AAMTECH
Automotive AfterMarket Technologies

SAFETY DATA SHEET

RAIN-X ORIGINAL GLASS TREATMENT

Infosafe No.: HYG7Z
ISSUED Date : 21/05/2013
ISSUED by: ITW AAMTECH

1. IDENTIFICATION

GHS Product Identifier
RAIN-X ORIGINAL GLASS TREATMENT

Product Code
800002242 3.5oz (103ml), 800002243 7oz (207ml), 800002250 16oz (473ml)

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
Glass treatment.

Additional Information
Website: www.aamtech.com.au

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification of the substance/mixture
Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 2A
Flammable Liquids: Category 2
STOT Single Exposure: Category 3 (narcotic)

Signal Word (s)
DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)
AUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Precautionary Statement (s)
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,Exclamation mark

Precautionary statement – Prevention
P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. – No smoking.

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.
P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P370+P378 In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam for extinction.

Precautionary statement – Storage
P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405 Store locked up.

Precautionary statement – Disposal
P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

Other Information
Classification of the substance or mixture:
HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Classification[1]: Flammable Liquid Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects)

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

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Ethanol	64-17-5	30-60 %
Acetone	67-64-1	10-30 %
ISOPROPANOL	67-63-0	10-30 %
Water	7732-18-5	NotSpec.

Other Information
Synonyms: 800002242 3.5oz (103ml), 800002243 7oz (207ml), 800002250 16oz (473ml)

Substances:
See section below for composition of Mixtures

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.

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 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
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.
Fructose administration is contra-indicated due to side effects.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media
Alcohol stable foam.
Dry chemical powder.
BCF (where regulations permit).
Carbon dioxide.

Specific Methods
Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
May be violently or explosively reactive.
Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.
Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

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:
Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.
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 dioxide (CO_2), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material

Hazchem Code
•3YE

Decomposition Temperature
Not Available

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions
See section 8 - Exposure controls/personal protection

Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages
Remove all ignition sources.
Clean up all spills immediately.
Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.

Clean-up Methods - Large Spillages
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.

Environmental Precautions
See section 12 - Ecological information

Other Information
Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 - Exposure controls/personal protection of the SDS.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling
Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
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.
Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

Other information:
Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
Keep containers securely sealed.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
Suitable container:
Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Storage incompatibility:
Avoid storage with oxidisers

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational exposure limit values
INGREDIENT DATA:
Source / Ingredient / Material name / TWA / STEL / Peak / Notes
Australia Exposure Standards ethanol Ethyl alcohol 1880 mg/m3 / 1000 ppm Not Available Not Available Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards acetone Acetone 1185 mg/m3 / 500 ppm 2375 mg/m3 / 1000 ppm Not Available Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards isopropanol Isopropyl alcohol 983 mg/m3 / 400 ppm 1230 mg/m3 / 500 ppm Not Available Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS
Ingredient / Material name / TEEL-1 / TEEL-2 / TEEL-3
ethanol Ethyl alcohol; (Ethanol) Not Available Not Available Not Available
acetone Acetone Not Available Not Available Not Available
isopropanol Isopropyl alcohol 400 ppm 400 ppm 12000 ppm

Ingredient / Original IDLH / Revised IDLH
ethanol 15,000 ppm 3,300 [LEL] ppm
acetone 20,000 ppm 2,500 [LEL] ppm
isopropanol 12,000 ppm 2,000 [LEL] ppm
water Not Available Not Available

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

Eye Protection
Safety glasses with side shields.
Chemical goggles.
Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.

Hand Protection
Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

Personal Protective Equipment
Other protection:
Overalls.
PVC Apron.
PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
Eyewash unit.

Thermal Hazards
Not Available

Body Protection
See Hand protection below

See Other protection below

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form
Liquid

Appearance
Clear colourless highly flammable liquid with an alcohol-like odour; mixes with water.

Odour
Not Available

Decomposition Temperature
Not Available

Solubility in Water
Miscible

pH
1.0-2.5 (as supplied)
Not Available as a solution (1%)

Vapour Pressure
Not Available

Vapour Density (Air=1)
>1

Evaporation Rate
Fast

Odour Threshold
Not Available

Viscosity
Not Available

Volatile Component
VOC 72.5 %vol

Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water
Not Available

Surface tension
Not Available

Flash Point
-2.78 °C (Setaflash CC)

Flammability
HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.

Auto-Ignition Temperature
Not Available

Explosion Limit - Upper
Not Available

Explosion Limit - Lower
Not Available

Explosion Properties
Not Available

Molecular Weight
Not Available

Oxidising Properties
Not Available

Initial boiling point and boiling range
Not Available

Relative density
0.810-0.812 (Water = 1)

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

Unstable in the 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 - Fire-fighting measures

Possibility of hazardous reactions
See section 7 - Handling and storage

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicology Information
Rain-X Original Glass Treatment
TOXICITY: Not Available
IRRITATION: Not Available

Ethanol, denatured
TOXICITY:
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 17100 mg/kg[1]
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 64000 ppm/4hr[2]
Oral (rat) LD50: 7060 mg/kge[2]
IRRITATION: Not Available

ethanol
TOXICITY:
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 17100 mg/kg[1]
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 64000 ppm/4hr[2]
Oral (rat) LD50: >1187-2769 mg/kg[1]
IRRITATION:
Eye (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE
Eye (rabbit):100mg/24hr-moderate
Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24hr-moderate
Skin (rabbit):400 mg (open)-mild

acetone
TOXICITY:
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20000 mg/kg[2]
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 50.1 mg/L/8 hr[2]
Oral (rat) LD50: 5800 mg/kg[2]
IRRITATION:
Eye (human): 500 ppm - irritant
Eye (rabbit): 3.95 mg - SEVERE
Eye (rabbit): 20mg/24hr -moderate
Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild
Skin (rabbit): 395mg (open) - mild

isopropanol
TOXICITY:
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12792 mg/kg[1]
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 72.6 mg/L/4hr[2]
Oral (rat) LD50: 5000 mg/kg[2]
IRRITATION:
Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - moderate
Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - SEVERE
Eye (rabbit): 100mg/24hr-moderate

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - mild

water
TOXICITY:
Oral (rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg[2]
IRRITATION: Not Available

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

Rain-X Original Glass Treatment:
2000-<5000 mg/kg="" dermal="" (rabbit)="" ld50:=""> 2000-<5000 mg/kg> [Manufacturer]

ACETONE:
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. Acetone is an eye irritant. The subchronic toxicity of acetone has been examined in mice and rats that were administered acetone in the drinking water and again in rats treated by oral gavage.

ISOPROPANOL:
Isopropanol is irritating to the eyes, nose and throat but generally not to the skin. Prolonged high dose exposure may also produce depression of the central nervous system and drowsiness. Few have reported skin irritation. It can be absorbed from the skin or when inhaled.
The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:
NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.
Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

WATER: No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

ETHANOL & ACETONE & ISOPROPANOL:
The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

Acute Toxicity: Data Not Available to make classification

Ingestion
Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Ingestion of ethanol (ethyl alcohol, "alcohol") may produce nausea, vomiting, bleeding from the digestive tract, abdominal pain, and diarrhoea. Effects on the body:

Blood concentration / Effects
<1.5 g/L Mild: impaired vision, co-ordination and reaction time; emotional instability
1.5-3.0 g/L Moderate: Slurred speech, confusion, inco-ordination, emotional instability, disturbances in perception and senses, possible blackouts, and impaired objective performance in standardized tests. Possible double vision, flushing, fast heart rate, sweating and incontinence.
Slow breathing may occur rarely and fast breathing may develop in cases of metabolic acidosis, low blood sugar and low blood potassium.

Inhalation
Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.
If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death.
The odour of isopropanol may give some warning of exposure, but odour fatigue may occur. Inhalation of isopropanol may produce irritation of the nose and throat with sneezing, sore throat and runny nose. The effects in animals subject to a single exposure, by inhalation, included inactivity or anaesthesia and histopathological changes in the nasal canal and auditory canal.

Skin
There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.
The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition
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.

Eye
This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

Skin corrosion/irritation
Data Not Available to make classification

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

Carcinogenicity
Data Not Available to make classification

Reproductive Toxicity
Data Not Available to make classification

STOT-single exposure
Data required to make classification available

STOT-repeated exposure
Data Not Available to make classification

Aspiration Hazard
Data Not Available to make classification

Chronic Effects
Prolonged exposure to ethanol may cause damage to the liver and cause scarring. It may also worsen damage caused by other agents.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity
Ingredient / ENDPOINT / TEST DURATION (HR) / SPECIES / VALUE / SOURCE
ethanol LC50 96 Fish 42mg/L 4
ethanol EC50 48 Crustacea 2mg/L 4
ethanol EC50 72 Algae or other aquatic plants 275mg/L 2
ethanol EC50 24 Algae or other aquatic plants 0.0129024mg/L 4
ethanol NOEC 2016 Fish 0.000375mg/L 4
acetone LC50 96 Fish >100mg/L 4
acetone EC50 48 Crustacea >100mg/L 4
acetone EC50 96 Algae or other aquatic plants 20.565mg/L 4
acetone EC50 384 Crustacea 97.013mg/L 3
acetone NOEC 96 Algae or other aquatic plants 4.950mg/L 4
isopropanol LC50 96 Fish 183.844mg/L 3
isopropanol EC50 48 Crustacea 12500mg/L 5
isopropanol EC50 96 Algae or other aquatic plants 993.232mg/L 3
isopropanol EC50 384 Crustacea 42.389mg/L 3
isopropanol NOEC 5760 Fish 0.02mg/L 4
water LC50 96 Fish 897.520mg/L 3
water EC50 96 Algae or other aquatic plants 8768.874mg/L 3
water EC50 384 Crustacea 199.179mg/L 3

Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability
Ingredient / Persistence: Water/Soil / Persistence: Air
ethanol LOW (Half-life = 2.17 days) LOW (Half-life = 5.08 days)

acetone LOW (Half-life = 14 days) MEDIUM (Half-life = 116.25 days)
isopropanol LOW (Half-life = 14 days) LOW (Half-life = 3 days)
water LOW LOW

Mobility
Mobility in soil
Ingredient / Mobility
ethanol HIGH (KOC = 1)
acetone HIGH (KOC = 1.981)
isopropanol HIGH (KOC = 1.06)
water LOW (KOC = 14.3)

Bioaccumulative Potential
Ingredient / Bioaccumulation
ethanol LOW (LogKOW = -0.31)
acetone LOW (BCF = 0.69)
isopropanol LOW (LogKOW = 0.05)
water LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal
Recycle wherever possible.
Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
Decontaminate empty containers.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Transport Information
Land transport (ADG)
UN number: 1987
UN proper shipping name: ALCOHOLS, N.O.S. (contains ethanol)
Transport hazard class(es)
Class: 3
Subrisk: Not Applicable
Packing group: II
Environmental hazard: Not Applicable
Special precautions for user
Special provisions: 274
Limited quantity: 1 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)
UN number: 1987
UN proper shipping name: Alcohols, n.o.s. * (contains ethanol)
Transport hazard class(es)
ICAO/IATA Class: 3
ICAO / IATA Subrisk: Not Applicable
ERG Code: 3L
Packing group: II
Environmental hazard: Not Applicable
Special precautions for user
Special provisions: A3A180
Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 364
Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 60 L
Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 353
Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 5 L
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y341

Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: 1 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)
UN number: 1987
UN proper shipping name: ALCOHOLS, N.O.S. (contains ethanol)
Transport hazard class(es)
IMDG Class: 3
IMDG Subrisk: Not Applicable
Packing group: II
Environmental hazard: Not Applicable
Special precautions for user
EMS Number: F-E, S-D
Special provisions: 274
Limited Quantities: 1 L

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code:
Not Applicable

U.N. Number
1987

UN proper shipping name
ALCOHOLS, N.O.S.(contains ethanol)

Transport hazard class(es)
3

Packing Group
II

Hazchem Code
•3YE

IERG Number
14

Marine Pollutant
NO

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory information
ETHANOL(64-17-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS:
Australia Exposure Standards
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

ACETONE(67-64-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS:
Australia Exposure Standards
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

ISOPROPANOL(67-63-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS:
Australia Exposure Standards
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

WATER(7732-18-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS:
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Canada - NDSL: Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(acetone; ethanol; water; isopropanol)
China - IECSC: All ingredients are on the inventory

Japan - ENCS: Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (water)
Korea - KECI: All ingredients are on the inventory
New Zealand - NZIoC: All ingredients are on the inventory

Poisons Schedule
S5

Hazard Rating Systems
Flammability: 1
Toxicity: 1
Body Contact: 2
Reactivity: 1
Chronic: 0

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

EINECS/ELINCS (EC)
All ingredients are on the inventory

Australia (AICS)
All ingredients are on the inventory

Philippines (PICCS)
All ingredients are on the inventory

USA (TSCA)
Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(poly(dimethyl siloxane))

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Other Information
Version No: 2.1.1.1
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

S.GHS.AUS.EN

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