



SAFETY DATA SHEET

Revision date: 07-Feb-2025

Revision Number 6

Section 1: Identification

Product identifier

Product Name MONOETHANOLAMINE

Product Code(s) 000030102001

Other means of identification

CAS No. 141-43-5

Synonyms MEA; Ethanolamine; 2-Aminoethanol; Ethylolamine; 2-Hydroxyethylamine; beta-Ethanolamine.

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use Gas treating. Chemical intermediate. Metal complexing agent. Fuel additive. Plastics additive. Wood preservative.

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
Street Address: 166 Totara Street
Mt Maunganui South
New Zealand

Telephone Number: +64 9 368 2700

Facsimile: +64 9 368 2710

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.

Section 2: Hazard 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

Corrosive to metals	Category 1
Flammable liquids	Category 4
Acute toxicity - Oral	Category 4
Acute toxicity - Dermal	Category 4
Acute toxicity - Inhalation (Vapors)	Category 4
Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 1 Sub-category C

Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 1
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	Category 3

Label elements**Signal word**

Danger

Hazard statements

H227 - Combustible liquid
 H290 - May be corrosive to metals
 H302 - Harmful if swallowed
 H312 - Harmful in contact with skin
 H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
 H318 - Causes serious eye damage
 H332 - Harmful if inhaled
 H335 - May cause respiratory irritation

Precautionary Statements - Prevention

Keep only in original packaging.
 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
 Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling.
 Wash eyes thoroughly after handling.
 Wear protective gloves/clothing and eye/face protection.

Precautionary Statements - Response

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
 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.
 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower]. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
 In case of fire: Use extinguishing media as outlined in Section 5 of this Safety Data Sheet to extinguish..
 Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.

Precautionary Statements - Storage

Store locked up.
 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
 Store in corrosion 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

No information available.

Section 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Chemical name	CAS No.	Weight-%
Monoethanolamine	141-43-5	>99

Section 4: First-aid measures**Description of first aid measures****General advice**

Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.

Emergency telephone number**Inhalation**

Get medical attention immediately if symptoms occur. If breathing is difficult, (trained personnel should) give oxygen. Give artificial respiration if victim is not breathing. Avoid direct contact with skin. Use barrier to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

Eye contact

In case of eye contact, remove contact lens and rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediate medical attention is required.

Skin contact

Wash off immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes. Seek immediate medical attention/advice. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Ingestion

Clean mouth with water. Do NOT induce vomiting. Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Immediate medical attention is required.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**Symptoms**

Erythema (skin redness). May cause redness and tearing of the eyes. Coughing and/ or wheezing. Difficulty in breathing. Irritation/Corrosion.

Effects of Exposure

No information available.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**Note to physicians**

Treat symptomatically. Can cause corneal burns. No known specific antidote. Following inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, the patient should be kept under medical supervision for at least 48 hours.

Section 5: Fire-fighting measures

Hazchem code 2X

Suitable Extinguishing Media

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

Unsuitable extinguishing media High volume water jet.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Specific hazards arising from the chemical Sealed containers may rupture when heated. Most vapors are heavier than air. Vapors may spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks). Pay attention to flashback. Combustible liquid.

Hazardous combustion products Carbon monoxide (CO). Carbon dioxide (CO₂). Nitrogen oxides.

Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. Keep containers cool with water spray. Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full firefighting turnout gear. Use personal protection equipment.

Section 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions Remove all sources of ignition. Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Ensure adequate ventilation. Wear protective gloves/clothing and eye/face protection. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Wash thoroughly after handling.

For emergency responders Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Use personal protection recommended in Section 8.

Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions Keep out of waterways.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for containment Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible absorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and place in container for disposal according to local / national regulations (see Section 13).

Methods for cleaning up Dike to collect large liquid spills. Soak up with inert absorbent material. Prevent product from entering drains. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material. Sweep up and shovel into suitable containers for disposal. Work up wind or increase ventilation.

Precautions to prevent secondary hazards

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

Section 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Keep away from

heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves, footwear, and/or eye protection. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Ground and bond all lines and equipment associated with product system. All equipment should be non-sparking. All equipment may need to be explosion-proof based on a risk assessment. Use personal protection equipment. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not reuse container.

General hygiene considerations Remove and wash contaminated clothing and gloves, including the inside, before re-use. Wash hands and face before breaks and immediately after handling the product. Regular cleaning of equipment, work area and clothing is recommended.

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). Store locked up. Keep out of the reach of children. Keep container closed when not in use. Keep at temperatures between 18°C and 38°C °C. Store away from incompatible materials described in Section 10.

Packaging materials Do not store in aluminium, aluminium alloys, brass, copper, copper alloys, zinc, galvanized iron, carbon steel containers.

Incompatible materials Acids. Oxidizing agents. Iron. Copper. Brass. Rubber. Halogenated compounds.

Section 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Exposure Limits

Chemical name	New Zealand	Australia	ACGIH TLV	United Kingdom
Monoethanolamine 141-43-5	TWA: 3 ppm TWA: 7.5 mg/m ³ STEL: 6 ppm STEL: 15 mg/m ³	TWA: 3 ppm TWA: 7.5 mg/m ³ STEL: 6 ppm STEL: 15 mg/m ³	TWA: 3 ppm STEL: 6 ppm	TWA: 1 ppm TWA: 2.5 mg/m ³ STEL: 3 ppm STEL: 7.6 mg/m ³ Sk*

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.

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, FACE SHIELD, GLOVES (Long), APRON, RUBBER BOOTS.



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. Chemical resistant apron. Rubber boots. Overalls.

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.

Section 9: Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Liquid
Appearance	Viscous
Color	Colourless
Odor	Characteristic
Odor threshold	No information available

<u>Property</u>	<u>Values</u>	<u>Remarks • Method</u>
pH	12.1 (10% w/w)	None known
Melting point / freezing point	10.3°C	None known
Boiling point / boiling range	170.8°C	None known
Flash point	86°C	CC (closed cup)
Evaporation rate	0.015 (butyl acetate=1)	None known
Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available	None known
Flammability Limit in Air		None known
Upper flammability or explosive limits	17%	
Lower flammability or explosive limits	5.5%	
Vapor pressure	0.053 kPa (room temperature)	None known
Vapor density	2.1 (air=1)	None known

Relative density	1.02	None known
Water solubility	Miscible	None known
Solubility(ies)	No data available	None known
Partition coefficient	-1.31 (n-octanol/water)	None known
Autoignition temperature	410°C	None known
Decomposition temperature		None known
Kinematic viscosity	No data available	None known
Dynamic viscosity	18.95 mPa·s (room temperature)	None known

Other information**Particle characteristics****Section 10: Stability and reactivity****Reactivity**

Reactivity Hygroscopic: absorbs moisture or water from surrounding air.

Chemical stability

Stability Stable under normal conditions. Absorbs carbon dioxide from the air.

Explosion data

Sensitivity to mechanical impact None.

Sensitivity to static discharge May be ignited by heat, sparks or flames.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous polymerization Hazardous polymerization does not occur.

Possibility of hazardous reactions May decompose on exposure to light. Heating above 60°C in the presence of aluminium can result in corrosion and generation of flammable hydrogen gas. Corrosive to copper, copper alloys, copper compounds.

Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid Heat, flames and sparks. Static discharge (electrostatic discharge). UV-radiation/sunlight. Avoid exposure to air.

Incompatible materials

Incompatible materials Acids. Oxidizing agents. Iron. Copper. Brass. Rubber. Halogenated compounds.

Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products Carbon monoxide (CO). Carbon dioxide (CO₂). Nitrogen oxides. Ammonia.

Section 11: Toxicological information**Acute toxicity****Information on likely routes of exposure**

Product Information 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	Irritating to respiratory system. Harmful if inhaled.
Eye contact	Causes serious eye damage.
Skin contact	Causes burns. Harmful in contact with skin.
Ingestion	Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Can burn mouth, throat, and stomach. Harmful if swallowed.
Symptoms	May cause redness and tearing of the eyes. Erythema (skin redness). Burning. Coughing and/ or wheezing. Difficulty in breathing. Irritation/Corrosion.

Acute toxicity**Numerical measures of toxicity****Component Information**

Chemical name	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
Monoethanolamine	= 1720 mg/kg (Rat)	= 1000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	> 1.3 mg/L (Rat) 6 h

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

Skin corrosion/irritation	Causes burns.
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Causes serious eye damage.
Respiratory or skin sensitization	Not a skin sensitizer. (guinea pig).
Germ cell mutagenicity	Not mutagenic in AMES Test.
Carcinogenicity	Not listed as carcinogenic according to IARC. (IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer).
Reproductive toxicity	No information available.
STOT - single exposure	May cause respiratory irritation.
STOT - repeated exposure	No information available.
Aspiration hazard	No information available.
Chronic effects:	Available evidence from animal studies indicate that repeated or prolonged exposure to this material could result in effects on the liver and kidneys.
Data used to identify the health effects	Refer to Section 16 for Key literature references and sources for data used to compile the SDS.

Section 12: Ecological information

Ecotoxicity

Aquatic ecotoxicity Keep out of waterways.

Chemical name	Algae/aquatic plants	Fish	Crustacea
Monoethanolamine	EC50: =15mg/L (72h, <i>Desmodesmus subspicatus</i>)	LC50: =227mg/L (96h, <i>Pimephales promelas</i>) LC50: =3684mg/L (96h, <i>Brachydanio rerio</i>) LC50: 300 - 1000mg/L (96h, <i>Lepomis macrochirus</i>) LC50: 114 - 196mg/L (96h, <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>) LC50: >200mg/L (96h, <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>)	EC50: =65mg/L (48h, <i>Daphnia magna</i>)

Terrestrial ecotoxicity There is no data for this product.

Persistence and degradability Readily biodegradable.

Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation This chemical shows a low bioaccumulation potential.

Component Information

Chemical name	Partition coefficient
Monoethanolamine	-1.31

Mobility in soil

Mobility No information available.

Other adverse effects

No information available.

Section 13: Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Waste from residues/unused products

Dispose of product in packaging in a way that is consistent with the EPA Consolidation 30 April 2021 of the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017 and the Act. Treat the substance using a method that changes the characteristics or composition of the substance so that the substance is no longer a hazardous substance; or export the substance 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 substances, the person must ensure that the package is rendered incapable of containing any substance. It must be disposed of in a manner that is consistent with the requirements for disposal of the substance that it contained, taking into account the material the package is manufactured from.

Packages may only be reused or recycled if:

- the substance has a physical hazard other than corrosive to metal, and has been treated to remove any residual contents of the hazardous substance;
- or for substances that have a health or environmental hazard, or corrosive to metal, the contents of the residue in the package are below the threshold for the substance to be classified as hazardous in the Hazardous Substances (Hazard Classification) Notice 2020.

Section 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 or ID number	2491
Proper shipping name	ETHANOLAMINE
Transport hazard class(es)	8
Packing group	III
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	2491
UN proper shipping name	ETHANOLAMINE
Transport hazard class(es)	8
Packing group	III

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	2491
UN proper shipping name	ETHANOLAMINE
Transport hazard class(es)	8
Packing group	III
IMDG EMS Fire	F-A
IMDG EMS Spill	S-B
Marine pollutant	Not applicable

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

No information available

Special precautions for user

Please refer to the applicable dangerous goods regulations for additional information

Section 15: Regulatory information**Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

EPA New Zealand HSNO approval code or group standard	HSR002492 - Additives, Process Chemicals and Raw Materials (Combustible, Corrosive)
---	---

National regulations

There are no applicable tolerable exposure limits or environmental exposure limits according to the EPA Controls for Hazardous Substances

Certified handlers, tracking and controlled substance license requirements

Certified handlers are required for some substances. This includes substances requiring a controlled substance license, and most explosives, vertebrates toxic agents, and certain fumigants. Acutely toxic substances which are a Category 1 or 2, such as pesticides also require Certified handlers. Please check the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 for further information

Tracking is required for some highly hazardous substances. These substances need to be under the control of an appropriately trained person or appropriately secured. Please check the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 for further information

Controlled substance licenses are required to possess certain explosives, vertebrate toxic agents and fumigants. See Part 7 of the Health and Safety at Work Regulation 2017 for more information

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

International Inventories

NZIoC

This material is listed on the New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals.

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

This material is listed on the Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals.

TCSI

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 Chemicals Inventory

PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances

AIIC- Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals

TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory

Section 16: Other information

Supplier Safety Data Sheet 12/ 2020

Prepared By

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

Revision date:

07-Feb-2025

Reason(s) For Issue:

5 Yearly Revised Primary SDS

Revision Note:

***Indicates updated data since last publication.

Key or legend to abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet**Legend**

SVHC: Substances of Very High Concern for Authorization:

PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative, and Toxic (PBT) Substances

vPvB: Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative (vPvB) Substances

STOT: Specific Target Organ Toxicity

ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate

LC50: 50% Lethal Concentration

LD50: 50% Lethal Dose

Legend Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

TWA	TWA (time-weighted average)	STEL	STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit)
Ceiling	Maximum limit value	*	Skin designation
**	Hazard Designation	+	Sensitizers
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)

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)

National Institute of Technology and Evaluation (NITE)

Australia National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme (NICNAS)

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)

U.S. 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

World Health Organization

3.1D, 6.1D, 6.1E (resp), 8.1A, 8.2C, 8.3A

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