

Permatex High Performance Thread Sealant 50ml Tube

ITW AAMTech

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Issue Date: 19/09/2014 Print Date: 25/09/2014 Initial Date: Not Available S.GHS.AUS.EN

Chemwatch: **5058-82** Version No: **10.1.1.1**

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Permatex High Performance Thread Sealant 50ml Tube	
Chemical Name	Not Applicable	
Synonyms	PX56521 Permatex High Performance Thread Sealant 50ml Tube, PX56525 Permatex High Performance Thread Sealant 250ml Tube	
Proper shipping name	lot Applicable	
Chemical formula	Not Applicable	
Other means of identification	Not Available	
CAS number	Not Applicable	

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

Lock ar	Relevant identified
LOCK ai	uses

Lock and seal threaded pipe fittings. Gasketing compound.

Details of the manufacturer/importer

Registered company name	ITW AAMTech
Address	100 Hassall Street 2164 NSW Australia
Telephone	1800 177 989
Fax	1800 308 556
Website	www.aamtech.com.au
Email	info@aamtech.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	1800 039 008
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 3 9573 3112

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable	
GHS Classification ^[1]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, STOT - SE (Resp. Irr.) Category 3, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3	
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI	

Label elements

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Continued...

GHS label elements



SIGNAL WORD	WARN
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Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H402	Harmful to aquatic life
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary statement(s): Prevention

P271	P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.	
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.	
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.	
P273	Avoid release to the environment.	

Precautionary statement(s): Response

P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap	
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.	
P312	P312 Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.	
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.	

Precautionary statement(s): Storage

_	· · · · · ·
P405	Store locked up.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary statement(s): Disposal

Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
25852-47-5	30-50	polyethylene glycol dimethacrylate
68332-62-7	20-40	butylene glycol/ adipic acid polymer, hexadecanol ester
9004-36-8	10-30	cellulose acetate butyrate
9002-84-0	<7	polytetrafluoroethylene
13463-67-7	<4	titanium dioxide
80-15-9	<3	cumyl hydroperoxide

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye Contact

Description of first aid measures

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.

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	 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 Contact	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.
Inhalation	 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, without delay.
Ingestion	 If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Observe the patient carefully. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Seek medical advice.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- Water spray or fog.
- ▶ Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- Carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility

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

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting

- ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

Fire/Explosion Hazard

- Combustible.
- ▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- ▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills

- ► Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles.
- Trowel up/scrape up.

Major Spills

Minor hazard.

- ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

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Safe handling

- ▶ 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.

Other information

- ▶ Polymerisation may occur slowly at room temperature.
- Storage requires stabilising inhibitor content and dissolved oxygen content to be monitored. Refer to manufacturer's recommended levels.
- ▶ DO NOT overfill containers so as to maintain free head space above product.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container

- ▶ Metal can or drum
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Storage incompatibility

for multifunctional acrylates:

- Avoid exposure to free radical initiators (peroxides, persulfates) , iron, rust, oxidisers, and strong acids and strong bases.
- Avoid heat, flame, sunlight, X-rays or ultra-violet radiation.
- ► Storage beyond expiration date, may initiate polymerisation. Polymerisation of large quantities may be violent (even explosive)
- Contamination with polymerisation catalysts peroxides, persulfates, oxidising agents also strong acids, strong alkalies, will cause polymerisation with exotherm generation of heat.

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	titanium dioxide	Titanium dioxide (a)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Permatex High Performance Thread	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Sealant 50ml Tube				

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
polyethylene glycol dimethacrylate	Not Available	Not Available
butylene glycol/ adipic acid polymer, hexadecanol ester	Not Available	Not Available
cellulose acetate butyrate	Not Available	Not Available
polytetrafluoroethylene	Not Available	Not Available
titanium dioxide	N.E. mg/m3 / N.E. ppm	5,000 mg/m3
cumyl hydroperoxide	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate
engineering controls

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.

Personal protection











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Eye and face protection	 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 lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	 Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber NOTE: The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	 Overalls. P.V.C. apron. Barrier cream.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

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

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Material	CPI
TEFLON	С

- * CPI Chemwatch Performance Index
- A: Best Selection
- B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion
- $\ensuremath{\mathsf{C}}\xspace$ Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

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

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Respiratory protection

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

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

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

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

^ - Full-face

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

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	White paste with a mild odour; not miscible with water.		
Physical state	Non Slump Paste	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.05-1.15
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	>149	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	>93 (TCC)	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available

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Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	<2.5% (VOC - by wt)
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Not Available	pH as a solution(1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	>1	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	 Stable under controlled storage conditions provided material contains adequate stabiliser / polymerisation inhibitor. Bulk storages may have special storage requirements WARNING: Gradual decomposition in strong, sealed containers may lead to a large pressure build-up and subsequent explosion. Rapid and violent polymerisation possible at temperatures above 32 deg c.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system, in a substantial number of individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage. The repair process, which initially evolved to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens, may however, produce further lung damage resulting in the impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Respiratory tract irritation often results in an inflammatory response involving the recruitment and activation of many cell types, mainly derived from the vascular system.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual. Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting
Skin Contact	Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption. The material produces severe skin irritation; evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either: • produces severe inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or • produces significant and severe inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals (for up to four hours), sucl inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. • Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis.
Eye	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause severe eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Eye contact may cause significant inflammation with pain. Corneal injury may occur; permanent impairment of vision may result unless treatment is prompt and adequate. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may cause inflammation characterised by a temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.
Chronic	Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals. Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Limited evidence shows that inhalation of the material is capable of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant number of individuals at a greater frequency than would be expected from the response of a normal population. Pulmonary sensitisation, resulting in hyperactive airway dysfunction and pulmonary allergy may be accompanied by fatigue, malaise and aching.

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Sealant 50ml Tube	Not Available	Not Available
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
polyethylene glycol	Oral (rat) LD50: >10000 mg/kg	Eye - Severe irritant
dimethacrylate		Skin - Severe irritant
	Not Available	Not Available
butylene glycol/ adipic	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
acid polymer, hexadecanol ester	Not Available	Not Available
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
cellulose acetate butyrate	Dermal (guinea pig) LD50: >1000 mg/kg	[Van Waters & Rogers]
butyrate	Oral (rat) LD50: 6400 mg/kg	Skin (guinea pig): Slight
	Not Available	Not Available
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Mouse) LD50: 5000 mg/kg	* [Manufacturer]
polytetrafluoroethylene	Oral (rat) LD50: 1250 mg/kg *	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 4230 mg/kg **	
	Not Available	Not Available
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
titanium dioxide	Oral (Mouse) LD50: >10000 mg/kg *	Skin (human): 0.3 mg /3D (int)-mild *
mamum dioxide	Oral (Rat) LD50: >20000 mg/kg *	
	Not Available	Not Available
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rat) LD50: 500 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 1 mg
cumyl hydroperoxide	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 220 ppm/4h	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 382 mg/kg	
	Not Available	Not Available

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL DIMETHACRYLATE

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.

BUTYLENE GLYCOL/ ADIPIC ACID POLYMER, HEXADECANOL ESTER

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

POLYTETRAFLUOROETHYLENE

For perfluorinated carbons (PFCs):
PFCs are inert fluids composed of a complex combination of organic compounds resulting from the distillation of electrochemically fluorinated (ECF) compounds. This class consists of branched, linear and cyclic perfluorinated

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	hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C5-Cl8 and boiling in the range of approximately 25 C-255 C (77 F-491 F). Perfluorinated amine and ether compounds may also be present Acute oral and inhalation toxicity tests with perfluoroalkanes show no toxicity at any dose tested, and even extremely high-dose intraperitoneal injection resulted in no lethality. In contrast, perfluoroalkenes (such as octafluorocyclopentene, perfluoroisobutylene, hexafluoropropene) have shown evidence of inhalation toxicity, in some cases, extreme.	
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	* IUCLID	
CUMYL HYDROPEROXIDE	Bacterial cell mutagen Equivocal tumorigen by RTECS criteria	
TITANIUM DIOXIDE, CUMYL HYDROPEROXIDE	The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to 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 epidermis.	

Acute Toxicity	0	Carcinogenicity	0
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	~	Reproductivity	0
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	~	STOT - Single Exposure	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	~	STOT - Repeated Exposure	0
Mutagenicity	0	Aspiration Hazard	0

Legend:

- ✓ Data required to make classification available
- 🗶 Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

CMR STATUS

Not Applicable

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

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.

Persistence and degradability

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

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Not Available	Not Available

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
Not Available	Not Available

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal

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

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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

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

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

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

Inland waterways transport (ADNR / River Rhine): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73 / 78 and the IBC code

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	titanium dioxide	Z

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

polyethylene glycol dimethacrylate(25852-47-5) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"
butylene glycol/ adipic acid polymer, hexadecanol ester(68332-62-7) is found on the following regulatory lists	
cellulose acetate butyrate(9004-36-8) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"
polytetrafluoroethylene(9002-84-0) is found on the following regulatory lists	"International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"
titanium dioxide(13463-67-7) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Exposure Standards", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"
cumyl hydroperoxide(80-15-9) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations","Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists"

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net/references

The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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