

# Permatex Undercoating Aerosol

ITW AAMTech

Chemwatch: 5068-42

Version No: 9.1.1.1

Material Safety Data Sheet according to NOHSC and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

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

### Product Identifier

Product name	Permatex Undercoating Aerosol
Synonyms	PX80072
Proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack Use according to manufacturer's directions. Coating.
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### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ITW AAMTech	ITW AAMTech
Address	Unit 2/38 Trugood Drive, East Tamaki, Auckland 2013 New Zealand	1-9 Nina Link, Dandenong South 3175 VIC Australia
Telephone	+800 438 996	1800 177 989
Fax	+64 9272 1949	1800 308 556
Website	www.aamtech.co.nz	www.aamtech.com.au
Email	info@aamtech.co.nz	info@aamtech.com.au

### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	+800 2436 2255	1800 039 008
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	+61 3 9573 3112

## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable	
Risk Phrases [1]	R20/21/22	Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
	R36/37/38	Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.
	R50/53	Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
	R44	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.
	R68/20/21/22	Harmful:possible risk of irreversible effects through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
	R12	Extremely flammable.

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## Permatex Undercoating Aerosol

**Legend:** 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

<b>GHS Classification</b> <sup>[1]</sup>	Flammable Aerosol Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, STOT - SE Category 2, STOT - SE (Resp. Irr.) Category 3, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 1, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 1
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**Legend:** 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

## Label elements

<b>GHS label elements</b>	   
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**SIGNAL WORD** DANGER

## Hazard statement(s)

<b>H222</b>	Extremely flammable aerosol
<b>H302</b>	Harmful if swallowed
<b>H312</b>	Harmful in contact with skin
<b>H332</b>	Harmful if inhaled
<b>H315</b>	Causes skin irritation
<b>H319</b>	Causes serious eye irritation
<b>H371</b>	May cause damage to organs
<b>H335</b>	May cause respiratory irritation
<b>H400</b>	Very toxic to aquatic life
<b>H410</b>	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
<b>AUH044</b>	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement

## Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

<b>P210</b>	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
<b>P211</b>	Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
<b>P251</b>	Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
<b>P260</b>	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

## Precautionary statement(s) Response

<b>P309+P311</b>	IF exposed or if you feel unwell: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
<b>P362</b>	Take off contaminated clothing.
<b>P363</b>	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
<b>P305+P351+P338</b>	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

## Precautionary statement(s) Storage

<b>P405</b>	Store locked up.
<b>P410+P412</b>	Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.
<b>P403+P233</b>	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

## Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

<b>P501</b>	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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## Label elements



## Permatex Undercoating Aerosol

Relevant risk statements are found in section 2

Indication(s) of danger	F+, N, Xn
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## SAFETY ADVICE

S02	Keep out of reach of children.
S09	Keep container in a well ventilated place.
S13	Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
S15	Keep away from heat.
S16	Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.
S23	Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
S26	In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
S29	Do not empty into drains.
S33	Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
S35	This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
S36	Wear suitable protective clothing.
S37	Wear suitable gloves.
S38	In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.
S38	In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.
S39	Wear eye/face protection.
S40	To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
S41	In case of fire and/or explosion, DO NOT BREATHE FUMES.
S43	In case of fire use the extinguishing media detailed in section 5 of this SDS.
S46	If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.
S51	Use only in well ventilated areas.
S52	Not recommended for interior use on large surface areas.
S56	Dispose of this material and its container at hazardous or special waste collection point.
S57	Use appropriate container to avoid environmental contamination.
S61	Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets.
S64	If swallowed, rinse mouth with water (only if the person is conscious).

## Other hazards

	Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
	Possible skin sensitizer*.
	Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect*.
	May possibly be harmful to the foetus/ embryo*.
	Repeated exposure potentially causes skin dryness and cracking*.
	Vapours potentially cause drowsiness and dizziness*.

## SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

## Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

## Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
142-82-5	<15	<u>heptane</u>
8052-42-4	<15	<u>bitumen (petroleum)</u>
471-34-1	<10	<u>calcium carbonate</u>
67-56-1	<5	<u>methanol</u>
64742-47-8.	<5	<u>isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP</u>
64742-88-7	<5	<u>solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic</u>

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64742-89-8	<5	<u>solvent naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic</u>
8052-41-3	<5	<u>white spirit</u>
7732-18-5	>30	<u>water</u>
68476-85-7.	10-30	<u>hydrocarbon propellant</u>

## SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

## Description of first aid measures

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes with fresh running water.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately drench burn area in cold running water.</li> <li>▶ If hot bitumen adheres to the skin, <b>DO NOT attempt to remove it (it acts as a sterile dressing).</b></li> <li>▶ For burns to the head and neck and trunk, apply cold wet towels to the burn area, and change frequently to maintain cooling.</li> <li>▶ Cooling should be maintained for no longer than thirty minutes.</li> <li>▶ When hot bitumen completely encircles a limb, it may have a tourniquet effect and should be split as it cools.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor.</li> </ul> <p>If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT use solvents.</b></li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<p>If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove to fresh air.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid giving milk or oils.</li> <li>▶ Avoid giving alcohol.</li> </ul> <p>Not considered a normal route of entry.</p>

## Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:

- ▶ Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- ▶ Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO<sub>2</sub> 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
- ▶ Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
- ▶ A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
- ▶ Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.
- ▶ Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

Treat symptomatically.

Burns : No attempt should be made to remove the bitumen (it acts as a sterile dressing). Cover the bitumen with tulle gras and leave for two days when any detached bitumen can be removed. Re-dress and leave for a further week. If necessary refer to a burns unit. [Manufacturer]

For acute and short term repeated exposures to methanol:

- ▶ Toxicity results from accumulation of formaldehyde/formic acid.
- ▶ Clinical signs are usually limited to CNS, eyes and GI tract. Severe metabolic acidosis may produce dyspnea and profound systemic effects which may become intractable. All symptomatic patients should have arterial pH measured. Evaluate airway, breathing and circulation.
- ▶ Stabilise obtunded patients by giving naloxone, glucose and thiamine.
- ▶ Decontaminate with Ipecac or lavage for patients presenting 2 hours post-ingestion. Charcoal does not absorb well; the usefulness of cathartic is not established.
- ▶ Forced diuresis is not effective; haemodialysis is recommended where peak methanol levels exceed 50 mg/dL (this correlates with serum bicarbonate levels below 18 mEq/L).
- ▶ Ethanol, maintained at levels between 100 and 150 mg/dL, inhibits formation of toxic metabolites and may be indicated when peak methanol levels exceed 20 mg/dL. An intravenous solution of ethanol in D5W is optimal.

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- Folate, as leucovorin, may increase the oxidative removal of formic acid. 4-methylpyrazole may be an effective adjunct in the treatment. 8. Phenytoin may be preferable to diazepam for controlling seizure.

[Ellenhorn Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

## BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comment
1. Methanol in urine	15 mg/l	End of shift	B, NS
2. Formic acid in urine	80 mg/gm creatinine	Before the shift at end of workweek	B, NS

B: Background levels occur in specimens collected from subjects **NOT** exposed.

NS: Non-specific determinant - observed following exposure to other materials.

## SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

## Extinguishing media

	<b>SMALL FIRE:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>► Water spray, dry chemical or CO2</li> </ul> <b>LARGE FIRE:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>► Water spray or fog.</li> </ul>
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## Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>► Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result</li> </ul>
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## Advice for firefighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>► Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>► May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>► Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>► Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>► Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.</li> <li>► Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> <li>► Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.</li> <li>► Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark.</li> </ul>

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

## Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>► Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>► Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>► Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses.</li> <li>► Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>► Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place if possible.</li> <li>► Release pressure under safe, controlled conditions by opening the valve.</li> <li>► <b>DO NOT exert excessive pressure on valve; DO NOT attempt to operate damaged valve.</b></li> <li>► Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> </ul>
	Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

## Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>► Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.</li> <li>► Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.</li> <li>► Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>► Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>► Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can</li> <li>► Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.</li> <li>► <b>DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.</b></li> <li>► No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.</li> </ul>

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## Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Aerosol dispenser.</li> <li>▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Sulfides are incompatible with acids, diazo and azo compounds, halocarbons, isocyanates, aldehydes, alkali metals, nitrides, hydrides, and other strong reducing agents.</li> <li>▶ Many reactions of sulfides with these materials generate heat and in many cases hydrogen gas.</li> <li>▶ Many sulfide compounds may liberate hydrogen sulfide upon reaction with an acid.</li> </ul> <p>Hydrogen sulfide (H<sub>2</sub>S):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ is a highly flammable and reactive gas</li> <li>▶ reacts violently with strong oxidisers, metal oxides, metal dusts and powders, bromine pentafluoride, chlorine trifluoride, chromium trioxide, chromyl chloride, dichlorine oxide, nitrogen trichloride, nitryl hypofluorite, oxygen difluoride, perchloryl fluoride, phospham, phosphorus persulfide, silver fulminate, soda-lime, sodium peroxide</li> <li>▶ is incompatible with acetaldehyde, chlorine monoxide, chromic acid, chromic anhydride, copper, nitric acid, phenyldiazonium chloride, sodium</li> <li>▶ forms explosive material with benzenediazonium salts</li> <li>▶ attacks many metals</li> </ul> <p>Flow or agitation of hydrogen sulfide may generate electrostatic charges due to low conductivity</p> <p>38wbit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li> </ul>

## 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	heptane	Heptane (n-Heptane)	1640 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 400 ppm	2050 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	bitumen (petroleum)	Bitumen fumes	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	calcium carbonate	Calcium carbonate (a)	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	methanol	Methyl alcohol	262 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 200 ppm	328 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 250 ppm	Not Available	Sk
Australia Exposure Standards	isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP	White spirits	790 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	white spirit	White spirits	790 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	hydrocarbon propellant	LPG (liquified petroleum gas)	1800 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 1000 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

## EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
heptane	Heptane	440 ppm	440 ppm	5000 ppm
bitumen (petroleum)	Asphalt; (Bitumen)	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	30 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
bitumen (petroleum)	Petroleum asphalt	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	30 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
calcium carbonate	Limestone; (Calcium carbonate; Dolomite)	27 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	27 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	1300 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
calcium carbonate	Carbonic acid, calcium salt	45 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	210 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	1300 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
methanol	Methyl alcohol; (Methanol)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP	Stoddard solvent; (Mineral spirits, 85% nonane and 15% trimethyl benzene)	100 ppm	350 ppm	29500 ppm
solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic	Solvent naphtha, petroleum, medium aliphatic; (Mineral spirits, naphtha)	0.32 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	3.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	21 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
solvent naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic	Rubber solvent; (Naphtha (petroleum) light aliphatic)	264 ppm	1700 ppm	10000 ppm
white spirit	Naphtha, hydrotreated heavy; (Isopar L-rev 2)	171 ppm	171 ppm	570 ppm


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white spirit	Solvent naphtha, petroleum, medium aliphatic; (Mineral spirits, naphtha)	0.32 mg/m3	3.5 mg/m3	21 mg/m3
white spirit	Rubber solvent; (Naphtha (petroleum) light aliphatic)	264 ppm	1700 ppm	10000 ppm
white spirit	Petroleum distillates; (Petroleum crude oil)	87.5 ppm	450 ppm	10000 ppm
white spirit	Naphtha (coal tar); (Naphtha [petroleum] light aliphatic; Aliphatic naphtha)	300 ppm	1700 ppm	10000 ppm
white spirit	Petroleum spirits; (VM & P Naphtha, Ligroine, Paint solvent)	75 ppm	400 ppm	400 ppm
white spirit	Mineral oil, white	15 mg/m3	82 mg/m3	490 mg/m3
white spirit	Stoddard solvent; (Mineral spirits, 85% nonane and 15% trimethyl benzene)	100 ppm	350 ppm	29500 ppm
hydrocarbon propellant	Liquified petroleum gas; (L.P.G.)	3,000 ppm	3200 ppm	19000 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
heptane	5,000 ppm	750 ppm
bitumen (petroleum)	Not Available	Not Available
calcium carbonate	Not Available	Not Available
methanol	25,000 ppm	6,000 ppm
isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP	29,500 mg/m3	20,000 mg/m3
solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic	Not Available	Not Available
solvent naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic	Not Available	Not Available
white spirit	29,500 mg/m3 / 10,000 ppm / 10,000 [LEL] ppm	20,000 mg/m3 / 1,100 [LEL] ppm / 1,000 [LEL] ppm
water	Not Available	Not Available
hydrocarbon propellant	19,000 [LEL] ppm	2,000 [LEL] ppm

## Exposure controls

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.</p>
<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</li> <li>▶ <b>OTHERWISE:</b></li> <li>▶ For potentially moderate exposures:</li> <li>▶ Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.</li> <li>▶ For potentially heavy exposures:</li> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. and safety footwear.</li> </ul>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The clothing worn by process operators insulated from earth may develop static charges far higher (up to 100 times) than the minimum ignition energies for various flammable gas-air mixtures. This holds true for a wide range of clothing materials including cotton.</li> <li>▶ Avoid dangerous levels of charge by ensuring a low resistivity of the surface material worn outermost.</li> </ul> <p>BREThERICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.</p>
<b>Thermal hazards</b>	Not Available

## Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

## Respiratory protection

Type AX-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 &amp; 1715, EN

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## Permatex Undercoating Aerosol

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
BUTYL	C
BUTYL/NEOPRENE	C
HYPALON	C
NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PE/EVAL/PE	C
PVA	C
PVC	C
PVDC/PE/PVDC	C
SARANEX-23	C
SARANEX-23 2-PLY	C
TEFLON	C
VITON	C
VITON/NEOPRENE	C

\* 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.

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	Air-line*	AX-2 P3	AX-PAPR-2 P3 ^
up to 20 x ES	-	AX-3 P3	-
20+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

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

^ - 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	Bitumen (known as asphalt in the U.S.) "is the residuum produced from the non-destructive distillation of crude petroleum at atmospheric pressure and/ or under reduced pressures or absence of steam. Bitumens/ asphalts are composed mainly of high-molecular-weight alkylaryl hydrocarbons with high carbon to hydrogen ratios, with carbon numbers > C25, boiling points >400 °C, high viscosity, and negligible water solubility and vapor pressure. These bitumen/ asphalt alkylaryl hydrocarbons are a heterogeneous mixture of linear, branched and cyclic, saturated and unsaturated, and aromatic functional groups. Importantly, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) such as benzo(a)pyrene, which are toxicologically significant, are only present in bitumen/ asphalt feedstock at very low concentrations.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.85-1.05
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)	>37	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable

Continued...



## Permatex Undercoating Aerosol

<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	<-81 (propellant)	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	<1 BuAC = 1	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	36.06% (VOC - by wt)
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water (g/L)</b>	Immiscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	>1	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Elevated temperatures.</li> <li>▸ Presence of open flame.</li> <li>▸ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▸ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons.
<b>Ingestion</b>	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. Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733) Swallowing pieces of the bitumen may produce obstruction at the junction of the stomach and the intestine. This is due to accumulation in the stomach and formation of a stony concretion.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption. This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition. Spray mist may produce discomfort. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.
<b>Eye</b>	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas. Workers exposed to fumes of blown bitumens developed inflammation of the cornea and conjunctiva. Exposure to H2S may produce pain, blurred vision, and reaction to eyes which may be permanent in severe cases.
<b>Chronic</b>	Based on experience with animal studies, exposure to the material may result in toxic effects to the development of the foetus, at levels which do not cause significant toxic effects to the mother. There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Principal route of occupational exposure to the gas is by inhalation.

<b>Permatex Undercoating Aerosol</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available

## Permatex Undercoating Aerosol

heptane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 103 mg/L/4H <sup>[2]</sup>	Nil reported
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	
bitumen (petroleum)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	
calcium carbonate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h - SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: 6450 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
methanol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 15800 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h-moderate
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 64000 ppm/4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 40 mg-moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: >11872769 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): 20 mg/24 h-moderate
isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >1400 ppm/8H <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	
solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: 28000 mg/kg*n <sup>[2]</sup>	[CCINFO]
	Oral (rat) LD50: >19650 mg/kgd <sup>[2]</sup>	Nil reported
solvent naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available
	Oral (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	
white spirit	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (human): 470 ppm/15m
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h moderate
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Nil reported
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
	dermal (rat) LD50: 28000 mg/kg*n <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >1400 ppm/8H <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 3400 ppm/4H <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 61 mg/L/4H <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >19650 mg/kgd <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >4300 mg/kgd <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	

Continued...

## Permatex Undercoating Aerosol

	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	
water	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Oral (rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
hydrocarbon propellant	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: >15.6<17.9 mm/l2 h mm/l2="">> <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available
	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: >15.6<17.9 mm/l2 h mm/l2="">> <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 410000 ppm2 h <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 410000 ppm2 h <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >800000 ppm15 min <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >800000 ppm15 min <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1354.944 mg/L15 min <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1355 mg/l15 min <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1442.738 mg/L15 min <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1442.738 mg/L15 min <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1443 mg/l15 min <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1443 mg/l15 min <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 570000 ppm15 min <sup>[1]</sup>	
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

<b>CALCIUM CARBONATE</b>	No evidence of carcinogenic properties. No evidence of mutagenic or teratogenic effects.
<b>METHANOL</b>	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.
<b>WHITE SPIRIT</b>	white spirit, as CAS RN 8052-41-3
<b>HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT</b>	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. inhalation of the gas
<b>BITUMEN (PETROLEUM) &amp; CALCIUM CARBONATE</b>	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.
<b>ISOPARAFFINS PETROLEUM HYDROTREATED HFP &amp; WATER</b>	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
<b>SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, MEDIUM ALIPHATIC &amp; SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT ALIPHATIC &amp; WHITE SPIRIT</b>	<p><b>for petroleum:</b></p> <p>This product contains benzene which is known to cause acute myeloid leukaemia and n-hexane which has been shown to metabolize to compounds which are neuropathic.</p> <p>This product contains toluene. There are indications from animal studies that prolonged exposure to high concentrations of toluene may lead to hearing loss.</p> <p>This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene from which there is evidence of tumours in rodents</p> <p><b>Carcinogenicity:</b> Inhalation exposure to mice causes liver tumours, which are not considered relevant to humans.</p>

<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	✓	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	⊗
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	✓	<b>Reproductivity</b>	⊗
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	✓	<b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>	✓

## Permatex Undercoating Aerosol

Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	⊖	STOT - Repeated Exposure	⊖
Mutagenicity	⊖	Aspiration Hazard	⊖

**Legend:** ✔ – Data required to make classification available  
✘ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification  
⊖ – Data Not Available to make classification

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Toxicity

Very toxic 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
heptane	LOW	LOW
methanol	LOW	LOW
water	LOW	LOW

## Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
heptane	HIGH (LogKOW = 4.66)
methanol	LOW (BCF = 10)
isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP	LOW (BCF = 159)
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)

## Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
heptane	LOW (KOC = 274.7)
methanol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
water	LOW (KOC = 14.3)



## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

## Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</li> <li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li> </ul>
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## SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

## Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	2YE

## Land transport (ADG)

UN number	1950
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## Permatex Undercoating Aerosol

<b>Packing group</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	AEROSOLS	
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	No relevant data	
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	Class	2.1
	Subrisk	Not Applicable
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344
	Limited quantity	See SP 277

## Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

<b>UN number</b>	1950	
<b>Packing group</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	Aerosols, flammable; Aerosols, flammable (engine starting fluid)	
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	No relevant data	
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	ICAO/IATA Class	2.1
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	10L
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	Special provisions	A145A167A802; A1A145A167A802
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	203
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	150 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	203; Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	75 kg; Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y203; Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	30 kg G; Forbidden

## Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

<b>UN number</b>	1950	
<b>Packing group</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	AEROSOLS	
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	IMDG Class	2.1
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	EMS Number	F-D , S-U
	Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344 959
	Limited Quantities	See SP277

## 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	heptane	X
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	methanol	Y

## Permatex Undercoating Aerosol

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	white spirit	Y

## SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

## HEPTANE(142-82-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards	Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists	

## BITUMEN (PETROLEUM)(8052-42-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards	Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

## CALCIUM CARBONATE(471-34-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards	Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
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## METHANOL(67-56-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards	Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists	

## ISOPARAFFINS PETROLEUM HYDROTREATED HFP(64742-47-8.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards	Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

## SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, MEDIUM ALIPHATIC(64742-88-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists	Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
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## SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT ALIPHATIC(64742-89-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists	International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	- Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft

## WHITE SPIRIT(8052-41-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards	Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

## WATER(7732-18-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	
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## HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT(68476-85-7.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards	Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists	

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (heptane; white spirit; methanol; solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic; water; hydrocarbon propellant; solvent naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic; isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP; bitumen (petroleum))
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic; water; solvent naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic)

## Permatex Undercoating Aerosol

Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
<b>Legend:</b>	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

## SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

## Other information

## Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
heptane	142-82-5, 31394-54-4
calcium carbonate	1317-65-3, 13397-26-7, 146358-95-4, 15634-14-7, 198352-33-9, 459411-10-0, 471-34-1, 63660-97-9, 72608-12-9, 878759-26-3
isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP	101795-05-5., 1030262-12-4., 64742-47-8., 64742-82-1., 8052-41-3.
hydrocarbon propellant	68476-85-7., 68476-86-8.

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](http://www.chemwatch.net)

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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