Safety Data Sheet

GHS7 Hazardous, Dangerous Goods

SECTION 1 – STATEMENT OF CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name:	**BRAKE AND PARTS CLEANER**		
Synonyms:	**MABAPC020, MABAPC0200**		
Product Code:	MABAPC020, MABAPC0200		
SUPPLIER:	Penrite Oil Company Pty Ltd		
ADDRESS:	**Australia:** 110-116 Greens Road Dandenong South VIC 3175 **New Zealand:** 75 Lady Ruby Drive East Tamaki Auckland 2013		
TELEPHONE:	Australia: 1300 736 748; New Zealand: 0800 533 698	**FAX:**	Australia: 1800 736 748; New Zealand: 0800 533 698
EMERGENCY PHONE:	Australia: 1300 736 748; New Zealand: 0800 533 698	**ABN:**	25 005 001 525
Substance:	Solvent based cleaner	**Product Use:**	Brake and parts cleaner.
Creation Date:	September 2021	**Revision Date:**	September 2026
HSNO Approval Number:	HSR002528	**HSNO GROUP TITLE:**	Cleaning Products (Flammable) Group Standard 2020.
HS CODE:	2710.12.90	**Email:**	tech@penriteoil.com (Aust and NZ)

SECTION 2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

Based on available information, this material is classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (**GHS7**) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia.

Poisons Schedule

S5 (liquid hydrocarbons).

Dangerous Goods

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the "Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail" and the "New Zealand NZS5433: Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land".

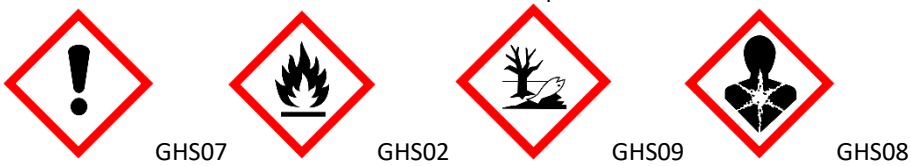
GHS Classification

- Flammable Liquids Category 2
- Skin Irritation Category 2
- Eye Irritation Category 2A
- Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Single Exposure Category 3
- Aspiration Hazard Category 1
- Acute Aquatic Toxicity - 2 /Chronic Aquatic Toxicity - 2

HSNO Classification

- 3.1B Flammable liquid - high hazard
- 6.3A Substances that are irritating to the skin
- 6.4A Substances that are irritating to the eye
- 6.1E Substances that are acutely toxic – May be harmful, aspiration hazard
- 9.1B Substances that are ecotoxic in the aquatic environment

GHS Pictogram



GHS07 GHS02 GHS09 GHS08

GHS Signal Word **DANGER**

Hazard statement(s)

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
AUH019	May form explosive peroxides.
H401 / H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s): General

P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P103	Read label before use.

Precautionary statement(s): Prevention

P264	Wash hands and skin thoroughly after handling.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/ gas/mist/ vapours/spray.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. — No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof [electrical/ventilating/lighting/…] equipment.
P242	Use non-sparking tools.
P243	Take action to prevent static discharges.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.

Precautionary statement(s): Response

P305 + P351 + P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337 + P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].
P321	Specific treatment (see First Aid Measures on this label).
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/…
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.
P391	Collect spillage.

Precautionary statement(s): Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P405	Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s): Disposal

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

SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients:	**CAS Number:**	**Proportion:**
Pentane, 2-methyl- (Isohexane)	107-83-5	30 – 60% w/w
n-heptane	142-82-5	30 – 60% w/w
Iso Propyl Alcohol	67-63-0	10 - 30% w/w

NOTE: Ingredients determined not to be hazardous are present in concentrations that do not exceed the relevant cut-off concentrations as found from NOHSC publication “List of Designated Hazardous Substances” or have been found

NOT to meet the criteria of a hazardous substance as defined in the NOHSC publication "Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances", or have been found NOT to meet the criteria of a dangerous substance as defined in the GLOBALLY HARMONIZED SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING OF CHEMICALS (GHS).

SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

Scheduled Poisons	Poisons Information Centre in each Australian State capital city or in Christchurch, New Zealand can provide additional assistance for scheduled poisons. (Phone Australia 131126 or New Zealand 0800 764 766).
First Aid Facilities Required	Ensure there is access to eye washes and safety showers.
Inhalation	If affected, remove the patient from further exposure into fresh air, if safe to do so. If providing assistance, avoid exposure to yourself - only enter contaminated environments with adequate respiratory equipment, once environment has been assessed for flammable vapours. Once removed, lay patient down in a well-ventilated area and reassure them whilst waiting for medical assistance. If the person feels unwell and symptoms, such as dizziness or uncoordination occur, contact the Poisons Information Centre (phone Australia 131 126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) whilst waiting for medical assistance. If not breathing, provide artificial respiration and seek immediate medical assistance. If unconscious, place in a recovery position and seek immediate medical assistance. If irritation develops or persists, consult a Doctor.
Skin contact	Wash skin with plenty of water. Seek medical advice (e.g. doctor) if irritation, burning or redness develops. Seek medical advice (e.g. doctor).
Eye contact	If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eyes continuously with running water. Remove contact lenses. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.
Ingestion	Do NOT induce vomiting. Do NOT attempt to give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately. Give water to drink. If vomiting occurs, give further water to achieve effective dilution. Seek urgent medical advice (e.g. doctor).
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically. As the product is hydrocarbon based and of low viscosity, if vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for adverse effects to ensure that the product has not aspirated into the lungs. Small amounts of this product aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or from vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary oedema. Inhalation of high vapour concentrations may cause central nervous system depression.

SECTION 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Fire and Explosion Hazards	Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers. Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
Extinguishing Media	Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish. Avoid using full water jet directed at residual material that may be burning. Water may cause splattering on hot residues.
Fire Fighting	Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
Flash Point	Approx. -20 ^{o}C

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedures

Ventilate area and extinguish and/or remove all sources of ignition. CAUTION: Vapour may form an explosive mixture with air. Never enter a spill area unless you know the vapours have dissipated to make the area safe. Stop the leak if safe to do so. CAUTION: The spilled product will be slippery. Avoid contact with the spilled material.
Do not allow product to enter drains, surface water, sewers or watercourses - inform local authorities if this occurs. Take precautions against static discharge. Ensure all equipment is grounded and use non-sparking tools during clean up operations. Be careful of static discharges and/or sparking during clean up. For large spills prepare a bund/barrier/dyke ahead of the spill to confine the spill and allow later recovery.

Occupational Release

Minor spills do not normally need any special clean-up measures. Rinse with water.
In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses. Wear appropriate protective equipment as in section 8 below to prevent skin and eye contamination. Spilt material may result in a slip hazard and should be absorbed into dry, inert material (e.g. sand, earth or vermiculite), which then can be put into appropriately labelled drums for disposal by an approved agent according to local conditions. Residual deposits will remain slippery. Wash area down with excess water. If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise the local emergency services. In the event of a large spillage notify the local environment protection authority or emergency services.

SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling

Avoid contact with the product by using appropriate protective equipment such as gloves, glasses or goggles and full-length clothing. Extinguish any potential sources of ignition before using as flammable vapours will be generated during application. Avoid breathing mists or vapours. Do not smoke when handling the material. Prevent small spills and leakage to avoid slip hazards. Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fire hazards. Eating, drinking, and smoking should be prohibited in the area where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should follow good personal hygiene practices, such as washing hands before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use. Prevent product from entering waterways, drains or sewers. There is the potential for electrostatic accumulation in the product. As a precaution, containers should always be earthed before dispensing commences.

Storage

This product is classified as a Class 3 Flammable Liquid (Flash Point -20 ^{o}C). Store in a dry, well ventilated area away from direct sunlight, ignition sources, oxidising agents, foodstuffs and clothing. Keep containers closed when not in use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Store only in original containers. It is recommended that the product is stored below 25^{o}C.

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

National Occupational Exposure Limits, as published by National Occupational Health & Safety Commission:
Time-weighted Average (TWA): None established for product.
For ingredients:
Isohexane (2-Methyl pentane): TWA: 500 ppm (1760 mg/m3)
n-heptane: 400ppm (1640mg/m3)
Isopropyl alcohol: 400 ppm (983 mg/m3)
Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL): None established for product.
For ingredients:

Isohexane: 1000 ppm (3500 mg/m3)
n-heptane: 500ppm (2050mg/m3)
Isopropyl alcohol: 500 ppm (1230 mg/m3)

Control parameters

Biological Limits No biological limits allocated.

PERSONAL PROTECTION PPE

Ventilation Use only in a well-ventilated area. Ensure ventilation is adequate to maintain air concentrations below exposure standards. Special ventilation is not normally required when using this product in normal use scenarios. However, in the operation of certain equipment, at elevated temperatures, or in confined spaces mists or vapour may be generated and local exhaust ventilation should be provided to maintain airborne concentration levels below the nominated exposure standard and at an acceptable level that does not cause irritation. PLEASE NOTE: Due to the highly flammable nature of the product, if there is a necessity to use ventilation equipment it should not be a potential source of ignition for any vapours generated.

Personal Protective Equipment Use good occupational work practice.
The use of protective clothing and equipment depends upon the degree and nature of exposure. Final choice of appropriate protection will vary according to individual circumstances i.e. methods of handling or engineering controls and according to risk assessments undertaken.
The following protective equipment should be available;

Eye Protection

The use of safety glasses with side shield protection, goggles or face shield is recommended to handle in quantity, cleaning up spills, decanting, etc. Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

Skin Protection

Wear gloves. Nitrile rubber gloves are recommended. Overalls, apron, work boots and elbow length gloves are recommended for handling the concentrated product (as per AS/NZS 2161, or as recommended by supplier) to handle in quantity, cleaning up spills, decanting, etc.

Protective Material Types Nitrile rubber gloves are recommended.

Respirator

If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator with a replaceable dust/particulate filter should be used. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning respiratory protective requirements. Reference should be made to Australian Standards AS/NZS 1715, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State	Liquid	**Colour**	clear liquid
Odour	Characteristic	**Specific Gravity**	Typically 0.69
Boiling Point	Not relevant	**Freezing Point**	Not relevant
Vapour Pressure	Not available	**Vapour Density**	Not available
Flash Point	approximately -20 ^{o}C	**Flammable Limits**	Not available
Water Solubility	Miscible with water	**pH**	Not relevant

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)	100 % v/v	**Coefficient of Water/Oil Distribution**	Not available
Viscosity	Not available	**Odour Threshold**	Not available
Evaporation Rate	Not available	**Per Cent Volatile**	100%

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity Stable at normal temperatures and pressure. The product does not pose any further reactivity hazards other than those listed in the following sub-sections. With its low flash point the product may form explosive mixtures with air at room temperature.

Chemical stability Stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.

Conditions to avoid The product has a flash point of -20^{o}C. Avoid ignition sources including heat and sparks. Observe the usual precautionary measures for handling chemicals. Do not heat the container or leave the container open when not in use.

The substance accumulates peroxides which may become hazardous only if it evaporates or is distilled or otherwise treated to concentrate the peroxides. The substance may concentrate around the container opening for example. Purchases of peroxidisable chemicals should be restricted to ensure that the chemical is used completely before it can become peroxidised. A responsible person should maintain an inventory of peroxidisable chemicals or annotate the general chemical inventory to indicate which chemicals are subject to peroxidation. Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

Incompatible materials Strong oxidising agents including concentrated acids.

Hazardous decomposition products Product can decompose on combustion (burning) to form Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide, and other possibly toxic gases and vapours.

Hazardous Reactions None known.

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the product is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:

Inhaled Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Acute effects from inhalation of high concentrations of vapour are pulmonary irritation, including coughing, with nausea; central nervous system depression - characterised by headache and dizziness, increased reaction time, fatigue and loss of co-ordination Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include nonspecific discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal. Inhalation, by humans, of 1000 ppm heptane for 6 minutes was associated with slight dizziness; inhalation of higher concentrations for shorter periods, resulted in marked vertigo, incoordination, and hilarity. Signs of central nervous system system (CNS) involvement occurred in the absence of noticeable mucous membrane irritation and were noticed promptly on entering such atmospheres.

Concentrations of 10,000-15,000 ppm, heptane produced narcosis on mice within 30-50 minutes. Exposure at higher concentrations (15,000-20,000 ppm) for 30-60 minutes caused convulsions and death in mice; inhalation of 48,000 ppm produced respiratory arrest in three of four head-exposed mice within 3 minutes.

	Some aliphatic hydrocarbons produce axonal neuropathies. Isoparaffinic hydrocarbons produce injury to the kidneys of male rats. When albino rats were exposed to isoparaffins at 21.4 mg/l for 4 hours, all animals experienced weakness, tremors, salivation, mild to moderate convulsions, chromodacryorrhoea and ataxia within the first 24 hours. Symptoms disappeared after 24 hours. Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas. The vapour may displace and replace air in breathing zone, acting as a simple asphyxiant. This may happen with little warning of overexposure.
Ingestion	This product is expected to have a low order of toxicity associated with it when ingested. It may cause slight irritation to the mouth, throat and digestive tract. As the product is hydrocarbon based and the viscosity is low, caution should be taken in respect to aspiration into the lungs. Small amounts of this product aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or from vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary oedema. Ingestion of large amounts may lead to nausea and vomiting. During normal usage ingestion should not be a means of exposure.
Skin Contact	Skin contact may result in irritation, redness, rash, dermatitis. Severity depends on the concentration and duration of exposure.
Eye	Concentrated product causes eye irritation. Eye contact with concentrate will cause stinging, blurring, tearing.
Chronic exposure	Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. Long term or repeated ingestion exposure of isopropanol may produce incoordination, lethargy and reduced weight gain. Repeated inhalation exposure to isopropanol may produce narcosis, incoordination and liver degeneration. Animal data show developmental effects only at exposure levels that produce toxic effects in the adult animals. Isopropanol does not cause genetic damage in bacterial or mammalian cell cultures or in animals. Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS]
Toxicology Information	
Carcinogen Status	
NOHSC	No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by NOHSC.
NTP	No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by NTP.
IARC	No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by IARC.
Respiratory sensitisation	Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer.
Skin Sensitisation	Not expected to be a skin sensitizer.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Not considered to be a mutagenic hazard.
Reproductive Toxicity	Not considered to be toxic to reproduction.
STOT-single exposure	This product is rated as; May cause drowsiness and dizziness. It contains volatile hydrocarbon components, hence inhalation of vapours or mist may cause irritation to the nose and throat. Inhalation of high concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea. Exposure to high levels of

	hydrocarbon solvent vapours may impact on the liver and kidneys.
STOT-repeated exposure	Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.
Aspiration Hazard	This product is rated as an aspiration hazard - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or from vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary oedema. This can be fatal. As the product is hydrocarbon based, if the product has been ingested or vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient must seek urgent medical attention and should be monitored for adverse effects.

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Aquatic Toxicity

Product (as sold) Acute Aquatic Toxicity Category 2
H401 / H411 -Toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects. (LC50 >1.0 mg/L but < 10mg/L)
Acute Aquatic Toxicity (ATE Calculated) LC50 fish: approx. 3.7 mg/L.

Chronic Aquatic Toxicity

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
n-heptane	LOW	LOW
2-methylpentane	LOW	LOW
isopropanol	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3 days)

Bio accumulative potential n-heptane HIGH (LogKOW = 4.66)
2-methylpentane LOW (LogKOW = 3.2145)
isopropanol LOW (LogKOW = 0.05)

Mobility in soil n-heptane LOW (KOC = 274.7)
2-methylpentane LOW (KOC = 124.9)
isopropanol HIGH (KOC = 1.06)

Other adverse effects Not available

Environmental Protection Do not discharge this material into waterways.

SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Product and Packaging Disposal Dispose of contents/container to chemical landfill. Consult local or regional waste management authority for further details.

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

IMDG Marine Pollutant:

yes

CLASS:

Land Transport (ADG): Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the "Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail" and the "New Zealand NZS5433: Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land".

UN NUMBER: 1993

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: FLAMMABLE, LIQUID, N.O.S (Contains Isohexane, n-heptane and Isopropanol).

PACKAGING GROUP:	II
HAZCHEM CODE:	•3YE
Special precautions for user:	Special provisions 274 Limited quantity 1 L
MARINE TRANSPORT:	Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.
UN NUMBER:	1993
PROPER SHIPPING NAME:	FLAMMABLE, LIQUID, N.O.S (Contains Isohexane, n-heptane and Isopropanol).
PACKAGING GROUP:	II
HAZCHEM CODE:	•3YE
Special precautions for user:	EMS Number F-E , S-E Special provisions 274 Limited Quantities 1 L
AIR TRANSPORT:	Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.
UN NUMBER:	1993
PROPER SHIPPING NAME:	FLAMMABLE, LIQUID, N.O.S (Contains Isohexane, n-heptane and Isopropanol).
PACKAGING GROUP:	II
HAZCHEM CODE:	•3YE
ERG Code:	3H
Special precautions for user:	Special provisions A3 Cargo Only Packing Instructions 364 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack 60 L Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions 353 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack 5 L Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions Y341 Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack 1 L

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

Montreal Protocol (Ozone depleting substances).	Not applicable.
The Stockholm Convention (Persistent Organic Pollutants).	Not applicable.
The Rotterdam Convention (Prior Informed Consent).	Not applicable.
Basel Convention (Hazardous Waste).	Not applicable.
INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE PREVENTION OF POLLUTION FROM SHIPS (MARPOL):	 Yes
Poison Schedules:	S5 (liquid hydrocarbons)
AICS	All components of this product are listed on or exempt from the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).
NZIoC (New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals):	All components of this product are listed on or exempt from the New Zealand Inventory of Chemical (NZIoC).
HSNO Approval Number:	HSR002528 Cleaning Products (Flammable) Group Standard 2020.

SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

Issue Date:	1st September 2021
Version Number:	V 2.1 GHS7 Classification
Prepared by:	This Safety Data Sheet has been prepared by Tuwai Specialties on behalf of its client. tuwai.wt@bigpond.com
Abbreviations and acronyms	**ADG Code**: Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. **AICS:** Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances. **CAS Number**: Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number. **GHS**: Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals **HAZCHEM:** An emergency action code of numbers and letters which gives information to emergency services. **HCIS:** Hazardous Chemicals Information System **IARC**: International Agency for Research on Cancer. **NOHSC**: National Occupational Health and Safety Commission. **NTP**: National Toxicology Program (USA). **SDS**: Safety Data Sheet **STEL**: Short Term Exposure Limit. **SUSMP**: Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons. **TWA**: Time Weighted Average. **UN Number**: United Nations Number.
Literature references	Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals – Code of Practice (Safe Work Australia). GHS Hazardous Chemical Information List (Safe Work Australia). Guidance on the Classification of Hazardous Chemicals under the WHS Regulations. Global Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS). "Australian Exposure Standards". Safework Australia. Australian Code For The Transport Of Dangerous Goods By Road And Rail. Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons. Material Safety Data Sheets – individual raw materials – Suppliers. HSIS – Hazardous Substance Information System – National Safe Work Australia Data Base. HCIS – Hazardous Chemical Information System – National Safe Work Australia Data Base. HSNO Assigning a Product to a HSNO Approval May 2013 / Revised June 2014. Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 and Regulations. Thresholds and Classifications Under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 JANUARY 2012 (CONTENT AS ORIGINALLY PUBLISHED MARCH 2008) Environmental Protection Authority Te Mana Rauhi Taiao NZ.
Disclaimer	This MSDS summarizes at the date of issue our best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information of this product, and in particular how to safely handle and use this product in the workplace. Since the supplier cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, review this MSDS in the context of how the user intends to handle and use the product in the workplace. If clarification or further information is needed to ensure that an appropriate assessment can be made, the user should contact this supplier.

End of SDS