
Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

DY-MARK SPRAY&MARK TOLUENE FREE AEROSOL LEAD FREE COLOURS

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

AEROSOLS

PRODUCT USE» Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack.
Used according to manufacturer's directions.**SUPPLIER**Company: Dy- Mark Pty Ltd
Address:
89 Formation Street
Wacol
QLD, 4076
AUS
Telephone: +61 7 3271 2222
Fax: +61 7 3271 2751

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE**HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.****POISONS SCHEDULE**

None

RISK

Risk Codes	Risk Phrases
R12	» Extremely flammable.
R36/38	» Irritating to eyes and skin.
R44	» Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.

SAFETY

Safety Codes	Safety Phrases
S401	» To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material use water and detergent.
S46	» If swallowed IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).
S60	» This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
ethanol	64-17-5	10-30
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	107-98-2	1-10
acetone	67-64-1	1-10
dimethyl ether	115-10-6	10-30
hydrocarbon propellant	68476-85-7.	10-30

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- » - Avoid giving milk or oils.
- Avoid giving alcohol.

Not considered a normal route of entry.

- If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

EYE

- » If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:
- Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes 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.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

- » If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:
 - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
 - Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream.
 - DO NOT use solvents.
 - Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.

INHALED

- » If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:
 - Remove to fresh air.
 - 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.
 - If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- » For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:
 - Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
 - Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO₂ 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
 - Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
 - A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.

Treat symptomatically.
for lower alkyl ethers:

BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
 - Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
 - Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
 - A low-stimulus environment must be maintained.
- For acute or short term repeated exposures to ethanol:
- Acute ingestion in non-tolerant patients usually responds to supportive care with special attention to prevention of aspiration, replacement of fluid and correction of nutritional deficiencies (magnesium, thiamine pyridoxine, Vitamins C and K).
 - Give 50% dextrose (50-100 ml) IV to obtunded patients following blood draw for glucose determination.
 - Comatose patients should be treated with initial attention to airway, breathing, circulation and drugs of immediate importance (glucose, thiamine).
 - Decontamination is probably unnecessary more than 1 hour after a single observed ingestion. Cathartics and charcoal may be given but are probably not effective in single ingestions.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**EXTINGUISHING MEDIA**

- » SMALL FIRE:
 - Water spray, dry chemical or CO₂

LARGE FIRE:

- Water spray or fog.

FIRE FIGHTING**» FOR FIRES INVOLVING MANY GAS CYLINDERS:**

- To stop the flow of gas, specifically trained personnel may inert the atmosphere to reduce oxygen levels thus allowing the capping of leaking container(s).
- Reduce the rate of flow and inject an inert gas, if possible, before completely stopping the flow to prevent flashback.
- DO NOT extinguish the fire until the supply is shut off otherwise an explosive re-ignition may occur.
- If the fire is extinguished and the flow of gas continues, used increased ventilation to prevent build-up, of explosive atmosphere.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 100 metres in all directions.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- » - Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
 - Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
 - Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
 - Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark.
- Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

» - Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

HAZCHEM: 2YE**Personal Protective Equipment**

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**EMERGENCY PROCEDURES****MINOR SPILLS**

- » - Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses.
- Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.

MAJOR SPILLS

- » - Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place.
- Fit vent pipes. Release pressure under safe, controlled conditions
- Burn issuing gas at vent pipes.
- DO NOT exert excessive pressure on valve; DO NOT attempt to operate damaged valve.
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE**PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING**

- » - 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.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- » - Aerosol dispenser.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

» - Ethers may react violently with strong oxidising agents and acids.

Propylene glycol monomethyl ether:

- reacts violently with strong oxidisers, alkalis
- is incompatible with aliphatic amines, boranes, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, perchloric acid, caustics, isocyanates.
- The tendency of many ethers to form explosive peroxides is well documented.
- Ethers lacking non-methyl hydrogen atoms adjacent to the ether link are thought to be relatively safe.
- When solvents have been freed from peroxides (by percolation through a column of activated alumina for example), the absorbed peroxides must promptly be desorbed by treatment with the polar solvents methanol or water, which should be discarded safely.
- Avoid oxidising agents, acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, chloroformates.
- Avoid strong bases.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- » - Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can.
- Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- Keep containers securely sealed. Contents under pressure.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**EXPOSURE CONTROLS**

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³
Australia Exposure Standards	ethanol (Ethyl alcohol)	1000	1880		
Australia Exposure Standards	propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer (Propylene glycol monomethyl ether)	100	369	150	553

continued...

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³
Australia Exposure Standards	acetone (Acetone)	500	1185	1000	2375
Australia Exposure Standards	dimethyl ether (Dimethyl ether)	400	760	500	950
Australia Exposure Standards	hydrocarbon propellant (LPG (liquified petroleum gas))	1000	1800		

PERSONAL PROTECTION**RESPIRATOR**

Type AXNO Filter of sufficient capacity

EYE

- » - 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 lens 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. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

HANDS/FEET

- » - No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
- OTHERWISE:
- For potentially moderate exposures:
- Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.

OTHER

- » No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

- Overalls.
 - Skin cleansing cream.
 - Eyewash unit.
 - Do not spray on hot surfaces.
 - The clothing worn by process operators insulated from earth may develop static charges far higher (up to 100 times) than the minimum ignition energies for various flammable gas-air mixtures. This holds true for a wide range of clothing materials including cotton.
 - Avoid dangerous levels of charge by ensuring a low resistivity of the surface material worn outermost.
- BRETHERRICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- » General exhaust is adequate under normal conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator.

Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**APPEARANCE**

- » Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under PRESSURE.
- Flammable coloured liquid; partly mixes with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Gas.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C): Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L): Partly Miscible
pH (1% solution): Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol): Not Available
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Available
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Available
State: COMPRESSED GAS

Boiling Range (°C): Not Available
Specific Gravity (water=1): Not Available
pH (as supplied): Not Applicable
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available
Evaporation Rate: Not Available
Flash Point (°C): Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available
Viscosity: Not Available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION**CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY**

- » - Elevated temperatures.
 - Presence of open flame.
 - Product is considered stable.
 - Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
- For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.*

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS****ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS**

- » Irritating to eyes and skin.
- » Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- » Not applicable.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

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

- » for propylene glycol ethers (PGEs):

Typical propylene glycol ethers include propylene glycol n-butyl ether (PnB); dipropylene glycol n-butyl ether (DPnB); dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate (DPMA); tripropylene glycol methyl ether (TPM).

Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers has shown that propylene glycol-based ethers are less toxic than some ethers of the ethylene series.

ETHANOL:

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

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 7060 mg/kg
Oral (human) LDLo: 1400 mg/kg
Oral (man) TDLo: 50 mg/kg
Oral (man) TDLo: 1.40 mg/kg
Oral (woman) TDLo: 256 mg/kg/12 wks
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 20,000 ppm/10h
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 64000 ppm/4h

- » 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 the epidermis.

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24hr- Moderate
Skin (rabbit):400 mg (open)- Mild
Eye (rabbit):100mg/24hr- Moderate
Eye (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE

PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER - ALPHA ISOMER:

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

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 3739 mg/kg
Inhalation (human) TLo: 3000 ppm
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 10000 ppm/5 h.
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 13000 mg/kg

- » for propylene glycol ethers (PGEs):

Typical propylene glycol ethers include propylene glycol n-butyl ether (PnB); dipropylene glycol n-butyl ether (DPnB); dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate (DPMA); tripropylene glycol methyl ether (TPM).

Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers has shown that propylene glycol-based ethers are less toxic than some ethers of the ethylene series.

- NOTE: For PGE - mixed isomers: Exposure of pregnant rats and rabbits to the substance did not give rise to teratogenic effects at concentrations up to 3000 ppm. Foetotoxic effects were seen in rats but not in rabbits at this concentration; maternal toxicity was noted in both species.

ACETONE:

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

TOXICITY

Oral (man) TDLo: 2857 mg/kg
Oral (rat) LD50: 5800 mg/kg
Inhalation (human) TLo: 500 ppm
Inhalation (man) TLo: 12000 ppm/4 hr
Inhalation (man) TLo: 10 mg/m³/6 hr
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 50100 mg/m³/8 hr
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20000 mg/kg

- » 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.

for acetone:

The acute toxicity of acetone is low. Acetone is not a skin irritant or sensitiser but is a defatting agent to the skin.

IRRITATION

Eye (human): 500 ppm - Irritant
Eye (rabbit): 3.95 mg - SEVERE
Eye (rabbit): 20mg/24hr - Moderate
Skin (rabbit):395mg (open) - Mild
Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - Mild

DIMETHYL ETHER:

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

TOXICITY

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 308000 mg/m³

IRRITATION

Nil Reported

HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT:

» Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulat ion	Mobility
DY- MARK SPRAY&MARK TOLUENE FREE AEROSOL LEAD FREE COLOURS				
ethanol			LOW	HIGH
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer			LOW	HIGH
acetone			LOW	HIGH
dimethyl ether			LOW	HIGH
hydrocarbon propellant				

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- » - 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.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site.
- Allow small quantities to evaporate.
- DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: FLAMMABLE GAS

HAZCHEM: 2YE (ADG7)

ADG7:

Class or division:	2	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	1950	UN packing group:	None
Special provisions:	63, 190, 277, 327	Packing Instructions:	None
Notes:	None	Limited quantities:	See SP 277
Packagings and IBCs -	P003, LP02	Packagings and IBCs -	PP17, PP87, L2
Packing instruction:		Special packing provisions:	
:	None	:	None
Shipping Name:AEROSOLS			

Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division:	2	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	1950	UN packing group:	None
Shipping Name:AEROSOLS			

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	2.1	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1950	Packing Group:	None
Special provisions:	A145 A153		
Shipping Name: AEROSOLS, FLAMMABLE			

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	2.1	IMDG Subrisk:	SP63
UN Number:	1950	Packing Group:	None
EMS Number:	F- D, S- U	Special provisions:	63 190 277 327 959
Limited Quantities:	See SP277		
Shipping Name: AEROSOLS			

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE: None

REGULATIONS

DY-MARK SPRAY&MARK TOLUENE FREE AEROSOL LEAD FREE COLOURS (CAS: None):

No regulations applicable

Regulations for ingredients

ethanol (CAS: 64-17-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia Hazardous Substances
- Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
- Australia Illicit Drug Reagents/Essential Chemicals - Category III
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- Australia National Pollutant Inventory
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 5
- GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships
- IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply
- IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances
- IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 1: Pure or technically pure products
- IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already

assessed by IMO

- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens
- International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
- International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
- OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer (CAS: 107-98-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia Hazardous Substances
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships
- IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk
- International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
- OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

acetone (CAS: 67-64-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia - Victoria Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Schedule 9: Materials at Major Hazard Facilities (And Their Threshold Quantity)

Table 2

- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia Hazardous Substances
- Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
- Australia Illicit Drug Reagents/Essential Chemicals - Category III
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- Australia National Pollutant Inventory
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix E (Part 2)
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix F (Part 3)
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 5
- GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships
- IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply
- IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances
- IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 1: Pure or technically pure products
- OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals
- United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances - Table II
- United Nations List of Precursors and Chemicals Frequently used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Under International Control - Table II

dimethyl ether (CAS: 115-10-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia Hazardous Substances
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix E (Part 2)
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 5
- GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships
- IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 1: Pure or technically pure products
- International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
- OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

hydrocarbon propellant (CAS: 68476-85-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia Hazardous Substances
- Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

hydrocarbon propellant (CAS: 68476-86-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia Hazardous Substances
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
hydrocarbon	68476- 85- 7, 68476- 86- 8
propellant	

» 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.

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Issue Date: 17-Mar-2009

Print Date: 19-May-2009

This is the end of the MSDS.