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EXAMPLES OF SAFETY DATA SHEET INFORMATION

The following are different examples of what an SDS may contain for reproductive toxicity and possible harm to foetuses and babies.

Chemwatch Mini SDS							
Health Hazard Information							
	Blue and white pictograms	Risk code	Risk phrases				
	\$	R60	May impair fertility.				
Chronic Health Effects	? 💥	R63	May cause harm to unborn child.				
	? 💥	R64	May cause harm to breastfed babies.				

Vendor SDS		Chemwatch SDS			
Hazard statement(s) H302	Harmful if swallowed. Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye irritation. May cause respiratory irritation. Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray. Wash skin thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.	Hazard statement(s)			
H315		H302	Harmful if swallowed		
H319 H335		H319	Causes serious eye irritation		
H335		H351	Suspected of causing cancer		
Precautionary statement(s)		H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child		
Prevention		H362	May cause harm to breast-fed children*		
P261		H335	May cause respiratory irritation		
P264 P270		H402	Harmful to aquatic life		
P271 P280	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Wear protective gloves/ eye protection/ face protection.	*LIMITED EVIDENCE			
		Precautionary statement(s): Prevention			
			Obtain special instructions before use.		
		P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.		
		P263	Avoid contact during pregnancy/while nursing.		
		P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.		
		P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.		
		P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.		
		P273	Avoid release to the environment.		

HSW Handbook	Chemical Management (Information Sheet)	Effective Date:	1 July 2019	Version 2.0	
Authorised by	Director, HSW	Review Date:	1 July 2022	Page 1 of 2	
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Vendor SDS Chemwatch SDS 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION Exposure to the material may cause concerns for humans owing to possible developmental toxic effects, 11.1 Information on toxicological effects generally on the basis that results in appropriate animal studies provide strong suspicion of developmental toxicity Acute toxicity LD50 Oral - rat - 526 mg/kg in the absence of signs of marked maternal toxicity, or at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which are not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects Skin corrosion/irritation Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health no data available effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Serious eye damage/eye irritation no data available Neuromuscular effects result from chronic over-exposure to lithium compounds. These may include tremor, ataxia, clonus and hyperactive reflexes. Some animal studies have shown that exposure during pregnancy may Respiratory or skin sensitisation produce birth defects. Other studies with rats, rabbits and monkeys have not shown teratogenic effects. Human data are ambiguous; it is well established that lithium can cross the human placenta. Of 225 registered Germ cell mutagenicity pregnancies in which the mothers had received lithium (as a tranquiliser) there were 25 instances of congenital no data available malformation. Although pharmacological doses of lithium cannot be unequivocally designated as a human Carcinogenicity teratogen, lithium therapy is contraindicated in women of childbearing potential. No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC. Reproductive toxicity

Table 5: Labelling and reproductive toxicity an extract from the Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012: Classification and labelling for workplace hazardous chemicals poster.

Classifi	ication	Labelling			
Haz	ard	Pictogram	Signal	Hazard Statement	
Class	Category	code	word	Code	Text
	Category 1A		Danger	H340	May cause defects ⁽¹⁾
0	Category 1B		Dungoi	11044	
Germ cell mutagenicity				H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects ⁽¹⁾
atageetty	Category 2		Warning		
		GHS08			
	Category 1A	-		H360 ⁽²⁾	May damage fertility or the unborn child.
		GHS08	Danger	H360F(3)	May damage fertility.
	Category 1B			H360D(3)	May damage the unborn child.
				H360FD ⁽³⁾	May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.
				H360Fd ⁽³⁾	May damage facility
					May damage fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
					a separation and an amount and
				H360Df ⁽³⁾	May damage the unborn child.
Reproductive					Suspected of damaging fertility.
toxicity				H361 ⁽²⁾	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
				H361f ⁽³⁾	Suspected of damaging fertility.
	Category 2		Warning	H361d ⁽³⁾	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
				H361fd ⁽³⁾	Suspected of damaging fertility.
				1130110(*)	Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
	Additional	No pictogram	No signal	H362	May cause harm to breast-fed children.
	category for		word		
	effects on or				
	via lactation				

Note

- (1) State route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard.
- (2) (State specific effect if known)(State route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard).
- (3) F= fertility, D= Development (lowercase f, d=suspected effect).

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^{*}Adapted from Safe Work Australia Classification and labelling of workplace hazardous chemicals poster 13/4/2012.