

Permatex Ultra Black Maximum Oil Resistance RTV Silicone Gasket Maker 0.5oz. Tube

ITW AAMTech

Chemwatch: **5070-64**Version No: **7.1.1.1**

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Issue Date: 19/09/2014
Print Date: 24/09/2014
Initial Date: Not Available
S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Permatex Ultra Black Maximum Oil Resistance RTV Silicone Gasket Maker 0.5oz. Tube			
Chemical Name	Not Applicable			
Synonyms	PX 82180 Permatex Ultra Black Maximum Oil Resistance RTV Silicone Gasket Maker 3.35oz. Tube, PX22072 Permatex Ultra Black Maximum Oil Resistance RTV Silicone Gasket Maker 0.5oz. Tube, PX24105 Permatex Ultra Black Maximum Oil Resistance RTV Silicone Gasket Maker 13oz. Cartridge			
Proper shipping name	Not 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

Relevant identified	RTV butoxime-cured silicone sealant.
uses	Ter v batoximo ourou omoono oculant.

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]	Eye Irritation Category 2, Skin Sensitizer Category 1
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

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Label elements

GHS label elements



SIGNAL WORD

WARNING

Hazard statement(s)

H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction

Precautionary statement(s): Prevention

P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.	
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.	
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.	

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.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary statement(s): Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s): Disposal P501 Dispose of content

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				
70131-67-8	30-35	dimethylsiloxane, hydroxy-terminated				
471-34-1	25-30	<u>calcium carbonate</u>				
1317-65-3	20-25	limestone				
64742-47-8	5-10	isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP				
2224-33-1	1-5	vinyltris(methylethylketoxime)silane				
	NotSpec.	During curing				
96-29-7	0.5-2	methyl ethyl ketoxime				
	NotSpec.	is evolved				
During curing is evo	olved					

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

• Wash out immediately with fresh running water.

Eye Contact

- 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.

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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, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.
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

Slippery when spilt.

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- ▶ Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles.

Major Spills

Slippery when spilt. Minor hazard.

- ► Clear area of personnel.
- 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

Precautions for safe handling

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

- Store in original containers.
- ▶ Keep containers securely sealed.

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- ▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

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

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

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	calcium carbonate	Calcium carbonate (a)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	limestone	Calcium carbonate (a)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP	White spirits	790 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
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Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
dimethylsiloxane, hydroxy- terminated	Not Available	Not Available
calcium carbonate	Not Available	Not Available
limestone	Not Available	Not Available
isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP	29,500 mg/m3	20,000 mg/m3
vinyltris(methylethylketoxime)silane	Not Available	Not Available
methyl ethyl ketoxime	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

App	propriate
engineering	controls

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.

Personal protection









Safety glasses with side shields.

Eye and face protection

- ► 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

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	 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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- * CPI Chemwatch Performance Index
- A: Best Selection
- B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion
- C: 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	Black paste with a mild odour; not miscible with wate	r.	
Physical state	Non Slump Paste	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.44
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	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
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	VOC 3.1 wt%
Vapour pressure (kPa)	<0.67 @ 27 C	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Reacts	pH as a solution(1%)	Not Available

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Vapour density (Air =

3.0

VOC g/L

Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
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	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 Methyl ethyl ketoxime vapour produced during cure is toxic and irritates eyes, nose and throat.
Ingestion	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).
Skin Contact	The material may produce moderate skin irritation; limited evidence or practical experience suggests, that the material either: • produces moderate inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact and/or • produces significant, but moderate, inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals (for up to four hours), such 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. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.
Еуе	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause 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. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by 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.

Permatex Ultra Black Maximum Oil	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Resistance RTV Silicone Gasket Maker 0.5oz. Tube	Not Available	Not Available
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >535 mg/l **	
dimethylsiloxane, hydroxy- terminated	Oral (rat) LD50: >40000 mg/kg **	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg *	
	Not Available	Not Available
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
calcium carbonate	Oral (Rat) LD50: 6450 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h - SEVERE
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate

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	Not Available	Not Available
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
limestone	Oral (rat) LD50: 6450 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate
	Not Available	Not Available
isoparaffins petroleum	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
hydrotreated HFP	Not Available	Not Available
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
vinyltris(methylethylketoxime)silane	Not Available	Not Available
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1000 mg/kg *	Eye (rabbit): 0.1 ml - SEVERE
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >4.83 mg/l *	
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 20 mg/l/4h **	
methyl ethyl ketoxime	Intraperitoneal (mouse) LD50: 200 mg/kg	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2400 mg/kg **	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 930 mg/kg	
	Subcutaneous (rat) LD50: 2702 mg/kg	
	Not Available	Not Available

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

DIMETHYLSILOXANE, HYDROXY- TERMINATED	Effects which based on the reviewed literature do not seem to be problematic are acute toxicity, irritant effects, sensitization and genotoxicity. Some studies indicate that some of the siloxanes may have endocrine disrupting properties, and reproductive effects have caused concern about the possible effects of the siloxanes on humans and the environment. Only few siloxanes are described in the literature with regard to health effects, and it is therefore not possible to make broad conclusions and comparisons of the toxicity related to short-chained linear and cyclic siloxanes based on the present evaluation. Data are primarily found on the cyclic siloxanes D4 (octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane) and D5 (decamethylcyclopentasiloxane) and the short-linear HMDS (hexamethyldisiloxane). * [Mobay Chemical Corp] **[GE]
CALCIUM CARBONATE	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.
	l .

or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

(erythema) and swelling the epidermis.

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated

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

For siloxanes:

LIMESTONE

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		Eye (rabbit) 0.75: mg/2	24h -	
ISOPARAFFINS PETROLEUM HYDROTREATED HFP		No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.		
METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME		Mammalian lymphocyte mutagen *Huls Canada ** Merck		
CALCIUM CARBONATE, LIMESTONE		No evidence of carcinogenic properties. No evidence of mutagenic or		
CALCIUM CARBONATE, LIMESTONE		teratogenic effects.		
VINYLTRIS(METHYLETHYLKETOXIME)SILANE, METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME		The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions.		
Acute Toxicity	0		Carcinogenicity	0
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	0		Reproductivity	0
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	~		STOT - Single Exposure	0
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

Data Not Available to make classification

CMR STATUS

Not Applicable

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

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

Otherwise:

Waste treatment methods

▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.

▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

Product / Packaging disposal

- If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
- ▶ Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.

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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	isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP	Y
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	methyl ethyl ketoxime	Y

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

dimethylsiloxane, hydroxy- terminated(70131-67-8) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"
calcium carbonate(471-34-1) is found on the following regulatory lists "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"	
limestone(1317-65-3) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Exposure Standards","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"
isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP(64742-47-8) 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)", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists"
vinyltris(methylethylketoxime)silane(2224-33-1) is found on the following regulatory lists "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"	
methyl ethyl ketoxime(96-29-7) 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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