SAFETY DATA SHEET



Revision date: 23-Oct-2023

Revision Number 6

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product identifier

Product Name PHENOL MOLTEN

Product Code(s) 000034254901

Other means of identification

UN number 2312

CAS No. 108-95-2

Synonyms Carbolic acid; Hydroxybenzene; Monohydroxybenezene; Monophenol; Oxybenzene; Phenic

acid; Phenol alcohol; Phenyl hydrate; Phenyl hydroxide; Phenylic acid; Phenylic alcohol.

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use Industrial applications.

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

EPA New Zealand HSNO approval code or group standard Approval Code: HSR006982

Flammable liquids	Category 4
Acute toxicity - Oral	Category 3
Acute toxicity - Dermal	Category 3
Acute toxicity - Inhalation (Vapors)	Category 2
Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 1 Sub-category B
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 1
Germ cell mutagenicity	Category 1B
Reproductive toxicity	Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	Category 1
Chronic aquatic toxicity	Category 3

Label elements



Hazard statements

H227 - Combustible liquid

H301 - Toxic if swallowed

H311 - Toxic in contact with skin

H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

H318 - Causes serious eye damage

H330 - Fatal if inhaled

H340 - May cause genetic defects

H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child

H372 - Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

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

Do not breathe dusts or mists

Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling

Wash eyes 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 / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection

Use personal protective equipment as required

Avoid release to the environment

Precautionary Statements - Response

Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell

Specific treatment (see First aid on this SDS)

If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention

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

Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing

Wash contaminated clothing before reuse

Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician

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

Immediately 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 locked up

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

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool

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

Substance

Chemical name	CAS No.	Weight-%
Phenol	108-95-2	>=99%

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.

Diphoterine® Solution has been shown to significantly reduce the risk of permanent injury. It is essential that the Diphoterine Solution is used as quickly as possible in order to obtain the maximum benefit from its absorbent and neutralising properties. As quickly as possible means within 10 seconds of contact with a chemical. Seek immediate medical attention while treating with Diphoterine Solution.

Emergency telephone number

Poisons Information Center, New Zealand: 0800 764 766

Poisons Information Center, Australia: 13 11 26

Inhalation

Remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, (trained personnel should) give oxygen. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Get medical attention immediately. 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. Transport promptly to hospital or medical centre.

Eve contact

In case of eye contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Do NOT use PEG (polyethylene glycol) 400 in the eye. Immediate medical attention is required. Transport promptly to hospital or medical centre. The use of Diphoterine® Solution has been shown to significantly reduce the risk of permanent injury. It is essential that the Diphoterine Solution is used as quickly as possible in order to obtain the maximum benefit from its absorbent and neutralising properties. As quickly as possible means within 10 seconds of contact with a chemical. Seek immediate medical attention while treating with Diphoterine Solution.

Skin contact

If on skin, immerse promptly in a deluge shower and simultaneously remove or cut away all contaminated clothing. As soon as possible, wash skin with PEG (polyethylene glycol) 400 and keep dabbing the exposed skin with gauze or cloth soaked PEG 400. Keep replacing the swab or cloth as it becomes contaminated, and continue applying PEG 400 until there is no detectable odour. Flush with running water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. Transport promptly to hospital or medical centre. The use of Diphoterine® Solution has been shown to significantly reduce the risk of permanent injury.

It is essential that the Diphoterine Solution is used as quickly as possible in order to obtain the maximum benefit from its absorbent and neutralising properties. As quickly as possible means within 10 seconds of contact with a chemical. Seek immediate medical attention

while treating with Diphoterine Solution.

Ingestion Clean mouth with water. Do NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an

unconscious person. Call a physician or poison control center immediately. Transport

promptly to hospital or medical centre.

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.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Note to physicians Treat symptomatically. Can cause corneal burns. Delayed pulmonary edema may occur.

Liver and kidney damage are possible complications.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media Alcohol resistant foam is the preferred firefighting medium but, if it is not available, normal

protein foam can be used.

Unsuitable extinguishing media High volume water jet.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Specific hazards arising from the

chemical

Corrosive hazard. Wear protective gloves/clothing and eye/face protection. Combustible liquid. 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.

Hazardous combustion products Carbon oxides.

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 •3X

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).

Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Use personal protective equipment as required. Wash thoroughly after handling. Wear protective gloves/protective

clothing and eye/face protection.

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 upDetermine if phenol is still leaking and if it can safely be prevented from leaking further by

closing a valve or shutting off a pump. Since phenol freezes at about 41°C, some leaks may be stopped by freezing the area of the leak. Contain with booms or earthen dikes and allow to solidify - prevent run off into drains and waterways. Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal. Use non-sparking tools. DO NOT spray with water. Phenol may be prone to being blown by wind when solidified – if risk exists, consider careful application of small quantities of warm water (45°C to 55°C) and collect and seal

molten 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 out of reach of children. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Do not breathe

vapor or mist. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Ensure adequate ventilation. Use personal protection equipment. Wash thoroughly after handling. 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. Not to be used by pregnant workers and workers who have recently given birth or who are breastfeeding.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage Conditions Keep containers tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Protect from sunlight.

Store away from sources of heat or ignition. Store away from foodstuffs. Store locked up.

Keep container closed when not in use.

Incompatible materialsStrong oxidizing agents, calcium hypochlorite, halogens, halogenated compounds, copper,

copper alloys, iron, peroxymonosulfuric acid, sodium nitrate, 1,3-butadiene, boron

trifluoride diethyl ether. Hot phenol attacks aluminium, lead, magnesium, zinc.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Exposure Limits

Phenol: WES-TWA 1 ppm; WES-STEL 2 ppm, skin

Phenol - Biological Exposure Index: 100mg/L total phenol in urine

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.

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.

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 a full-body chemical resistant suit (eg. Microchem 3000) with air-hood meeting the

requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716, elbow-length impervious gloves, rubber

boots, tight sealing safety goggles.

Respiratory protection Wear a full-body chemical resistant suit (eg. Microchem 3000) with air-hood meeting the

requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716, elbow-length impervious gloves, rubber

boots, tight sealing safety goggles.

Environmental exposure controls No information available.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical stateLiquidAppearanceClearColorColourlessOdorCharacteristic

Odor threshold No information available

<u>Property</u> <u>Values</u> <u>Remarks • Method</u>

None known pН <6 40.9°C None known Melting point / freezing point None known Boiling point / boiling range 181.8°C Flash point 79°C CC (closed cup) **Evaporation rate** No data available None known Flammability (solid, gas) No data available None known Flammability Limit in Air None known

10% (V) (in air)

Upper flammability or explosive

limits

Lower flammability or explosive 1.36% (V) (in air)

limits

0.047 kPa @20°C None known Vapor pressure Vapor density 3.2 (air=1) None known 1.06 Relative density None known Water solubility Miscible in water None known Solubility(ies) No data available None known **Partition coefficient** No data available None known Autoignition temperature 715°C None known **Decomposition temperature** No data available None known Kinematic viscosity No data available None known Dynamic viscosity 3.437 mPa.s @50°C None known

Other information

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

Reactivity Explosible with air in a vaporous/gaseous state when heated.

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 Phenol will attack some forms of plastic, rubber, coatings and metals. Hot liquid phenol will

quickly attack aluminium, magnesium, lead, zinc, metals. Slowly turns pink or red when

exposed to air or light. Vapours can form an explosive mixture with air.

Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid Heat, flames and sparks. UV-radiation/sunlight.

Incompatible materials

Incompatible materialsStrong oxidizing agents, calcium hypochlorite, halogens, halogenated compounds, copper,

copper alloys, iron, peroxymonosulfuric acid, sodium nitrate, 1,3-butadiene, boron

trifluoride diethyl ether. Hot phenol attacks aluminium, lead, magnesium, zinc.

Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products Carbon oxides.

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 May cause irritation. Fatal if inhaled.

Eye contact Causes serious eye damage.

Skin contactCauses burns. Toxic in contact with skin. May be fatal if absorbed through skin.

Ingestion Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. Toxic if

swallowed. Large exposures may be fatal.

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

Chemical name	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
Phenol	= 340 mg/kg(Rat) = 317 mg/kg(Rat)	= 630 mg/kg(Rabbit)	= 316 mg/m³(Rat)4 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.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation Causes serious eye damage.

Respiratory or skin sensitization No information available.

Germ cell mutagenicity May cause genetic defects.

Carcinogenicity This material has been classified by the International Agency for Research on Cancer

(IARC) as a Group 3 agent. Group 3 - The agent is not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity

to humans. Data available is insufficient for an assessment to be made.

Reproductive toxicity H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

STOT - single exposure No information available.

STOT - repeated exposureCauses damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration hazard No information available.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Ecotoxicity Keep out of waterways. Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Terrestrial ecotoxicity There is no data for this product.

Chemical name	EarthWorm	Avian	Honeybees
Phenol	LC100 = 6900 mg/kg (Eisenia	-	-
	foetida 56 Days soil dry weight)		

Chemical name	Algae/aquatic plants	Fish	Crustacea
Phenol	EC50: =46.42mg/L (96h, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata) EC50: 0.0188 - 0.1044mg/L (96h, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata) EC50: 187 - 279mg/L (72h, Desmodesmus subspicatus)	LC50: 11.9 - 50.5mg/L (96h, Pimephales promelas) LC50: 20.5 - 25.6mg/L (96h, Pimephales promelas) LC50: 32.5 - 25.6mg/L (96h, Pimephales promelas) LC50: 5.449 - 6.789mg/L (96h, Oncorhynchus mykiss) LC50: 7.5 - 14mg/L (96h, Oncorhynchus mykiss) LC50: 7.5 - 14mg/L (96h, Oncorhynchus mykiss) LC50: 4.23 - 7.49mg/L (96h, Oncorhynchus mykiss) LC50: 27.8mg/L (96h, Brachydanio rerio) LC50: =0.00175mg/L (96h, Cyprinus carpio) LC50: 33.9 - 43.3mg/L (96h, Oryzias latipes) LC50: 23.4 - 36.6mg/L (96h, Oryzias latipes) LC50: 5.0 - 12.0mg/L (96h, Oncorhynchus mykiss) LC50: =13.5mg/L (96h, Lepomis macrochirus) LC50: 11.9 - 25.3mg/L (96h, Lepomis macrochirus) LC50: 34.09 - 47.64mg/L (96h, Poecilia reticulata) LC50: =31mg/L (96h, Poecilia reticulata) reticulata)	EC50: 4.24 - 10.7mg/L (48h, Daphnia magna) EC50: 10.2 - 15.5mg/L (48h, Daphnia magna)

Persistence and degradability

Persistence and degradability Readily biodegradable.

Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation No information available.

Mobility

Mobility in soil No information available.

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

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). Empty containers pose a potential fire and explosion hazard. Do not cut, puncture or weld containers. Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal.

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 2312

Proper shipping name PHENOL, MOLTEN

Hazard class 6.1
Packing group II
Hazchem code •3X

<u>IATA</u> Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association

(IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air; DANGEROUS GOODS. TRANSPORT PROHIBITED under the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air in Passenger and Cargo Aircraft, and

Cargo Aircraft Only.

UN number 2312

UN proper shipping name PHENOL, MOLTEN

Transport hazard class(es) 6.1
Packing group

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 2312

UN proper shipping name PHENOL, MOLTEN

Transport hazard class(es) 6.1
Packing group II
IMDG EMS Fire F-A
IMDG EMS Spill S-A

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

New Zealand

National regulations

The 'Hazardous Substances (Tracking) Regulations' are applicable to this chemical.

EPA New Zealand HSNO approval code or group standard Approval Code: HSR006982

International Inventories

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

TSCA

Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.

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

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 Safety Data Sheet 03/2020

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

SDS Services).

Issuing Date: 23-Oct-2023

Reason(s) For Issue: Change in First Aid Measures

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 sheet

Legend 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 lxom representative or lxom 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