



THE PRODUCT MAKERS

002099K FISH SAUCE FLAVOUR

The Product Makers (Australia) Pty Ltd

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Catalogue number: 002099K

Version No: 1.2

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 25/11/2016

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S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name: 002099K FISH SAUCE FLAVOUR

Other means of identification: Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses: INTEGRITY CHECK: Product contains **BOTH** an acid and a base as ingredients.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	The Product Makers (Australia) Pty Ltd
Address	50 - 60 Popes Road Keysborough 3173 Australia
Telephone	61 3 9771 0300
Fax	61 3 9771 0301
Website	www.theproductmakers.com
Email	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	61 3 9771 0300
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, regulated for storage purposes only

ChemWatch Hazard Ratings

	Min	Max
Flammability	1	1
Toxicity	2	2
Body Contact	2	2
Reactivity	1	1
Chronic	0	0

0 = Minimum
1 = Low
2 = Moderate
3 = High
4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification ^[1]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1C, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Flammable Liquid Category 4
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

GHS label elements



SIGNAL WORD: **DANGER**

Hazard statement(s)

H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

H318: Causes serious eye damage.

H227: Combustible liquid

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210: Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.

Continued...

P260: Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P330+P331: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

P303+P361+P353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

P305+P351+P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P310: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

P370+P378: In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam for extinction.

P363: Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

P304+P340: IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P235: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

P405: Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
57-55-6	60-100	<u>propylene glycol</u>
75-50-3	1-10	<u>trimethylamine</u>
503-74-2	1-10	<u>isovaleric acid</u>
50-81-7	<1	<u>ascorbic acid</u>
3658-77-3	<1	<u>2,5-dimethyl-4-hydroxy-3(2H)-furanone</u>
137-00-8	1-10	<u>5-(2-hydroxyethyl)-4-methylthiazole</u>

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
- ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Skin Contact

If skin contact occurs:

- ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

For thermal burns:

- ▶ Decontaminate area around burn.
- ▶ Consider the use of cold packs and topical antibiotics.

For first-degree burns (affecting top layer of skin)

- ▶ Hold burned skin under cool (not cold) running water or immerse in cool water until pain subsides.
- ▶ Use compresses if running water is not available.
- ▶ Cover with sterile non-adhesive bandage or clean cloth.
- ▶ Do NOT apply butter or ointments; this may cause infection.
- ▶ Give over-the counter pain relievers if pain increases or swelling, redness, fever occur.

For second-degree burns (affecting top two layers of skin)

- ▶ Cool the burn by immerse in cold running water for 10-15 minutes.
- ▶ Use compresses if running water is not available.
- ▶ Do NOT apply ice as this may lower body temperature and cause further damage.
- ▶ Do NOT break blisters or apply butter or ointments; this may cause infection.
- ▶ Protect burn by cover loosely with sterile, nonstick bandage and secure in place with gauze or tape.

To prevent shock: (unless the person has a head, neck, or leg injury, or it would cause discomfort):

- ▶ Lay the person flat.
- ▶ Elevate feet about 12 inches.
- ▶ Elevate burn area above heart level, if possible.
- ▶ Cover the person with coat or blanket.
- ▶ Seek medical assistance.

For third-degree burns

Seek immediate medical or emergency assistance.

In the mean time:

- ▶ Protect burn area cover loosely with sterile, nonstick bandage or, for large areas, a sheet or other material that will not leave lint in wound.
- ▶ Separate burned toes and fingers with dry, sterile dressings.
- ▶ Do not soak burn in water or apply ointments or butter; this may cause infection.
- ▶ To prevent shock see above.
- ▶ For an airway burn, do not place pillow under the person's head when the person is lying down. This can close the airway.
- ▶ Have a person with a facial burn sit up.
- ▶ Check pulse and breathing to monitor for shock until emergency help arrives.

Inhalation

- ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.

Ingestion

- ▶ **If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.**
- ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- ▶ Observe the patient carefully.
- ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- ▶ Seek medical advice.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Propylene glycol is primarily a CNS depressant in large doses and may cause hypoglycaemia, lactic acidosis and seizures.

- ▶ The usual measures are supportive care and decontamination (Ipecac/ lavage/ activated charcoal/ cathartics), within 2 hours of exposure should suffice.
- ▶ Check the anion gap, arterial pH, renal function and glucose levels.

Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**Extinguishing media**

- ▶ Alcohol stable foam.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture**Fire Incompatibility**

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

Advice for firefighters**Fire Fighting**

- ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Fire/Explosion Hazard

- ▶ Combustible.

Combustion products include:

3cv

carbon dioxide (CO₂)

other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

May emit poisonous fumes.

May emit corrosive fumes.

HAZCHEM

Not Applicable

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**Minor Spills**

- ▶ Remove all ignition sources.

Major Spills

Moderate hazard.

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.
- ▶ **DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin**

Other information

- ▶ Store tightly closed under cool, dry conditions in an approved storage area. Avoid exposure to light.
- ▶ Shelf life: 36 months

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**Suitable container**

- ▶ Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.
- ▶ Metal can or drum
- ▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.

Storage incompatibility

- ▶ Glycols and their ethers undergo violent decomposition in contact with 70% perchloric acid.

Alcohols

- ▶ are incompatible with strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, oxidising and reducing agents.

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	propylene glycol	Propane-1,2-diol total: (vapour & particulates) / Propane-1,2-diol: particulates only	474 mg/m ³ / 10 mg/m ³ / 150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	trimethylamine	Trimethylamine	24 mg/m ³ / 10 ppm	36 mg/m ³ / 15 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls**Appropriate engineering controls**

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard.

Personal protection**Eye and face protection**

- ▶ Safety glasses with side shields.

Skin protection

See Hand protection below

Hands/feet protection

- ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.

NOTE:

- ▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals.

The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on thematerial, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer.

Body protection

See Other protection below

Other protection

- ▶ Overalls.

Thermal hazards

Not Available

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Appearance: Clear colourless to pale brown liquid

Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.04
Odour	Characteristic	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Characteristic of Fish Sauce	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	> 60	Taste	Fish Sauce Flavour imparts a strong, cooked Fish Sauce flavour and aroma
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Combustible.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Refractive Index	1.434	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available

Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: See section 7

Chemical stability:

▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: See section 7

Conditions to avoid: See section 7

Incompatible materials: See section 7

Hazardous decomposition products: See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled

The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models).

Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.

Ingestion

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.

Ingestion of propylene glycol produced reversible central nervous system depression in humans following ingestion of 60 ml.

Skin Contact

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

Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material

Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.

Eye

This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

Chronic

Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

There is some evidence to provide a presumption that human exposure to the material may result in the development of heritable genetic damage, generally on the basis of appropriate animal studies and other relevant information.

Animal testing reveals that long-term exposure to trimethylamine causes a significant reduction in lymphocytes with a relative increase in neutrophils, at high doses.

Propylene glycol is though, by some, to be a sensitising principal following the regular use of topical creams by eczema patients.

002099K FISH SAUCE FLAVOUR	TOXICITY Not Available	IRRITATION Not Available
propylene glycol	TOXICITY Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Oral (rat) LD50: 20000 mg/kg ^[2]	IRRITATION Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - mild Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild Skin(human):104 mg/3d Intermit Mod Skin(human):500 mg/7days mild
trimethylamine	TOXICITY dermal (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1] Inhalation (rat) LC50: 2000 ppm/1h ^[2] Oral (rat) LD50: ca.2 mg/kg ^[1]	IRRITATION Not Available
isovaleric acid	TOXICITY Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 288 mg/kg ^[2] Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 5.6 mg/L/2hr ^[2] Oral (rat) LD50: 1862 mg/kg ^[2]	IRRITATION Eye (rabbit) 0.94 mg - mild Skin (rabbit):470mg(open)moderate Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h-moderate
ascorbic acid	TOXICITY Oral (rat) LD50: 11900 mg/kg ^[2]	IRRITATION Not Available
2,5-dimethyl-4-hydroxy-3(2H)-furanone	TOXICITY Oral (mouse) LD50: 1608 mg/kg ^[2]	IRRITATION Not Available

5-(2-hydroxyethyl)-4-methylthiazole

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Not Available	Not Available

Legend: 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

PROPYLENE GLYCOL

The acute oral toxicity of propylene glycol is very low, and large quantities are required to cause perceptible health damage in humans.

TRIMETHYLAMINE

Animal testing has shown that trimethylamine is slightly toxic when given by mouth or inhaled.

Somnolence, excitement, muscle contraction, pulse rate decrease and cardiac and blood changes recorded.

ISOVALERIC ACID

The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation.

* Calculated using RTEC data

5-(2-HYDROXYETHYL)-4-METHYLTHIAZOLE

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

PROPYLENE GLYCOL & ISOVALERIC ACID

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.

TRIMETHYLAMINE & ISOVALERIC ACID & ASCORBIC ACID & 5-(2-HYDROXYETHYL)-4-METHYLTHIAZOLE

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases.

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

Legend: ✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ – Data required to make classification available
 ☒ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Toxicity**

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
propylene glycol	LC50	96	Fish	710mg/L	4
propylene glycol	EC50	48	Crustacea	>1000mg/L	4
propylene glycol	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	10905.921mg/L	3
propylene glycol	EC50	384	Crustacea	311.145mg/L	3
propylene glycol	NOEC	168	Fish	98mg/L	4
trimethylamine	LC50	96	Fish	292.466mg/L	3
trimethylamine	EC50	48	Crustacea	=139mg/L	1
trimethylamine	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	16.081mg/L	3
trimethylamine	EC20	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	=38.7mg/L	1
isovaleric acid	LC50	96	Fish	408.763mg/L	3
isovaleric acid	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	1433.909mg/L	3
isovaleric acid	EC50	384	Crustacea	96.911 mg/L	3
isovaleric acid	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	6.38mg/L	2
ascorbic acid	LC50	96	Fish	1.152mg/L	3
ascorbic acid	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	140.290mg/L	3
2,5-dimethyl-4-hydroxy-3(2H)-furanone	LC50	96	Fish	0.629mg/L	3
2,5-dimethyl-4-hydroxy-3(2H)-furanone	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	144.400mg/L	3
2,5-dimethyl-4-hydroxy-3(2H)-furanone	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	217.434mg/L	3
5-(2-hydroxyethyl)-4-methylthiazole	LC50	96	Fish	108.557mg/L	3
5-(2-hydroxyethyl)-4-methylthiazole	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	436.121mg/L	3
5-(2-hydroxyethyl)-4-methylthiazole	EC50	384	Crustacea	25.513mg/L	3
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

Propylene glycol is known to exert high levels of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) during degradation in surface waters.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
propylene glycol	LOW	LOW
trimethylamine	HIGH	HIGH
isovaleric acid	LOW	LOW
ascorbic acid	LOW	LOW
2,5-dimethyl-4-hydroxy-3(2H)-furanone	LOW	LOW
5-(2-hydroxyethyl)-4-methylthiazole	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
propylene glycol	LOW (BCF = 1)
trimethylamine	LOW (BCF = 1)
isovaleric acid	LOW (LogKOW = 1.16)
ascorbic acid	LOW (LogKOW = -1.85)
2,5-dimethyl-4-hydroxy-3(2H)-furanone	LOW (LogKOW = 0.8239)
5-(2-hydroxyethyl)-4-methylthiazole	LOW (LogKOW = 1.1139)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
propylene glycol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
trimethylamine	LOW (KOC = 14.86)
isovaleric acid	MEDIUM (KOC = 3.423)
ascorbic acid	LOW (KOC = 10)
2,5-dimethyl-4-hydroxy-3(2H)-furanone	HIGH (KOC = 1)
5-(2-hydroxyethyl)-4-methylthiazole	LOW (KOC = 25.9)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal

- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
- Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory.
 - DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.**
 - Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, regulated for storage purposes only

Marine Pollutant

NO

HAZCHEM

Not Applicable

	Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS	Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS	Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS
UN number: Not Applicable UN proper shipping name: Not Applicable Transport hazard class(es): Not Applicable Subrisk: Not Applicable Packing group: Not Applicable			

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

propylene glycol(57-55-6) is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Exposure Standards
 Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

trimethylamine(75-50-3) is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Exposure Standards
 Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft

isovaleric acid(503-74-2) is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

ascorbic acid(50-81-7) is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

2,5-dimethyl-4-hydroxy-3(2H)-furanone(3658-77-3) is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

5-(2-hydroxyethyl)-4-methylthiazole(137-00-8) is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (propylene glycol; trimethylamine; 2,5-dimethyl-4-hydroxy-3(2H)-furanone; ascorbic acid; 5-(2-hydroxyethyl)-4-methylthiazole; isovaleric acid)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	Y
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
Legend:	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
ascorbic acid	50-81-7, 129940-97-2, 14536-17-5, 154170-90-8, 259133-78-3, 30208-61-8, 50976-75-5, 56172-55-5, 56533-05-2, 57304-74-2, 57606-40-3, 623158-95-2, 882690-91-7, 884381-69-5, 885512-24-3, 88845-26-5, 89924-69-6

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.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment.

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