

MODIFIER M100

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 29-Jan-2010

A317LP

CHEMWATCH 4552-69

Version No:3.1.1.1

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

MODIFIER M100

PRODUCT USE

Powder formaldehyde scavenger.

SUPPLIER

Company: Asta Chemicals Sdn Bhd

Address:

Lot 1863 Mukim Sungai Karang Kawasan Perindustrian

Lembaga Pelabuhan Kuantan

Tanjung Gelang, Kuantan

Kuantan Pahang, 25720

Malaysia

Telephone: +60 9 583 3936

Fax: +60 9 583 3980

Company: Asta Chemicals Sdn Bhd

Address:

Lot 2823 (101) Mukim 1, Lorong Perusahaan 2,

Kawasan Perindustrian Perai

Pulau Pinang

Perai, 13600

Malaysia

Telephone: +60 4 390 8110

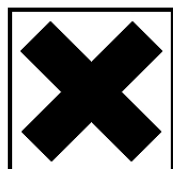
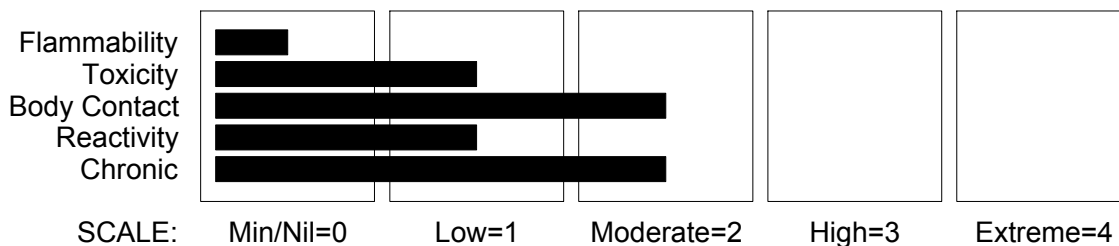
Fax: +60 4 399 8087

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



RISK

■ Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

SAFETY

- Do not breathe dust.
- Avoid contact with skin.
- Avoid contact with eyes.
- Wear suitable gloves.
- Wear eye/face protection.
- To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water.

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

- In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
- If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
urea	57-13-6	30-70
filler		30-70

NOTE: Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient information to allow CHEMWATCH assessment.

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- Rinse mouth out with plenty of water.
- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
- 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.

EYE

- 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.

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 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.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Non combustible.

In fire situation urea melts and flows, on further heating it decomposes giving off ammonia gas.

Thermal and oxidative degradation products can include ammonia, biuret, cyanuric acid, carbon dioxide and/or carbon monoxide.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents, particularly peroxides, perchlorates, etc. as violent decomposition / detonation may result.

HAZCHEM

None

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Wear impervious gloves and safety glasses.
Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
Sweep up.
Place in clean drum then flush area with water.
Small quantities may be discharged to sewer with a large excess of water.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment and dust respirator.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains, sewers or water courses.
- Recover product wherever possible. Avoid generating dust.
- Sweep / shovel up.
- If required, wet with water to prevent dusting.
- Put residues in labelled plastic bags or other containers for disposal.
- Wash area down with large quantity of water and prevent runoff into drains.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Multi-ply paper bag with sealed plastic liner or heavy gauge plastic bag.

NOTE: Bags should be stacked, blocked, interlocked, and limited in height so that they are stable and secure against sliding or collapse. Check that all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

- Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents, particularly peroxides, perchlorates, etc. as violent decomposition / detonation may result.

Avoid storage / contamination with hypochlorites as reaction with formation of explosive nitrogen trichloride may occur.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Keep dry.
- .
- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- 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.
- Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS.

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



+: *May be stored together*

O: *May be stored together with specific preventions*

X: *Must not be stored together*

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- urea:

CAS:57- 13- 6

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

MATERIAL DATA

MODIFIER M100:

- None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

UREA:

- For urea:

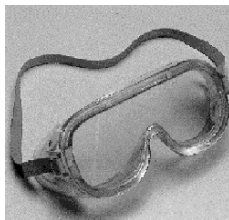
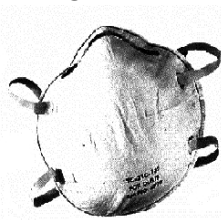
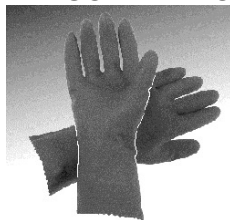
CEL TWA: 10 mg/m³ (compare WEEL-TWA)

(CEL = Chemwatch Exposure Limit)

Even if individuals inhaled 10 mg/m³ of urea through the whole workday, they would only inhale 100 mg/day.

This increment, even if totally absorbed, would be insignificant when compared to the 30 g/day normal excretion rate. The workplace environmental exposure limit (WEEL) established by the AIHA is protective against the effects of urea as a nuisance dust.

PERSONAL PROTECTION



EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves. e.g. PVC gloves with barrier cream Wear safety footwear.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- Eyewash unit.

RESPIRATOR

- Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- Use in a well-ventilated area.

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.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.

Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

- Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.
- Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recirculation of particulates in the workplace.
- If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered. Such protection might consist of:
 - (a): particle dust respirators, if necessary, combined with an absorption cartridge;
 - (b): filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of the right type;
 - (c): fresh-air hoods or masks
- Build-up of electrostatic charge on the dust particle, may be prevented by bonding and grounding.
- Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Brown, free flowing powder; mixes with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

Mixes with water.

State	Divided solid	Molecular Weight	Not applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not available	Viscosity	Not available
Boiling Range (°C)	Not applicable	Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible
Flash Point (°C)	Non Flammable	pH (1% solution)	Not available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not available	pH (as supplied)	Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	Not available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not applicable
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not available	Evaporation Rate	Not available

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
 - 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

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

- Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

Considered to be non toxic if swallowed but may be harmful if swallowed in quantity Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting.

EYE

- The dust may be discomforting to the eyes.

SKIN

- The material may be mildly discomforting to the skin.

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.

INHALED

- Generated dust may be discomforting to the upper respiratory tract if inhaled.

Inhalation of dust may aggravate a pre-existing respiratory condition such as asthma, bronchitis, emphysema.

The dust should be regarded as a nuisance dust and exposure should be kept as low as practical.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Primary route of exposure is usually by.

inhalation of generated dust.

Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

MODIFIER M100:

- Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

UREA:

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

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50:8471 mg/kg

Intraperitoneal (rat) LD50:>5000 mg/kg

Subcutaneous (rat) LD50:8200 mg/kg

Intratracheal (rat) LD50:567 mg/kg

Oral (mouse) LD50:11000 mg/kg

Subcutaneous (mouse) LD50:9200 mg/kg

Intravenous (mouse) LD50:4600 mg/kg

Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD:6608 mg/kg

Intravenous (Rat) LD50:5300 mg/kg

Intravenous (Rabbit) LD:4800 mg/kg

Subcutaneous (Pig) LD:14800 mg/kg

■ 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. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin

IRRITATION

Skin (human):22 mg/3 d (I)- Mild

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

For urea:

There is little data that relates urea to human health other than its use in dermatology and some more limited applications in clinical medicine. The use of urea (at 10% concentration or less) in ointments and creams to treat dry skin has been widespread, and long term follow-up studies have indicated that the substance is nonallergenic and virtually free from side effects. Among other clinical therapeutic uses, the treatment of inappropriate secretion of antidiuretic hormone (SIADH) should be noted, because its chronic form has involved long term oral administration of large amounts of urea. Most patients have tolerated urea well, although diarrhoea is sometimes reported after ingestion of 60-90 g/day. The possibility exists that infection of *H. pylori* in human stomach may aggravate local effects by urea because of ammonia generation.

Acute toxicity: The acute toxicity by urea is well delineated by the oral route. Toxicity is low in mammals other than ruminants, especially cattle, and sheep, in which the rumen micro-organisms contain urease activity and metabolise urea to ammonia at a high rate. In mice and rats, urea is of low toxicity even by the subcutaneous and intravenous route.

Repeated dose toxicity: No well-conducted repeated dose toxicity studies on urea were located. Chronic toxicity and carcinogenicity screening studies in mice and rats fed with 4500, 9000 or 45000 ppm in diet (up to about 6750 mg/kg body weight/day for mice and about 2250 mg/kg body weight/day for rats) did not uncover any treatment-related toxic syndromes in the various organs studied. Neither was any weight depression noted at terminal necropsy for animals of either sex or species at any dose levels. Thus the NOAELs were about 6750 mg/kg body weight/day for mice and about 2250 mg/kg body weight/day for rats.

Repeated dose toxicity studies with rats by skin application over 4 weeks and 25 weeks were conducted using urea ointment at 10%, 20% and 40% concentrations, and no consistent treatment-related toxic effects were found. The ointments were applied on a 20 cm² area of the back skin; it is concluded that the repeated dose toxicity of urea by dermal route is low.

Reproductive/developmental toxicity: The studies cited under repeated dose toxicity did not indicate any toxic effects on the reproductive organs of mice and rats. No adequate teratogenicity/developmental toxicity studies of urea with mammals were located. According to one rat study, 50 g/kg body weight/day administered by gavage in two doses 12 hours apart for an average of 14 days did not cause outstanding (external) teratogenicity; the mean birthweight of the newborn was lower but the litter size greater. Injection of urea into the air sack of eggs shows that urea is toxic to the development of chick embryo.

No NOAEL can be given for the reproductive/developmental toxicity of urea because appropriate studies are lacking.

Genetic toxicity: Urea has been negative in several appropriately conducted bacterial mutagenicity tests. Urea caused DNA single strand breaks in mammalian cells in vitro and was clastogenic for mammalian cells in vitro and in vivo but only at concentrations much beyond the physiological range (about 50-100 higher concentrations than found in human blood). The mechanism of genotoxicity is probably non-specific (e.g. difference in osmotic pressure across the cell membrane).

NOTE: Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA.

Altered sleep time, change in motor activity, antipsychosis, dyspnea, methaemoglobinaemia, convulsions, lymphomas recorded.

Carcinogenic by RTECS criteria.

SKIN

urea	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion	1
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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

UREA:

Algae IC50 (72hr.) (mg/l):	10000
log Kow (Prager 1995):	- 1.09
log Kow (Sangster 1997):	- 2.11
log Pow (Verschueren 1983):	1.31415929

■ For Urea: log Kow: -2.97 to -2.26; Henry's Law Constant: 4.4E-8 atm m³/mol. Urea is essentially non-volatile in solid form.

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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Atmospheric Fate: Urea will not evaporate from water to the atmosphere and is expected to be readily degraded by reactions with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals; half-life is expected to be less than 1 day.

Degradation of urea to ammonia causes NH₃-emissions to the air.

Terrestrial Fate: The highest environmental exposure for urea is via fertilizer when 85 - 90% of urea is incorporated into the soil. Urea will hydrolyze into ammonium in a matter of days to several weeks. Urea is relatively leachable from the soil into surface water and groundwater especially if the soil surface is saturated with water.

Aquatic Fate: Urea is very soluble in water and may rapidly biodegrade to a moderate extent. Urea is not expected to evaporate significantly. Urea can be leached relatively easily into the surface water and the groundwater. Degradation products (e.g. nitrate, nitrite and ammonium) can be measured after urea has undergone biodegradation.

Ecotoxicity: Urea is not likely to undergo bioaccumulation and generally has low acute ecotoxicity to organisms. The degradation product of urea, ammonia, is known to be toxic to all vertebrates; however, in neutral and acidic conditions, ammonia exists in the form of the ammonium ion. Urea may directly influence eutrophication in the environment and there is a pollution risk to groundwater when urea is used as a fertilizer, and a deicing agent at airports. Ecosystems may be affected following long-term use of urea in the control of soil acidification and by ammonia emissions to air.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
urea	LOW	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Bury residue in an authorised landfill.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM:

None (ADG7)

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: ADG7, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Indications of Danger:

Xi Irritant

POISONS SCHEDULE None

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

urea (CAS: 57-13-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia - Victoria Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Schedule 9: Materials at Major Hazard Facilities (And Their Threshold Quantity) Table 2",

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

"Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "FisherTransport Information", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "International Numbering System for Food Additives", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

No data for MODIFIER M100 (CW: 4552-69)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

MSDS SECTION CHANGES

The following table displays the version number of and date on which each section was last changed.

Section Name	Version	Date	Section Name	Version	Date	Section Name	Version	Date
Appearance	3	29- Jan- 2010						

■ 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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This is the end of the MSDS.