

Revision date: 26-Nov-2024

Revision Number 6

## Section 1: Identification

### Product identifier

**Product Name** MALEIC ANHYDRIDE (ALL GRADES)

**Product Code(s)** 000031070201

### Other means of identification

**CAS No.** 108-31-6

**Synonyms** 2,5-Furandione; Toxilic anhydride; Maleic acid anhydride; Butenedioic anhydride, cis-

### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

**Recommended use** Chemical intermediate for resin manufacture.

**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

<b>Acute toxicity - Oral</b>	Category 4
<b>Skin corrosion/irritation</b>	Category 1 Sub-category C
<b>Serious eye damage/eye irritation</b>	Category 1
<b>Respiratory sensitization</b>	Category 1
<b>Skin sensitization</b>	Category 1

### Label elements

**Signal word**

Danger

**Hazard statements**

H302 - Harmful if swallowed

H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction

H318 - Causes serious eye damage

H334 - May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled

**Precautionary Statements - Prevention**

Keep only in original packaging.

Do not breathe dusts or mists.

Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling.

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Wear protective gloves/clothing and eye/face protection.

**Precautionary Statements - Response**

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: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

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

IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

Rinse mouth.

**Precautionary Statements - Storage**

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Store locked up.

**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**

Corrosive to the respiratory tract. Sternutator. May form combustible dust concentrations in air.

**Section 3: Composition/information on ingredients**

Chemical name	CAS No.	Weight-%
Maleic anhydride	108-31-6	100%

## Section 4: First-aid measures

### Description of first aid measures

<b>General advice</b>	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.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, (trained personnel should) give oxygen. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Get medical attention immediately.
<b>Eye contact</b>	Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting lower and upper eyelids. Consult a physician.
<b>Skin contact</b>	Wash skin with soap and water. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get immediate medical attention.

### Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

<b>Symptoms</b>	May cause redness and tearing of the eyes. Erythema (skin redness). Irritation/Corrosion.
<b>Effects of Exposure</b>	No information available.

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

<b>Note to physicians</b>	Can cause corneal burns. Treat symptomatically.
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## Section 5: Fire-fighting measures

<b>Hazchem code</b>	2X
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### Suitable Extinguishing Media

<b>Suitable Extinguishing Media</b>	Dry chemical, CO2, water spray or regular foam.
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<b>Unsuitable extinguishing media</b>	Dry sodium carbonate.
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### Specific hazards arising from the chemical

<b>Specific hazards arising from the chemical</b>	<p>Corrosive hazard. Wear protective gloves/clothing and eye/face protection. Combustible solid. Most organic dusts are combustible and according to the circumstances under which the combustion process occurs, such materials may cause fires and/or dust explosions. Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions). Dusts in the form of a cloud are only ignitable over a range of concentrations; in principle, the concepts of lower explosive limit (LEL) and upper explosive limit (UEL) are applicable to dust clouds but only the LEL is of practical use; - this is because of the inherent difficulty of achieving homogeneous dust clouds at high temperatures (for dusts the LEL is often called the "Minimum Explosible Concentration", MEC).</p> <p>When processed with flammable liquids/vapors/mists, ignitable (hybrid) mixtures may be formed with combustible dusts. Ignitable mixtures will increase the rate of explosion</p>
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pressure rise and the Minimum Ignition Energy (the minimum amount of energy required to ignite dust clouds - MIE) will be lower than the pure dust in air mixture. The Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) of the vapour/dust mixture will be lower than the individual LELs for the vapors/mists or dusts.

Usually the initial or primary explosion takes place in a confined space such as plant or machinery, and can be of sufficient force to damage or rupture the plant. If the shock wave from the primary explosion enters the surrounding area, it will disturb any settled dust layers, forming a second dust cloud, and often initiate a much larger secondary explosion. All large-scale explosions have resulted from chain reactions of this type. Dry dust can be charged electrostatically by turbulence, pneumatic transport, pouring, in exhaust ducts and during transport. Build-up of electrostatic charge may be prevented by bonding and grounding. Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting. A sudden release of statically charged materials from storage or process equipment, particularly at elevated temperatures and/ or pressure, may result in ignition especially in the absence of an apparent ignition source. One important effect of the particulate nature of powders is that the surface area and surface structure (and often moisture content) can vary widely from sample to sample, depending on how the powder was manufactured and handled which means that it is virtually impossible to use flammability data published in the literature for dusts.

**Hazardous combustion products** Carbon oxides.

#### **Special protective actions for fire-fighters**

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

### **Section 6: Accidental release measures**

#### **Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

**Personal precautions** Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not breathe dust. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Use personal protective equipment as required. Wash thoroughly after handling.

**For emergency responders** Use personal protection recommended in Section 8.

#### **Environmental precautions**

**Environmental precautions** See Section 12 for additional Ecological Information.

#### **Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**

**Methods for containment** Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

**Methods for cleaning up** Use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE). Carefully shovel or sweep up spilled material and place in suitable container. Avoid generating dust.

#### **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 dust. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Ensure adequate ventilation. Fine dust dispersed in air, in sufficient concentrations, and in the presence of an ignition source is a potential dust explosion hazard. Use personal protection equipment. Wash thoroughly after handling. 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.

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities****Storage Conditions**

Keep in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition. Protect from moisture. Keep container closed when not in use.

**Incompatible materials**

Water. Alkali metals. Amines. Bases. Strong acids. Oxidizing agents. Combustible material.

**Section 8: Exposure controls/personal protection****Control parameters****Exposure Limits**

Chemical name	New Zealand	Australia	ACGIH TLV	United Kingdom
Maleic anhydride 108-31-6	TWA: 0.0025 ppm TWA: 0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWA: 0.25 ppm TWA: 1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWA: 0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup> inhalable fraction and vapor dermal sensitizer;respiratory sensitizer	TWA: 1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL: 3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Sen+

Maleic anhydride: WES-TWA 0.0025 ppm, 0.01 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, sen, ifv

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.

'Sen' Notice - sensitiser. The substance can cause a specific immune response in some people. An affected individual may subsequently react to exposure to minute levels of that substance.

(ifv) - The Inhalable Fraction and Vapour (ifv) notation is used when a material exerts sufficient vapour pressure such that it may be present in both particle and vapour phases, with each contributing to a significant portion of exposure.

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. 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, SAFETY SHOES, CHEMICAL GOGGLES, GLOVES, DUST MASK.



**Eye/face protection**

Tight sealing safety goggles.

**Hand protection**

Elbow-length impervious gloves.

**Skin and body protection**

Boots. Overalls. Wear suitable protective clothing.

**Respiratory protection**

If determined by a risk assessment an inhalation risk exists, wear a dust mask/respirator 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

<b>Physical state</b>	Solid
<b>Appearance</b>	No information available
<b>Color</b>	White
<b>Odor</b>	Irritating
<b>Odor threshold</b>	0.3 ppm

<u>Property</u>	<u>Values</u>	<u>Remarks • Method</u>
<b>pH</b>	Not applicable	None known
<b>Melting point / freezing point</b>	52.8°C	None known
<b>Boiling point / boiling range</b>	197-199°C	None known
<b>Flash point</b>	102°C	None known
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	No data available	None known
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	No data available	None known
<b>Flammability Limit in Air</b>		None known
<b>Upper flammability or explosive limits</b>	7.10%	
<b>Lower flammability or explosive limits</b>	1.40%	
<b>Vapor pressure</b>	1 mmHg @ 44°C	None known
<b>Vapor density</b>	3.4 (air=1)	None known
<b>Relative density</b>	1.48 @ 20°C	None known
<b>Water solubility</b>	Reacts slowly	None known
<b>Solubility(ies)</b>	No data available	None known
<b>Partition coefficient</b>	No data available	None known
<b>Autoignition temperature</b>	477°C	None known

Decomposition temperature		None known
Kinematic viscosity	No data available	None known
Dynamic viscosity	16.1 cP @ 60°C	None known

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

**Reactivity** Reacts with amines.

**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** Fine dust dispersed in air, in sufficient concentrations, and in the presence of an ignition source is a potential dust explosion hazard.

**Possibility of hazardous reactions**

**Possibility of hazardous reactions** Maleic anhydride reacts slowly to form maleic acid. Reacts with alcohols to form esters. Reacts with amines and can decarboxylate or polymerize at temperatures above 150°C; reaction may be explosive.

**Conditions to avoid**

**Conditions to avoid** Direct sunlight. Moisture. Dispersal of dust in the air.

**Incompatible materials**

**Incompatible materials** Water. Alkali metals. Amines. Bases. Strong acids. Oxidizing agents. Combustible material.

**Hazardous decomposition products**

**Hazardous decomposition products** Carbon oxides.

**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. Corrosive to the respiratory tract. May cause sensitization by inhalation. May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.

**Eye contact** Corrosive to the eyes and may cause severe damage including blindness.

<b>Skin contact</b>	Causes burns. May cause sensitization by skin contact.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Can burn mouth, throat, and stomach. Harmful if swallowed.
<b>Symptoms</b>	May cause redness and tearing of the eyes. Erythema (skin redness). Irritation/Corrosion.
<b>Acute toxicity</b>	.
<b>Numerical measures of toxicity</b>	

Chemical name	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
Maleic anhydride	= 400 mg/kg ( Rat )	= 2620 mg/kg ( Rabbit )	= 4.4 mg/L ( Rat )

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

<b>Skin corrosion/irritation</b>	Causes burns.
<b>Serious eye damage/eye irritation</b>	Causes serious eye damage.
<b>Respiratory or skin sensitization</b>	A respiratory sensitizer. (rat). A skin sensitizer. (guinea pig).
<b>Germ cell mutagenicity</b>	Not mutagenic in AMES Test.
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	Not listed as carcinogenic according to IARC. (IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer).
<b>Reproductive toxicity</b>	No information available.
<b>STOT - single exposure</b>	No information available.
<b>STOT - repeated exposure</b>	No information available.
<b>Aspiration hazard</b>	No information available.
<b>Data used to identify the health effects</b>	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
Maleic anhydride	EC50: =29mg/L (72h,	LC50: =75mg/L (96h,	-



	Desmodesmus subspicatus)	Oncorhynchus mykiss)	
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**Terrestrial ecotoxicity** There is no data for this product.

**Persistence and degradability** Readily biodegradable.

### **Bioaccumulative potential**

**Bioaccumulation** There is no data for this product.

### **Component Information**

Chemical name	Partition coefficient
Maleic anhydride	-2.36

### **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** 2215  
**Proper shipping name** MALEIC ANHYDRIDE  
**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** 2215  
**UN proper shipping name** MALEIC ANHYDRIDE  
**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** 2215  
**UN proper shipping name** MALEIC ANHYDRIDE  
**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** HSR002491 - Additives, Process Chemicals and Raw Materials (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**

<b>NZIoC</b>	This material is listed on the New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals.
<b>TSCA</b>	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
<b>DSL/NDSL</b>	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
<b>EINECS/ELINCS</b>	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
<b>ENCS</b>	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
<b>IECSC</b>	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
<b>KECL</b>	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
<b>PICCS</b>	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
<b>AIIIC</b>	This material is listed on the Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals.
<b>TCSI</b>	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

**AIIIC- Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals**

**TCSI** - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory

**Section 16: Other information**

Supplier Material Safety Data Sheet 04/ 2024

<b>Prepared By</b>	This Safety Data Sheet has been prepared by IXOM Operations Pty Ltd (Toxicology and SDS Services).
<b>Revision date:</b>	26-Nov-2024
<b>Reason(s) For Issue:</b>	5 Yearly Revised Primary SDS Change in Hazardous Chemical Classification

**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

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**	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

6.1D, 6.5A, 6.5B, 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**