodium molybdate per sheep when given using standard equipment as a single oral drench of 10 mL per sheep.
Use drench while still warm and shake container regularly to prevent the active constituents from precipitating out of solution. Use prepared drench within 48 hours.
Repeat at weekly intervals for up to three (3) treatments if necessary.

OR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Situation</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Dose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SHEEP</td>
<td>TREATMENT OF COPPER POISONING</td>
<td>Mix 3000 g sodium sulfate with 240 g sodium molybdate and 4.5 kg common salt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AS A LOOSE LICK</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This mixture is sufficient to treat 100 sheep with 30g sodium sulfate and 2.4g sodium molybdate per sheep when supplied as a loose lick. Administer as a well mixed loose lick in open troughs. Do not repeat this treatment in less than three (3) weeks.

Critical Use Comments:
In areas with a history of copper poisoning the treatment may be given as a preventive in late spring or as a curative treatment when copper poisoning is diagnosed.
As an alternative to the drench or loose lick treatment, spray liquid mix on hay or grain, ensuring as far as possible, that all sheep eat the treated hay/grain. When augurs are equipped and calibrated to treat grain it may be treated with liquid mix when grain is augured out of storage before being fed.

Withholding Period:
MEAT: DO NOT USE less than 8 weeks before slaughter for human consumption
MILK: DO NOT USE in lactating ewes where milk or milk products may be used for human consumption.

Export Slaughter Interval (ESI):
SHEEP: DO NOT slaughter for export less than 8 weeks after last treatment.

Jurisdiction:
All States and Territories.

Conditions:
1. Each component product must only be supplied for this purpose to registered veterinarians.

2. Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) must be provided with each purchase of sodium molybdate dihydrate.

3. Persons who wish to prepare for use and/or use these products for the purposes specified in this permit must read, or have read to them, the details and conditions of this permit and comply with them.

4. All adverse reactions resulting from the treatment must be promptly reported to the APVMA Adverse Experiences Reporting Program. (http://www.apvma.gov.au_safely/adverse/veterinary.php)

5. Attached to the product container must be a label which is identical in content and format to the label in Attachment 1 or 2 as appropriate.

6. The supplier must supply the product in a container which must:
   (a) be impervious to, and incapable of chemical reaction with its contents when stored under conditions of temperature and pressure that are likely to be encountered in normal service; and
   (b) have sufficient strength and impermeability to prevent leakage of its contents or chemical contamination during handling, transport and storage under normal handling conditions; and
   (c) if intended to be opened more than once be able to be securely and readily closed and reclosed; and
   (d) have sufficient excess capacity to prevent it from breaking if its contents expand during handling, transport or storage; and
   (e) enable all or any part of its contents to be removed or discharged in such a way that, with the exercise of no more than reasonable care, the contents cannot:
      (i) harm any person; or
      (ii) have an unintended effect that is harmful to the environment.

Issued by the Australian pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority
Notes: 19/11/2015 – extended expiry date to 31 December 2020, consolidated conditions and removed permit coordinator contact details; issued as version 2.

Attachment 1: Sample label sodium molybdate dihydrate
Attachment 2: Sample label for sodium sulfate anhydrous
Attachment 3: MSDS sodium molybdate dihydrate
Product name - sodium molybdate dihydrate (CAS number 10102-40-6)
Active constituent – containing not less than 98% sodium molybdate dihydrate

Directions for Use:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Situation</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Dose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SHEEP</td>
<td>TREATMENT OF COPPER POISONING</td>
<td>Mix 1000 g sodium sulfate with 400 g sodium molybdate and 5.0L of hot water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS AN ORAL DRENCH</td>
<td></td>
<td>This mixture is sufficient to treat 500 sheep with 2.0g sodium sulfate and 0.8g sodium molybdate per sheep when given using standard equipment as a single oral drench of 10 mL per sheep. Use drench while still warm and shake container regularly to prevent the active constituents from precipitating out of solution. Use prepared drench within 48 hours. Repeat at weekly intervals for up to three (3) treatments if necessary.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Situation</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Dose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SHEEP</td>
<td>TREATMENT OF COPPER POISONING</td>
<td>Mix 3000 g sodium sulfate with 240 g sodium molybdate and 4.5 kg common salt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS A LOOSE LICK</td>
<td></td>
<td>This mixture is sufficient to treat 100 sheep with 30g sodium sulfate and 2.4g sodium molybdate per sheep when supplied as a loose lick. Administer as a well mixed loose lick in open troughs. Do not repeat this treatment in less than three (3) weeks.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Withholding Periods (WHP):
MEAT: DO NOT USE less than 8 weeks before slaughter for human consumption.
MILK: DO NOT USE in lactating ewes where milk or milk products may be used for human consumption.

Export Slaughter Interval (ESI):
SHEEP: DO NOT slaughter for export less than 8 weeks after last treatment.

General Instructions on preparation, mixing – see Directions for Use tables and PER 10752.

Warnings:
Possible risk to users of impaired fertility and harm to the unborn child.

Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS): Further information is provided in the MSDS.

First aid:
If poisoning occurs, contact a Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 131126.

Safety Directions:
Will irritate eyes and skin. May irritate eyes and throat. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Avoid inhaling dust. When opening the container, preparing product for use and using the product, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrists (or equivalent clothing), elbow-
length chemical-resistant gloves, face shield or goggles and disposable (dust) face mask covering mouth and nose. Wash hands after use. After each day’s use, wash gloves, face shield or goggles and contaminated clothing.

**Storage:** Store in a cool, dry place away from livestock, pets, wildlife and children.

**Disposal:** Shake any remaining product into medicated water or loose lick. Deliver empty packaging to an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available bury the empty packaging 500 mm below the surface in a disposal pit, specifically marked and set up for this purpose, clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. This alternative method must comply with relevant Local, State or Territory government legislation. Empty containers and product must not be burnt.
Product name - Sodium sulfate anhydrous (CAS number 7757-82-6).

Active constituent – containing not less than 99% sodium sulfate anhydrous.

Directions for Use:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Situation</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Dose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SHEEP</td>
<td>TREATMENT OF COPPER POISONING</td>
<td>Mix 1000 g sodium sulfate with 400 g sodium molybdate and 5.0L of hot water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AS AN ORAL DRENCH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This mixture is sufficient to treat 500 sheep with 2.0g sodium sulfate and 0.8g sodium molybdate per sheep when given using standard equipment as a single oral drench of 10 mL per sheep.

Use drench while still warm and shake container regularly to prevent the active constituents from precipitating out of solution. Use prepared drench within 48 hours.

Repeat at weekly intervals for up to three (3) treatments if necessary.

OR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Situation</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Dose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SHEEP</td>
<td>TREATMENT OF COPPER POISONING</td>
<td>Mix 3000 g sodium sulfate with 240 g sodium molybdate and 4.5 kg common salt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AS A LOOSE LICK</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This mixture is sufficient to treat 100 sheep with 30g sodium sulfate and 2.4g sodium molybdate per sheep when supplied as a loose lick. Administer as a well mixed loose lick in opem troughs. Do not repeat this treatment in less than three (3) weeks.

Withholding Periods (WHP):
MEAT: DO NOT USE less than 8 weeks before slaughter for human consumption.
MILK: DO NOT USE in lactating ewes where milk or milk products may be used for human consumption.

Export Slaughter Interval (ESI):
SHEEP: DO NOT slaughter for export less than 8 weeks after last treatment.

General Instructions on preparation, mixing – see Directions for Use tables and PER 10752.

First aid:
If poisoning occurs, contact a Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 131126.

Storage: Store in a cool, dry place away from livestock, pets, wildlife and children.

Disposal: Shake any remaining product into medicated water or loose lick. Deliver empty packaging to an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available bury the empty packaging 500 mm below the surface in a disposal pit, specifically marked and set up for this purpose, clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. This alternate method must comply with relevant Local, State or Territory government legislation. Empty containers and product must not be burnt.
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. IDENTIFICATION

Revision Date: MARCH 2008
Product Name: SODIUM MOLYBDATE DIHYDRATE
Other Names: MOLYBDIC ACID, DISODIUM SALTS, DIHYDRATE;
MOLYBDIC ACID (H2MoO4), DISODIUM SALTS, DIHYDRATE;
Uses: Reagent in analytical chemistry, paint pigment, production of molybdated
    toners and lakes, metal finishing, brightening agent for zinc plating,
    corrosion inhibitor, catalyst in dye and pigment production, additive for
    fertilizers and feeds, micronutrient.

Contact Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
<th>Ask For</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Redox Pty Ltd</td>
<td>2 Swettenham Road</td>
<td>+61 2 97333000</td>
<td>Technical Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Minto NSW 2566 Australia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11 Mayo Road</td>
<td>+64 9 2506222</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wiri Auckland 2104 New Zealand</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poison Information Centre</td>
<td>Westmead NSW Australia</td>
<td>131126</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemcall 24 Hour Emergency Number</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>1800-127406</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Poisons Centre</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>0800-243622</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Hazardous according to criteria of NOHSC/ASCC.

IRRITANT

Risk Phrases: R36/37/38 Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

Safety Phrases: S26 In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water
    and seek medical advice.

S36 Wear suitable protective clothing.
3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredients</th>
<th>Chemical Entity</th>
<th>CAS Number</th>
<th>Proportions (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SODIUM MOLYBDATE DIHYDRATE</td>
<td>[10102-40-6]</td>
<td>≥99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of necessary measures according to routes of exposure.

Swallowed: Rinse mouth with water. Give water to drink provided person is conscious. Do NOT induce vomiting. Seek medical attention.

Eye: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water holding eyelids open. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.

Skin: Remove contaminated clothing. Flush affected area with plenty of water. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.

Inhaled: Remove victim from exposure to fresh air. If not breathing, apply artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Seek medical attention.

Advice to Doctor: Treat symptomatically based on individual reactions of patient and judgement of doctor. NOTE: For advice in an emergency, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Australia 13-11-26 or New Zealand 0800-764-766).

Aggravated medical conditions caused by exposure: No information available on medical conditions which are aggravated from exposure to this product. Prolonged exposure may cause anemia.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media: In case of fire, appropriate extinguishing media include: Small fire- Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, water spray and foam. Large fire- Use water spray/foam and foam.

Hazards from Combustion Products: Non-combustible solid. Material does not burn. Containers may explode when heated. Incompatible with oxidizing agents, acids, alkali metals, most common metals, molten magnesium, interhalogens (bromine pentafluoride, chlorine trifluoride) and sources of ignition. Exploses on contact with molten magnesium. Violent reaction with interhalogens. Incandescent reaction with hot sodium, potassium or lithium. Fire or heat may produce irritating, poisonous and/or corrosive gases including carbon, molybdenum and sodium oxides.

Special Protective Precautions and Equipment for Fire Fighters: Fire fighters should wear a positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots and gloves). Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas where
gases or fumes can accumulate. Eliminate ignition sources.

**Flammability Conditions**
Product is a non-flammable solid.

**Additional Information**

**Hazchem Code**
N/A

### 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**Emergency Procedures**
Personnel involved in the clean up should wear full protective clothing. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Increase ventilation. Avoid generating dust. Do not allow product to reach drains, sewers or waterways. If the product does enter a waterway, advise the Environmental Protection Authority or your local Waste Management.

**Methods and Materials for Containment and Clean Up**
Contain and sweep/shovel up spills with dust binding material or use an industrial vacuum cleaner. Transfer to a suitable, labelled chemical waste container. Once pick up is complete, flush spill site with plenty of water to eliminate any residue. Hold for safe disposal.

### 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

**Precautions for Safe Handling**
Ensure an eye bath and safety shower are available and ready for use. Observe good personal hygiene practices and recommended procedures. Wash thoroughly after handling. Take precautionary measures against static discharges by bonding and grounding equipment. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not breathe dust/vapours.

**Conditions for Safe Storage (Including Any Incompatibles)**
Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Keep containers tightly sealed when not in use. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage or leaks. Protect from physical damage. Store away from incompatible materials including oxidizing agents, acids, alkali metals, most common metals, molten magnesium, interhalogens (bromine pentafluoride, chlorine trifluoride) and sources of ignition. Protect from direct sunlight and moisture. This product is not classified dangerous for transport according to The Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods By Road and Rail.

**Container Type**
Packaging must comply with requirements of Hazardous Substances (Packaging) Regulations 2001. Store in original packaging as approved by manufacturer.

### 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

**National Exposure Standards**
The following exposure standard has been established by The Australian Safety and Compensation Council (ASCC); Molybdenum, soluble compounds (as Mo) TWA = 5mg/m3

**Biological Limit Values**
No information available on biological limit values for this product.

**Engineering Controls**
A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures as low as possible. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred because it can control the emissions of the
contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion of it into the general work area.

**Personal Protection**
- **RESPIRATOR**: Wear an approved respirator where dusts/vapours are generated and engineering controls are inadequate (AS1715/1716).
- **EYES**: Safety glasses with side shields (AS1336/1337).
- **HANDS**: Wear protective gloves (AS2161).
- **CLOTHING**: Long-sleeved protective clothing and safety footwear (AS3785/2210).

### 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>white granular powder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formula</td>
<td>Na₂MoO₄.2H₂O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour</td>
<td>odourless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour Pressure</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour Density</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling Point</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting Point</td>
<td>687 deg C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in Water</td>
<td>840g/L (20°C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Gravity</td>
<td>3.28 (Water = 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash Point</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>9 (840g/L H₂O (20°C))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Explosion Limit</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Explosion Limit</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ignition Temperature</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Heat Value</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Particle Size</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volatile Organic</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compounds (VOC) Content</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation Rate</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent Volatile</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Octanol/Water partition</td>
<td>coefficient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saturated Vapour</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concentration</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional Characteristics</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flame</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propagation/Burning Rate</td>
<td>of Solid Materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Properties of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability: Product is stable under normal conditions of use, storage and temperature. Explodes on contact with molten magnesium. Violent reaction with interhalogens. Incandescent reaction with hot sodium, potassium or lithium.

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid excessive heat, generating dust, direct sunlight, moisture, static discharges and high temperatures.

Incompatible Materials: Incompatible with oxidizing agents, acids, alkali metals, most common metals, molten magnesium, interhalogens (bromine pentafluoride, chlorine trifluoride) and sources of ignition.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Fire or heat may produce irritating, poisonous and/or corrosive gases including carbon, molybdenum and sodium oxides.

Hazardous Reactions: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity Data: Oral LD50 Rat: 4233mg/Kg Skin LD50 Rat: >2000mg/Kg Skin LD50 Rabbit: >2000mg/Kg I.P. LD50 Rat: 520mg/Kg

Health Effects - Acute

Swallowed: Symptoms of an acute molybdenum (VI) intoxication include diarrhoea, anaemia (decreased haemoglobin concentration in the blood) and fatigue.
Large doses may cause severe distress, cramping, vomiting and hypertension. Toxic effects on liver and kidneys after high doses.

**Eye**
Irritating to eyes.

**Skin**
Irritating to skin. Contact with wet skin may cause a rash which is difficult to heal. May be harmful if absorbed through the skin.

**Inhaled**
Irritating to mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract. Symptoms may include coughing and shortness of breath. Can be a route for absorption.

### 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Ecotoxicity**
No data available.

**Persistence and Degradability**
Methods for determination of biodegradability can not be applied to inorganic substances.

**Mobility**
No information available on mobility for this product.

**Environmental Fate (Exposure)**
Do NOT allow product to enter drains, waterways or sewers.

**Bioaccumulative Potential**
No information available on bioaccumulation for this product.

### 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

**Disposal**
Dispose of in accordance with all local, state and federal regulations.

**Special Precautions for Land Fill or Incineration**
Contact a specialist disposal company or the local waste regulator for advice. This should be done in accordance with 'The Hazardous Waste Act'.

### 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

#### Land Transport

**UN Number**
Not applicable.

**Shipping Name**
SODIUM MOLYBDATE DIHYDRATE

**Dangerous Goods Class**
Not applicable.

**Subsidiary Risk**
Not applicable.

**Pack Group**
Not applicable.

**Precaution for User**
IRRITANT

**Hazchem Code**
N/A

#### Sea Transport

**UN Number**
Not applicable.

**Shipping Name**
SODIUM MOLYBDATE DIHYDRATE

**Dangerous Goods**
Not applicable.

**Subsidiary Risk**
15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Classified as hazardous according to criteria of NOHSC.

Poisons Schedule       N/A
EPG                    N/A
AICS Name              MOLYBDATE (MoO42-), DISODIUM, DIHYDRATE, (T-4).
NZ Toxic Substance     No data available.
HSNO Hazard Classification 6.1E
ERMA Approval Code     HSR004076

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Literature References   No data available.
Sources for Data        No data available.

Legend to Abbreviations and Acronyms

<     less than
>     greater than
AICS  Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
CAS   Chemical Abstracts Service (Registry Number)
cm2   square centimetres
CO2   Carbon Dioxide
COD   Chemical Oxygen Demand
deg C (°C)  degrees Celsius
ERMA  Environmental Risk Management Authority
g    gram
g/cm3  grams per cubic centimetre
g/l   grams per litre
HSNO  Hazardous Substance and New Organism
IDLH  Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health
immiscible liquids are insoluble in each other
kg    kilogram
kg/m³: kilograms per cubic metre
LC50: LC stands for Lethal Concentration. LC50 is the concentration of a material in air which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals. The material is inhaled over a set period of time, usually 1 or 4 hours.
LD50: LD stands for Lethal Dose. LD50 is the amount of a material, given all at once, which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals.
ltr: Litre
m³: cubic metre
mbar: millibar
mg: milligram
mg/24H: milligrams per 24 hours
mg/kg: milligrams per kilogram
mg/m³: milligrams per cubic metre
Misc: miscible
miscible: liquids form one homogeneous liquid phase regardless of the amount of either component present
mm: millimetre
mPa.s: milli Pascal per second
N/A: Not Applicable
NIOSH: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NOHSC: National Occupational Health and Safety Commission
OECD: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit
ppb: parts per billion
ppm: parts per million
ppm/2h: parts per million per 2 hours
ppm/6h: parts per million per 6 hours
RCP: Reciprocal Calculation Procedure
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
tne: tonne
TWA: Time Weighted Average
ug/24H: micrograms per 24 hours
UN: United Nations (number)
wt: weight

This MSDS summarises Redox Pty Ltd's best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information of the selected substance and how to safely handle the selected substance in the workplace, however Redox Pty Ltd expressly disclaims that the MSDS is...
a representation or guarantee of the chemical specifications for the substance.
Each user should read the MSDS and consider the information in the context of how the selected substance will be handled and used in the workplace including its use in conjunction with other substances.
© Copyright 2008 Redox Pty Ltd