

Fluid Film Gel WRO-EP

Stott Industrial Supplies

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 1

Chemwatch: 6504-00

Issue Date: 28/01/2014

Version No: 8.1.1.1

Print Date: 30/01/2014

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

L.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	Fluid Film Gel WRO-EP
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	anti-corrosive coating lubricant
Proper shipping name	Not Applicable
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	Not Applicable

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Anti-corrosive coating, lubricant and penetrant for general maintenance of wire rope.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Stott Industrial Supplies
Address	Unit1, 19 Balook Drive, Beresfield 2322 NSW Australia
Telephone	+61 2 4966 8020
Fax	+61 2 4966 8302
Website	Not Available
Email	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Chemwatch
Emergency telephone numbers	1800 039 008 (24 hrs) (only for australia)
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 3 9573 3112 (24 hrs)

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

NON-HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Model WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Poisons Schedule	
GHS Classification	Not Applicable
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

GHS label elements	Not Available
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SIGNAL WORD	NOT APPLICABLE
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Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

Fluid Film Gel WRO-EP

Precautionary statement(s): Prevention

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s): Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s): Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s): Disposal

Not Applicable

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
72623-83-7	NotSpec.	lubricating oil, petroleum, C>25 hydrotreated bright-stock
1592-23-0	NotSpec.	calcium stearate
68424-44-2	NotSpec.	calcium lanolate
61789-86-4	NotSpec.	calcium petroleum sulfonate
10254-57-6	NotSpec.	4,4'-methylene bis(dibutylidithiocarbamate)
1333-86-4	NotSpec.	carbon black

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Wash out immediately with water.▶ If irritation continues, seek medical attention.▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ 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.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ 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.▶ Seek medical advice.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Foam.▶ Dry chemical powder.▶ BCF (where regulations permit).▶ Carbon dioxide.▶ Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. ▶ DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Combustible. ▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). ▶ May emit acrid smoke. ▶ Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	<p>Slippery when spilt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles. ▶ Trowel up/scrape up. ▶ Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealed container.
Major Spills	<p>Slippery when spilt. Minor hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required. ▶ Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways.
	Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container. ▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Fluid Film Gel WRO-EP

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	lubricating oil, petroleum, C>25 hydrotreated bright-stock	Oil mist, refined mineral	5 (mg/m3)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	calcium stearate	Stearates	10 (mg/m3)	Not Available	Not Available	This value is for inspirable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica (see Chapter 14); For a few substances, usually the more potent probable and established human carcinogens, it is not currently possible to assign an appropriate exposure standard. For these substances, exposure should be controlled to the lowest practicable level.
Australia Exposure Standards	carbon black	Carbon black	3 (mg/m3)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available


EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
carbon black	3.5(ppm)	10.5(ppm)	17.5(ppm)	500(ppm)

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
carbon black	N.E.(mgm3)N.E.(ppm)	1,750(mgm3)

MATERIAL DATA

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>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.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly.</p>
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hand protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C. apron. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Skin cleansing cream. ▶ Eye wash unit.
Thermal hazards	

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Respiratory protection

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000)

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

Fluid Film Gel WRO-EP Not Available

Material	CPI
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* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation.

& 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	A-AUS P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Greenish black gel with a mild piney odour; does not mix with water.		
Physical state	Gel	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.933
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	7.3	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	254 (COC)	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	<0.1 (voc)
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution(1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Presence of incompatible materials. ▸ Product is considered stable. ▸ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7

Hazardous decomposition products

See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Information on toxicological effects**

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
Ingestion	The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health).
Skin Contact	Limited evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds 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	Limited evidence exists, or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or is expected to produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.
Chronic	Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Fluid Film Gel WRO-EP	Not Available	Not Available
lubricating oil, petroleum, C>25 hydrotreated bright-stock	Not Available	Not Available
calcium stearate	Not Available	Not Available
calcium lanolate	Not Available	Not Available
calcium petroleum sulfonate	Oral (Rat) LD50: >20000 mg/kg Not Available	Not Available
4,4'-methylene bis(dibutylidithiocarbamate)	Dermal (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg * Oral (Rat) LD50: 16000 mg/kg * Not Available	Not Available
carbon black	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3000 mg/kg	

Fluid Film Gel WRO-EP

Inhalation (rat) TClO: 7 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
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Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

LUBRICATING OIL, PETROLEUM, C>25 HYDROTREATED BRIGHT-STOCK	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
CALCIUM STEARATE	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases.
CALCIUM LANOLATE	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. Fatty acid salts are of low acute toxicity. Their skin and eye irritation potential is chain length dependent and decreases with increasing chain length - they are poorly absorbed through the skin nor are they skin sensitizers. The available repeated dose toxicity data demonstrate the low toxicity of the fatty acids and their salts. Also, they are not considered to be mutagenic, genotoxic or carcinogenic, and are not reproductive or developmental toxicants. Accidental ingestion of fatty acid salt containing detergent products is not expected to result in any significant adverse health effects.
CALCIUM PETROLEUM SULFONATE	for alkaryl sulfonate petroleum additives: Mammalian Toxicology - Acute. Existing data on acute mammalian toxicity indicates a low concern for acute toxicity. Acute oral toxicity: In all but one studies, there were no deaths that could be attributed to treatment with the test material when administered at the limit dose of 2000 or 5000 mg/kg. In some studies, the primary clinical observations were diarrhea and reduced food consumption (without a change in body weight). These effects are consistent with the gastrointestinal irritant properties of detergents in an oil-based vehicle.
4,4'-METHYLENE BIS(DIBUTYLDITHIOCARBAMATE)	Repeated Dose/ Reproductive/ Developmental Effects: A repeat dose toxicity study with screening reproductive and developmental endpoints (OECD 422) has been conducted with the test substance. The parental NOAEL was 1000 ppm; the NOAEL for F1 offspring was greater than 20000 ppm. Genotoxicity: An salmonella/mammalian-microsome plate incorporation mutagenicity assay has been conducted with carbamodithioic acid, dibutyl-,methylene ester. The results of the bacterial mutagenicity test were negative HPV Challenge Program
CARBON BLACK	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans. Inhalation (rat) TClO: 50 mg/m3/6h/90D-I Nil reported

Acute Toxicity	Not Applicable	Carcinogenicity	Not Applicable
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	Not Applicable	Reproductivity	Not Applicable
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	Not Applicable	STOT - Single Exposure	Not Applicable
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	Not Applicable	STOT - Repeated Exposure	Not Applicable
Mutagenicity	Not Applicable	Aspiration Hazard	Not Applicable

CMR STATUS

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Fluid Film Gel WRO-EP

Toxicity

NOT AVAILABLE

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration	Effect	Value	Species	BCF
Fluid Film Gel WRO-EP	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Not Available	Not Available

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
Not Available	Not Available

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal. ▶ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site. ▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

lubricating oil, petroleum, C>25 hydrotreated bright-stock(72623-83-7) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Exposure Standards", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List"
calcium stearate(1592-23-0) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "Acros Transport Information", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix B (Part 3)", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "International Numbering System for Food Additives"
calcium lanolate(68424-44-2) is found on the following regulatory lists	"International Numbering System for Food Additives"
calcium petroleum sulfonate(61789-86-4) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

<p>4,4'-methylene bis(dibutylidithiocarbamate) (10254-57-6) is found on the following regulatory lists</p>	<p>"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "Australia - New South Wales Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2005 - Characteristics of trackable wastes", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius - Pesticide Residues in Food and Feed (English)", "Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code - Maximum Residue Limits (Australia only) - Schedule 3 - Chemical Groups", "Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code - Maximum Residue Limits (Australia only) - Schedule 1"</p>
<p>carbon black(1333-86-4) is found on the following regulatory lists</p>	<p>"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Goods Too Dangerous To Be Transported", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "Acros Transport Information", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Numbering System for Food Additives", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)"</p>

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

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. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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