

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Revision date: 12-Dec-2022

Revision Number 3

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product identifier

Product Name MAGNACAT M407

Product Code(s) 000000050911

Other means of identification

UN number 2584

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use Catalyst for foundry sand binders.
Prohibition of direct contact with MAGNASET; it can explode.

Uses advised against No information available.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier

Ixom Operations Pty Ltd (Incorporated in Australia)
NZBN: 9429041465226 Address: 166 Totara Street
Mt Maunganui South
New Zealand

Telephone Number: +64 9 368 2700

Facsimile: +64 9 368 2710

For further information, please contact

Contact Point Product Safety Department

Emergency telephone number

Emergency Telephone **0 800 734 607 (ALL HOURS)**

Please ensure you refer to the limitations of this Safety Data Sheet as set out in the "Other Information" section at the end of this Data Sheet.

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classified as a Dangerous Good according to NZS 5433 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land; DANGEROUS GOODS.

Classified as hazardous according to criteria in the Hazardous Substances (Hazard Classification) Notice 2020.

GHS Classification

SIGNAL WORD

Danger

Additives, Process Chemicals and Raw Materials (Combustible, Corrosive) Group Standard 2020

Approval Number: HSR002492

Flammable liquids	Category 4
Corrosive to metals	Category 1

Acute toxicity - Oral	Category 4
Acute toxicity - Inhalation (Vapors)	Category 4
Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 1 Sub-category C
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 1
Reproductive toxicity	Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	Category 3
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	Category 2

Label elements**Hazard statements**

H227 - Combustible liquid
H290 - May be corrosive to metals
H302 - Harmful if swallowed
H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H332 - Harmful if inhaled
H335 - May cause respiratory irritation
H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

Precautionary Statements - Prevention

Obtain special instructions before use
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking
Keep only in original container
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
Do not breathe fume, gas, mist, vapours, spray
Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection
Use personal protective equipment as required

Precautionary Statements - Response

IF exposed: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician
Specific treatment (see First aid on this SDS)
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing
Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower
Wash contaminated clothing before reuse
Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell
IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing
Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician
IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician
Rinse mouth
Do NOT induce vomiting
In case of fire: Use extinguishing media as outlined in Section 5 of this Safety Data Sheet to extinguish.

Precautionary Statements - Storage

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed
Store locked up
Store in corrosive resistant container with a resistant inner liner

Precautionary Statements - Disposal

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations as applicable

Other hazards which do not result in classification

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Mixture

Chemical name	CAS No.	Weight-%
Xylenesulfonic acid	25321-41-9	>60
Methanol (methyl alcohol)	67-56-1	10-<30
Sulfuric acid	7664-93-9	1-9
Non hazardous component(s)	-	to 100

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

General advice	For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. Immediate medical attention is required.
Emergency telephone number	Poisons Information Center, New Zealand: 0800 764 766 Poisons Information Center, Australia: 13 11 26
Inhalation	Remove to fresh air. If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Get medical attention immediately. Immediate medical attention is required. Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; give artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device. If breathing is difficult, (trained personnel should) give oxygen.
Eye contact	Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Keep eye wide open while rinsing. Do not rub affected area. Get immediate medical advice/attention.
Skin contact	Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water while removing all contaminated clothes and shoes. Get immediate medical advice/attention.
Ingestion	Clean mouth with water and drink afterwards plenty of water. Do NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get immediate medical advice/attention.
Self-protection of the first aider	Remove all sources of ignition. Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, take precautions to protect themselves and prevent spread of contamination. Use personal protective equipment as required. See section 8 for more information. Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; give artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device. Do not breathe vapor or mist.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms	Irritation/Corrosion. May cause redness and tearing of the eyes. Erythema (skin redness). Burning. Coughing and/ or wheezing. Difficulty in breathing.
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Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Note to physicians	Treat symptomatically. Can cause corneal burns. Symptoms may be delayed.
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5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media Dry chemical, CO₂, water spray or regular foam.

Unsuitable extinguishing media No information available.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Specific hazards arising from the chemical Combustible liquid. Risk of ignition. Most vapors are heavier than air. Vapors may spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks). Flash back possible over considerable distance. Keep product and empty container away from heat and sources of ignition. Corrosive hazard. Wear protective gloves/clothing and eye/face protection.

Hazardous combustion products Carbon oxides. Oxides of sulfur.

Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full firefighting turnout gear. Use personal protection equipment.

Hazchem code 2X

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Use personal protective equipment as required. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Pay attention to flashback. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. See section 8 for more information.

Other information Ventilate the area. Refer to protective measures listed in Sections 7 and 8.

For emergency responders Use personal protection recommended in Section 8.

Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions Refer to protective measures listed in Sections 7 and 8. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Prevent product from entering drains.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for containment Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Dike far ahead of spill to collect runoff water. Keep out of drains, sewers, ditches and waterways. Absorb with earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers for later disposal.

Methods for cleaning up Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Dam up. Soak up with inert absorbent material. Pick up and transfer to properly labelled containers. For large amounts, pump off product.

Precautions to prevent secondary hazards

Prevention of secondary hazards Clean contaminated objects and areas thoroughly observing environmental regulations.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling

Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use according to package label instructions. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Use personal protection equipment. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. Handle product only in closed system or provide appropriate exhaust ventilation. Not to be used by pregnant workers and workers who have recently given birth or who are breastfeeding.

General hygiene considerations

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Regular cleaning of equipment, work area and clothing is recommended. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Wear suitable gloves and eye/face protection. Remove and wash contaminated clothing and gloves, including the inside, before re-use. Do not breathe vapor or mist.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage Conditions

Keep containers tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep away from heat, sparks, flame and other sources of ignition (i.e., pilot lights, electric motors and static electricity). Keep in properly labelled containers. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations. Store in accordance with local regulations. Keep out of the reach of children. Store locked up. Store away from foodstuffs.

Incompatible materials

Oxidizing agents. Cast iron. Alkalis.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Exposure Limits

No value assigned for this specific material by the New Zealand Workplace Health & Safety Authority. However, Workplace Exposure Standard(s) for constituent(s):

Methyl alcohol (Methanol): WES-TWA 200 ppm, 262 mg/m³; WES-STEL 250 ppm, 328 mg/m³, skin, bio - BEI 15mg/L (in urine)
Sulphuric acid: WES-TWA 0.1 mg/m³, Known or presumed human carcinogen

As published by the New Zealand Workplace Health & Safety Authority.

WES - TWA (Workplace Exposure Standard - Time Weighted Average) - The eight-hour, time-weighted average exposure standard is designed to protect the worker from the effects of long-term exposure.

WES - STEL (Workplace Exposure Standard - Short Term Exposure Limits) - The 15 minute average exposure standard. Applies to any 15 minute period in the working day and is designed to protect the worker against adverse effects of irritation, chronic or irreversible tissue change, or narcosis that may increase the likelihood of accidents. The WES-STEL is not an alternative to the WES-TWA; both short-term and eight-hour, time-weighted average exposures should be determined.

'Skin' Notice - absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure. The exposure standard is invalidated if such contact should occur.

'bio' - Biological Exposure Index.

These Workplace Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These workplace exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering controls

Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Apply technical measures to comply with the occupational exposure limits.

If in the handling and application of this material, safe exposure levels could be exceeded, the use of engineering controls such as local exhaust ventilation must be considered and the results documented. If achieving safe exposure levels does not require engineering controls, then a detailed and documented risk assessment using the relevant Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) (refer to PPE section below) as a basis must be carried out to determine the minimum PPE requirements.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

The selection of PPE is dependent on a detailed risk assessment. The risk assessment should consider the work situation, the physical form of the chemical, the handling methods, and environmental factors.

OVERALLS, CHEMICAL GOGGLES, RUBBER BOOTS, AIR MASK , GLOVES (Long), APRON.



Eye/face protection

Tight sealing safety goggles. If splashes are likely to occur: Face protection shield.

Hand protection

Elbow-length impervious gloves.

Skin and body protection

Wear suitable protective clothing. Long sleeved clothing. Chemical resistant apron. Antistatic boots.

Respiratory protection

If determined by a risk assessment an inhalation risk exists, wear an organic vapour/particulate respirator or an air supplied mask meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716.

Environmental exposure controls

No information available.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Liquid
Appearance	No information available.
Color	Dark Brownish
Odor	Aromatic
Odor threshold	No information available.

<u>Property</u>	<u>Values</u>	<u>Remarks • Method</u>
pH	<2.0	
Melting point / freezing point	< -10°C	

Boiling point / boiling range	>100°C	
Flash point	90°C	
Evaporation rate	No data available	None known
Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available	None known
Flammability Limit in Air		None known
Upper flammability or explosive limits	No data available	
Lower flammability or explosive limits	No data available	
Vapor pressure	No data available	None known
Vapor density	>1 (air=1)	None known
Relative density	1.15-1.35 @25°C	
Water solubility	Miscible in water	
Solubility(ies)	No data available	None known
Partition coefficient	No data available	None known
Autoignition temperature	No data available	None known
Decomposition temperature	No data available	None known
Kinematic viscosity	No data available	None known
Dynamic viscosity	No data available	None known

Other information**10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**Reactivity

Reactivity Reacts with strong alkalis.

Chemical stability

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

Explosion data

Sensitivity to mechanical impact None.

Sensitivity to static discharge Yes.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Possibility of hazardous reactions None under normal processing.

Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid Heat, flames and sparks.

Incompatible materials

Incompatible materials Oxidizing agents. Cast iron. Alkalis.

Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products Carbon oxides. Oxides of sulfur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATIONAcute toxicityInformation on likely routes of exposure

Product Information	Methanol is more toxic to humans and primates than to most experimental animals, due to differences in how it is metabolized. Non-primates do not appear to experience the acidosis or vision effects observed in humans and primates. No adverse health effects expected if the chemical is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the chemical label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the chemical is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:
Inhalation	Specific test data for the substance or mixture is not available. Harmful by inhalation. (based on components). May cause irritation.
Eye contact	Specific test data for the substance or mixture is not available. Causes serious eye damage. (based on components).
Skin contact	Specific test data for the substance or mixture is not available. Causes burns. (based on components).
Ingestion	Specific test data for the substance or mixture is not available. Harmful if swallowed. (based on components). Can burn mouth, throat, and stomach.
Symptoms	Irritation/Corrosion. May cause redness and tearing of the eyes. Erythema (skin redness). Burning. Coughing and/ or wheezing. Difficulty in breathing.

Acute toxicity**Numerical measures of toxicity**

Refer to component information below.

Component Information

Chemical name	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
Xylenesulfonic acid	= 7200 mg/kg (Rat)	-	-
Methanol (methyl alcohol)	= 6200 mg/kg (Rat)	= 15840 mg/kg (Rabbit) = 15800 mg/kg (Rabbit)	= 64000 ppm (Rat) 4 h = 22500 ppm (Rat) 8 h
Sulfuric acid	= 2140 mg/kg (Rat)	-	85 - 103 mg/m ³ (Rat) 1 h

See section 16 for terms and abbreviations

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Skin corrosion/irritation	Causes burns. Classification is based on mixture calculation methods based on component data.
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Causes serious eye damage. Classification is based on mixture calculation methods based on component data.
Respiratory or skin sensitization	No information available.
Germ cell mutagenicity	No information available.
Carcinogenicity	No information available.
Reproductive toxicity	H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. Classification is based on mixture calculation methods based on component data.
STOT - single exposure	May cause respiratory irritation. Classification is based on mixture calculation methods based on component data.

STOT - repeated exposure	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Classification is based on mixture calculation methods based on component data.
Aspiration hazard	No information available.
Chronic effects:	<p>Exposure to methanol from skin contact, inhalation or swallowing, at concentrations greater than 1000 ppm can result in permanent blindness and central nervous system effects. Absorption of methanol into the body results in the production of metabolic toxins, formaldehyde and formic acid, which causes metabolic acidosis and selective injurious effects to the eye tissues.</p> <p>Repeated overexposure to sulphuric acid may lead to chronic conjunctivitis, lung damage and dental erosion. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) have concluded that occupational exposure to strong inorganic acid mists containing sulphuric acid is carcinogenic to humans, causing cancer of the larynx and to a lesser extent, the lung. No direct link has been established with sulphuric acid, itself, and cancer in humans. Exposure to any mist or aerosol during the use of this product should be avoided and exposure should not exceed the exposure standard.</p>

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Ecotoxicity Avoid contaminating waterways.

Terrestrial ecotoxicity There is no data for this product.

Chemical name	EarthWorm	Avian	Honeybees
Methanol (methyl alcohol)	LC50 > 1 mg/cm2 (Eisenia foetida 48 h filter paper)	-	-

Chemical name	Algae/aquatic plants	Fish	Crustacea
Methanol (methyl alcohol)	-	LC50: =28200mg/L (96h, Pimephales promelas) LC50: >100mg/L (96h, Pimephales promelas) LC50: 19500 - 20700mg/L (96h, Oncorhynchus mykiss) LC50: 18 - 20mL/L (96h, Oncorhynchus mykiss) LC50: 13500 - 17600mg/L (96h, Lepomis macrochirus)	-
Sulfuric acid	-	LC50: >500mg/L (96h, Brachydanio rerio)	EC50: =29mg/L (24h, Daphnia magna)

Persistence and degradability

Persistence and degradability No information available.

Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation No information available.

Mobility

Mobility in soil No information available.

Component Information

Chemical name	Partition coefficient
Methanol (methyl alcohol)	-0.77

Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects No information available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**Waste treatment methods****Waste from residues/unused products**

Dispose of product in packaging/container in a way that is consistent with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017 and the Act, and Hazardous Substances (Amendments and Revocations) Notice 2020. Treat the chemical using a method that changes the characteristics or composition of the chemical so that the chemical is no longer a hazardous chemical; or export the chemical from New Zealand as waste. Class 6 and 8 chemicals – may be discharged into the environment if a tolerable exposure limit has been set for the substance (or a component of that chemical); and the discharge does not, after reasonable mixing, result in the concentration of the substance in an environmental medium exceeding the tolerable exposure limit. If there is not tolerable exposure limit for the substance, then it may only be discharged into the environment if the substance is very rapidly converted to substances that are not hazardous substances.

Contaminated packaging

For packages that have been in direct contact with hazardous chemicals, the person must ensure that the package is rendered incapable of containing any chemical. It must be disposed of in a manner that is consistent with the requirements for disposal of the chemical that it contained, taking into account the material the package is manufactured from. Packages may only be reused or recycled if the package has been treated to remove any residual contents of the hazardous chemical (class 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5); or the contents of the residue in the package are below the threshold for the chemical to be classified as hazardous (class 6, 8, or 9 chemical).

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**ROAD AND RAIL TRANSPORT**

Classified as a Dangerous Good according to NZS 5433 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land; DANGEROUS GOODS.

UN number 2584
Proper shipping name ARYLSULPHONIC ACIDS, LIQUID
Hazard class 8
Packing group II
Hazchem code 2X

IATA

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air; DANGEROUS GOODS.

UN number 2584
UN proper shipping name ARYLSULPHONIC ACIDS, LIQUID
Transport hazard class(es) 8
Packing group II

IMDG

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea; DANGEROUS GOODS.

UN number 2584
UN proper shipping name ARYLSULPHONIC ACIDS, LIQUID
Transport hazard class(es) 8
Packing group II

IMDG EMS Fire F-A
 IMDG EMS Spill S-B

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

New Zealand

National regulations See section 8 for national exposure control parameters

International Inventories

NZIoC Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
TSCA Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
DSL/NDSL Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
EINECS/ELINCS Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
ENCS Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
IECSC Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
KECL Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
PICCS Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
AIIC Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.

Legend:

NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals

TSCA - United States Toxic Substances Control Act Section 8(b) Inventory

DSL/NDSL - Canadian Domestic Substances List/Non-Domestic Substances List

EINECS/ELINCS - European Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances/European List of Notified Chemical Substances

ENCS - Japan Existing and New Chemical Substances

IECSC - China Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances

KECL - Korean Existing and Evaluated Chemical Substances

PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances

AIIC- Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals

International Regulations

The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer Not applicable

The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants Not applicable

The Rotterdam Convention Not applicable

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Supplier Material Safety Data Sheet 03/ 2018
 MAGNACAT is a registered trademark of ASK CHEMICALS.

Prepared By This Safety Data Sheet has been prepared by Ixom Operations Pty Ltd (Toxicology and SDS Services).

Issuing Date: 12-Dec-2022

Reason(s) For Issue: 5 Yearly Revised Primary SDS
 Updated Formulation
 Change to Transport Information

Change in UN Number
 Change in Hazardous Chemical Classification
 Change in Group Standard

Revision Note:

The symbol (*) in the margin of this SDS indicates that this line has been revised.

Key or legend to abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheetLegend Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

TWA	TWA (time-weighted average)	STEL	STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit)
Ceiling	Maximum limit value	*	Skin designation
C	Carcinogen		

Key literature references and sources for data used to compile the SDS

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)
 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ChemView Database
 European Food Safety Authority (EFSA)
 EPA (Environmental Protection Agency)
 Acute Exposure Guideline Level(s) (AEGl(s))
 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency High Production Volume Chemicals
 Food Research Journal
 Hazardous Substance Database
 International Uniform Chemical Information Database (IUCLID)
 Japan GHS Classification
 Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme (AICIS)
 NIOSH (National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health)
 National Library of Medicine's ChemID Plus (NLM CIP)
 National Library of Medicine's PubMed database (NLM PUBMED)
 National Toxicology Program (NTP)
 New Zealand's Chemical Classification and Information Database (CCID)
 Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Environment, Health, and Safety Publications
 Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development High Production Volume Chemicals Program
 Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Screening Information Data Set
 RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances)
 World Health Organization

Disclaimer

This SDS summarises to our best knowledge at the date of issue, the chemical health and safety hazards of the material and general guidance on how to safely handle the material in the workplace. Since Ixom Operations Pty Ltd cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, assess and control the risks arising from its use of the material.

If clarification or further information is needed, the user should contact their Ixom representative or Ixom Operations Pty Ltd at the contact details on page 1.

Ixom Operations Pty Ltd's responsibility for the material as sold is subject to the terms and conditions of sale, a copy of which is available upon request.

End of Safety Data Sheet