Safety Data Sheet WRIGHTS STAIN

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SECTION 1: Identification

GHS Product identifier

Product name	WRIGHTS STAIN

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Laboratory and Analytical 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

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. 3
- Acute toxicity, oral, Cat. 3
- Flammable liquids, Cat. 2
- Specific target organ toxicity following single exposure, Cat. 1

GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictograms

Signal word	**Danger**

Hazard statement(s)

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

Precautionary statement(s)

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof [electrical/ventilating/lighting/...] equipment.
P242	Use non-sparking tools.
P243	Take action to prevent static discharges.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physcian
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.
P311	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician
P361+P364	Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use agents recommended in Section 5 of SDS for extinction
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P501	Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal facility

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Mixtures

Hazardous components

Component	CAS no.	Concentration
Methanol (EC no.: 200-659-6; Index no.: 603-001-00-X)	**67-56-1**	**99.7 % (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 %		
WRIGHT STAIN (EC no.: 273-541-5)	**68988-92-1**	**< 0.3 % (weight)**
CLASSIFICATIONS: Acute toxicity, oral, Cat. 4; Serious eye damage/eye irritation, Cat. 2A. HAZARDS: H302 - Harmful if swallowed; H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.		

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

Description of necessary first-aid measures

General advice	First Aid Facilities: Maintain eyewash fountain in work area.

If inhaled	If inhaled, remove from contaminated area to fresh air immediately, avoid becoming a casualty. Make patient comfortable, keep warm and at rest until fully recovered. If breathing is difficult (or develops a bluish skin discolouration), supply oxygen by a qualified person. Apply artificial respiration with a respiratory medical device if not breathing. Do not use mouth to mouth resuscitation. Immediately medical attention is required.
In case of skin contact	Wash affected areas with copious quantities of water and soap. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. If rapid recovery does not occur, obtain medical attention
In case of eye contact	If contact with the eye(s) occurs, wash with copious amounts of water for approximately 15 minutes holding eyelid(s) open. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the non-affected eye. Seek medical attention.
If swallowed	Rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately. 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
Effects may be delayed. Treat symptomatically based on judgement of doctor and individual reactions of the patient. The severity of outcome following methanol ingestion may be more related to the time between ingestion and treatment, rather than the amount ingested.Therefore, there is a need for rapid treatment of any ingestion exposure. Ethanol (contained in alcoholic beverages) can slow the metabolism of methanol, thus reducing the potential for harmful effects.

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
Specific Methods: Small fire: Use dry chemical, CO2, water spray or foam.
Large fire: Use water spray, fog or foam.
If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from the fire area. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after the fire is out.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical
HIGHLY FLAMMABLE: These liquids have a low flashpoint - Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flame. Vapours will form explosive mixtures with air. Vapours may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Most vapours are heavier than air and will collect in low or confined areas (drains, basements, tanks). Many liquids are lighter than water. Containers may explode when heated. Fire will produce irritating, poisonous and/or corrosive gases. Vapours from runoff may create explosion hazard.

Special protective actions for fire-fighters
Fire fighters should wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive pressure mode. Fight fire from safe location.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flame) within at least 50m - 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.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up
Do NOT touch or walk through this product. Stop leak if safe to do so. Prevent entry into waterways, drains, confined areas. Prevent dust cloud. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect material and place it into loosely-covered plastic containers for later disposal. Wash area down with excess water.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling
Avoid contact with eyes. Avoid contact with skin. Avoid breathing dust (or) vapour (or) spray mist.
Keep locked up. Keep containers tightly sealed. Protect against physical damage. Avoid use in confined spaces. Ensure good ventilation/exhaustion at the workplace. Work under hood. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. Avoid prolonged or repeated exposure. Do not ingest. If ingested, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or the label. Wear suitable protective clothing. Safety glasses. Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Keep away from heat and ignition sources - Do not smoke. Take precautions against static discharge. All electrical equipment must be flameproofed. Fumes can combine with air to form an explosive mixture. Avoid generation of vapours/aerosols. Containers should be bonded and grounded for transfers to avoid static sparks. Storage and use areas should be No Smoking areas. Use non-sparking type tools and equipment, including explosion proof ventilation. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (vapours, liquid); observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product. Do Not attempt to clean empty containers since residue is difficult to remove. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose such containers to heat, sparks, flame, static electricity or other sources of ignition: they may explode and cause injury or death. Do not expose to temperatures above 60 °C.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
Store in a locked cabinet or with access restricted to technical experts or their assistants. Store small containers in suitable flammable liquid storage cabinets when not in use. Larger drums (200L) must be kept in purpose-built stores. Outside or detached storage is preferred. Store in well-sealed, dry containers, in a cool, well-ventilated location, away from any area where the fire hazard may be acute and protected from direct sunlight. Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and all possible sources of ignition. Protect against physical damage. Separate from incompatibles. Do not store together with oxidizing and acidic materials. Aluminium, magnesium powder. Containers should be bonded and grounded for transfers to avoid static sparks. Storage and use areas should be No Smoking areas. Use non-sparking type tools and equipment, including explosion proof ventilation. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (vapours, liquid); observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product. Do Not attempt to clean empty containers since residue is difficult to remove. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose such containers to heat, sparks, flame, static electricity or other sources of ignition: they may explode and cause injury or death.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

CAS: 67-56-1 (EC: 200-659-6)

Methanol

ACGIH: 200 ppm TLV® inhalation; 250 ppm (ST) TLV® inhalation; AU/SWA (Australia): 250 ppm; 328 mg/m3 STEL inhalation; 200 ppm; 262 mg/m3 TWA inhalation; NIOSH: 250 ppm PEL-ST inhalation; 200 ppm REL-TWA inhalation;

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: Normally not required but if in doubt ensure hand protection should 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.

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	Clear
Color	Blue
Odor	Alcholic
Odor threshold	No data available.
Melting point/freezing point	No data available.
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	65C
Flammability	Hightly Flammable
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	5.5 - 36.5 %vol
Flash point	12
Explosive properties	No data available.
Auto-ignition temperature	No data available.
Decomposition temperature	No data available.
Oxidizing properties	No data available.
pH	No data available.
Kinematic viscosity	0.804 mm2/s @ 20C
Solubility	Miscible
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value)	-0.77
Vapor pressure	128 hPa (96 mm Hg) at 20C
Evaporation rate	4.1 (n-butyl acetate = 1)
Density and/or relative density	0.79 @ 20C
Relative vapor density	1.1 (Air = 1)
Particle characteristics	No data available.

Supplemental information regarding physical hazard classes
No data available.

Further safety characteristics (supplemental)
No data available.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity
Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

Reacts with incompatible materials

Chemical stability
Normally stable. Decomposes on heating to produce carbon monoxide and formaldehyde. Hygroscopic (absorbs moisture from the air).

Possibility of hazardous reactions
Can react vigorously with oxidizers. Violent reaction with alkyl aluminium salts, acetyl bromide, chloroform + sodium methoxide, chromic anhydride, cyanuirc chlorite, lead perchlorate, phosphorous trioxide, nitric acid. Exothermic reaction with sodium hydroxide + chloroform. Incompatible with beryllium dihydride, metals (potassium and magnesium), oxidants (barium perchlorate, bromine, sodium hypochlorite, chlorine, hydrogen peroxide), potassium tert-butoxide, carbon tetrachloride, alkali metals, metals (aluminium, potassium magnesium, zinc), and dichlormethane. Rapid autocatalytic dissolution of aluminium, magnesium or zinc in 9:1 methanol + carbon tetrachloride - sufficiently vigorous to be rated as potentially hazardous. May attack some plastics, rubber, and coatings.

Conditions to avoid
Heat, high temperatures, flames, static discharge, sparks and other ignition sources, confined spaces, moisture and incompatibles.

Incompatible materials
Acids (mineral acids, such as sulfuric acid, or organic acids), acid anhydrides, acid halides, alkali metals (e.g. sodium or potassium), alkaline earth metals, metals (such as metallic powdered aluminium, powdered magnesium and zinc), reducing agents, some forms of plastics, rubber, and coatings, oxidizing agents (such as perchloric acid, metal perchlorates, salts of oxyhalogenic acids, bromine, chlorine, chromium trioxide, halogen oxides, nitrates, nitric acid, nitrogen oxides, nonmetallic oxides, chromosulfuric acid, sodium hypochlorite), hydrides, zinc diethyl, halogens. hydrogen peroxide, carbon tetrachloride and metals, acetyl bromide, dichloromethane, potassium tert-butoxide, alkylaluminium solutions, beryllium hydride, cyanuric chloride, isocyanates or phosphorus (III) oxide (tetraphosphorus hexaoxide), diethyl zinc.

Hazardous decomposition products
Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and formaldehyde.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity
Toxic if swallowed. Effects are the same as those described for 'Inhalation'. There is a wide range of individual susceptibility to the toxic effects of methanol (from a fatal dose of 15 mL of 40% methanol, to survival following ingestion of 500 mL of the same solution). In general, 300 to 1000 mg/kg is considered the range of minimum lethal dose for untreated cases of methanol poisoning. Methanol can probably be easily aspirated (breathed) into the lungs) during ingestion or vomiting, based on its physical properties and comparison to related alcohols. Aspiration of methanol could cause a potentially fatal accumulation of fluid in the lungs (pulmonary edema). Ingestion is not a typical route of occupational exposure. Methanol is toxic and can very readily form extremely high vapour concentrations at room temperature. Inhalation is the most common route of occupational exposure. At first, methanol causes mild central nervous system (CNS) depression with symptoms such as nausea, headache, vomiting, dizziness, incoordination and an appearance of drunkenness. A time period with no obvious symptoms follows (typically 8-24 hours, but may last several hours to 2 days). This latent period is then followed by development of metabolic acidosis and severe visual effects. Symptoms such as headache, dizziness, nausea and vomiting, followed in more severe cases by abdominal and muscular pain and difficult periodic breathing have been observed. Coma and death, usually due to respiratory failure, may occur if medical treatment is not received. Visual effects may include reduced reactivity and/or increased sensitivity to light, blurred, double and/or snowy vision, and blindness. Depending on the severity of poisoning and the promptness of treatment, survivors may recover completely or may have permanent blindness, vision disturbances and/or nervous system effects.

Skin corrosion/irritation
Toxic in contact with skin. Methyl alcohol is a defatting agent and may cause skin to become dry and cracked. Skin absorption can occur; symptoms may parallel inhalation exposure.

Serious eye damage/irritation
Inhalation, ingestion or skin absorption of methanol can cause significant disturbances to vision, including blindness. Refer to 'Inhalation' above for additional information.

Respiratory or skin sensitization
No data available.

Germ cell mutagenicity
No data available.

Carcinogenicity
No data available.

Reproductive toxicity
No data available.

Summary of evaluation of the CMR properties
No data available.

Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - single exposure
Specific target organ toxicity - Single Exposure Category 1, Eyes
H370 Causes damage to organs, eyes.

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

Aspiration hazard
No data available.

Additional information
Marked impairment of vision has been reported. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis. Chronic exposure may cause effects similar to those of acute exposure. Methanol is only very slowly eliminated from the body. Because of this slow elimination, methanol should be regarded as a cumulative poison. Though a single exposure may cause no effect, daily exposures may result in the accumulation of a harmful amount.

Methanol: *TOXICITY:
typ. dose mode specie amount units other
LDLo orl hmn 340 mg/kg
TCLo ihl hmn 86000 mg/m3
LDLo unr man 868 mg/kg
LD50 orl rat 5628 mg/kg
LC50 ihl rat 64000 ppm/4H
LD50 ipr rat 9540 mg/kg
LD50 orl mus 870 mg/kg
LCLo ihl mus 50 gm/m3/2H
LDLo ipr mus 120 mg/kg
LD50 scu mus 9800 mg/kg
LD50 ivn mus 5673 mg/kg
LDLo orl dog 7500 mg/kg
LDLo orl mky 7000 mg/kg
LCLo ihl mky 1000 ppm
LDLo skn mky 500 mg/kg
LCLo ihl cat 44000 mg/m3/6H
LDLo ivn cat 118 mg/kg
LDLo orl rbt 7500 mg/kg
LD50 skn rbt 20 gm/kg
LDLo orl man 13 gm/kg

*AQTX/TLM96: >1000 ppm

*SAX TOXICITY EVALUATION:
THR = A skin, eye irritant. A human inhalation IRRITANT. A human eye irritant. HIGH human oral; HIGH intraperitoneal, intravenous; MODERATE inhalation, oral, skin; LOW skin, oral, inhalation, intraperitoneal, subcutaneous. Methyl alcohol possesses distinct narcotic properties. Coma from massive exposures may last as long as 2-4 days.

*CARCINOGENICITY: Not available

*MUTATION DATA:
test lowest dose | test lowest dose
---------- ---------- | ---------- ----------
mmo-smc 12 pph | cyt-smc 500 umol/tube
cyt-grh-par 3000 ppm | dni-hmn:lym 300 mmol/L
dnd-rat-orl 10 umol/kg | cyt-mus-orl 1 gm/kg
cyt-mus-ipr 75 mg/kg | mma-mus:lym 7900 mg/L

*TERATOGENICITY:
Reproductive Effects Data:
TDLo: orl-rat 7500 mg/kg (17-19D preg)
TCLo: ihl-rat 20000 ppm/7H (1-22D preg)
TDLo: ipr-mus 5 gm/kg (5D male)

*STANDARDS, REGULATIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS:
OSHA: Federal Register (1/19/89) and 29 CFR 1910.1000 Subpart Z
Transitional Limit: PEL-TWA 200 ppm [610]
Final Limit: PEL-TWA 200 ppm (skin); STEL 250 ppm [610]
ACGIH: TLV-TWA 200 ppm (skin); STEL 250 ppm [610]
NIOSH Criteria Document: Recommended Exposure Limit to this compound-air:
PEL-TWA 200 ppm; Ceiling Limit 800 ppm/15M [610]
NFPA Hazard Rating: Health (H): 1
Flammability (F): 3
Reactivity (R): 0
H1: Materials only slightly hazardous to health (see NFPA for details).
F3: Materials which can be ignited under almost all normal temperature conditions (see NFPA for details).
R0: Materials which are normally stable even under fire exposure conditions and which are not reactive with water (see NFPA for details).

*OTHER TOXICITY DATA:
Skin and Eye Irritation Data:
eye-hmn 5 ppm
skn-rbt 500 mg/24H MOD
eye-rbt 40 mg MOD
Review: Toxicology Review-5
Standards and Regulations: DOT-Hazard: Flammable liquid; Label: Flammable liquid
DOT-IMO: Flammable liquid; Label: Flammable liquid, Poison
Status: "NIOSH Manual of Analytical Methods, 3rd Ed."
Reported in EPA TSCA Inventory, 1983
EPA Genetic Toxicology Program, January 1984

EPA TSCA Section 8(e) Status Report 8EHQ-0378-0108
Meets criteria for proposed OSHA Medical Records Rule

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Toxicity
Harmful effect on aquatic organisms. Risk of formation of explosive vapours above water surface. When used properly, no impairments in the function of waste-water-treatment plants are to be expected.

Persistence and degradability
Abiotic degradation: Slow degradation. (air)
Biologic degradation: BOD 76 % von TOD /5 d (closed bottle test).
Readily biodegradable (reduction: DOC >70 %; BOD >60 %; BOD5 to COD >50 %).
Degradability: BOD5: 0.60 - 1.12 g/g; COD: 1.42 g/g; TOD: 1.5 g/g.

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

Mobility in soil
Distribution: log P(o/w): -0.74.

Other adverse effects
Do not allow to enter waters, waste water, or soil!

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.

Other disposal recommendations
Do not allow to enter waters, waste water, or soil!

SECTION 14: Transport information

ADG (Road and Rail)
UN Number: 1230
Class: 3(6.1)
Packing Group: II
Proper Shipping Name: METHANOL
Marine pollutant:
Harmful to aquatic organisms. Risk of formation of explosive vapours above water surface. When used properly, no impairments in the function of waste-water-treatment plants are to be expected.

Hazchem emergency action code (EAC)
•2WE

IMDG
UN Number: 1230
Class: 3(6.1)
Packing Group: II
Proper Shipping Name: METHANOL
Marine pollutant:

Harmful to aquatic organisms. Risk of formation of explosive vapours above water surface. When used properly, no impairments in the function of waste-water-treatment plants are to be expected.

IATA
UN Number: 1230
Class: 3(6.1)
Packing Group: II
Proper Shipping Name: METHANOL
Marine pollutant:
Harmful to aquatic organisms. Risk of formation of explosive vapours above water surface. When used properly, no impairments in the function of waste-water-treatment plants are to be expected.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
S6

Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL)
Chemical name: Stains, biological, Wright's
CAS: 68988-92-1

SECTION 16: Other information

1.0 B - Amended Name, Added preparation information (11/5/23)

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
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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)