Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
WATTYL THINNER L743

SYNONYMS
"Product Code: 200014"

PROPER SHIPPING NAME
PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

PRODUCT USE
■ Used according to manufacturer's directions.
The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing.

Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.

SUPPLIER
Company: Wattyl Pty Ltd
Address:
4 Steel Street
Blacktown
NSW, 2148
AUS
Telephone: +61 2 9621 6255
Emergency Tel: 1800 039 008
Fax: +61 2 9831 4244
Email: wattyl@wattyl.com.au

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.

POISONS SCHEDULE
S5

RISK

Risk Codes	Risk Phrases
R11	■ Highly flammable.
R20/21	■ Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin.
R36/38	■ Irritating to eyes and skin.
R52	■ Harmful to aquatic organisms.
R61(2)	■ May cause harm to the unborn child.
R65	■ HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.
R66	■ Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.
R67	■ Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

SAFETY

Safety Codes	Safety Phrases
S01	■ Keep locked up.
S36	■ Wear suitable protective clothing.
S38	■ In case of insufficient ventilation wear suitable respiratory equipment.
S51	■ Use only in well ventilated areas.
S401	■ To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material use water and detergent.
S35	■ This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
S13	■ Keep away from food drink and animal feeding stuffs.
S60	■ This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

continued...

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
n- butyl acetate	123-86-4	30-60
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha- isomer	108-65-6	10-30
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	107-98-2	10-30
xylene	1330-20-7	10-30

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED
■ - 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.
- If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

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.

SKIN
■ If skin contact occurs:
- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).

INHALED
■ - If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN
■ Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically.
Treat symptomatically.
for simple esters:

BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
For acute or short term repeated exposures to xylene:
- Gastro-intestinal absorption is significant with ingestions. For ingestions exceeding 1-2 ml (xylene)/kg, intubation and lavage with cuffed endotracheal tube is recommended. The use of charcoal and cathartics is equivocal.
- Pulmonary absorption is rapid with about 60-65% retained at rest.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
■ - Water spray or fog.
- Alcohol stable foam.
Do not use a water jet to fight fire.

FIRE FIGHTING
■ - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire,
consider evacuation by 500 metres in all directions.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD
■ - Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
- Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.
Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO_2), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

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

HAZCHEM
3[Y]E

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:	Gloves:	Respirator:
Chemical goggles.	PVC chemical resistant type.	Type A Filter of sufficient capacity

continued...

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS
■ - Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.

MAJOR SPILLS
■ - Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING
■ - Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
- Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
Contains low boiling substance:
Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately.
- Check for bulging containers.
- Vent periodically.
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
The tendency of many ethers to form explosive peroxides is well documented. Ethers lacking non-methyl hydrogen atoms adjacent to the ether link are thought to be relatively safe
- DO NOT concentrate by evaporation, or evaporate extracts to dryness, as residues may contain explosive peroxides with DETONATION potential.
- Any static discharge is also a source of hazard.
- Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.
- Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

SUITABLE CONTAINER
■ - Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
- Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
- For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
- For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C).

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY
■ - Avoid strong acids, bases.
- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS
■ - Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m³	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	Wattyl Thinner L743 (Propylene glycol monomethyl ether)	100	369	150	553	
Australia Exposure Standards	n- butyl acetate (n-Butyl acetate)	150	713	200	950	
Australia Exposure Standards	propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer (1- Methoxy-2- propanol acetate)	50	274	100	548	Sk
Australia Exposure Standards	propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer (Propylene glycol monomethyl ether)	100	369	150	553	

continued...

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR
Type A Filter of sufficient capacity

EYE
■ - Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.

HANDS/FEET
■ - Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.
For esters:
- Do NOT use natural rubber, butyl rubber, EPDM or polystyrene-containing materials.
Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Factors such as:
- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,

OTHER
■ - Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.
- For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets), non sparking safety footwear.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS
■ For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE
■ Note that all of the monopropylene glycol ethers may exist in two isomeric forms, alpha or beta. The alpha form, which is thermodynamically favored during synthesis, consists of a secondary alcohol configuration.
Clear colourless liquid with a strong solvent odour; not miscible with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES
Liquid.
Does not mix with water.
Floats on water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Available
Melting Range (℃)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (℃)	118 (initial)	Solubility in water (g/L)	I mmiscible
Flash Point (℃)	22	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (℃)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not A vailable
Autoignition Temp (℃)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	8.0	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.88- 0.92
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1.4	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	>1
Volatile Component (%vol)	100	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY
■ - Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS
ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS
■ HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.
■ Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin.
■ Irritating to eyes and skin.
■ Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.
■ Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS
■ May cause harm to the unborn child.

■ Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.

continued...

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION
■ unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

■ The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
for propylene glycol ethers (PGEs):
Typical propylene glycol ethers include propylene glycol n-butyl ether (PnB); dipropylene glycol n-butyl ether (DPnB); dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate (DPMA); tripropylene glycol methyl ether (TPM).
Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers has shown that propylene glycol-based ethers are less toxic than some ethers of the ethylene series.
The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis.
A BASF report (in ECETOC) showed that inhalation exposure to 545 ppm PGMEA (beta isomer) was associated with a teratogenic response in rabbits; but exposure to 145 ppm and 36 ppm had no adverse effects.
The beta isomer of PGMEA comprises only 10% of the commercial material, the remaining 90% is alpha isomer.

N-BUTYL ACETATE:
■ unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY
Oral (rat) LD50: 13100 mg/kg
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3200 mg/kg*
Inhalation (human) TCLo: 200 ppm
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 2000 ppm/4h
Inhalation (Human) TCLo: 200 ppm/4h * [PPG]
Oral (Rat) LD50: 10768 mg/kg
Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 390 ppm/4h
Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 1230 mg/kg
Oral (Rabbit) LD50: 3200 mg/kg
Oral (Guinea) pig: LD50 4700 mg/kg
Intraperitoneal (Guinea) pig: LD 1500 mg/kg

IRRITATION
Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h- Moderate
Eye (rabbit): 20 mg (open)- SEVERE
Eye (rabbit): 20 mg/24h - Moderate
Eye (human): 300 mg

■ The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis.

PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE, ALPHA-ISOMER:
■ unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY
Oral (rat) LD50: 8532 mg/kg
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg* * [CCINFO]
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 4345 ppm/6h

IRRITATION
Nil Reported

■ A BASF report (in ECETOC) showed that inhalation exposure to 545 ppm PGMEA (beta isomer) was associated with a teratogenic response in rabbits; but exposure to 145 ppm and 36 ppm had no adverse effects.
The beta isomer of PGMEA comprises only 10% of the commercial material, the remaining 90% is alpha isomer.
for propylene glycol ethers (PGEs):
Typical propylene glycol ethers include propylene glycol n-butyl ether (PnB); dipropylene glycol n-butyl ether (DPnB); dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate (DPMA); tripropylene glycol methyl ether (TPM).
Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers has shown that propylene glycol-based ethers are less toxic than some ethers of the ethylene series.
A BASF report (in ECETOC) showed that inhalation exposure to 545 ppm PGMEA (beta isomer) was associated with a teratogenic response in rabbits; but exposure to 145 ppm and 36 ppm had no adverse effects.
The beta isomer of PGMEA comprises only 10% of the commercial material, the remaining 90% is alpha isomer. Hazard appears low but empl need for care in handling this chemical. [I.C.I]

PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER - ALPHA ISOMER:
■ unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY
Oral (rat) LD50: 3739 mg/kg
Inhalation (human) TCLo: 3000 ppm
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 10000 ppm/5 h.
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 13000 mg/kg

IRRITATION
Skin (rabbit) 500 mg Open - Mild
Eye (rabbit) 230 mg Mild
Eye (rabbit) 500 mg/24 h. - Mild
Eye (rabbit): 100 mg SEVERE

■ for propylene glycol ethers (PGEs):
Typical propylene glycol ethers include propylene glycol n-butyl ether (PnB); dipropylene glycol n-butyl ether (DPnB); dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate (DPMA); tripropylene glycol methyl ether (TPM).
Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers has shown that propylene glycol-based ethers are less toxic than some ethers of the ethylene series.
NOTE: For PGE - mixed isomers: Exposure of pregnant rats and rabbits to the substance did not give rise to teratogenic effects at concentrations up to 3000 ppm. Foetotoxic effects were seen in rats but not in rabbits at this concentration; maternal toxicity was noted in both species.

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

TOXICITY
Oral (human) LDLo: 50 mg/kg
Oral (rat) LD50: 4300 mg/kg
Inhalation (human) TCLo: 200 ppm
Inhalation (man) LCLo: 10000 ppm/6h
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5000 ppm/4h
Oral (Human) LD: 50 mg/kg

IRRITATION
Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h Moderate
Eye (human): 200 ppm Irritant
Eye (rabbit): 87 mg Mild
Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE

continued...

Inhalation (Human) TCLo: 200 ppm/4h
Intraperitoneal (Rat) LD50: 2459 mg/kg
Subcutaneous (Rat) LD50: 1700 mg/kg
Oral (Mouse) LD50: 2119 mg/kg
Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 1548 mg/kg
Intravenous (Rabbit) LD: 129 mg/kg
Inhalation (Guinea) pig: LC 450 ppm/4h
■ The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis.
The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:
NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.
Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.
Reproductive effector in rats

CARCINOGEN			
Xylenes	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3
REPROTOXIN			
xylene	ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry that have toxic effects on reproduction	Reduced fertility or sterility	
SKIN			
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	Australia Exposure Standards - Skin	Notes	Sk

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Harmful to aquatic organisms.
This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
n- butyl acetate	LOW		LOW	HIGH
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha- isomer	HIGH		LOW	HIGH
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	LOW	LOW	LOW	HIGH
xylene	LOW	LOW	LOW	

GESAMP/EHS COMPOSITE LIST - GESAMP Hazard Profiles

Name / Cas No / RTECS No	EHS	TRN	A1a	A1b	A1	A2	B1	B2	C1	C2	C3	D1	D2	D3	E1	E2	E3
RTECS~ / 628	RTE CS~	RTE CS~	RTE CS~	RTE CS~	RTE CS~	RTE CS~	RTE CS~	RTE CS~	RTE CS~	RTE CS~	RTE CS~	RTE CS~	RTE CS~	RTE CS~	RTE CS~	RTE CS~	RTE CS~

Legend:
EHS=EHS Number (EHS=GESAMP Working Group on the Evaluation of the Hazards of Harmful Substances Carried by Ships) NRT=Net Register Tonnage, A1a=Bioaccumulation log Pow, A1b=Bioaccumulation BCF, A1=Bioaccumulation, A2=Biodegradation, B1=Acuteaquatic toxicity LC/ECIC50 (mg/l), B2=Chronic aquatic toxicity NOEC (mg/l), C1=Acute mammalian oral toxicity LD50 (mg/kg), C2=Acutemammalian dermal toxicity LD50 (mg/kg), C3=Acute mammalian inhalation toxicity LC50 (mg/kg), D1=Skin irritation & corrosion, D2=Eye irritation& corrosion, D3=Long-term health effects, E1=Tainting, E2=Physical effects on wildlife & benthic habitats, E3=Interference with coastal amenities,
For column A2: R=Readily biodegradable, NR=Not readily biodegradable.
For column D3: C=Carcinogen, M=Mutagenic, R=Reprotoxic, S=Sensitising, A=Aspiration hazard, T=Target organ systemic toxicity, L=Lunginjury, N=Neurotoxic, I=Immunotoxic.
For column E1: NT=Not tainting (tested), T=Tainting test positive.
For column E2: Fp=Persistent floater, F=Floater, S=Sinking substances.
The numerical scales start from 0 (no hazard), while higher numbers reflect increasing hazard.
(GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships)

continued...

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

■ - Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
- Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.
Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.
- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID

HAZCHEM:
3[Y]E (ADG6)

Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division:	3	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	1263	UN packing group:	II

Shipping Name:PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	3	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1263	Packing Group:	II
Special provisions:	A3		

Shipping name:PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	3	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1263	Packing Group:	II
EMS Number:	F- E, S- E	Special provisions:	163 944
Limited Quantities:	5 L	Marine Pollutant:	Not Determined

Shipping Name: PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac solutions, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)

GESAMP hazard profiles for this material can be found in section 12 of the MSDS.

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE
S5

REGULATIONS
Regulations for ingredients

n-butyl acetate (CAS: 123-86-4) 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)","IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer (CAS: 108-65-6,84540-57-8) 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)","GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer (CAS: 107-98-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"Australia Exposure Standards","Australia Hazardous Substances","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

xylene (CAS: 1330-20-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

No data for Wattyl Thinner L743 (CW: 4743-97)

continued...

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha- isomer	108- 65- 6, 84540- 57- 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.

Issue Date: 12-Jan-2010
Print Date: 12-Jan-2010

This is the end of the MSDS.