

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SEPTONE RIPPER

Infosafe No.: K1H2A
ISSUED Date : 26/05/2014
ISSUED by: ITW AAMTECH

1. IDENTIFICATION

GHS Product Identifier

SEPTONE RIPPER

Product Code

AVR5, AVR20, AVR200

Company Name

ITW AAMTECH (ABN 63 004 235 063)

Address

1-9 NINA LINK DANDENONG SOUTH
VIC 3175 AUSTRALIA

Telephone/Fax Number

Tel: 1800 177 989

Fax: +61 2 9725 4698; 1800 308 556

Emergency phone number

1800 638 556; 1800 039 008; 0800 2436 2255

E-mail Address

info@aamtech.com.au

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses: All purpose cleaner and degreaser for vehicle detailing.

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification of the substance/mixture

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Model WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

GHS Classification [1]: Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irrit. 2

Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Signal Word (s)

WARNING

Hazard Statement (s)

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

Pictogram (s)

Exclamation mark

**Precautionary statement – Prevention**

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement – Response

P321 Specific treatment (see advice on this label).

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap

P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Precautionary statement – Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement – Disposal

Not Applicable

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Information on Composition

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	34590-94-8	1-10 %
Other ingredients, non hazardous	Not Available	0-10 %
Sodium Hydroxide	1310-73-2	0-1 %
Water	1732-18-5	>60 %

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation

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.

Ingestion

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.

Skin

If skin contact occurs:

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.

Eye contact

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

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.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed if necessary

Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

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.

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.

In such an event consider:

foam.

dry chemical powder.

carbon dioxide.

Specific Methods

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.

DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.

Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.

If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical

Fire Incompatibility: None known.

Fire/Explosion Hazard

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.

Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

May emit acrid smoke.

Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of:

Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material

Decomposition Temperature

Not Available

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages

Slippery when spilt.

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.

Wipe up.

Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

Clean-up Methods - Large Spillages

Slippery when spilt.

Minor hazard.

Clear area of personnel.

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required.

Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways.

Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.

Other Information

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 (EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION) of the MSDS.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling

Safe handling

Limit all unnecessary personal contact.

Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

Use in a well-ventilated area.

When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.

Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.

Avoid physical damage to containers.

Use good occupational work practice.

Other information

Store in original containers.

Keep containers securely sealed.

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.

Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS.

Store below 30 deg.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container

Polyethylene or polypropylene container.

Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Storage incompatibility

Reacts with aluminium / zinc producing flammable, explosive hydrogen gas

Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.

Other Information

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational exposure limit values

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source: Australia Exposure Standards

Ingredient: dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether

Material name: (2-Methoxymethylethoxy) propanol

TWA: 308 (mg/m³) / 50 (ppm)

STEL: Not Available

Peak: Not Available

Notes: Not Available

Source: Australia Exposure Standards

Ingredient: sodium hydroxide

Material name: Sodium hydroxide

TWA: Not Available

STEL: Not Available

Peak: 2 (mg/m³)

Notes: Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient: dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether

TEEL-0: 100(ppm)

TEEL-1: 150(ppm)

TEEL-2: 150(ppm)

TEEL-3: 400(ppm)

Ingredient: sodium hydroxide

TEEL-0: 0.5(ppm)

TEEL-1: 0.5(ppm)

TEEL-2: 5(ppm)

TEEL-3: 50(ppm)

Ingredient: water

TEEL-0: 500(ppm)

TEEL-1: 500(ppm)

TEEL-2: 500(ppm)

TEEL-3: 500(ppm)

Ingredient: dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether

Original IDLH: Unknown(mgm³)Unknown(ppm)

Revised IDLH: 600(ppm)

Ingredient: sodium hydroxide

Original IDLH: 250(mgm³)

Revised IDLH: 10(mgm³)

Appropriate Engineering Controls

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.

Respiratory Protection

Type A-P 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: up to 10 x ES

Half-Face Respirator: A-AUS / Class 1 P2

Full-Face Respirator: -
Powered Air Respirator: A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2

Required Minimum Protection Factor: up to 50 x ES
Half-Face Respirator: Air-line*
Full-Face Respirator: -
Powered Air Respirator: -

Required Minimum Protection Factor: up to 100 x ES
Half-Face Respirator: -
Full-Face Respirator: A-3 P2
Powered Air Respirator: -

Required Minimum Protection Factor: 100+ x ES
Half-Face Respirator: -
Full-Face Respirator: Air-line**
Powered Air Respirator: -

* - Continuous-flow; ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

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)

Eye Protection

Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,
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. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly.

Hand Protection

Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.

Personal Protective Equipment

Skin protection: See Hand protection

Other protection

Overalls.

P.V.C. apron.

Barrier cream.

Skin cleansing cream.

Eye wash unit.

Thermal Hazards

Not Available

Footwear

Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

Body Protection

See Other protection

Other Information

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 computergenerated selection:

Septone Ripper

Material: BUTYL
CPI: A

Material: NEOPRENE
CPI: A

Material: VITON
CPI: A

Material: ##sodium
CPI: hydroxide

* 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.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form

Liquid

Appearance

Clear, fluorescent yellow alkaline mobile liquid with a neutral odour; mixes with water.

Odour

Not Available

Decomposition Temperature

Not Available

Boiling Point

100°C

Solubility in Water

Miscible

Specific Gravity

1.054

pH

12.25 (as supplied)

Not Available as a solution(1%)

Vapour Pressure

Not Available

Vapour Density (Air=1)

Not Available

Evaporation Rate

As for water.

Odour Threshold

Not Available

Viscosity

Not Available

Volatile Component

89.1 w/w (%vol)

Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water

Not Available

Surface tension

Not Available

Flash Point

Not Applicable

Flammability

Not Applicable

Auto-Ignition Temperature

Not Applicable

Explosion Limit - Upper

Not Applicable

Explosion Limit - Lower

Not Applicable

Explosion Properties

Not Available

Molecular Weight

Not Applicable

Oxidising Properties

Not Available

Melting/Freezing Point

Not Available

Other Information

Taste: Not Available

Gas group: Not Available

VOC g/L: Not Available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

See section 7 (HANDLING AND STORAGE)

Chemical Stability

Presence of incompatible materials.

Product is considered stable.

Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid

See section 7 (HANDLING AND STORAGE)

Incompatible materials

See section 7 (HANDLING AND STORAGE)

Hazardous Decomposition Products

See section 5 (FIREFIGHTING MEASURES)

Possibility of hazardous reactions

See section 7 (HANDLING AND STORAGE)

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicology Information

Septone Ripper

TOXICITY: Not Available

IRRITATION: Not Available

Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether

TOXICITY:

Dermal (Rabbit) LD50: 9500 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 5135 mg/kg

Not Available

IRRITATION:

Eye (human): 8 mg - mild

Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild

Skin (rabbit): 238 mg - mild

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg (open)-mild

Not Available

Sodium hydroxide

TOXICITY: Not Available

IRRITATION:

Eye (rabbit): 0.05 mg/24h SEVERE

Eye (rabbit):1 mg/24h SEVERE

Eye (rabbit):1 mg/30s rinsed-SEVERE

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h SEVERE

Not Available

Water

TOXICITY: Not Available

IRRITATION: Not Available

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

WATER

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER, SODIUM HYDROXIDE

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. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.

Acute Toxicity: Data Not Available to make classification

Ingestion

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.

Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting

Inhalation

Limited evidence or practical experience suggests that the material may produce irritation of the respiratory system, in a significant 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. Respiratory tract irritation often results in an inflammatory response involving the recruitment and activation of many cell types, mainly derived from the vascular system.

Skin

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.

The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition

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.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Data required to make classification available

Serious eye damage/irritation

Data required to make classification available

Mutagenicity

Data Not Available to make classification

Respiratory sensitisation

Data Not Available to make classification

Skin Sensitisation

Data Not Available to make classification

Carcinogenicity

Data Not Available to make classification

Reproductive Toxicity

Data Not Available to make classification

STOT-single exposure

Data Not Available to make classification

STOT-repeated exposure

Data Not Available to make classification

Aspiration Hazard

Data Not Available to make classification

Chronic Effects

Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.

Other Information

CMR STATUS

SKIN

Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether

Australia Exposure Standards - Skin

Sk

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecological information

Toxicity

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

At normal use levels and following standard effluent treatment, this product is expected to exhibit low toxicity towards aquatic organisms. However, the undiluted material should be prevented from entering waterways. The anionic and nonionic surfactants used in this product are readily biodegradable. None of the components of this product are expected to bioaccumulate.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient: Not Available

Persistence: Water/Soil: Not Available

Persistence: Air: Not Available

Mobility

Ingredient: Not Available

Mobility: Not Available

Bioaccumulative Potential

Ingredient: Not Available

Bioaccumulation: Not Available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

Product / Packaging disposal

Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.

Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.

Bury residue in an authorised landfill.

Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.N. Number

None Allocated

UN proper shipping name

None Allocated

Transport hazard class(es)

None Allocated

Other Information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant: NO

HAZCHEM: Not Applicable

Land transport (I): 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

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory information

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

Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether(34590-94-8) is found on the following regulatory lists

"International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix B (Part 3)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Sigma-Aldrich Transport Information", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List"

Sodium hydroxide(1310-73-2) is found on the following regulatory lists

"Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "Australia Illicit Drug Reagents/Essential Chemicals - Category III", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "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", "Fisher Transport Information", "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", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "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)", "International Numbering System for Food Additives", "Sigma-

AldrichTransport Information","United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","OECD Existing Chemicals Database","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List","Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)","International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations","CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements","Acros Transport Information","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6"

Water(7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists

"WHO Model List of Essential Medicines - Adults","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway","IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List"

Poisons Schedule

S5

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Empirical Formula & Structural Formula

Not Applicable

Other Information

Version No: 4.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Hazard Alert Code: 2

Initial Date: Not Available

S.GHS.AUS.EN

Chemical Name: Not Applicable

Other means of identification: Not Available

CAS number: Not Applicable

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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END OF SDS

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