

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET



**PRODUCT: SUPERSEAL
Grout & Tile Sealer**



Date of Issue: JULY 2015

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SECTION 1 – STATEMENT OF CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|-----------------------|--|
| SUPPLIER: | Solutions – Sealers for Stone & Tile. | | |
| ADDRESS: | 2/27 Central Park Dve Yandina QLD 4561 Australia. | | |
| Trade Name: | “SUPER SEAL” Aerosol Grout & Tile Sealer | | |
| TELEPHONE: | 1300 4 STONE (78663) +61 7 5446-7281 | FAX: | +61 7 5446 - 7381 |
| AH EMERGENCY TELEPHONE: | 13 1126 in Australia 0800 764 766 in New Zealand | ABN: | 25 128 656 082. |
| Substance: | solvent based sealer | Product Use: | Aerosol sealer for impregnation and coating of tiles, mineral based pavers and siliceous surfaces. |
| Creation Date: | JULY 2015 | Revision Date: | JAN 2016 - GHS |
| Product Code: | | | |

SECTION 2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

- This product is **classified as HAZARDOUS** according to criteria of the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission Australia.
- This product is **classified as Dangerous Goods** according to the Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code.
- This product is a **scheduled Poison** according to the SUSDP.

Approved Criteria Classification (Calculated)



Xi - IRRITANT
 Risk Phrases:
 R11: Highly Flammable.
 R36: Irritating to eyes.
 R66: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
 R67: Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
 Safety Phrases:
 S2: Keep out of the reach of children.
 S9: Keep container in a well ventilated place.
 S15/16: Keep away from heat and sources of ignition – No smoking.
 S23: Do not breathe vapour or spray mist.
 S24/25: Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
 S26: In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.
 S36/37/39: Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.
 S46 - If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| UN Number | 1950 | ADG Classification | Class 2.1 |
| Shipping Name | AEROSOL, FLAMMABLE N.O.S. | ADG Subsidiary Risk | none allocated |
| Hazchem Code | 2[Y]E | Packing Group | none allocated |
| SUSDP Classification | S5 (ACETONE) | | |

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW Irritating to eyes. Flammable vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Primary Routes of Exposure: Skin, inhalation.
Colour: Colourless.
Physical Description: Liquid.
Odour: Strong aromatic odour.

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SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients determined not to be hazardous are present in concentrations that do not exceed the relevant cut-off concentrations as found from NOHSC publication "List of Designated Hazardous Substances" or have been found NOT to meet the criteria of a hazardous substance as defined in the NOHSC publication "Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances".

| Ingredients: | CAS Number: | Proportion: | Exposure Standards TWA | Exposure Standards STEL |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Acetone | 67-64-1 | > 60 % w/w | 500 ppm 1185 mg/m ³ | 1000 ppm 2375 mg/m ³ |
| n-butyl acetate | 123-86-4 | 10 - 30% w/w | 150 ppm 713 mg/m ³ | 200 ppm 950 mg/m ³ |
| Propane/n-butane propellant | 68476-86-8 68476-85-7 | 10 - 30% w/w | 1000 ppm 1800 mg/m ³ | not set |
| Copolymer resin | Proprietary | < 10% w/w | not set | not set |

The TWA exposure value is the Time Weighted Average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week. The STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that should not be exceeded for more than 15 minutes and should not be repeated for more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. The term "peak" is used when the TWA limit, because of the rapid action of the substance, should never be exceeded, even briefly.

SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Scheduled Poisons | Poisons Information Centre in each Australian State capital city or in Christchurch, New Zealand can provide additional assistance for scheduled poisons. (Phone Australia 131126 or New Zealand 0800 764 766). |
| First Aid Facilities Required | Eye wash station. Showering facility. Normal washroom facilities. |
| Inhalation | Remove person from contaminated area to fresh air. Avoid becoming a casualty. If irritation develops seek medical attention. |
| Skin contact | A major health effect from this product is misuse of the aerosol function. If sprayed continuously on the skin, it can cause frostbite. If frostbite has occurred, immerse affected area in water that is neither hot nor cold, but near body temperature (35-42°C). Do not allow injured area to warm up too rapidly as further injury may result. For gross contamination immediately drench with water and remove clothing. Continue to flush skin and hair with plenty of water and soap. Immediately remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. If irritation develops seek medical attention. |
| Eye contact | If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. If irritation develops seek medical attention. |
| Ingestion | Do NOT induce vomiting. If swallowed, immediately wash out mouth with water, and then give plenty of water to drink. If vomiting occurs naturally, have victim lean forward to reduce the risk of aspiration into the lungs. |
| Advice to Doctor | Treat symptomatically. Poisons Information Centre in each Australian State capital city or in Christchurch, New Zealand can provide additional assistance for scheduled poisons. |

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SECTION 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Hazards from Combustion

Products:

Hazardous Decomposition

Products:

Suitable Extinguishing Media:

Precautions for Fire Fighting:

Hazchem Code:

Flash Point:

Fire Hazards:

Upon combustion, this product may emit carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, hydrogen fluoride gas and fluorides and other possibly toxic gases and vapours.

Upon decomposition, this product may emit carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, hydrogen fluoride gas and fluorides and other possibly toxic gases and vapours.

Foam, dry powder.

If a significant quantity of this product is involved in a fire, call the fire brigade. Immediately evacuate the area of unnecessary personnel. Firefighters should wear safety boots, non-flammable overalls, gloves, hat, goggles, and self contained breathing equipment. Heating can cause expansion or decomposition of the material which can lead to the container(s) exploding. If safe to do so, remove container(s) from the path of the fire if it can be done without risk. Do not scatter spilled material with high-pressure water streams. Dyke for later disposal. Use extinguishing agents for surrounding fire. Avoid inhalation of material or combustion by-products. Stay upwind and keep out of low areas.

Not applicable.

< -60°C (due to propellant).

Fire: Flammable gas. Product may form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture during use. All potential ignition sources (open flames, pilot lights, furnaces, spark producing switches and electrical equipment etc.) must be eliminated both in and near the work area. Do NOT smoke. Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back.

Hazardous combustion products: Product may emit carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, hydrogen fluoride gas and fluorides and other possibly toxic gases and vapours on burning. Liquid contents of aerosol can will float and may be reignited on surface water. The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.

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SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedures

HAZCHEM code : 2[Y]E

2 = use water fog- in the absence of fog, a fine spray may be used to fight fires.

[Y] = Yes – risk of violent reaction, recommend breathing apparatus for fire only, contain.

- Shut off engine and electrical equipment off.
- No smoking or naked lights within 50 metres.
- Move people from immediate area; keep upwind.
- Send messenger to notify fire brigade and police.
- Tell them location, material quantity, UN number and emergency contact. Indicate condition of vehicle and damage or injuries observed.
- Warn other traffic.

E = Consider evacuation.

Occupational Release

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. Wipe up. If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from all ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated. Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.

MAJOR SPILLS

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. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Increase ventilation. Stop leak if safe to do so. Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapour. Absorb or cover spill with sand, earth, inert materials or vermiculite. If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated. Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely. Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.

Personal Precautions:

In the event of an aerosol can developing a leak, allow to fully discharge in the open air before disposal. In case of spill, wear personal protection as indicated in section 8 below, remove all sources of ignition, increase ventilation, and evacuate all unnecessary personnel. Isolate hazard area and deny entry.

SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling

Avoid all personal contact, including skin and eye contact and inhalation. Ensure spray nozzle is always directed away from the user. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Keep containers closed at all times. Avoid physical damage to containers. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.

Storage

Avoid all sources of ignition – (heat, sparks, static electricity, open flame). Use flameproof equipment and fittings to prevent flammability risk. Store in a well-ventilated area. Store in a cool, dry place and out of direct sunlight. Store away from incompatible substances i.e. strong oxidizing agents, acids or bases. Keep containers closed at all times – check regularly for leaks.

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SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Limits

National Occupational Exposure Limits, as published by National Occupational Health & Safety Commission:

Time-weighted Average (TWA): None established for specific product.

See **SECTION 3** for Exposure Limits of individual ingredients.

Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL): None established for specific product.

See **SECTION 3** for Exposure Limits of individual ingredients.

Engineering Controls

Use only in a well-ventilated area. Ensure airflow, where this product is used, is directed away from the operators. Ensure ventilation is adequate to maintain air concentrations below exposure standards. If this is not possible, use appropriate personal protective equipment (meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716).

Personal Protective Equipment

This product is classified as hazardous according to the criteria of Worksafe Australia. Use good occupational work practice. The use of protective clothing and equipment depends upon the degree and nature of exposure. Final choice of appropriate protection will vary according to individual circumstances i.e. methods of handling or engineering controls and according to risk assessments undertaken. The following protective equipment should be available;

Eye Protection



The use of safety glasses with side shield protection, goggles or a face shield is recommended to handle in quantity, cleaning up spills, decanting, etc. Contact lenses pose a special hazard ; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

Skin Protection



Wear normal work clothes, boots and impervious gloves (as per AS/NZS 2161, or as recommended by supplier), especially to handle concentrate in quantity, cleaning up spills, decanting, etc.

Protective Material Types Respirator



Material suitable for solvent contact – eg- Neoprene, PVC, and Nitrile.

If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then respiratory protective equipment should be used suitable for protecting against airborne contaminants. Final choice of appropriate breathing protection is dependant upon actual airborne concentrations and the type of breathing protection required will vary according to individual circumstances. Expert advice may be required to make this decision. Reference should be made to Australian Standards AS/NZS 1715, Selection, Use and maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices. If the exposure limit is exceeded briefly, a full facepiece respirator with an organic vapour cartridge may be worn. For short elevated exposures, eg, spillages:- Appropriate organic vapour cartridge respirator as per the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716 (Respiratory protective devices). For emergencies or instances where the exposure levels are not known, use a full-face piece positive-pressure, air-supplied respirator. Exposure Limit by more than ten times, air supplied apparatus should be used.

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SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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| Physical Description/ Properties: | Product is supplied as an aerosol can pack. Contents under PRESSURE. Contains highly flammable hydrocarbon propellant |
| Appearance: | Low viscosity liquid (for contents without propellant) |
| Colour: | Colourless |
| Odour: | Strong fruit odour (for contents without propellant) |
| pH: | Not available |
| Vapour Pressure: | Not available |
| Vapour Density: | Not available |
| Boiling Point/ Range: | IBP: Ca 56 °C, FBP: Ca 125 °C (for contents without propellant) |
| Freezing/ Melting Point: | Not available |
| Solubility in Water: | Miscible (for contents without propellant) |
| Specific Gravity: | Ca 0.82 (for contents without propellant) |
| Flashpoint: | < -60°C (for contents with propellant) |
| Flammability Limits: | Not available |
| Ignition Temperature: | Not available |
| Other Properties: | |
| Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) | Ca 99 % v/v |
| Per Cent Volatile: | Ca 99 % v/v |
| Solubility in Solvents: | Soluble in organic solvents including esters, ketones, glycol ethers and aromatic hydrocarbons (for contents without propellant) |
| Viscosity: | Not available |
| Stability: | Stable under normal conditions |

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Reactivity | Stable at normal temperatures and pressure. |
| Conditions to Avoid | Avoid contact with incompatible materials. Avoid contact with heat, flames, sparks. |
| Incompatibilities | Strong oxidizing agents or acids. |
| Hazardous | Upon decomposition, this product may emit carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, |
| Decomposition | hydrogen fluoride gas and fluorides and other possibly toxic gases and vapours. |

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Local Effects | Harmful, Irritant: skin, eye, inhalation and ingestion. |
| Target Organs | Blood, central nervous system, kidneys. |

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Inhalation | |
| short term exposure | On basis of ingredients: High concentrations of Propane can act as an asphyxiant. Vapour concentrations of Acetone above 500 ppm are irritating to the nose and throat. Breathing in vapour may produce respiratory irritation; breathing in vapour may result in headaches, dizziness, drowsiness, and possibly nausea; breathing in high concentrations may produce central nervous system depression, which can lead to loss of co-ordination, impaired judgement and if exposure is prolonged, unconsciousness. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and breathing the contents can be harmful or fatal. |
| long term exposure | Prolonged exposure to vapours may cause somnolence and narcosis. |
| Skin contact | |

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| short term exposure | A major health effect from this product is misuse of the aerosol function. If sprayed continuously on the skin it can cause frostbite. On basis of ingredients: Contact with skin may result in irritation; will have a degreasing effect on the skin; repeated or prolonged skin contact may lead to irritant contact dermatitis; repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. |
| long term exposure | Prolonged and repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis due to defatting effect. |
| Eye contact | |
| short term exposure | On basis of ingredients, expected to be a moderate to severe eye irritant. High concentrations of Acetone at 500-1,000 ppm are irritating to eyes. |
| long term exposure | Not known. |
| Ingestion | |
| short term exposure | Harmful if swallowed. Tends to break into a foam if the patient vomits. Aspiration into the lungs may lead to chemical pneumonitis. On basis of ingredients, swallowing may result in irritation of the gastrointestinal tract, nausea, vomiting, headache and central nervous system depression. |
| long term exposure | Not known. |

Carcinogen Status

| | |
|--------------|---|
| NOHSC | No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by NOHSC. |
| NTP | No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by NTP. |
| IARC | No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by IARC. |

Classification of Hazardous Ingredients

NOTE : This information relates to each individual ingredient, when evaluated as pure undiluted chemical. See SECTION 3 for actual proportions of ingredients present in this product.

| Ingredients | R-Phrases. |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| n-butyl acetate | R10,66,67 |
| Acetone | R36 if > 20% |
| Propane/n-butane propellant | R46 > 0.1% |

n-butyl acetate 100%

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Irritation Data | Dermal LD50 = > 20ml/kg (rabbit). May cause redness, itching and irritation. |
| Toxicity Data | Oral LD50 (rat) : 10768mg/kg Oral LD50 (mice) : 6000mg/kg Oral LD50 (rabbit) : 3200mg/kg Oral LD50 (guinea pig) : 4700 mg/kg |
| Local Effects | Vapour may causes irritation of the respiratory tract, with coughing and chest discomfort. Loss of consciousness may occur. Nausea and vomiting may occur. Weakness and incoordination may occur. High concentrations of vapour may cause headache and drowsiness. |
| Target Organs | Central Nervous System, skin, eyes. |
| Reproductive Effects | No information. |
| Mutagenic Data | No information. |

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Acetone 100%

| | |
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| Irritation Data | Repeated or prolonged exposure may cause irritant contact dermatitis. Dermal LD50 = 20 g/kg (rabbit) Practically non toxic. Eye irritation = 25 - 50 on a scale of 110, moderately irritating. Skin irritation = 0.5 - 3.0 on a scale of 8.0, slightly toxic (rabbit) Inhalation LC50 = 32000 ppm for 4hrs (rat) |
| Toxicity Data | Oral LD50 = 5.8 - 8.4 g/kg (rat) Practically non toxic |
| Local Effects | Irritant: inhalation, skin, eye. |
| Target Organs | central nervous system. |
| Acute Toxicity Level | Irritant: inhalation, dermal absorption, ingestion. |
| Mutagenic Data | Acetone has been used extensively as a solvent vehicle in skin cancer studies and is not considered carcinogenic when applied to the skin. Acetone has tested mainly negative for genetic toxicity in numerous non mammalian systems, as well as in vitro and in vivo mammalian systems. Acetone is not considered to be mutagenic or genotoxic. |
| Reproductive Effects | Three out of 4 females exposed to 1000 ppm 7.5 hours/day for 4 days were reported to suffer menstrual irregularities. Exposure to acetone potentiates (enhances) the liver and kidney toxicity of chlorinated hydrocarbon solvents, such as chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, 1,1-dichloroethylene and 1,1,2- trichloroethylene and 1,1,2-trichloroethane. Fasting and diabetes increases the normal levels of acetone in the body. Dieters and diabetics may have a higher body burden and additional exposure to high levels of acetone may place them more at risk. Poorly controlled diabetes and starvation during pregnancy can result in metabolic ketosis (a condition characterised by elevated ketone levels in the body tissues and fluids), which can have a harmful effect on the foetus and mother. Exposure to relatively high levels of acetone can result in elevated blood ketones which may mimic suc a ketosis. While no human cases of acetone induced ketosis adversely affecting pregnancy have been reported care should been reported care should be taken. Exposure to high concentrations of acetone may aggravate pre-existing disorders in humans. |

Propane/n-butane propellant 100%

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Irritation Data | High atmospheric concentrations can result in eye, nasal and respiratory tract irritation. |
| Toxicity Data | None available. |
| Local Effects | Dizziness, drowsiness, asphyxia; liquid: frostbite. |
| Target Organs | respiratory system, central nervous system. |
| Acute Toxicity Level | Hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of ingestion, of inhalation (lung irritant). Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact. |
| Reproductive Effects | No human information. |
| Carcinogen data | No human information. |

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Fish toxicity | No data available for product. Ingredient acetone : Fish toxicity (rainbow trout, goldfish, bluegill) LC50 (96hrs) = 5000-13000 mg/L. |
| Algae toxicity | No data available for product. Ingredient acetone: Blue-green algae : Toxicity threshold (7-8 days) = 530 mg/L Green algae : Toxicity threshold (7-8 days) = 7500 mg/L . |
| Invertebrates toxicity | No data available for product. |
| Toxicity to Bacteria | None available. Ingredient acetone: Aquatic toxicity Daphnia magna EC50 (24hr) = > 10000 mg/L Daphnia magna EC50 (48hrs) = 13500 mg/L |

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OECD Biological degradation

For acetone: Potential to bioaccumulate = Acetone has negligible potential to bioaccumulate (Octanol/Water partition coefficient Log Kow : -0.24). Persistence and biodegradability = When released to the atmosphere, acetone will degrade mainly by photooxidation and, to a less extent by reaction with hydroxy radicals. The half-life of the reaction with hydroxy radicals is approximately one month. Acetone is considered to have very low "photochemical ozone creation potential" (POCP). Acetone can be removed from the air by rainfall but this does not appear to be the most significant route most of the time. Acetone is classified as "readily biodegradable"

General

AS WITH ANY CHEMICAL PRODUCT, DO NOT DISCHARGE INTO DRAINS, WATERWAYS, SEWER OR ENVIRONMENT. Inform local authorities if this occurs.

SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Refer to State Land Waste Management Authority. Transfer product residues to a labelled, sealed container for disposal or recovery. Waste disposal must be by an accredited contractor. Do not put down the drain.

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

| | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| UN Number | 1950 | ADG Classification | Class 2.1 |
| Shipping Name | AEROSOL, FLAMMABLE N.O.S. | ADG Subsidiary Risk | none allocated |
| Hazchem Code | 2[Y]E | Packing Group | none allocated |
| Packaging Method | none allocated | Special Provisions | SP63, 190, 229, 277. |

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

AICS All ingredients present on AICS.

Labeling Details

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| HAZARD | Xi - IRRITANT F - Flammable |
| RISK PHRASES | R11: Highly Flammable. R36: Irritating to eyes. R66: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. R67: Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. |
| SAFETY PHRASES | S2: Keep out of the reach of children. S9: Keep container in a well ventilated place. S15/16: Keep away from heat and sources of ignition – No smoking. S23: Do not breathe vapour or spray mist. S24/25: Avoid contact with skin and eyes. S26: In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice. S36/37/39: Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection. S46 - If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label. |
| SUSDP | CAUTION S5 (ACETONE) |
| ADG Code | ADG Class 2 AEROSOLS |

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SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

Acronyms

| | |
|------------|--|
| SUSDP | Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons. |
| ADG Code | Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. |
| CAS Number | Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number. |
| UN Number | United Nations Number. |
| R-Phrases | Risk Phrases. |
| HAZCHEM | An emergency action code of numbers and letters which gives information to emergency services. |
| NOHSC | National Occupational Health and Safety Commission. |
| NTP | National Toxicology Program (USA). |
| IARC | International Agency for Research on Cancer. |
| AICS | Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances. |
| TWA | Time Weighted Average |
| STEL | Short Term Exposure Limit |

Literature References

List of Designated Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:10005(1999)]
 Australian Code For The Transport Of Dangerous Goods By Road And Rail – Sixth Edition.
 Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons.
 National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets 2nd Edition [NOHSC:2011(2003)]
 Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008(1999)]
 Material Safety Data Sheets – individual raw materials – Suppliers.
 HSIS – Hazardous Substance Information System – National Worksafe Data Base.

Revision Information

New Issue to standard : 2nd Edition [NOHSC:2011(2003)].

Note

Safety Data Sheets are updated frequently. Please ensure that you have a current copy.

Contact Point

Regulatory Affairs Manager.

Telephone

+61 7 5446 7281

Issue Date

JULY 2015

Supersedes Issue Date

OCT 2012

This MSDS summarises at the date of issue our best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information of this product, and in particular how to safely handle and use this product in the workplace. Since the supplier cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, review this MSDS in the context of how the user intends to handle and use the product in the workplace. If clarification or further information is needed to ensure that an appropriate assessment can be made, the user should contact this supplier.