



TENSORGRIP L17 (AEROSOL)

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 9-Aug-2012
9317SP

CHEMWATCH 4847-87
Version No:2.1.1.1
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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

TENSORGRIP L17 (AEROSOL)

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

AEROSOLS

PRODUCT USE

■ Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack.
Pressure sensitive adhesive.

SUPPLIER

Company: Quin Global Pty Ltd
Address:
30 Faunce Street
Queanbeyan
NSW, 2620
Australia
Telephone: +61 2 6175 0574
Emergency Tel: **1800 039 008 (24hrs)**
Fax: +61 2 6299 3868

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

RISK

Risk Codes
R12
R40(3)
R44

Risk Phrases

- Extremely flammable.
- Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
- Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.

SAFETY

Safety Codes
S16
S23
S24
S36
S37
S401

Safety Phrases

- Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.
- Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
- Avoid contact with skin.
- Wear suitable protective clothing.
- Wear suitable gloves.
- To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
- Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
- If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).
- This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

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Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
methylene chloride additives	75-09-2	10-30
1, 1- difluoroethane hydrocarbon propellant	75-37-6 68476-85-7.	Not Spec <40 <40

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- Not considered a normal route of entry.
- 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.
- Avoid giving milk or oils.
- Avoid giving alcohol.

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 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.

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

- DO NOT administer sympathomimetic drugs as they may cause ventricular arrhythmias.
- For acute or short term repeated exposures to methylene chloride:
- Methylene chloride is well absorbed by the lung. An 8 hour exposure to 250 ppm causes carboxyhaemoglobin levels to exceed 8%. Physical exertion and smoke produce an additive effect.
 - The lungs exhale most of the absorbed dose unchanged. Between 1/4 and 1/3 is metabolised to carbon monoxide / dioxide. 5 hours of 100% oxygen is required, typically, to reduce the carboxyhaemoglobin level from 13% to 7.5%.
 - As with inhalation and ingestion of the hydrocarbons support of respiration and monitoring for dysrhythmias are the first steps toward stabilisation.
 - Small ingestions require only dilution with water or milk. Patients who have ingested more than several swallows may benefit from Ipecac Syrup/lavage, charcoal or cathartics. No data is available to support the efficacy of these treatments.
-

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- SMALL FIRE:
 - Water spray, dry chemical or CO2
- LARGE FIRE:
- Water spray or fog.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

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 dioxide (CO₂), hydrogen chloride, phosgene, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

HAZCHEM

2YE

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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

- 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

- DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers.
- Aerosol dispenser.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Methylene chloride
 - is a combustible liquid under certain circumstances even though there is no measurable flash point and it is difficult to ignite
 - its is flammable in ambient air in the range 12-23%; increased oxygen content can greatly enhance fire and explosion potential
 - contact with hot surfaces and elevated temperatures can form fumes of hydrogen chloride and phosgene
 - reacts violently with active metals, aluminium, lithium, methanol,, peroxydisulfuryl difluoride, potassium, potassium tert-butoxide, sodium.
 - Segregate from alcohol, water.
 - Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store below 38 deg. C.
- 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.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³
Australia Exposure Standards	Tensorgrip L17 (Aerosol) (Methylene chloride)	50	174
Australia Exposure Standards	Tensorgrip L17 (Aerosol) (LPG (liquified petroleum gas))	1000	1800

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- 1, 1-difluoroethane: CAS:75- 37- 6

MATERIAL DATA

TENSORGRIP L17 (AEROSOL):

- None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

1,1-DIFLUOROETHANE:

- Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat.

Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations.

May act as a simple asphyxiants; these are gases which, when present in high concentrations, reduce the oxygen content in air below that required to support breathing, consciousness and life; loss of consciousness, with death by suffocation may rapidly occur in an oxygen deficient atmosphere.

CARE: Most simple asphyxiants are odourless or possess low odour and there is no warning on entry into an oxygen deficient atmosphere.

WEEL TWA (8hr): 1000 ppm

CEL-Hungary TWA: 200 mg/m³; STEL: 500 mg/m³

HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT:

- For butane:

Odour Threshold Value: 2591 ppm (recognition)

Butane in common with other homologues in the straight chain saturated aliphatic hydrocarbon series is not characterised by its toxicity but by its narcosis-inducing effects at high concentrations. The TLV is based on analogy with pentane by comparing their lower explosive limits in air.

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=0.22 (n-BUTANE).

For propane

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=0.16 (PROPANE).

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

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

EYE

- No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE: For potentially moderate or heavy exposures:

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- NOTE: Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and ALL lenses concentrate them.

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.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Supplied as an aerosol pack. Clear liquid with slight odour; does not mix with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Gas.

Does not mix with water.

Sinks in water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	Not Available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	- 81 hydrocarbon propellant	pH (1% solution)	Not Applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	4.82 @ 21 degC
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	10 hydrocarbon propellant	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.33 methylene chloride
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1.5 hydrocarbon propellant	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	>1
Volatile Component (%vol)	>50	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

SWALLOWED

■ Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.

Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733).

Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.

EYE

■ There is some evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Moderate inflammation may be expected with redness; conjunctivitis may occur with prolonged exposure.

SKIN

■ There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.

Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.

Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

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.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

INHALED

■ Inhalation exposure may cause susceptible individuals to show change in heart beat rhythm i.e. cardiac arrhythmia. Depression of the central nervous system is the most outstanding effect of most halogenated aliphatic hydrocarbons. Inebriation and excitation, passing into narcosis, is a typical reaction.

WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Dichloromethane is stored in body fat and metabolised to carbon monoxide, which reduces the oxygen carrying capacity of blood. Dichloromethane exposures cause liver and kidney damage in animals and this justifies consideration before exposing persons with a history of impaired liver function and/or renal disorders.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

CARCINOGEN

methylene chloride	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	2B
methylene chloride	Australia Exposure Standards	Carcinogen Category	3

REPROTOXIN

methylene chloride	ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry that have toxic effects on reproduction	Reduced fertility or sterility
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SKIN

methylene chloride	Australia Exposure Standards - Skin	Notes	Sk
methylene chloride	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion	2

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
methylene chloride	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH
1, 1- difluoroethane	LOW	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH
hydrocarbon propellant	No Data Available	No Data Available		

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 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

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM:

2YE (ADG7)

ADG7:

Class or Division	2.1	Subsidiary Risk:	None
UN No.:	1950	Packing Group:	None
Special Provision:	63 190 277 327	Limited Quantity:	See SP 277
Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Instruction:	None	Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Special Provision:	None
Packagings & IBCs - Packing Instruction:	PP17 PP87 L2	Packagings & IBCs - Special Packing Provision:	P003 LP02

Name and Description: AEROSOLS

Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division	2.1	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:	-

Special provisions: A145

Shipping name:AEROSOLS

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	2	IMDG Subrisk:	SP63
UN Number:	1950	Packing Group:	None
EMS Number:	F- D, S- U	Special provisions:	63 190 277 327 344 959

Limited Quantities: See SP277
Shipping name:AEROSOLS

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE None

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

methylene chloride (CAS: 75-09-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (AQUA/1 to 6 - non-pesticide anthropogenic organics)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - organic compounds)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (STOCK - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm - Domestic water supply quality", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Aquatic habitat)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (IRRI)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (STOCK)", "Australia Drinking Water Guideline Values For Physical and Chemical Characteristics", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix I", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution - Norway", "United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Chemicals for which guideline values have not been established", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water"

1,1-difluoroethane (CAS: 75-37-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (AQUA/1 to 6 - non-pesticide anthropogenic organics)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (STOCK - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm - Domestic water supply quality", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

cause environmental harm (Aquatic habitat)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (IRRIG)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (STOCK)", "Australia - South Australia Controlled Substances (Poisons) Regulations - Schedule E: Schedule 2 poisons authorised to be sold by holder of a medicine sellers licence", "Australia Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958 - Schedule 15 Ozone depleting substances - Part 9 HFCs", "Australia Drinking Water Guideline Values For Physical and Chemical Characteristics", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 2", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water"

hydrocarbon propellant (CAS: 68476-85-7,68476-86-8) 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)", "Australia Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011 - Hazardous chemicals at major hazard facilities and their threshold quantity", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

No data for Tensorgrip L17 (Aerosol) (CW: 4847-87)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

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

■ 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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This is the end of the MSDS.