

SAFETY DATA SHEET

WATTYL KILLRUST FISHOILENE AEROSOL CLEAR

Infosafe No.: HXXQV
ISSUED Date : 16/10/2020
ISSUED by: VALSPAR PAINT (AUSTRALIA)
PTY LTD

1. Identification

GHS Product Identifier

WATTYL KILLRUST FISHOILENE AEROSOL CLEAR

Product Code

114312.530

Product Type

Aerosol.

Company name

VALSPAR PAINT (AUSTRALIA) PTY LTD

Address

L3, 2 Burbank Place Norwest
NSW 2153 AUSTRALIA

Emergency phone number

+(61)290372994 (Available 24 hrs/ 7 days)

E-mail Address

wattyl@wattyl.com.au

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Paint or paint related material.

2. Hazard Identification

GHS classification of the substance/mixture

Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 2A

Flammable Aerosol: Category 1

Gases under Pressure: Compressed Gas

STOT Repeated Exposure: Category 2

STOT Single Exposure: Category 3 (narcotic)

Signal Word (s)

DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)

H222 Extremely flammable aerosol.

H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (central nervous system (CNS)).

Precautionary statement – General

P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

P102 Keep out of reach of children.

P103 Read label before use.

Pictogram (s)

Flame, Gas cylinder, Exclamation mark, Health hazard



Precautionary statement – Prevention

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. – No smoking.
P211 Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
P251 Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P264 Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling.

Precautionary statement – Response

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.
P314 Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P304+P312 IF INHALED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

Precautionary statement – Storage

P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405 Store locked up.
P410+P412 Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C/122°F.

Precautionary statement – Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to / in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations..

Supplemental Information

Supplemental label elements: Please refer to the SDS for additional information. Keep out of reach of children.

Other Information

Other hazards which do not result in classification:

Risk of spontaneous combustion. Spraydust, cloth and other contaminated organic material should be wetted and placed in a sealed metal container. Store in a fire-proof place.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Information on Composition

Substance/mixture: Mixture

Other means of identification: Not available

CAS number/other identifiers

Not available

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8(Exposure Controls/Personal Protection).

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Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Acetone	67-64-1	30-60 %(w/w)
LPG (liquefied petroleum gas)	68476-85-7.	30-60 %(w/w)
Hydrocarbons, C9-C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%)	64742-82-1	<10 %(w/w)
Med. Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Solvent	64742-88-7	<10 %(w/w)
Trimethylbenzene	25551-13-7	<10 %(w/w)

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation

Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Ingestion

Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Skin

Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention following exposure or if feeling unwell. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

Eye contact

Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed if necessary

No specific treatment.

Protection for First Aiders

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact: Causes serious eye irritation.

Inhalation: Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Skin contact: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Ingestion: Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Eye contact: Adverse symptoms may include the following:

pain or irritation

watering

redness

Inhalation: Adverse symptoms may include the following:

respiratory tract irritation
coughing
nausea or vomiting
headache
drowsiness/fatigue
dizziness/vertigo
unconsciousness

Skin contact: No specific data.

Ingestion No specific data.:

Other Information

See toxicological information (Section 11(Toxicological Information))

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

None known.

Hazards from Combustion Products

Hazardous thermal decomposition products:

Decomposition products may include the following materials:

carbon dioxide
carbon monoxide

Special Protective Equipment for fire fighters

Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical

Extremely flammable aerosol. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Gas may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back, causing fire or explosion. Bursting aerosol containers may be propelled from a fire at high speed.

Hazchem Code

Not applicable.

Decomposition Temperature

Not Available

Other Information

Special protective actions for fire-fighters:

Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal Precautions

For non-emergency personnel:

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. In the case of aerosols being ruptured, care should be taken due to the rapid escape of the pressurised contents and propellant. If a large number of containers are ruptured, treat as a bulk material spillage according to the instructions in the clean-up section. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

For emergency responders:

If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 (Exposure Controls/Personal Protection) on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages

Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Clean-up Methods - Large Spillages

Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13 (Disposal Considerations)). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. Note: see Section 1 (Identification of the Substance/Preparation and Company/Undertaking) for emergency contact information and Section 13 (Disposal Considerations) for waste disposal.

Environmental Precautions

Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for Safe Handling

Protective measures:

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8 (Exposure Controls/Personal Protection)). Pressurised container: protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperature exceeding 50°C. Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Do not ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing gas. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous.

Advice on general occupational hygiene:

Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store away from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10 (Stability and Reactivity)) and food and drink. Protect from sunlight. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 (Stability and Reactivity) for incompatible materials before handling or use. Avoid release to the environment.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limit values

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

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Petroleum gases, liquefied
Safe Work Australia (Australia, 12/2019).
TWA: 1800 mg/m³ 8 hours.
TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours.

Acetone
Safe Work Australia (Australia, 12/2019).
STEL: 2375 mg/m³ 15 minutes.
STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minutes.
TWA: 1185 mg/m³ 8 hours.
TWA: 500 ppm 8 hours.

trimethylbenzene
Safe Work Australia (Australia, 12/2019).
TWA: 123 mg/m³ 8 hours.
TWA: 25 ppm 8 hours.

Biological Limit Values

There is no biological limit allocated.

Appropriate engineering controls

Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Respiratory Protection

Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.

Eye Protection

Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.

Hand Protection

Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.

Personal Protective Equipment

Other skin protection:

Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Body Protection

Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.

Hygiene Measures

Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Other Information

Environmental exposure controls:

Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Liquid	Colour	Not available.
Odour	Not Available	Decomposition Temperature	Not Available
Melting Point	Not available.	Boiling Point	Not available.
Solubility	Not available.	pH	Not available.
Vapour Pressure	68.5 kPa (513.47 mm Hg) [at 20°C]	Vapour Density (Air=1)	2
Evaporation Rate	5.6 (butyl acetate = 1)	Odour Threshold	Not Available
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not Available	Flash Point	-29°C (Pensky-Martens Closed Cup) -20.2°F (Pensky-Martens Closed Cup)
Flammability	Not available.	Auto-Ignition Temperature	Not available.
Explosion Limit - Upper	12.8%	Explosion Limit - Lower	0.7%
Kinematic Viscosity	Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): <0.205 cm ² /s (<20.5 cSt)	Relative density	0.69

Other Information

Aerosol product

Type of aerosol: Spray

Heat of combustion: 27.253 kJ/g

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity

No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.

Chemical Stability

The product is stable.

Conditions to Avoid

Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).

Incompatible materials

No specific data.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

11. Toxicological Information

Toxicology Information

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name / Result / Species / Dose

Acetone LD50 Oral Rat 5800 mg/kg

trimethylbenzene LD50 Oral Rat 8970 mg/kg

Irritation/Corrosion

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Product/ingredient name / Result / Species / Exposure

Acetone

Eyes - Mild irritant Human 186300 ppm

Eyes - Mild irritant Rabbit 10 UI

Eyes - Moderate irritant Rabbit 24 hours 20 mg

Eyes - Severe irritant Rabbit 20 mg

Skin - Mild irritant Rabbit 24 hours 500 mg

Skin - Mild irritant Rabbit 395 mg

trimethylbenzene

Eyes - Mild irritant Rabbit 24 hours 500 mg

Skin - Moderate irritant Rabbit 24 hours 500 mg

Sensitisation

Not available.

Teratogenicity

Not available.

Mutagenicity

Not available.

Carcinogenicity

Not available.

Reproductive Toxicity

Not available.

STOT-single exposure

Name / Category / Target organs

Acetone Category 3 Narcotic effects

Hydrocarbons, C9-12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%) Category 3 Narcotic effects

STOT-repeated exposure

Name / Category / Target organs

Hydrocarbons, C9-12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%) Category 1 central nervous system (CNS)

Med. Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Solvent Category 1 central nervous system (CNS)

Aspiration Hazard

Name / Result

Hydrocarbons, C9-12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%) ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Med. Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Solvent ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Other Information

Information on likely routes of exposure:

Not available.

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact: Causes serious eye irritation.

Inhalation: Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Skin contact: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Ingestion: Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Eye contact: Adverse symptoms may include the following:

pain or irritation

watering

redness

Inhalation: Adverse symptoms may include the following:

respiratory tract irritation

coughing

nausea or vomiting

headache

drowsiness/fatigue

dizziness/vertigo
unconsciousness

Skin contact: No specific data.

Ingestion No specific data.:

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Short term exposure

Potential immediate effects: Not available.

Potential delayed effects: Not available.

Long term exposure

Potential immediate effects: Not available.

Potential delayed effects: Not available.

Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

General: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Carcinogenicity: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Mutagenicity: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Teratogenicity: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Developmental effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Fertility effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Route / ATE value

Oral / 48065.45 mg/kg

Inhalation (vapours) / 1057.44 mg/l

12. Ecological information

Ecological information

Toxicity

Product/ingredient name / Result / Species / Exposure

Acetone

Acute EC50 7200000 µg/l Fresh water Algae - Selenastrum sp. 96 hours

Acute LC50 4.42589 ml/L Marine water Crustaceans - Acartia tonsa -Copepodid 48 hours

Acute LC50 7460000 µg/l Fresh water Daphnia - Daphnia cucullata 48 hours

Acute LC50 5600 ppm Fresh water Fish - Poecilia reticulata 96 hours

Chronic NOEC 4.95 mg/l Marine water Algae - Ulva pertusa 96 hours

Chronic NOEC 0.016 ml/L Fresh water Crustaceans - Daphniidae 21 days

Chronic NOEC 0.1 ml/L Fresh water Daphnia - Daphnia magna -Neonate 21 days

Chronic NOEC 5 µg/l Marine water Fish - Gasterosteus aculeatus -Larvae 42 days

trimethylbenzene

Acute LC50 5600 µg/l Marine water Crustaceans - Palaemonetes pugio 48 hours

Persistence and degradability

Acetone

Biodegradability: Readily

Mobility

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (KOC): Not available.

Bioaccumulative Potential

Hydrocarbons, C9-12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics,aromatics (2-25%)

BCF: 10 to 2500

Potential: high

Other Adverse Effects

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

13. Disposal considerations

Waste Disposal

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Do not puncture or incinerate container.

14. Transport information

U.N. Number

1950

UN proper shipping name

AEROSOLS

Transport hazard class(es)

2.1

Hazchem Code

Not applicable.

IERG Number

49

UN Number (Air Transport, ICAO)

1950

IATA/ICAO Proper Shipping Name

Aerosols, flammable

IATA/ICAO Hazard Class

2.1

IMDG UN No

1950

IMDG Proper Shipping Name

AEROSOLS

IMDG Hazard Class

2.1

Transport in Bulk

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments:

Not available.

Special Precautions for User

Transport within user's premises: always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

Other Information

ADG

UN number: UN1950

UN proper shipping name: AEROSOLS

Transport hazard class(es): 2.1

Packing group: Not applicable

Environmental hazards: Not applicable

Additional information: Hazchem code: Not applicable.

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ADR/RID

UN number: UN1950
UN proper shipping name: AEROSOLS
Transport hazard class(es): 2
Packing group: Not applicable
Environmental hazards: Not applicable
Additional information: Tunnel code D

IMDG

UN number: UN1950
UN proper shipping name: AEROSOLS
Transport hazard class(es): 2.1
Packing group: Not applicable
Environmental hazards: Not applicable
Additional information: Emergency schedules F-D, S-U

IATA

UN number: UN1950
UN proper shipping name: AEROSOLS
Transport hazard class(es): 2.1
Packing group: Not applicable
Environmental hazards: Not applicable
Additional information: Not applicable

15. Regulatory information

Regulatory information

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons
Not regulated.

Model Work Health and Safety Regulations - Scheduled Substances
No listed substance

Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Act 1994
Not available.

International regulations
Chemical Weapon Convention List Schedules I, II & III Chemicals
Not listed.

Montreal Protocol
Not listed.

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants
Not listed.

Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC)
Not listed.

UNECE Aarhus Protocol on POPs and Heavy Metals
Not listed.

Poisons Schedule

Not Scheduled

16. Other Information

User Codes

User Title Label	User Codes
Wis Numbers	08359915

Other Information

Key to abbreviations:

ADG = Australian Dangerous Goods

ADR = The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate

BCF = Bioconcentration Factor

GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

IATA = International Air Transport Association

IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container

IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods

LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient

MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)

N/A = Not available

SUSMP = Standard Uniform Schedule of Medicine and Poisons

UN = United Nations

Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification / Justification

FLAMMABLE AEROSOLS - Category 1 / On basis of test data

GASES UNDER PRESSURE - Compressed gas / On basis of test data

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A / Calculation method

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE (Narcotic effects) -Category 3 / Calculation method

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - REPEATED EXPOSURE - Category 2 / Calculation method

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END OF SDS

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