

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Issue Date August 2017

Section 1: PRODUCT IDENTIFIER AND CHEMICAL IDENTITY

Product identifier

Product Name NORSKI TIMBER SEALER HARDENER

Description AMBER LIQUID

Other means of identification

UN Number 1866

Proper Shipping Name:

Resin Solution (Flammable)

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use
Recommended Use

Sealing wood and damp proofing – boats, bathrooms, wood areas prone to moisture. Use with timber sealer hardener.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer

Norski Holdings Ltd
10 Northpoint Street
Plimmerton
Wellington 5247
New Zealand

For further information, please contact

Contact Point

Norski Holdings Ltd
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E-mail address

Enquiries@norski.co.nz

Emergency telephone number

Emergency Telephone

0800 500 341

Section 2: HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Regulatory information

EPA New Zealand HSNO Approval Code or Group Standard

**HSR 002663 Surface Coatings and Colourants
(Flammable, Corrosive) Group Standard
2017.**

HSNO Classifications	GHS Classifications
3.1B	Flammable Liquid Category 2
6.1D (Oral, Dermal & Inhalation)	Acute Toxicity Category 4(Oral, Dermal & Inhalation)
8.2B	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B
8.3A	Serious Eye Damage/Irritation Category 1
6.5A	Respiratory Sensitiser Category 1
6.8B	Toxic to Reproduction Category 2
6.9A	Single and Repeated Exposures Target Organs Respiratory Tract Irritation, Blood System Lungs Liver Category 1
9.1D Harmful to the Aquatic Environment	Toxic to the Aquatic Environment Category 4
9.3B Ecotoxic to Terrestrial Vertebrates	No GHS Equivalent

GHS Label elements



Signal Word

Danger

- H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
- H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
- H318 Causes serious eye damage.
- H334 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
- H361f Suspected of damaging fertility.
- H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
- H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
- H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure: (blood system, lungs, liver)

Precautionary Statements	Prevention	P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
		P233	Keep container tightly closed.
		P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
		P241	Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting and all material-handling equipment.
		P242	Use only non-sparking tools.
		P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
		P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
		P264	Wash hands and contaminated body thoroughly after handling.
		P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
		P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
Response		P303 + P361 + P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
		P304 + P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
		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	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
		P337 + P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
		P370 + P378	In case of fire: Use carbon dioxide (CO ₂), dry chemical or foam for extinction. Alcohol resistant foam is the preferred fire-fighting medium but, if it is not available, normal foam can be used.
Storage		P403 + P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
		P405	Store locked up.
Disposal		P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local / regional / national / international regulations.

Section 3: COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient Name	% by Weight	CAS Number
Acetone	25%	67-64-1
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	25%	108-10-1
Poly(oxypropylene) diamine	25%	9046-10-0
Phenol, 4-Nonyl-, Branched	25%	848-52-15-3

Section 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| Eye contact | : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. |
| Inhalation | : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure. |
| Skin contact | : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. |
| Ingestion | : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. |

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Notes to physician

Specific treatments

Protection of first aid personnel

In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.

No specific treatment.

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

Section 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability Conditions	Product is a highly flammable liquid.
Extinguishing Media	Alcohol resistant foam is the preferred fire fighting medium but, if it is not available, fine water spray or water fog can be used.
Fire and Explosion Hazard	Hazchem: 3YE Highly flammable liquid. May form flammable vapour mixtures with air. Avoid all ignition sources. All potential sources of ignition (open flames, pilot lights, furnaces, spark producing switches and electrical equipment etc) must be eliminated both in and near the work area. Do NOT smoke. Flameproof equipment is necessary in all areas where this chemical is being used. Nearby equipment must be earthed. Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back.

Special protective actions for fire-Fighters : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.

Hazardous Products of Combustion	Highly flammable liquid. Heating can cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. Incompatible with Strong oxidizing agents, halogenated compounds and sources of ignition. Burning can produce carbon oxides, nitrogen oxides and other organic compounds, incomplete combustion can produce carbon monoxide.
Personal Protective Equipment	Fire fighters should wear a positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots and gloves) or chemical splash suit. Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel. Stay upwind. Keep out of low area. Eliminate ignition sources. Move fire exposed containers from fire area if it can be done without risk. Do NOT allow fire fighting water to reach waterways, drains or sewers. Store fire fighting water for treatment.

Section 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

General Response Procedure	Shut off all possible sources of ignition. Personnel involved in the clean up should wear full protective clothing as listed in section 8. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Evacuate all unnecessary personnel. Increase ventilation. Avoid walking through spilled product as it is slippery when spilt. Stop leak if safe to do so. Prevent liquid entering sewers, basements and work pits; vapor may create explosive atmosphere. Do NOT let product reach drains or waterways. If product does enter a waterway, advise your local Regional Council. Use clean, non-sparking tools and equipment. Use water spray to reduce vapours. No smoking, flames, or flares in hazard area.
Clean Up Procedures	If possible, the spilled liquid should be pumped or otherwise transferred to a waste container. Residual liquid should be absorbed using absorbent non- combustible material such as sand or soil. Avoid using sawdust or cellulose. When saturated collect material, transfer to suitable, labelled, dry chemical- waste containers and dispose of promptly as hazardous waste.

Section 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

FLAMMABLE LIQUID

Handling	<p>Ensure an eye bath and safety shower are available and ready for use. Observe good personal hygiene practices and recommended procedures. Wash thoroughly after handling. Take precautionary measures against static discharges by bonding and grounding equipment. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. Intrinsically safe equipment (e.g explosion-proof equipment) only must be used in areas where this chemical is being used. The use of compressed air for filling, discharging, mixing or handling is prohibited due to the vapour hazard. Containers must be earthed to avoid generation of static charges when agitating or transferring product. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not inhale product vapours. Avoid prolonged or repeated exposure. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Do not eat, drink or smoke in areas of use or storage.</p>
Storage	<p>Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated, fire-proof area. Keep containers tightly sealed when not in use. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage or leaks. Protect against physical damage. Ground and bond storage containers. Store away from incompatible materials as listed in section 10. Protect from heat, and sources of ignition. Do not eat, drink or smoke in areas of use or storage. This product has a UN Classification of 1866 and a Dangerous Goods Class 3 (flammable) according to The Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods By Road and Rail.</p>
Container	<p>Container type/packaging must comply with all applicable local legislation .Store in original packaging as approved by manufacturer</p>

Precautions for safe handling of Diamine and Phenol

Protective measures

- : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8 of SDS). Persons with a history of asthma, allergies or chronic or recurrent respiratory disease should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

Advice on general occupational Hygiene

- : Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

- : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see section 10 of SDS) and food and drink. Store locked up. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

	WES-TWA	WES-STEL
Methyl isobutyl ketone	50 ppm (205 mg/m ³)	75 ppm (307 mg/m ³)
Acetone	500 ppm (1,185 mg/m ³)	1000 ppm (2,375 mg/m ³)
Phenol, 4-Nonyl-, Branched	No Information Available for CAS 84852-15-3	

Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures

- : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eye/face protection

- : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles and/or face shield. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.

Skin protection

Hand protection

- : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.

NOTE THAT NEOPRENE GLOVES ARE RECOMMENDED FOR PHENOL.

Body protection

- : Wear impervious overalls and rubber boots.

Respiratory protection

Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard eg NIOSH/EU OR Australian Standard 1715/1716 if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

Section 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state	:	Liquid
Color	:	Amber
Odor	:	characteristic.
Odor threshold	:	Not available
pH	:	Not available
Melting point/ Freezing point	:	Not available
Boiling point	:	Not available
Flash point	:	19°C
Burning time	:	Not available
Burning rate	:	Not available
Evaporation rate	:	Not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Not available
Lower and upper explosive: (flammable) limits	:	Lower: Not available Upper: Not available
Vapor pressure	:	Not available
Vapor density	:	Not available
Relative density	:	Not available
Solubility	:	Not available
Solubility in water	:	Partial
Partition coefficient: n- octanol/water	:	Not available
Auto-ignition temperature	:	Not available
Decomposition temperature	:	Not available
SADT	:	Not available
Viscosity:		Dynamic: Not available Kinematic: Not available

Section 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	:	Stable under normal conditions.
Chemical stability	:	The product is stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	:	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	:	Keep away from heat, sparks, flame and other ignition sources. Exposure to water vapour., static electricity
Incompatible materials	:	Bromines strong acids strong oxidizing agents, aldehydes, nitric acid, perchloric acid. Violently reacts with potassium-tert-butoxide.
Hazardous decomposition products	:	It is possible burning will produce carbon dioxide and water, incomplete combustion can produce Oxides of carbon.

Section 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects Diamine & Phenol Branched

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Poly(oxypropylene) diamine				
	LD50 Oral	Rat	2,885 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	2,980 mg/kg	-
Phenol, 4-Nonyl-, Branched				
	LD50 Oral	Rat	1,300 mg/kg	-

Conclusion/Summary : Not available

Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
Phenol, 4-Nonyl-, Branched	Skin - Severe irritant	Rabbit		24 hrs	-
	eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit			-

Conclusion/Summary

Skin : Not available

Eyes : Not available

Respiratory : Not available

Sensitization

Conclusion/Summary

Skin : Not available

Respiratory : Not available

ACETONE TOXICOLOGY

General Information	<p>Oral LD50 (rat): 5800-8400 mg/kg Dermal LD50 (rabbit): 20000 mg/kg Inhalation LC50 (rat): 32000 ppm/4 hr Skin corrosion/irritation: Slight irritant (rabbit). Serious eye damage/irritation: Moderate irritant (rabbit). Chronic effects: A study of 800 workers occupationally exposed to acetone vapours (600-2150 ppm) over an 18 year period revealed no significant adverse effects in exposed compared with unexposed workers.</p>
Eye Irritant	Vapour may irritate the eyes. Liquid and mists may severely irritate or damage the eyes.
Ingestion	<p>Swallowing can result in nausea, vomiting and central nervous system depression. If the victim is showing signs of central system depression (like those of drunkenness) there is greater likelihood of the patient breathing in vomit and causing damage to the lungs. Breathing in vomit may lead to aspiration pneumonia (inflammation of the lung).</p>
Inhalation	<p>Material may be irritant to the mucous membranes of the respiratory tract (airways). Breathing in vapour can result in headaches, dizziness, drowsiness, and possible nausea. Breathing in high concentrations can produce central nervous system depression, which can lead to loss of coordination, impaired judgement and if exposure is prolonged, unconsciousness.</p>
Skin Irritant	<p>Contact with skin may result in irritation. Will have a degreasing action on the skin. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may lead to irritant contact dermatitis.</p>
Carcinogen Category	No Data Available

MIBK TOXICOLOGY

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS: This section includes possible adverse effects, which might occur if this product is not handled in the recommended manner.

INGESTION Harmful if swallowed. Symptoms may be abdominal pain and nausea. Aspiration into the lungs can cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

INHALATION: May cause irritation of upper respiratory tract. Symptoms of overexposure include headache, dizziness, nausea, shortness of breath and vomiting. May cause central nervous system depression and unconsciousness at high concentrations.

SKIN CONTACT: Moderately irritating to skin with symptoms of redness, itching and pain. Prolonged contact may defat the skin, and result in dermatitis.

EYE CONTACT: Vapours can cause eye irritation. Direct contact, e.g. splashes, cause severe pain and irritation.

SYSTEMIC (OTHER TARGET ORGAN) EFFECTS: Animal studies indicate chronic exposures may affect the liver and kidneys. Persons with pre-existing skin disorders, eye problems, impaired respiratory function or central nervous system conditions, may be more susceptible to the effects of this substance.

CANCER INFORMATION: Not classified as carcinogen.

TERATOLOGY (BIRTH DEFECTS) AND REPRODUCTIVE DEFECTS: Not classified.

MUTAGENICITY (EFFECTS ON GENETIC MATERIAL): Not a mutagen.

MIBK TOXICOLOGICAL DATA

Methyl Isobutyl Keytone Oral Guinea Pig LD₅₀ 1600 mg/kg b.w.

Section 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
4-nonylphenol, branched			
	Acute LC50 138.25 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Fathead minnow	96 h
	Acute LC50 135.1 µg/l Fresh water	Fish – Bluegill	96 h
	Acute EC50 0.33 mg/l Fresh water	Aquatic plants - Green Algae	72 h
	Acute EC50 0.41 mg/l Fresh water	Aquatic plants - Green Algae	96 h

Conclusion/Summary : Not available

Persistence/degradability

Conclusion/Summary : Not available

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogPow	BCF	Potential
Phenol, 4-Nonyl-, Branched	5.4	2.4	Low

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (KOC) : Not available

Other adverse effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Acetone Ecological

Ecotoxicity	Fish Oncorhynchus mykiss LC50/96hr: 5540mg/L Fish Bluegill sunfish LC50/96hr: 8300mg/L Fish Pimephales promelas LC50/96hr: 8120mg/L Daphnia Magna EC50/24hr: 10mg/L Selenastrum Caprocornutum EC50/96hr: >100mg/L
Persistence/Degradability	Product is volatile and biodegradable.
Mobility	When released into the soil, this material will mobile and may contaminate groundwater.
Environmental Fate	Do NOT let product reach waterways, drains and sewers.
Bioaccumulation Potential	Not expected to bioaccumulate significantly.
Environmental Impact	No Data Available

MIBK ECOLOGICAL DATA

ENVIRONMENTAL FATE: This product has been classified as being toxic to terrestrial vertebrates. Methyl isobutyl ketone has low toxicity to fish and aquatic organisms.

MOVEMENT AND PARTITIONING: Product has some solubility in water. If released into soil there is potential to leach into groundwater. There is a minimal tendency to bind to soil and sediment.

DEGRADATION AND PERSISTENCE: Not expected to bio accumulate significantly and is expected to be readily biodegradable. In air is expected to rapidly degrade in air.

ECOTOXICOLOGY: No EEL has been set for this substance.

Methyl isobutyl ketone

Red Winged Blackbird oral, LD50 100 mg/kg b.w.

Section 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Section 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

TRANSPORT INFORMATION:

UN Number:	1866
PROPER SHIPPING NAME:	RESIN SOLUTION FLAMMABLE
Class:	3
Sub risk:	8 Contains 25% Phenol, 4-Nonyl-, Branched UN 3145
Packing Group:	II
HAZCHEM:	3YE
Marine Pollutant:	No



Section 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

HSNO Class 3.1B

100 Litres in Containers greater than 5 Litres Closed requires Compliance Location Certificate under Health and Safety At Work(Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

50 Litres in Containers greater than 5 Litres open requires Compliance Location Certificate under Health and Safety At Work(Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

250 Litres in Containers up to and including 5 Litres Closed requires Compliance Location Certificate under Health and Safety At Work(Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

50 Litres in Containers up to and including 5 Litres open requires Compliance Location Certificate under Health and Safety At Work(Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

HSWA Signage required at 250 Litres. Health and Safety At Work(Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Fire Extinguishers required at 250 Litres Health and Safety At Work(Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

HSWA Emergency Response Plan required at 1000 Litres Health and Safety At Work(Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Under Health and Safety At Work(Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017 Segregate Class 3.1B from HSNO Classes 2, 4 & 5.

Training is required under Regulation 4.5 of the Health and Safety At Work(Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

HSNO Class 8.2B

250 Litres requires a Compliance Location Certificate after 1 December 2019 under Health and Safety At Work(Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

250 Litres requires Signage under Health and Safety At Work(Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

1000 Litres requires an Emergency Response Plan under Health and Safety At Work(Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Training is required under Regulation 4.5 of the Health and Safety At Work(Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Section 16: ANY OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION

Revision Date:- September 2018

Revision Note New Format
Key or legend to abbreviations and acronyms used in the data safety sheet

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End of Safety Data Sheet