SAFETY DATA SHEET

APPLIED SUPER DESCALER

Infosafe No.: 5AP3Y
ISSUED Date : 17/10/2022
ISSUED by: ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS

Section 1 - Identification

Product Identifier
APPLIED SUPER DESCALER

Product Code
A2670-

Company Name
ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS

Address
100 Hassall Street Wetherill Park
NSW 2164 AUSTRALIA

Telephone/Fax Number
Tel: +61 2 9757 8800

Emergency Phone Number
+61 1800 951 288; +61 3 9573 3188

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use
Relevant identified uses
Acid cleaner for the removal of rust and scale. Acidic diary cleaner for the removal of proteinaceous scale.
Use according to manufacturer's directions.

Additional Information
EMERGENCY RESPONSE
Primary Number: +61 1800 951 288
Alternative Number 1: +61 3 9573 3188
Alternative Number 2: Not Available

Once connected and if the message is not in your prefered language then please dial 01

Other Information
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Websites:
www.itwpf.com.au
*
Fluid Chemicals NZ
5A Andrew Baxter Drive, Airport Oaks, Auckland, 2150
Postal Address: P.O. Box 201185 , Auckland Airport, 2150, New Zealand
EMERGENCY TEL: 0800 154 666

Section 2 - Hazard(s) Identification

GHS classification of the substance/mixture
Corrosive to Metals: Category 1
Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 1
Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 1B
Acute Toxicity - Inhalation: Category 4

Signal Word (s)
DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)
H290 May be corrosive to metals.
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H332 Harmful if inhaled.

Pictogram (s)
Corrosion,Exclamation mark

Precautionary Statement – Prevention
P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264 Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary Statement – Response
P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

Precautionary Statement – Storage
P405 Store locked up.

Precautionary Statement – Disposal
P501 Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

Section 3 - Composition and Information on Ingredients

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Phosphoric acid	7664-38-2	30-60 %weight
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous		10-40 %weight
including		-
Water	7732-18-5	-

Section 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.
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.
This must definitely be left to a doctor or person authorised by him/her.
(ICSC13719)

Ingestion
For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.
Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
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.
Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

Skin
If skin or hair contact occurs:
Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.
Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.
Transport to hospital, or doctor.

Eye
If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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.
Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
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
For acute or short term repeated exposures to strong acids:
Airway problems may arise from laryngeal edema and inhalation exposure. Treat with 100% oxygen initially.
Respiratory distress may require cricothyroidotomy if endotracheal intubation is contraindicated by excessive swelling
Intravenous lines should be established immediately in all cases where there is evidence of circulatory compromise.
Strong acids produce a coagulation necrosis characterised by formation of a coagulum (eschar) as a result of the dessicating action of the acid on proteins inspecific tissues.
INGESTION:
Immediate dilution (milk or water) within 30 minutes post ingestion is recommended.
DO NOT attempt to neutralise the acid since exothermic reaction may extend the corrosive injury.
Be careful to avoid further vomit since re-exposure of the mucosa to the acid is harmful. Limit fluids to one or two glasses in an adult.
Charcoal has no place in acid management.
Some authors suggest the use of lavage within 1 hour of ingestion.
SKIN:
Skin lesions require copious saline irrigation. Treat chemical burns as thermal burns with non-adherent gauze and wrapping.

Deep second-degree burns may benefit from topical silver sulfadiazine.
EYE:
Eye injuries require retraction of the eyelids to ensure thorough irrigation of the conjuctival cul-de-sacs. Irrigation should last at least 20-30 minutes. DO NOT use neutralising agents or any other additives. Several litres of saline are required.
Cycloplegic drops, (1% cyclopentolate for short-term use or 5% homatropine for longer term use) antibiotic drops, vasoconstrictive agents or artificial tearsmay be indicated dependent on the severity of the injury.
Steroid eye drops should only be administered with the approval of a consulting ophthalmologist).

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]
Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - Firefighting Measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media
Water spray or fog.
Foam.
Dry chemical powder.
BCF (where regulations permit).

Specific Methods
Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical
Fire Incompatibility: Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Fire/Explosion Hazard:
Non combustible.
Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
Acids may react with metals to produce hydrogen, a highly flammable and explosive gas.
Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
carbon dioxide (CO_2)
phosphorus oxides (POx)
other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Hazchem Code
2R

Decomposition Temperature
Not Available

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages
Drains for storage or use areas should have retention basins for pH adjustments and dilution of spills before discharge ordisposal of material.
Check regularly for spills and leaks.
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.

Clean-up Methods - Large Spillages
Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

Other Information
Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8(Exposure Controls/Personal Protection) of the SDS.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling
Safe handling:
DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
Use in a well-ventilated area.Avoid contact with moisture.

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.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
Suitable container:
DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers
Check regularly for spills and leaks
Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.
Plastic pail.
Polyliner drum.
Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

Storage incompatibility:
Reacts vigorously with alkalis
Reacts with mild steel, galvanised steel / zinc producing hydrogen gas which may form an explosive mixture with air.
Segregate from alkalies, oxidising agents and chemicals readily decomposed by acids, i.e. cyanides, sulfides, carbonates.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Occupational exposure limit values
Control parameters
Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)
INGREDIENT DATA
Source: Australia ExposureStandards
Ingredient: phosphoric acid
Material name: Phosphoric acid
TWA: 1 mg/m3
STEL: 3 mg/m3
Peak: Not Available
Notes: Not Available

Emergency Limits
Ingredient: phosphoric acid
Material name: Not Available
TEEL-1: Not Available
TEEL-2: Not Available
TEEL-3: Not Available

Ingredient: phosphoric acid
Original IDLH: 1,000 mg/m3
Revised IDLH: Not Available

Ingredient: water
Original IDLH: Not Available

Revised IDLH: Not Available

Engineering Controls
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.
The basic types of engineering controls are:
Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
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.

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

Eye and Face Protection
Safety glasses with unperforated side shields may be used where continuous eye protection is desirable, as in laboratories;spectacles are not sufficient where complete eye protection is needed such as when handling bulk-quantities, where there isa danger of splashing, or if the material may be under pressure.
Chemical goggles.whenever there is a danger of the material coming in contact with the eyes; goggles must be properlyfitted.
Full face shield (20 cm, 8 in minimum) may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes; theseafford face protection.
Alternatively a gas mask may replace splash goggles and face shields.

Hand Protection
When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.
Elbow length PVC gloves
The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary frommanufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove materialcan not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.
The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to beobserved when making a final choice.
Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.

Thermal Hazards
Not Available

Body Protection
Other protection:
Overalls.
PVC Apron.
PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
Eyewash unit.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Liquid	**Appearance**	Clear bright green mobile acidic liquid with foaming characteristics; mixes with water.
Odour	Not Available	**Melting/Freezing Point**	<-10°C
Boiling Point	~100°C	**Decomposition Temperature**	Not Available
Solubility in Water	Miscible	**pH**	0.7 max. (as supplied) 2.6 max. as a solution (1%)
Vapour Pressure	2.3 kPa @ 20C	**Relative Vapour Density (Air=1)**	Not Available
Evaporation Rate	Not Available	**Physical State**	Liquid
Odour Threshold	Not Available	**Viscosity**	Not Available
Volatile Component	Not Available	**Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water (log value)**	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	**Initial boiling point and boiling range**	~100°C
Relative Density	1.33-1.35 (Water= 1)		

Other Information
Taste: Not Available
Gas group: Not Available
VOC g/L: Not Applicable

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity
See section 7(Handling and Storage)

Chemical Stability
Contact with alkaline material liberates heat

Possibility of hazardous reactions
See section 7(Handling and Storage)

Conditions to Avoid
See section 7(Handling and Storage)

Incompatible Materials
See section 7(Handling and Storage)

Hazardous Decomposition Products
See section 5(Fire Fighting Measures)

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Toxicology Information

Legend: 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

Applied Super Descaler
phosphoric acid (85%)
For acid mists, aerosols, vapours
Test results suggest that eukaryotic cells are susceptible to genetic damage when the pH falls to about 6.5. Cells from therespiratory tract have not been examined in this respect. Mucous secretion may protect the cells of the airway from directexposure to inhaled acidic mists (which also protects the stomach lining from the hydrochloric acid secreted there).
The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure toirritants may produce conjunctivitis.
The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skinredness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severeulceration.
Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to anon-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levelsof highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in anon-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documentedexposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests,moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocyticinflammation, without eosinophilia.

Applied Super Descaler
No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Acute Toxicity: Data available to make classification

Ingestion
The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion.
There is strong evidence to suggest that this material can cause, if swallowed once, very serious, irreversible damage of organs.
Ingestion of acidic corrosives may produce burns around and in the mouth, the throat and oesophagus. Immediate pain anddifficulties in swallowing and speaking may also be evident.

Inhalation
There is strong evidence to suggest that this material can cause, if inhaled once, very serious, irreversible damage of organs.
Corrosive acids can cause irritation of the respiratory tract, with coughing, choking and mucous membrane damage. There maybe dizziness, headache, nausea and weakness.
Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may produce severely toxiceffects. Relatively small amounts absorbed from the lungs may prove fatal.

Skin
Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.
The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin.
There is strong evidence to suggest that this material, on a single contact with skin, can cause very serious, irreversible damageof organs.
Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material
Skin contact with acidic corrosives may result in pain and burns; these may be deep with distinct edges and may heal slowly withthe formation of scar tissue.
Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.
Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation
Data available to make classification

Eye
The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating.
If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.
Direct eye contact with acid corrosives may produce pain, tears, sensitivity to light and burns. Mild burns of the epithelia generallyrecover rapidly and completely.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation
Data available to make classification

Respiratory Sensitisation
Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

Skin Sensitisation
Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

Carcinogenicity
Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

Reproductive Toxicity
Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

STOT - Single Exposure
Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

STOT - Repeated Exposure
Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

Aspiration Hazard
Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

Mutagenicity
Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

Chronic Effects
Repeated or prolonged exposure to acids may result in the erosion of teeth, swelling and/or ulceration of mouth lining. Irritation ofairways to lung, with cough, and inflammation of lung tissue often occurs.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecological Information
Toxicity
Not Available

Ingredient: Applied Super Descaler
Endpoint: Not Available
Test Duration (hr): Not Available
Effect: Not Available
Value: Not Available
Species: Not Available
BCF: Not Available

Ingredient: Applied Super Descaler
Endpoint: Not Available
Test Duration (hr): Not Available
Effect: Not Available
Value: Not Available
Species: Not Available
BCF: Not Available

Ingredient: Applied Super Descaler
Endpoint: Not Available
Test Duration (hr): Not Available
Effect: Not Available
Value: Not Available
Species: Not Available
BCF: Not Available

Harmful to aquatic organisms.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability
Ingredient: phosphoric acid
Persistence: Water/Soil: HIGH
Persistence: Air: HIGH

Ingredient: water

Persistence: Water/Soil: LOW
Persistence: Air: LOW

Mobility
Ingredient: phosphoric acid
Mobility: HIGH (KOC = 1)

Bioaccumulative Potential
Ingredient: phosphoric acid
Bioaccumulation: LOW (LogKOW = -0.7699)

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal
Product / Packaging disposal:
Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.
Otherwise:
If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used tostore the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.
Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to lawsoperating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.
A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:
Reduction
Reuse
Recycling
Disposal (if all else fails)
This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use.
DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
Recycle wherever possible.
Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitabletreatment or disposal facility can be identified.
Treat and neutralise at an approved treatment plant. Treatment should involve: Neutralisation with soda-ash or soda-limefollowed by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in alicensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).

Section 14 - Transport Information

UN Number
1805

Proper Shipping Name
PHOSPHORIC ACID, SOLUTION(CONTAINS PHOSPHORIC ACID)

Transport Hazard Class
8

Packing Group
III

Hazchem Code
2R

IERG Number
37

IATA UN Number
1805

IATA Proper Shipping Name
Phosphoric acid, solution(CONTAINS PHOSPHORIC ACID)

IATA Transport Hazard Class
8

IATA Packing Group
III

IMDG UN Number
1805

IMDG Proper Shipping Name
PHOSPHORIC ACID SOLUTION(CONTAINS PHOSPHORIC ACID)

IMDG Transport Hazard Class
8

IMDG Packing Group
III

Additional Information
Labels Required:
Marine Pollutant:
NO
Not Applicable
HAZCHEM: 2R

Land transport (ADG)
UN number: 1805
Packing group: III
UN proper shipping name: PHOSPHORIC ACID, SOLUTION (contains phosphoric acid)
Environmental hazard: No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es):
Class: 8
Subrisk: Not Applicable
Special precautions foru ser:
Special provisions: 223
Limited quantity: 5 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)
UN number: 1805
Packing group: III
UN proper shipping name: Phosphoric acid, solution (contains phosphoric acid)
Environmental hazard: No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es):
ICAO/IATA Class: 8
ICAO / IATA Subrisk: Not Applicable
ERG Code: 8L
Special precautions foru ser:
Special provisions:A3 A803
Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 856
Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 60 L
Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 852
Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 5 L
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y841
Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: 1 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)
UN number: 1805
Packing group: III
UN proper shipping name: PHOSPHORIC ACID SOLUTION (contains phosphoric acid)
Environmental hazard: Not Applicable
Transport hazard class(es)

IMDG Class: 8
IMDG Subrisk: Not Applicable
Special precautions for user:
EMS Number: F-A, S-B
Special provisions: 223
Limited Quantities: 5 L

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code
Source: Not Available
Ingredient: Applied Super Descaler
Pollution Category: Not Available

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

Regulatory Information
Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture
phosphoric acid(7664-38-2) is found on the following regulatory lists
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

water(7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

National Inventory / Status
Australia - AIIC
Canada - DSL Yes
Canada - NDSL No (phosphoric acid; water)
China - IECSC Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS /NLP Yes
Japan - ENCS Yes
Korea - KECI Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC Yes
Philippines - PICCS Yes
USA - TSCA Yes

Legend: Y = All ingredients are on the inventory

Poisons Schedule
S6

Section 16 - Any Other Relevant Information

Contact Person/Point
This Safety Data Sheet summarises at the date of issue to the best of our knowledge, the health and safety hazards of the product and how to safely handle and use the product.
As ITW Polymers & Fluids cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product is used, customers are encouraged, prior to usage, to assess and control the risks associated with their use of the product.
Data sheets from unauthorised sources may contain information that is no longer current or accurate.
This SDS is valid for 5 years from date of issue. However, this version may be revoked and revised at any time, and users should contact ITW Polymers & Fluids to ensure they are in possession of the latest version.

User Codes

User Title Label	User Codes
Wis Numbers	01429537
Wis Numbers	03157706

Other Information

The 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.

This SDS has been transcribed into Infosafe GHS format from an original, issued by the manufacturer on the date shown.
Any disclaimer by the manufacturer may not be included in the transcription.

END OF SDS