Safety Data Sheet FORMALDEHYDE SOLUTION 37 w/w, stablized with 10-12% methanol

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SECTION 1: Identification

GHS Product identifier

Product name	FORMALDEHYDE SOLUTION 37 w/w, stablized with 10-12% methanol

Other means of identification

Formaldehyde 37-40%	AF.1L
Formaldehyde 37-40%	AF.2.5L
Formaldehyde 37-40%	AF.5L
Formaldehyde 37%	F-10L
Formaldehyde 37%	F-2.5L
Formaldehyde 37%	F-500
Formaldehyde Solution 37/12 AR (Formalin) Analytical Grade	FA010
Formaldehyde Solution 37/12 AR (Formalin)	FA010-2.5L
Formaldehyde Solution 37/12 AR (Formalin)	FA010-2.5L-P
Formaldehyde Solution 37/12 AR (Formalin)	FA010-20L-P
Formaldehyde Solution 37/12 AR (Formalin)	FA010-500M
Formaldehyde Solution 37/12 AR (Formalin)	FA010-5L
Formaldehyde Solution 37/12 (Formalin) BP Grade	FP010
Formaldehyde Solution 37/12 (Formalin) Pathology Grade	FS010
Formaldehyde Solution 37/12 (Formalin) Pathology Grade	FS010-1000KG
Formaldehyde Solution 37/12 TG (Formalin)	FT010
Formaldehyde Solution 37/12 TG (Formalin)	FT010-20L-P
Formaldehyde Solution 37/12 TG (Formalin)	FT129-990KG

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Disinfectant, germicide, fungicide, insecticide, manufacture of organic chemicals, explosives, rubber, resins and dyes, photography, tanning, fabric treatment, chemical analysis and laboratory reagent.

Supplier's details

Name	ChemSupply Australia Pty Ltd
Address	38-50 Bedford Street 5013 Gillman South Australia Australia
Telephone	08 8440 2000
email	www.chemsupply.com.au

Emergency phone number

CHEMCALL 1800 127 406 (Australia) / +64-4-917-9888 (International)

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

General hazard statement
Classified as dangerous goods according to the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG).

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia.

Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS classification in accordance with: UN GHS revision 7

- Acute toxicity, dermal, Cat. 3
- Acute toxicity, inhalation, Cat. 2
- Acute toxicity, oral, Cat. 3
- Carcinogenicity, Cat. 1
- Serious eye damage/eye irritation, Cat. 1
- Skin corrosion/irritation, Cat. 1B
- Skin sensitizer, Cat. 1
- Specific target organ toxicity following single exposure, Cat. 1
- Hazardous to the aquatic environment, short-term (acute), Cat. 2
- Flammable liquids, Cat. 3

GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictograms

Signal word	**Danger**

Hazard statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapor
H301	Toxic if swallowed
H311	Toxic in contact with skin
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H330	Fatal if inhaled
H350	May cause cancer
H370	Causes damage to organs
H401	Toxic to aquatic life

Precautionary statement(s)

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P284	[In case of inadequate ventilation] wear respiratory protection.
P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physcian
P301+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].

P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P361+P364	Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P501	Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal facility

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Mixtures

Molecular weight: 30.03

Stabilised with methanol.

Components

Component	CAS no.	Concentration
Water (EC no.: 231-791-2)	**7732-18-5**	**46 - 51 % (weight)**
CLASSIFICATIONS: No data available. HAZARDS: No data available.		
FORMALDEHYDE, 37% SOLUTION (EC no.: 200-001-8; Index no.: 605-001-00-5)	**50-00-0**	**37 - 37 % (weight)**
CLASSIFICATIONS: Carcinogenicity, Cat. 1B; Germ cell mutagenicity, Cat. 2; Acute toxicity, inhalation, Cat. 3; Acute toxicity, dermal, Cat. 3; Acute toxicity, oral, Cat. 3; Skin corrosion/irritation, Cat. 1B; Skin sensitizer, Cat. 1. HAZARDS: H301 - Toxic if swallowed; H311 - Toxic in contact with skin; H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage; H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction; H331 - Toxic if inhaled; H341 - Suspected of causing genetic defects [route]; H350 - May cause cancer [route]. [SCLs/M-factors/ATEs]: STOT SE 3; H335: C ≥ 5 %; Skin Corr. 1B; H314: C ≥ 25 %; Skin Irrit. 2; H315: 5 % ≤ C < 25 %; Eye Irrit. 2; H319: 5 % ≤ C < 25 %; Skin Sens. 1; H317: C ≥ 0,2 %		
Methanol (EC no.: 200-659-6; Index no.: 603-001-00-X)	**67-56-1**	**10 - 12 % (weight)**
CLASSIFICATIONS: Flammable liquids, Cat. 2; Acute toxicity, inhalation, Cat. 3; Acute toxicity, dermal, Cat. 3; Acute toxicity, oral, Cat. 3; Specific target organ toxicity following single exposure, Cat. 1. HAZARDS: H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapor; H301 - Toxic if swallowed; H311 - Toxic in contact with skin; H331 - Toxic if inhaled; H370 - Causes damage to organs [organs, route]. [SCLs/M-factors/ATEs]: *; STOT SE 1; H370: C ≥ 10 %; STOT SE 2; H371: 3 % ≤ C < 10 %		

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

Description of necessary first-aid measures

General advice	For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor (at once).
If inhaled	Remove victim from exposure - avoid becoming a casualty. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. Allow patient to assume most comfortable position and keep warm. Keep at rest until fully recovered. If breathing laboured and patient cyanotic (blue), ensure airways are clear and have qualified person give oxygen through a face mask. If breathing has stopped apply artificial respiration at once. In the event of cardiac arrest, apply external cardiac massage. Seek urgent medical assistance.
In case of skin contact	Wash affected areas with copious quantities of water immediately. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. For skin burns, immediately flood burnt area with plenty of water. Cover with a clean, dry dressing. Seek urgent medical assistance.
In case of eye contact	Immediately irrigate with copious quantity of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids to be held open. Seek medical attention.
If swallowed	Rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately, repeat until all traces of product have been removed. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Seek immediate medical advice.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

The most important known symptoms and effects are described in the labelling (see section 2.2) and/or in section 11

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary
For advice in an emergency, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 131 126) or a doctor at once.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media
Small fire: Use foam, dry chemical, CO2 or water spray.
Large fire: Use foam, fog or water spray. Do not use water jets.
If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from fire area. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Avoid getting water inside containers.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical
May liberate toxic fumes in fire including formic acid, methanol, carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.
May be ignited by heat, sparks or flame. Vapours can form explosive mixtures with air. Vapours may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Vapours are heavier than air and will collect in low or confined areas. Containers may explode when heated. Vapours from runoff may create an explosion hazard. Fire will produce irritating, poisonous and/or corrosive gases.

Special protective actions for fire-fighters
Wear SCBA, fully-encapsulating, gas-tight suit and structural firefighting uniform when handling leaking or damaged containers and equipment. SCBA and chemical splash suits will offer limited protection for brief exposure provided there is no risk of ignition.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
Evacuate the area of all non-essential personnel. Avoid inhalation, contact with skin, eyes and clothing.
Wear protective clothing specified for normal operations (see Section 8)

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up
ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames) within at least 25m - All equipment used when handling the product must be earthed. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Stop leak if safe to do so - Prevent entry into waterways, drains or confined areas. Vapour-suppressing foam may be used to control vapours - Water spray may be used to knock down or divert vapour clouds. Absorb with earth, sand or other non-combustible material. Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material and place it into loosely-covered metal or plastic containers for later disposal.
SEEK EXPERT ADVICE ON HANDLING AND DISPOSAL.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling
Avoid generation of vapours/aerosols. Do not breathe vapour. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated exposure. Work under hood.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
Corrosive to carbon steel and gray and ductile cast iron at 20 °C, due to the presence of formic acid. Not corrosive, at 20 °C, to most common metals, such as stainless steel, aluminium, high silicon cast iron, nickel and nickel-base alloys, naval brass, admiralty brass, naval bronze, tantalum, titanium and zirconium.

Recommended Materials: Most plastics, such as Teflon and other fluorocarbons, acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene (ABS), nylon 66, chlorinated polyvinyl chloride (CPVC), polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polyethylene and polyethylene; and elastomers, such as Viton, Chemraz, Kalrez and other fluorocarbons, ethylene propylene, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber (NBR), neoprene and low density polyethylene.

Unsuitable Materials: Plastics, such as nylon 6, acrylic fibre (Orlon) and polystyrene (90); and elastomers, such as polyurethane, chloroprene, soft rubber, and isoprene.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

CAS: 50-00-0 (EC: 200-001-8)
Formaldehyde
AU/SWA (Australia): 2ppm STEL; 1ppm TWA

CAS: 67-56-1 (EC: 200-659-6)
Methanol
AU/SWA (Australia): 250ppm STEL; 200ppm TWA

Appropriate engineering controls
Use ventilation adequate to keep exposures (airborne levels of dust, fume, vapor, gas, etc.) below recommended exposure limits.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye/face protection
The use of a face shield, chemical goggles or safety glasses with side shield protection as appropriate. Must comply with Australian Standards AS 1337 and be selected and used in accordance with AS 1336.

Skin protection
Clean impervious clothing should be worn. Clothing for protection against chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous Chemicals.

Hand Protection: Ensure hand protection complies with AS 2161, Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

Body protection
Suitable protective workwear, e.g. cotton overalls buttoned at neck and wrist is recommended. Chemical resistant apron is recommended where large quantities are handled.

Footwear: Safety boots in industrial situations is advisory, foot protection should comply with AS 2210, Occupational protective footwear - Guide to selection, care and use.

Body Protection: Clean clothing or protective clothing should be worn, preferably with and apron. Clothing for protection against chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous Chemicals.

Respiratory protection
If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator with a replaceable vapor/ mist filter should be used. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning respiratory protective requirements. Reference should be made to Australian Standards AS/ NZS 1715, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Liquid
Appearance	Colourless liquid; may become cloudy on standing.
Color	No data available.
Odor	Pungent, suffocating odour.
Odor threshold	0.027 - 1.9 ppm.
Melting point/freezing point	< -15 °C

Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	100 °C
Flammability	Flammable liquid.
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	Flammable Limits - Lower: 7% Flammable Limits - Upper: 73%
Flash point	56 °C (closed cup); > 62 °C (Open Cup)
Explosive properties	No data available.
Auto-ignition temperature	~300 °C
Decomposition temperature	No data available.
Oxidizing properties	No data available.
pH	2.5 - 4.0
Kinematic viscosity	Viscosity: 5.62 mPa.s (5.62 centipoises) at 25 °C (37% formaldehyde, 7% methanol) (calculated) [88] Dynamic Viscosity: 5.62 mPa.s (5.62 centipoises) at 25 °C (calculated).
Solubility	Solubility in Water: Miscible. Solubility in Organic Solvents: Soluble in all proportions in alcohols, such as ethanol and methanol, and acetone.
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value)	Log P(oct) = 0.35 (experimental) (formaldehyde).
Vapor pressure	Partial pressure of formaldehyde: 0.173 kPa (1.3 mm Hg) at 20 °C (37% formaldehyde); the presence of methanol increases the partial pressure of formaldehyde.
Evaporation rate	The evaporation rate is expected to be low at normal temperatures.
Density and/or relative density	Specific Gravity: 1.09 @ 20 °C
Relative vapor density	1.04 (formaldehyde gas)
Particle characteristics	No data available.

Supplemental information regarding physical hazard classes
No data available.

Further safety characteristics (supplemental)
Saturated Vapour Concentration: 1350-1700 ppm (0.135-0.17%) at 20 °C (36-37% formaldehyde) (calculated); the presence of methanol will increase the SVC of formaldehyde.

Other Information: Refractive index: 1.3746 @ 20 °C

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity
Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

Chemical stability
Stable. Stabilised with methanol.

Possibility of hazardous reactions
Strong oxidizing agents (e.g. hydrogen peroxide, potassium permanganate) - may react violently, with the risk of fire and explosion; strong bases (e.g. alkalis, such as sodium hydroxide) - reaction produces flammable hydrogen gas, which may ignite. This reaction may lead to possible pressurization in closed containers, which may rupture. Phenol - runaway reactions have occurred during production of phenol-formaldehyde resins. Acrylonitrile - a violently exothermic and runaway reaction may result from the reaction between acrylonitrile and formaldehyde (as paraformaldehyde or trioxane) in the presence of strong acids (e.g. sulfuric acid or acetic anhydride). Performic acid - formaldehyde reacts violently with 90% performic acid. Hydrochloric acid - form highly toxic bis(chloromethyl)ether. Aniline and perchloric acid - aniline treated with perchloric acid, then formaldehyde gives a resinous condensation product, which burns with explosive violence. Magnesium carbonate hydroxide - reaction may release carbon dioxide gas, which may rupture closed containers. Urea, isocyanates, anhydrides, or oxides - may react vigorously or violently. Explosive with air in a vaporous/gaseous state when heated.

[22] Hazardous Polymerization: If unstabilised, formaldehyde solutions polymerise to paraformaldehyde. Polymerization is not hazardous. Methanol: polymerisation inhibitor.

Conditions to avoid
Open flames, heat, hot surfaces, sparks and other ignition sources.

Incompatible materials
Strong oxidizing agents (e.g. hydrogen peroxide, potassium permanganate); strong bases (e.g. alkalis, such as sodium hydroxide); phenol; acrylonitrile; strong acids (e.g. sulfuric acid or acetic anhydride); performic acid; hydrochloric acid; aniline and perchloric acid; magnesium carbonate hydroxide; urea, isocyanates, anhydrides or oxides, polymerisation initiators (e.g. alkali metals), nitrogen oxides.

Hazardous decomposition products
Formic acid, methanol, carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity
Acute Toxicity - Oral: LD50 (rat): >200 mg/kg (Formaldehyde).

Ingestion: Toxic if swallowed. Ingestion causes immediate irritation of the mouth, throat and stomach resulting in nausea. In extreme cases swallowing can result in vomiting, diarrhoea, abdominal pain, convulsions, chemical burns, loss of consciousness, collapse and possible death. Risk of perforation in the oesophagus and stomach. Systemic effects: narcosis and blindness.

Inhalation: Toxic! Irreversible damage possible. Inhalation may lead to the formation of oedemas in the respiratory tract. Vapour is irritating to mucous membranes and the respiratory tract. Inhalation can result in headache, dizziness and possible nausea.

// ----- From the Suggestion report (22/02/2024, 3:16 PM) ----- //
The ATE (dermal) of the mixture is: 612.24 mg/kg bw

// ----- From the Suggestion report (22/02/2024, 3:16 PM) ----- //
The ATE (gas inhalation) of the mixture is: 258.3 ppmV

// ----- From the Suggestion report (22/02/2024, 3:16 PM) ----- //
The ATE (oral) of the mixture is: 204.08 mg/kg bw

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Skin corrosion/irritation
Toxic in contact with skin. Corrosive to skin - may cause hardening or cracking of the skin, burns and dermatitis. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may lead to allergic contact dermatitis. A skin sensitiser. A component of this material (methanol) can be absorbed through the skin, however symptoms of poisoning via this route are unlikely because of low absorption. Danger of skin absorption. Irreversible damage is possible.

Skin corrosion/irritation: (Rabbit): Severe irritation

Serious eye damage/irritation
Corrosive to eyes. Severe irritant to the eye. Vapour may cause inflammation of the eyelids. Contact can cause corneal burns. Contamination of the eyes can result in permanent injury.

Serious eye damage/irritation: (Rabbit): Severe irritation

Respiratory or skin sensitization
Known to act as a sensitiser.

Germ cell mutagenicity
Formaldehyde [50-00-0]: DNA damage system-human: fibroblast 100 mmol/l.

Carcinogenicity
Formaldehyde [50-00-0] is evaluated in the IARC Monographs (Vol. 88; in preparation) as Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans.

For addition information see IARC publication: http://monographs.iarc.fr/ENG/Monographs/vol100F/mono100F-29.pdf

Reproductive toxicity
Formaldehyde [resp], human: one study suggests a slight percentage increase in spontaneous abortion and subtle neurobehavioral abnormalities, animal-decreased sperm motility, reduced fetal and maternal weight.

Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - single exposure
Causes damage to organs.

Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - repeated exposure
No data available.

Aspiration hazard
No data available.

Additional information
Chronic Effects: Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause chronic dermatitis. Harmful: possible risk of irreversible effects through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. Chronic exposure to methanol from skin contact, inhalation and/or swallowing at concentrations greater than 1000 ppm can result in permanent blindness and central nervous system effects. Some long term animal test data suggests a carcinogenic potential for formaldehyde contained in this solution. This was found to occur at levels, which caused chronic tissue irritation and was well above the exposure standard. These particular data are not considered relevant to normal use because these high concentrations would not be voluntarily tolerated by humans, but do emphasise the need for care in handling.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Toxicity
The following statements refer to individual components of the preparation:

Biological Properties: Toxic for aquatic organisms. Protoplasmatic toxin. Caustic even in diluted form. Disinfectant effect. Toxic effect on fish and plankton. Sludge decomposition impaired or not possible even in diluted concentration. Endangers drinking-water supplies if allowed to enter soil and/or waters in large quantities.

Acute Toxicity - Fish: LC50 (P.promelas): 24 mg/l /96 h (Formaldehyde);
LC50 (Br.rerio): 41 mg/l /96 h (Formaldehyde).

Acute Toxicity - Daphnia: Daphnia magna EC50: ~2 mg/l /48 h (Formaldehyde).

Acute Toxicity - Algae: Maximum permissible toxic concentration: Algeal toxicity: Sc.quadricauda IC5: 2.5 mg/l /8 d (Formaldehyde).

Acute Toxicity - Bacteria: Photobacterium phosphoreum EC50: 8.5 mg/l /30 min (Formaldehyde).
Bacterial toxicity: M.aeruginosa EC5: 0.39 mg/l /8 d (Formaldehyde).

Persistence and degradability

Abiotic degradation: Rapid degradation. (air, formaldehyde)
Biologic degradation: Biodegradation: 97.4 % /5 d (Formaldehyde). Readily biodegradable.
COD: 1.06 g/g (Formaldehyde); TOD: 1.068 g/g (Formaldehyde)

Bioaccumulative potential
No bioaccumulation is to be expected (log P(o/w <1).

Mobility in soil
Distribution: log p(o/w): 0.00 (Formaldehyde).

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Disposal methods

Product disposal
Waste material must be disposed of in accordance with the national and local regulations. Leave chemicals in original containers.

Sewage disposal
No bioaccumulation is to be expected (log P(o/w <1).

Other disposal recommendations
Do not discharge this material into waterways, drains and sewers.

SECTION 14: Transport information

ADG (Road and Rail)
UN Number: 1198
Class: 3, 8
Packing Group: III
Proper Shipping Name: FORMALDEHYDE SOLUTION, FLAMMABLE

Hazchem emergency action code (EAC)
2YE

IMDG
UN Number: 1198
Class: 3, 8
Packing Group: III
EMS Number:
Proper Shipping Name: FORMALDEHYDE SOLUTION, FLAMMABLE

IATA
UN Number: 1198
Class: 3, 8
Packing Group: III
Proper Shipping Name: FORMALDEHYDE SOLUTION, FLAMMABLE

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

Australia SUSMP
Poison Schedule: S6

SECTION 16: Other information

Further information/disclaimer

ChemSupply Australia Pty Ltd does not warrant that this product is suitable for any use or purpose. The user must ascertain the suitability of the product before use or application intended purpose. Preliminary testing of the product before use or application is recommended. Any reliance or purported reliance upon ChemSupply Australia Pty Ltd with respect to any skill or judgement or advice in relation to the suitability of this product of any purpose is disclaimed. Except to the extent prohibited at law, any condition implied by any statute as to the merchantable quality of this product or fitness for any purpose is hereby excluded. This product is not sold by description. Where the provisions of Part V, Division 2 of the Trade Practices Act apply, the liability of ChemSupply Australia Pty Ltd is limited to the replacement of supply of equivalent goods or payment of the cost of replacing the goods or acquiring equivalent goods.

Preparation information

All information provided in this data sheet or by our technical representatives is compiled from the best knowledge available to us. However,since data, safety standards and government regulations are subject to change and the conditions of handling and use, or misuse, are beyond our control, we make no warranty either expressed or implied, with respect to the completeness or accuracy to the information contained herein. ChemSupply Australia Pty Ltd accepts no responsibility whatsoever for its accuracy or for any results that may be obtained by customers from using the data and disclaims all liability for reliance on information provided in this data sheet or by our technical representatives.

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons, Commonwealth of Australia
National Road Transport Commission, 'Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail 7th. Ed.'
Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice fot the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals', July 2020.
Safe Work Australia, 'National Guide for Classifying Hazardous Chemicals', July 2020.
Safe Work Australia, Workplace Exposure Standards for Airbourne Contaminants, December 2019
Safe Work Australia, Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS), hcis.safeworkaustralia.gov.au
IATA, Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR)
IMO, International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG)