

# SAFETY DATA SHEET



## VS STRIP

### WHYTES SPECIALISED EQUIPMENT

Catalogue number: WH400

Version No: 2.1

Issue date: 02/07/2021

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

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

### Product Identifier

Product name	VS STRIP
Product code	WH400
Pack sizes	5L & 15L
Proper shipping name	CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains monoethanolamine)

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

Relevant identified uses	Floor coatings and wax remover
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### Details of the manufacturer/importer

Registered company name	WHYTES SPECIALISED EQUIPMENT
Address	Unit 17/19 Cornhill Street, Ferntree Gully VIC 3156 Australia
Telephone	(03) 9758 6711
Website	www.carpetcleaningequipment.com.au
Email	sales@carpetcleaningequipment.com.au

### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Poisons Information Centre
Emergency telephone numbers	13 11 26
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Poisons Schedule	6
GHS Classification	Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Metal Corrosion Category 1, <i>Classification drawn from HCIS and ECHA C&amp;L Inventory</i>

### Label elements

GHS label elements	The image shows two GHS hazard pictograms side-by-side. The first is a red diamond with a black border containing a black silhouette of a hand being corroded by a liquid dripping from a test tube. The second is a red diamond with a black border containing a black exclamation mark.
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SIGNAL WORD	<b>DANGER</b>
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### Hazard statement(s)

H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H290	May be corrosive to metals

### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P260	Do not breathe fumes / vapours / spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.
P234	Keep only in original container.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P264	Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

P301+P310+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P310+P363+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P305+P310+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P304+P310+P340	IF INHALED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Remove person to fresh air and keep in a position comfortable for breathing.
P390	Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

P403+P405+P233	Store locked up
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**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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**SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS****Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
1310-73-2	<10	<u>sodium hydroxide</u>
141-43-5	10-~30	<u>monoethanolamine</u>
111-76-2	10-~30	<u>ethylene glycol monobutyl ether</u>
9016-45-9	<10	<u>nonylphenol, ethoxylated</u>

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

**SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES****Description of first aid measures**

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <p>Obtain medical advice / attention without delay.</p> <p>Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.</p> <p>Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</p> <p>If instructed to do so, transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</p>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <p>Obtain medical advice / attention without delay.</p> <p>Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear</p> <p>Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.</p> <p>Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.</p> <p>Transport to hospital, or doctor, if required</p>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<p>If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</p> <p>Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</p> <p>Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</p> <p>Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.</p> <p>Transport to hospital, or doctor, if patient is unwell.</p>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<p>For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.</p> <p>Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.</p> <p><b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></p> <p>If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</p> <p>Observe the patient carefully.</p> <p>Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</p> <p>Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</p> <p>Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</p>

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

Treat symptomatically.

**INGESTION:**

Milk and water are the preferred diluents

No more than 2 glasses of water should be given to an adult.

Neutralising agents should never be given since exothermic heat reaction may compound injury.

Catharsis and emesis are absolutely contra-indicated.

Activated charcoal does not absorb alkali.

Gastric lavage should not be used.

**SKIN AND EYE:**

Injury should be irrigated for 20-30 minutes.

Eye injuries require saline

## SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

### Extinguishing media

Extinguishing media	The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas.
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### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire incompatibility	None known
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### Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Use firefighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. <b>Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.</b> Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	Non-combustible. Not considered to be a significant fire risk. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ), nitrogen oxides (NO <sub>x</sub> ), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material May emit acrid smoke.
HAZCHEM	2X

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	Check regularly for spills and leaks. Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. Wipe up. Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major Spills	Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Absorb on sand, dirt, vermiculite or similar absorbent material. Place into labelled drums and dispose of according to local government regulations. Immediately notify emergency services (Police or Fire Brigade) if the spill is too large for you to safely and effectively handle.
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. <b>WARNING: To avoid violent reaction, ALWAYS add material to water and NEVER water to material.</b> Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Avoid physical damage to containers. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
Other information	Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	Keep only in original container.
Storage incompatibility	Do not store near acids or oxidising agents. Corrosive to all metals.

## 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	sodium hydroxide	sodium hydroxide	2.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	monoethanolamine	ethanolamine	7.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 3 ppm	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 6 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	2-Butoxyethanol	96.9 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 20 ppm	242 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 50 ppm	Not Available	Sk

## EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
sodium hydroxide	sodium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
monoethanolamine	ethanolamine	6 ppm	6 ppm	1,000 ppm
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	2-Butoxyethanol	20 ppm	20 ppm	700 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
nonylphenol, ethoxylated	Ethoxylated nonylphenol; (Nonyl phenyl polyethylene glycol ether)	43 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	470 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	5400 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
sodium hydroxide	250 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
monoethanolamine	1,000 ppm	30 ppm
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	700 ppm	700 [Unch] ppm
nonylphenol, ethoxylated	Not Available	Not Available

## Exposure controls

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	Maintain adequate ventilation at all times. In most circumstances natural ventilation systems are adequate. If ventilation is poor, then the use of a local exhaust ventilation system is recommended.
<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	Safety glasses with unperforated side shields, OR Chemical goggles. Whenever there is a danger of the material coming in contact with the eyes; goggles must be properly fitted. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation. Lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly.
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	Elbow length gloves. Butyl or neoprene are recommended for this application. When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	Overalls. PVC Apron. Eyewash unit. Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.
<b>Thermal hazards</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

## Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Clear yellow liquid		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	13 - 14	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not flammable	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water (g/L)</b>	Miscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

**SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	Contact with alkaline material liberates heat Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
<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>	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Corrosive acids can cause irritation of the respiratory tract, with coughing, choking and mucous membrane damage. Monoethanolamine vapours, mists and liquid are corrosive to the mouth and throat.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; Ingestion of acidic corrosives may produce burns around and in the mouth, the throat and oesophagus. Immediate pain and difficulties in swallowing and speaking may also be evident. Severe acute exposure to ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, by ingestion, may cause kidney damage, haemoglobinuria, (blood in urine) and is potentially fatal.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	Skin contact with acidic corrosives may result in pain and burns; these may be deep with distinct edges and may heal slowly with the formation of scar tissue. Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether penetrates the skin easily and will cause more harm on skin contact than through inhalation Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
<b>Eye</b>	If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage. Direct eye contact with corrosive bases can cause pain and burns. There may be swelling, epithelium destruction, clouding of the cornea and inflammation of the iris. Mild cases often resolve; severe cases can be prolonged with complications such as persistent swelling, scarring, permanent cloudiness, bulging of the eye, cataracts, eyelids glued to the eyeball and blindness. Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether may cause pain, redness and damage to the eyes.
<b>Chronic</b>	Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems.

**Toxicological effects of ingredients**

<b>Sodium hydroxide</b>	Acute toxicity	Data not available
	Skin corrosion/irritation	Contact with skin will result in severe irritation. Corrosive to skin - may cause skin burns.
	Eye damage/irritation	A severe eye irritant. Corrosive to eyes; contact can cause corneal burns.
	Respiratory/skin sensitization	Not expected to be a sensitiser
	Germ cell mutagenicity	No expected to be mutagenic
	Carcinogenicity	Not expected to be carcinogenic
	Reproductive toxicity	Data not available
	STOT (single exposure)	May cause irritation to respiratory system
	STOT (repeated exposure)	Data not available
	Aspiration toxicity	Not considered an aspiration hazard
<b>monoethanolamine</b>	Acute toxicity	Oral LD50 (rat) 1089 mg/kg Dermal LD50 (rat) 2504 mg/kg Inhalation LC50 >1300mg/m3 6h
	Skin corrosion/irritation	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
	Eye damage/irritation	Causes serious eye damage
	Respiratory/skin sensitization	No sensitizing effect
	Germ cell mutagenicity	The substance was not genotoxic in a test with mammals
	Carcinogenicity	Not carcinogenic
	Reproductive toxicity	Not classified
	STOT (single exposure)	May cause respiratory irritation
	STOT (repeated exposure)	The substance may cause damage to the upper respiratory tract after repeated inhalation, as shown in animal studies
	Aspiration toxicity	No aspiration hazard expected
<b>ethylene glycol monobutyl ether</b>	Acute toxicity	Oral LD50 (guinea pig) 1414 mg/kg Dermal LD50 (guinea pig) >2000 mg/kg Inhalation LC0 >3.1 mg/l-641 ppm 1h
	Skin corrosion/irritation	Causes skin irritation.
	Eye damage/irritation	Causes serious eye irritation.
	Respiratory/skin sensitization	Not classified No study available.
	Germ cell mutagenicity	Not classified
	Carcinogenicity	Not classified
	Reproductive toxicity	Not classified
	STOT (single exposure)	High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression
	STOT (repeated exposure)	Based on repeated exposure toxicity values, not classified
	Aspiration toxicity	Based on physico-chemical values or lack of human evidence, not classified
<b>nonylphenol ethoxylates</b>	Acute toxicity	Oral LD50 (mouse) 4290 mg/kg
	Skin corrosion/irritation	moderate to severe irritation.
	Eye damage/irritation	moderate to severe irritation
	Respiratory/skin sensitization	Not sensitizing
	Germ cell mutagenicity	Not genotoxic
	Carcinogenicity	No Data Available
	Reproductive toxicity	No Data Available
	STOT (single exposure)	No Data Available
	STOT (repeated exposure)	No Data Available
	Aspiration toxicity	No Data Available

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Toxicity

	Endpoint	Duration (Hr.)	Species	Value
sodium hydroxide	LC50	96	Fish	125mg/L
	EC50	48	Crustacea	-34.59-47.13mg/L
monoethanolamine	LC50	96	Fish	>100mg/L
	EC50	48	Crustacea	32.6mg/L
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.1mg/L
	NOEC	504	Crustacea	0.85mg/L
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LC50	96	Fish	1250-mg/L
	EC50	48	Crustacea	164mg/L
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	623mg/L
	NOEL	336	Not Available	49.50000-mg/L
nonylphenol, ethoxylated	NOEC	36.5	Fish	0.0001-mg/L

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.  
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

## Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
sodium hydroxide	LOW	LOW
monoethanolamine	LOW	LOW
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.37 days)
nonylphenol, ethoxylated	LOW	LOW

## Bio accumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
sodium hydroxide	LOW (LogKOW = -3.8796)
monoethanolamine	LOW (LogKOW = -1.31)
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW (BCF = 2.51)
nonylphenol, ethoxylated	LOW (BCF = 16)

## Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
sodium hydroxide	LOW (KOC = 14.3)
monoethanolamine	HIGH (KOC = 1)
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	HIGH (KOC = 1)
nonylphenol, ethoxylated	LOW (KOC = 940)

## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

## Waste treatment methods

Product / packaging disposal	Recycle containers whenever possible. Product residues and containers should be disposed of in accordance with local government regulations
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## SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

## Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	2X

## Land transport (ADG)

UN number	1760				
Packing group	II				
UN proper shipping name	CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains monoethanolamine)				
Environmental hazard	No relevant data				
Transport hazard class	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Class</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sub risk</td> <td>Not applicable</td> </tr> </table>	Class	8	Sub risk	Not applicable
Class	8				
Sub risk	Not applicable				
Special precautions for user	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>274</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Limited quantity</td> <td>1 L</td> </tr> </table>	Special provisions	274	Limited quantity	1 L
Special provisions	274				
Limited quantity	1 L				

**SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION****Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****SODIUM HYDROXIDE (1310-73-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals  
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5  
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

**MONOETHANOLAMINE (141-43-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals  
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4  
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5  
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6  
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

**ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER (111-76-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals  
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6  
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)  
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

**NONYLPHENOL, ETHOXYLATED (9016-45-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals  
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5  
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6  
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)  
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

**SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION****Revision Schedule**

<b>Revision Date</b>	10/12/2020
<b>Initial Date</b>	18/11/2016

**SDS Version Summary**

<b>Version</b>	<b>Issue Date</b>	<b>Sections Updated</b>
2.1	10/12/2020	Sections 11,12,15,16 have been updated or corrected

**Other information**

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources such as the ECHA C&L Chemical Inventory, HSNO (CCID) New Zealand, NICNAS and HCIS Australia

DISCLAIMER: While the information in this Safety Data Sheet (SDS) is believed to be true and accurate based on the current level of knowledge available to us, the author makes no representations as to its accuracy or sufficiency. Conditions of use are beyond the control of WHYTES SPECIALISED EQUIPMENT and therefore the users are responsible to verify this data under their own particular conditions of use, applications and regulations to determine whether the product is suitable for their particular purpose and they assume all risks of their use, handling, disposal, reliance upon, publication or use of the information contained herein. This information applies only to the product designated above and does not necessarily apply to its use in combination with other materials, products, chemical compounds, structures, or processes.

**Definitions and abbreviations**

PC-TWA:	Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC-STEL:	Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC:	International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH:	American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists
STEL:	Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL:	Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit
IDLH:	Immediate Danger to Life or Health Concentrations
OSF:	Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL:	No Observed Effects Level
TLV:	Threshold Limit Value
LOD:	Limit Of Detection
OTV:	Odour Threshold Value
BCF:	Bio Concentration Factors
BEI:	Biological Exposure Index

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**End of SDS**