

# DUNLOP TIMBER FLOOR LEVELLER (LATEX)

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 17-Sep-2007  
NA477ECP

CHEMWATCH 6632-84  
Version No:2.0  
CD 2008/2 Page 1 of 10

## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

DUNLOP TIMBER FLOOR LEVELLER (LATEX)

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

Not considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation.

### OTHER NAMES

"Latex liquid component."



### PRODUCT USE

Liquid component of a two part cementitious floor levelling compound.

### SUPPLIER

Company: Ardex NZ Pty Ltd  
Address:  
32 Lane Street  
Woolston  
Christchurch,  
NZL  
Telephone: +64 3384 3029  
Fax: +64 3384 9779

### HAZARD RATINGS

Flammability					
Toxicity					
Body Contact					
Reactivity					
Chronic					

SCALE:    Min/Nil=0    Low=1    Moderate=2    High=3    Extreme=4

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

#### HAZARD

Not hazardous  
No hazards determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria

### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
ammonia	1336-21-6	<0.5
rubber latex, unspecified		N/S
water	7732-18-5	>60

continued...

# DUNLOP TIMBER FLOOR LEVELLER (LATEX)

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 17-Sep-2007  
NA477ECP

CHEMWATCH 6632-84  
Version No:2.0  
CD 2008/2 Page 2 of 10

---

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

---

NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE 0800 POISON (0800 764 766)  
NZ EMERGENCY SERVICES: 111

### SWALLOWED

- Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

### EYE

If this product comes in contact with eyes:

- 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

If skin or hair contact occurs:

- 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.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

---

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

---

### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas.

Though the material is non-combustible, evaporation of water from the mixture, caused by the heat of nearby fire, may produce floating layers of combustible substances.

In such an event consider:

- foam.
- dry chemical powder.
- carbon dioxide.

### FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding 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

- The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions.
- However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn.
- Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
- Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers.

continued...

# DUNLOP TIMBER FLOOR LEVELLER (LATEX)

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 17-Sep-2007  
NA477ECP

CHEMWATCH 6632-84  
Version No:2.0  
CD 2008/2 Page 3 of 10  
Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
  - May emit acrid smoke.
- Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

## FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

---

## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

---

## EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

### MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- Wipe up.
- Place in a suitable labelled container for waste disposal.

### MAJOR SPILLS

Minor hazard.

- Clear area of personnel.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment as required.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

---

## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

---

## PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

## SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

continued...

# DUNLOP TIMBER FLOOR LEVELLER (LATEX)

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 17-Sep-2007  
NA477ECP

CHEMWATCH 6632-84  
Version No:2.0  
CD 2008/2 Page 4 of 10  
Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

## STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

## STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- 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 storing and handling recommendations.

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	ammonia (Ammonia)	25	17	35	24
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	ammonia (Silver and its compounds (Soluble) as Ag)		0.01		

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- water: CAS:7732- 18- 5

### EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)
ammonia		300

### MATERIAL DATA

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

### INGREDIENT DATA

AMMONIA:

for exposure to ammonia gas/ vapours:

Odour Threshold Value: Variously reported as 0.019 ppm and 55 ppm; AIHA Value 16.7 ppm (detection)

NOTE: Detector tubes for ammonia, measuring in excess of 1 ppm, are commercially available.

The TLV-TWA is thought to be protective against irritation of the eyes and respiratory tract and minimise discomfort among workers that are not inured to its effects and systemic damage. Acclimatised persons are able to tolerate prolonged exposures of up to 100 ppm without symptoms. Marked irritation has been seen in persons exposed to ammonia concentrations between 50 and 100 ppm only when the exposures involved sudden concentration peaks which do not permit short-term acclimatisation. The detoxification capacity of the liver is significant since the amount of ammonia formed endogenously in the intestines markedly exceeds that from external sources.

Human exposure effects, at vapour concentrations of about:

Concentration (ppm)	Possible Effects
5	minimal irritation

continued...

# DUNLOP TIMBER FLOOR LEVELLER (LATEX)

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 17-Sep-2007

NA477ECP

CHEMWATCH 6632-84

Version No:2.0

CD 2008/2 Page 5 of 10

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

9- 50	nasal dryness, olfactory fatigue and moderate irritation
125- 137	definite nose, throat and chest irritation
140	slight eye irritation
150	laryngeal spasm
500	30 minute exposures may produce cyclic hypernea, increased blood pressure and pulse rate, and upper respiratory tract irritation which may persist for 24 hours
700	immediate eye irritation
1, 500- 10, 000	dyspnea, convulsive coughing, chest pain, respiratory spasm, pink frothy sputum, rapid asphyxia and delayed pulmonary oedema which may be fatal. Other effects include runny nose, swelling of the lips, restlessness, headache, salivation, nausea, vomiting, glottal oedema, pharyngitis, tracheitis, and speech difficulties. Bronchopneumonia, asphyxiation due to spasms, inflammation, and oedema of the larynx, may be fatal. Residual effects include hoarseness, productive cough, and decreased respiratory function
>2, 500	severe eye irritation, with swelling of the eyelids, lachrymation, blepharospasm, palpebral oedema, increased intraocular pressure, oval semi-dilated, fixed pupils, corneal ulceration (often severe) and temporary blindness. Depending on duration of exposure, there may be destruction of the epithelium, corneal and lenticular opacification, and iritis accompanied by hypopyon or haemorrhage and possible loss of pigment from the posterior layer of the iris. Less severe damage is often resolved. In the case of severe damage, symptoms may be delayed; late complications including persistent oedema, vascularisation and corneal scarring, permanent opacity, acute angle glaucoma, staphyloma, cataract, and atrophy of the retina, iris, and symblepharon. Long- term exposure to sub- acute concentrations or single exposures to high concentrations may produce chronic airway dysfunction, alveolar disease, bronchiolitis, bronchiectasis, emphysema and anxiety neuroses

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=3.8 (AMMONIA).

WATER:

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

## PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EYE

- 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. 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].

### HANDS/FEET

Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Factors such as:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,

continued...

# DUNLOP TIMBER FLOOR LEVELLER (LATEX)

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 17-Sep-2007

NA477ECP

CHEMWATCH 6632-84

Version No:2.0

CD 2008/2 Page 6 of 10

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

- glove thickness and
  - dexterity,
- are important in the selection of gloves.

### OTHER

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

#### OTHERWISE:

- Overalls.
- Barrier cream.
- Eyewash unit.

### RESPIRATOR

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Breathing Zone Level ppm (volume)	Maximum Protection Factor	Half- face Respirator	Full- Face Respirator
1000	10	K- AUS	-
1000	50	-	K- AUS
5000	50	Airline *	-
5000	100	-	K- 2
10000	100	-	K- 3
	100+		Airline**

\* - Continuous Flow

\*\* - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

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

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

Milky white liquid with ammoniacal odour; mixes with water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable

Melting Range (°C): Not Available

Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible

pH (1% solution): Not Available

Volatile Component (%vol): Not Available

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not

Available

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable

Boiling Range (°C): 100 ap prox.

Specific Gravity (water= 1): 1.0 approx.

pH (as supplied): 9.5 approx.

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available

Evaporation Rate: Not Available

Flash Point (°C): Not Applicable

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable

continued...

# DUNLOP TIMBER FLOOR LEVELLER (LATEX)

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 17-Sep-2007

NA477ECP

CHEMWATCH 6632-84

Version No:2.0

CD 2008/2 Page 7 of 10

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Available  
State: Liquid

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available  
Viscosity: Not Available

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

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). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.

##### EYE

Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

##### SKIN

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

##### 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.  
Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

#### AMMONIA:

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

#### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 350 mg/kg

#### IRRITATION

Eye (rabbit): 0.25 mg SEVERE

continued...

# DUNLOP TIMBER FLOOR LEVELLER (LATEX)

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 17-Sep-2007

NA477ECP

CHEMWATCH 6632-84

Version No:2.0

CD 2008/2 Page 8 of 10

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Oral (human) LDLo: 43 mg/kg  
Inhalation (human) LCLo: 5000 ppm/5m  
Inhalation (human) TCLo: 20 ppm  
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 2000 ppm/4h  
Unreported (man) LDLo: 132 mg/kg  
Oral (Human) LD: 43 mg/kg  
Inhalation (Human) LC: 5000 ppm/4h  
Inhalation (Human) TCLo: 408 ppm/4h  
Subcutaneous (Mouse) LD: 160 mg/kg  
Intravenous (Mouse) LD50: 91 mg/kg  
Oral (Cat) LD: 750 mg/kg  
Subcutaneous (Rabbit) LD: 200 mg/kg  
Intravenous (Rabbit) LD: 10 mg/kg

Eye (rabbit): 1 mg/30s SEVERE

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. 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.

### WATER:

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

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Water hazard class 1 (self assessment): slightly hazardous for water. [Ardex]

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

### AMMONIA:

Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l): 0.45- 0.8

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

In air ammonia is persistent whilst, in water, it biodegrades rapidly to nitrate, producing a high oxygen demand. Ammonia is strongly adsorbed to soil. Ammonia is non-persistent in water (half-life 2 days) and is moderately toxic to fish under normal temperature and pH conditions. Ammonia is harmful to aquatic life at low concentrations but does not concentrate in the food chain.

### Drinking Water Standards:

0.5 mg/l (UK max.)

1.5 mg/l (WHO Levels)

continued...

# DUNLOP TIMBER FLOOR LEVELLER (LATEX)

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 17-Sep-2007

NA477ECP

CHEMWATCH 6632-84

Version No:2.0

CD 2008/2 Page 9 of 10

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Soil Guidelines: none available.

Air Quality Standards: none available.

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Toxicity Fish: LC50(96)0.25-8.2mg/l

Toxicity invertebrate: LC50(96)1.1-1.53mg/l

Bioaccumulation: some

Nitrif. inhib.: some

processes Abiotic: oxid

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction,
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

- 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.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- 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.
- Dispose of by: Burial in a licenced land-fill or incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM: None

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

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

### REGULATIONS

Dunlop Timber Floor Leveller (Latex) (CAS: None):

No regulations applicable

continued...

# DUNLOP TIMBER FLOOR LEVELLER (LATEX)

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 17-Sep-2007

NA477ECP

CHEMWATCH 6632-84

Version No:2.0

CD 2008/2 Page 10 of 10

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

---

ammonia (CAS: 1336-21-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;  
CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP  
GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships  
IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements  
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk  
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations  
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List  
International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List  
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Dangerous Goods  
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Hazardous Substances Register  
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Scheduled Toxic Substances  
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)  
New Zealand Poisons Schedule [NLV]  
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)  
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals  
WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Chemicals for which guideline values have not been established

water (CAS: 7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;  
GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships  
IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply  
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)  
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

Specific advice on controls required for materials used in New Zealand can be found at  
<http://www.ermanz.govt.nz/search/registers.html>

---

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

---

NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE  
0800 POISON (0800 764 766)  
NZ EMERGENCY SERVICES: 111

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](http://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.

This document is copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, review or criticism, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from CHEMWATCH. TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.

Issue Date: 17-Sep-2007

Print Date: 10-Jun-2008