



Fujifilm Super FI Part A

FujiFilm

Chemwatch: 42-3999

Version No: 2.1.1.1

Material Safety Data Sheet according to NOHSC and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Issue Date: 05/08/2014

Print Date: 06/08/2014

Initial Date: Not Available

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SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	Fujifilm Super FI Part A
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Product Code: 850737 / 750737
Proper shipping name	Not Applicable
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	Not Applicable

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Reducing agent Fixer for IX automatic processor.
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Details of the manufacturer/importer

Registered company name	FujiFilm			
Address	114 Old Pittwater Road Brookvale NSW Australia			
Telephone	+61 2 9466 2600			
Fax	+61 2 9938 1975			
Website	http://www.fujifilm.co			
Email	Not Available			

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available			
Emergency telephone numbers	Not Available			
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available			

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability	0	
Toxicity	2	
Body Contact	2	
Reactivity	0	
Chronic	3	

0 = Minimum
1 = Low
2 = Moderate
3 = High
4 = Extreme

Label elements



Relevant risk statements are found in section 2

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
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Risk Phrases ^[1]	R36/37/38	Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.
	R33	Danger of cumulative effects.
	R20	Harmful by inhalation.
	R51	Toxic to aquatic organisms.
	R68(3)	Possible risk of irreversible effects.
	R60(2)	May impair fertility.
	R61(2)	May cause harm to the unborn child.
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI	

Indication(s) of danger	T
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SAFETY ADVICE

S01	Keep locked up.
S07	Keep container tightly closed.
S09	Keep container in a well ventilated place.
S13	Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
S20	When using do not eat or drink.
S23	Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
S25	Avoid contact with eyes.
S26	In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
S28	After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of water
S29	Do not empty into drains.
S35	This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
S36	Wear suitable protective clothing.
S37	Wear suitable gloves.
S38	In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.
S39	Wear eye/face protection.
S40	To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water.
S45	In case of accident or if you feel unwell IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre (show label if possible).
S46	If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.
S51	Use only in well ventilated areas.
S53	Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
S56	Dispose of this material and its container at hazardous or special waste collection point.
S57	Use appropriate container to avoid environmental contamination.
S64	If swallowed, rinse mouth with water (only if the person is conscious).

Other hazards

	Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect*.
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
7783-18-8	30-50	diammonium thiosulfate
7772-98-7	5-10	sodium thiosulfate
7757-83-7	3-7	sodium sulfite
64-19-7	1-5	acetic acid glacial
631-61-8	1-5	ammonium acetate
10043-35-3	2.1	boric acid
7732-18-5	30-50	water

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from 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 skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which 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 pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay. ▶ Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema. ▶ Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung oedema, fluid in the lungs). ▶ As this reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in semi-recumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested. ▶ Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or beclomethasone derivative may be considered. <p>This must definitely be left to a doctor or person authorised by him/her. (ICSC13719)</p>
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Seek medical advice.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is indicated. The symptoms of lung oedema often do not manifest until a few hours have passed and they are aggravated by physical effort. Rest and medical observation is therefore essential. Immediate administration of an appropriate spray, by a doctor or a person authorised by him/her should be considered.

(ICSC24419/24421)

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**Extinguishing media**

	<p>The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas.</p> <p>Though the material is non-combustible, evaporation of water from the mixture, caused by the heat of nearby fire, may produce floating layers of combustible substances.</p> <p>In such an event consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ foam.
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Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 or water courses. ▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions. ▶ However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn. ▶ Not considered to be a significant fire risk. ▶ Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
Major Spills	<p>Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE**Precautions for safe handling**

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Store in original containers.▶ Keep containers securely sealed.▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.▶ Plastic pail.▶ Polyliner drum.▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	<p>For inorganic thiosulfates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Avoid storage with acids, metal nitrites, sodium nitrite, halogens and oxidizing agents.▶ Forms explosive product with potassium nitrate, sodium nitrate▶ Reacts with acids, forming sulfur dioxide▶ Incompatible with halogens, lead, silver and mercury salts. iodine▶ Contact with acids produces toxic fumes▶ Incidents involving interaction of active oxidants and reducing agents, either by design or accident, are usually very energetic and examples of so-called redox reactions. <p>Acetic acid:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ vapours forms explosive mixtures with air (above 39 C.)▶ reacts violently with bases such as carbonates and hydroxides (giving off large quantities of heat), oxidisers, organic amines, acetaldehyde, potassium tert-butoxide▶ reacts (sometimes violently), with strong acids, aliphatic amines, alkanolamines, alkylene oxides, epichlorohydrin, acetic anhydride, 2-aminoethanol, ammonia, ammonium nitrate, bromine pentafluoride, chlorosulfonic acid, chromic acid, chromium trioxide, ethylenediamine, ethyleneimine, hydrogen peroxide, isocyanates, oleum, perchloric acid, permanganates, phosphorus isocyanate, phosphorus trichloride, sodium peroxide, xylene▶ attacks cast iron, stainless steel and other metals, forming flammable hydrogen gas▶ attacks many forms of rubber, plastics and coatings▶ Sulfides are incompatible with acids, diazo and azo compounds, halocarbons, isocyanates, aldehydes, alkali metals, nitrides, hydrides, and other strong reducing agents.

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	acetic acid glacial	Acetic acid	25 mg/m3 / 10 ppm	37 mg/m3 / 15 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS






Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
diammonium thiosulfate	10 ppm	30 ppm	50 ppm	500 ppm
sodium thiosulfate	10 ppm	30 ppm	50 ppm	500 ppm
sodium sulfite	10 ppm	30 ppm	50 ppm	100 ppm
acetic acid glacial	5 ppm	5 ppm	35 ppm	250 ppm
ammonium acetate	2.5 ppm	7.5 ppm	50 ppm	250 ppm
boric acid	2 ppm	6 ppm	100 ppm	125 ppm
water	500 ppm	500 ppm	500 ppm	500 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
diammonium thiosulfate	Not Available	Not Available
sodium thiosulfate	Not Available	Not Available
sodium sulfite	Not Available	Not Available
acetic acid glacial	1,000 ppm	50 ppm
ammonium acetate	Not Available	Not Available
boric acid	Not Available	Not Available
water	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>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.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>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.</p>
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Personal protection	    
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ 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.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C. apron. ▶ Barrier cream.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

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Material	CPI
##ammonium	acetate
##boric	acid
##acetic acid	glacial

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Respiratory protection

Type AB Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	AB-AUS	-	AB-PAPR-AUS / Class 1
up to 50 x ES	-	AB-AUS / Class 1	-
up to 100 x ES	-	AB-2	AB-PAPR-2 ^

^ - Full-face

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 = Sulfur 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 degC)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear colourless to light strawish liquid with acetic acid odour; mixes with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.352
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	5.22	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	0	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	100	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
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 Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible	pH as a solution(1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

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SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the 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 effects

Inhaled	Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful. Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system, in a substantial number of individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage. The repair process, which initially evolved to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens, may however, produce further lung damage resulting in the impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs.
Ingestion	Thiosulfate salts are poorly absorbed from the alimentary tract and as a consequence act as an osmotic cathartic. Absorbed thiosulfates are remarkably inert and are distributed in extracellular fluids where they may cause osmotic disturbances. Ingestion or percutaneous absorption of boric acid causes nausea, abdominal pain, diarrhoea and violent vomiting, sometimes bloody, which may be accompanied by headache and weakness, and characteristic erythematous (abnormally red) lesions on the skin. In severe cases, shock with fall in arterial pressure, tachycardia (increase in heart rate) and cyanosis (blue skin colour) may occur.
Skin Contact	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.
Eye	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.
Chronic	Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Strong evidence exists that the substance may cause irreversible but non-lethal mutagenic effects following a single exposure. Exposure to the material may result in a possible risk of irreversible effects. The material may produce mutagenic effects in man.

Fujifilm Super F In Part A	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 5308 mg/kg*	Not Available
diammonium thiosulfate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Guinea pig) LD50: 1098 mg/kg	
	Oral (Mouse) LD50: 2100 mg/kg	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 2890 mg/kg	
	Not Available	Not Available
sodium thiosulfate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
		[Hach]
		Nil reported
	Not Available	Not Available
sodium sulfite	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (mouse) LD50: 820 mg/kg	Nil reported
	Not Available	Not Available
acetic acid glacial	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1060 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 0.05mg (open)-SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 3310 mg/kg	Skin (human):50mg/24hr - mild
		Skin (rabbit):525mg (open)-SEVERE
	Not Available	Not Available
ammonium acetate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION

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	Intraperitoneal (rat) LD50: 632 mg/kg	
	Not Available	Not Available
boric acid	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: 2660 mg/kg	Skin (human): 15 mg/3d -I- mild
	Not Available	Not Available
water	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available

* Value obtained from manufacturer's msds

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances

AMMONIUM ACETATE	Altered sleep time, muscle contraction, coma, dyspnae, hypoglycemia recorded.
BORIC ACID	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.
WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
DIAMMONIUM THIOSULFATE, SODIUM THIOSULFATE, SODIUM SULFITE, ACETIC ACID GLACIAL, AMMONIUM ACETATE	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS.

Acute Toxicity	✓	Carcinogenicity	⊘
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✓
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	⊘	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✓
Mutagenicity	✓	Aspiration Hazard	⊘

Legend: ✓ – Data required to make classification available
 ✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
 ⊘ – Data Not Available to make classification

CMR STATUS

Not Applicable

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Toxic to aquatic organisms.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Not Available	Not Available

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
Not Available	Not Available

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recycle wherever possible. Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility

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- ▶ can be identified.
- ▶ Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
- ▶ Decontaminate empty containers.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73 / 78 and the IBC code

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	diammonium thiosulfate	Z
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	sodium sulfite	Y
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	acetic acid glacial	Z

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

diammonium thiosulfate(7783-18-8) is found on the following regulatory lists	"International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "Australia FAISD Handbook - Safety Directions", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix B (Part 3)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "Acros Transport Information", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements"
sodium thiosulfate(7772-98-7) is found on the following regulatory lists	"International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", "FisherTransport Information", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "WHO Model List of Essential Medicines - Adults", "International Numbering System for Food Additives", "Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "Australia - New South Wales Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2005 - Characteristics of trackable wastes"
sodium sulfite(7757-83-7) is found on the following regulatory lists	"IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "FisherTransport Information", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "International Numbering System for Food Additives", "Australia - Victoria Drugs, Poisons and Controlled Substances (Precursor Chemicals) Regs 2007 - Schedule 1 - Precursor Chemicals and Quantities", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements"
acetic acid glacial(64-19-7) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Illicit Drug Reagents/Essential Chemicals - Category III", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "IOFI Global Reference List of Chemically Defined Substances", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "Australia Exposure Standards", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "Australia FAISD Handbook - Safety Directions", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 2", "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "FisherTransport Information", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution - Norway", "WHO Model List of Essential Medicines - Adults", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) - Specifications for Flavourings", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Numbering System for Food Additives", "Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements"
ammonium acetate(631-61-8) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "International Numbering System for Food Additives", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP", "Acros Transport Information"

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boric acid(10043-35-3) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia - New South Wales Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2005 - Waste transported within NSW or interstate and required to be tracked", "Australia - Victoria Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Schedule 9: Materials at Major Hazard Facilities (And Their Threshold Quantity) Table 2", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4", "Australia FAISD Handbook - Safety Directions", "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) SIN List (*Substitute It Now!)", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "Acros Transport Information", "Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Substances that may be used as active ingredients in Listed medicines"
water(7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway", "WHO Model List of Essential Medicines - Adults", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List"

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net/references

The (M)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.

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