

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET



**SOLUTIONS**  
SEALERS FOR STONE & TILE  
*The Next Generation of Stone Care Products*

**PRODUCT: SUPERSEAL**  
Grout & Tile Sealer



**Date of Issue: JUNE 2010**

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## SECTION 1 – STATEMENT OF CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

<b>SUPPLIER:</b>	<b>Solutions – Sealers for Stone &amp; Tile.</b>		
<b>ADDRESS:</b>	2/14 Textile Avenue, Warana, QLD 4575, Australia.		
<b>Trade Name:</b>	<b>“SUPER SEAL” Grout &amp; Tile Sealer</b>		
<b>TELEPHONE:</b>	1300 4 STONE (78663)	<b>FAX:</b>	(07) 5437 7715
<b>AH EMERGENCY TELEPHONE:</b>	13 1126 in Australia 0800 764 766 in New Zealand	<b>ABN:</b>	25 128 656 082.
<b>Substance:</b>	solvent based sealer	<b>Product Use:</b>	Paint for impregnation and coating of tiles, mineral based pavers and siliceous surfaces.
<b>Creation Date:</b>	June 2010	<b>Revision Date:</b>	June 2015
<b>Product Code:</b>			

## SECTION 2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

- This product is **classified as HAZARDOUS** according to criteria of the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission Australia.
- This product is **classified as Dangerous Goods** according to the Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code.
- This product is a **scheduled Poison** according to the SUSDP.

**Approved Criteria Classification (Calculated)**



Xi - IRRITANT  
Risk Phrases:  
R11: Highly Flammable.  
R36: Irritating to eyes.  
R66: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.  
R67: Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.  
Safety Phrases:  
S2: Keep out of the reach of children.  
S9: Keep container in a well ventilated place.  
S16: Keep away from sources of ignition – No smoking.  
S23: Do not breathe vapour.  
S24/25: Avoid contact with skin and eyes.  
S26: In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.  
S36/37/39: Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.

**UN Number** 1263  
**ADG Classification** 3 (Paint)  
**ADG Subsidiary Risk** Not applicable  
**Packing Group** II  
**Hazchem Code** 3[Y]E  
**SUSDP Classification** S5 (Hydrocarbons)

**EMERGENCY OVERVIEW** Irritating to eyes. Flammable vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

**Primary Routes of Exposure:** Skin, inhalation.  
**Colour** Colourless.  
**Physical Description** Liquid.  
**Odour** Strong aromatic odour.

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## SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients determined not to be hazardous are present in concentrations that do not exceed the relevant cut-off concentrations as found from NOHSC publication "List of Designated Hazardous Substances" or have been found NOT to meet the criteria of a hazardous substance as defined in the NOHSC publication "Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances".

Ingredients:	CAS Number:	Proportion:	Exposure Standards TWA	Exposure Standards STEL
Acetone	67-64-1	> 60 % w/w	500 ppm 1185 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	1000 ppm 2375 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
n-butyl acetate	123-86-4	10 - 30% w/w	150 ppm 713 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	200 ppm 950 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Copolymer resin	Proprietary	< 10% w/w	not set	not set

The TWA exposure value is the Time Weighted Average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week. The STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that should not be exceeded for more than 15 minutes and should not be repeated for more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. The term "peak" is used when the TWA limit, because of the rapid action of the substance, should never be exceeded, even briefly.

## SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

<b>Scheduled Poisons</b>	Poisons Information Centre in each Australian State capital city or in Christchurch, New Zealand can provide additional assistance for scheduled poisons. (Phone Australia 131126 or New Zealand 0800 764 766).
<b>First Aid Facilities Required</b>	Eye wash station. Showering facility. Normal washroom facilities.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Remove person from contaminated area to fresh air. Avoid becoming a casualty. If irritation develops seek medical attention.
<b>Skin contact</b>	After contact with skin or hair, wash immediately with plenty of soap-suds. Immediately remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. If irritation develops seek medical attention.
<b>Eye contact</b>	If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. If irritation develops seek medical attention.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Do NOT induce vomiting. If swallowed, immediately wash out mouth with water, and then give plenty of water to drink. If vomiting occurs naturally, have victim lean forward to reduce the risk of aspiration into the lungs.
<b>Advice to Doctor</b>	Treat symptomatically. Poisons Information Centre in each Australian State capital city or in Christchurch, New Zealand can provide additional assistance for scheduled poisons.

## SECTION 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

<b>Fire and Explosion Hazards</b>	Fire: Flammable liquid. Product may form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture during use. Hazardous combustion products: Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide and other possibly toxic gases and vapours on burning. Will float and can be reignited on surface water. The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.
<b>Extinguishing Media Fire Fighting</b>	Carbon Dioxide, foam, dry powder. Move container from fire area if it can be done without risk. Do not scatter spilled material with high-pressure water streams. Dyke for later disposal. Use extinguishing agents for surrounding fire. Avoid inhalation of material or combustion by-products. Stay upwind and keep out of low areas.
<b>Flash Point</b>	Ca -18°C

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## SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Emergency Procedures

HAZCHEM code : **3[Y]E**

**3** = use foam extinguisher to fight fires.

**Y** = Yes – risk of violent reaction, recommend breathing apparatus, contain.

**E** = Consider evacuation.

- Shut off engine and electrical equipment off.
- No smoking or naked lights within 50 metres.
- Move people from immediate area; keep upwind.
- Send messenger to notify fire brigade and police.
- Tell them location, material quantity, UN number and emergency contact. Indicate condition of vehicle and damage or injuries observed.
- Warn other traffic.

### Occupational Release

Minor spills do not normally need any special clean-up measures. In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses. For large spills, or tank rupture, consider initial evacuation distance of 200 metres in all directions. Stop leak if safe to do so. If available, use water spray to disperse vapour. Wear appropriate protective equipment as in section 8 below to prevent skin and eye contamination. Spilt material may result in a slip hazard and should be absorbed into dry, inert material (e.g. sand, earth or vermiculite), which then can be put into appropriately labelled drums for disposal by an approved agent according to local conditions. Residual deposits will remain slippery. Wash area down with excess water. If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise the local emergency services. In the event of a large spillage notify the local environment protection authority or emergency services.

## SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Handling

Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Keep containers closed at all times. Avoid physical damage to containers. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.

### Storage

Avoid all sources of ignition – (heat, sparks, static electricity, open flame). Use flameproof equipment and fittings to prevent flammability risk. Store in a well-ventilated area. Store in a cool, dry place and out of direct sunlight. Store away from incompatible substances i.e. strong oxidizing agents, acids or bases. Keep containers closed at all times – check regularly for leaks.

## SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Exposure Limits

National Occupational Exposure Limits, as published by National Occupational Health & Safety Commission:

**Time-weighted Average (TWA):** None established for specific product.

See **SECTION 3** for Exposure Limits of individual ingredients.

**Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL):** None established for specific product.

See **SECTION 3** for Exposure Limits of individual ingredients.

### Engineering Controls

Use only in a well-ventilated area. Ensure airflow, where this product is used, is directed away from the operators. Ensure ventilation is adequate to maintain air concentrations below exposure standards. If this is not possible, use appropriate personal protective equipment (meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716).

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## Personal Protective Equipment

This product is classified as hazardous according to the criteria of Worksafe Australia. Use good occupational work practice. The use of protective clothing and equipment depends upon the degree and nature of exposure. Final choice of appropriate protection will vary according to individual circumstances i.e. methods of handling or engineering controls and according to risk assessments undertaken. The following protective equipment should be available;

## Eye Protection



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

## Skin Protection



Wear normal work clothes, boots and impervious gloves (as per AS/NZS 2161, or as recommended by supplier), especially to handle concentrate in quantity, cleaning up spills, decanting, etc.

## Protective Material Types Respirator



Material suitable for solvent contact – eg- Neoprene, PVC, and Nitrile. If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then respiratory protective equipment should be used suitable for protecting against airborne contaminants. Final choice of appropriate breathing protection is dependant upon actual airborne concentrations and the type of breathing protection required will vary according to individual circumstances. Expert advice may be required to make this decision. Reference should be made to Australian Standards AS/NZS 1715, Selection, Use and maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices. If the exposure limit is exceeded briefly, a full facepiece respirator with an organic vapour cartridge may be worn. For short elevated exposures, eg, spillages:- Appropriate organic vapour cartridge respirator as per the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716 (Respiratory protective devices). For emergencies or instances where the exposure levels are not known, use a full-face piece positive-pressure, air-supplied respirator. Exposure Limit by more than ten times, air supplied apparatus should be used.

## SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<b>Physical State</b>	Low viscosity liquid	<b>Colour</b>	colourless
<b>Odour</b>	Strong fruit odour IBP: Ca 56 °C, FBP: Ca	<b>Specific Gravity</b>	Ca 0.82
<b>Boiling Point</b>	125 °C	<b>Freezing Point</b>	Not available
<b>Vapour Pressure</b>	Not available	<b>Vapour Density</b>	Not available
<b>Flash Point</b>	Ca -18 °C	<b>Flammable Limits</b>	Not available
<b>Water Solubility</b>	Miscible	<b>pH</b>	Not applicable
<b>Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)</b>	98% v/v	<b>Coefficient of Water/Oil</b>	
<b>Viscosity</b>	Not available	<b>Distribution</b>	Not available
<b>Evaporation Rate</b>	Not available	<b>Odour Threshold</b>	Not available
<b>Odour Threshold</b>	Not available	<b>Per Cent Volatile</b>	98% v/v
		<b>Evaporation Rate</b>	Not available

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## SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Reactivity</b>	Stable at normal temperatures and pressure.
<b>Conditions to Avoid</b>	Avoid contact with incompatible materials. Avoid contact with heat, flames, sparks.
<b>Incompatibilities</b>	Strong oxidizing agents or acids.
<b>Hazardous Decomposition</b>	Thermal decomposition products: Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide and other possibly toxic gases and vapours on burning.

## SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

<b>Local Effects</b>	Harmful, Irritant: skin, eye, inhalation and ingestion.
<b>Target Organs</b>	Blood, central nervous system, kidneys.

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

<b>Inhalation short term exposure</b>	On basis of ingredients: Vapour concentrations of Acetone above 500 ppm are irritating to the nose and throat. Breathing in vapour may produce respiratory irritation; breathing in vapour may result in headaches, dizziness, drowsiness, and possibly nausea; breathing in high concentrations may produce central nervous system depression, which can lead to loss of co-ordination, impaired judgement and if exposure is prolonged, unconsciousness.
<b>long term exposure</b>	Prolonged exposure to vapours may cause somnolence and narcosis.
<b>Skin contact short term exposure</b>	On basis of ingredients: Contact with skin may result in irritation; will have a degreasing effect on the skin; repeated or prolonged skin contact may lead to irritant contact dermatitis; repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
<b>long term exposure</b>	Prolonged and repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis due to defatting effect.
<b>Eye contact short term exposure</b>	On basis of ingredients, expected to be a moderate to severe eye irritant. High concentrations of Acetone at 500-1,000 ppm are irritating to eyes.
<b>long term exposure</b>	Not known.
<b>Ingestion short term exposure</b>	Harmful if swallowed. Tends to break into a foam if the patient vomits. Aspiration into the lungs may lead to chemical pneumonitis. On basis of ingredients, swallowing may result in irritation of the gastrointestinal tract, nausea, vomiting, headache and central nervous system depression.
<b>long term exposure</b>	Not known.

### Carcinogen Status

<b>NOHSC</b>	No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by NOHSC.
<b>NTP</b>	No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by NTP.
<b>IARC</b>	No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by IARC.

### Classification of Hazardous Ingredients

**NOTE : This information relates to each individual ingredient, when evaluated as pure undiluted chemical. See SECTION 3 for actual proportions of ingredients present in this product.**

Ingredients	R-Phrases.
n-butyl acetate	R10,66,67
Acetone	R36 if > 20%

### n-butyl acetate 100%

<b>Irritation Data</b>	Dermal LD50 = > 20ml/kg (rabbit). May cause redness, itching and irritation.
<b>Toxicity Data</b>	Oral LD50 (rat) : 10768mg/kg Oral LD50 (mice) : 6000mg/kg Oral LD50 (rabbit) : 3200mg/kg Oral LD50 (guinea pig) : 4700 mg/kg

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<b>Local Effects</b>	Vapour may causes irritation of the respiratory tract, with coughing and chest discomfort. Loss of consciousness may occur. Nausea and vomiting may occur. Weakness and incoordination may occur. High concentrations of vapour may cause headache and drowsiness.
<b>Target Organs</b>	Central Nervous System, skin, eyes.
<b>Reproductive Effects</b>	No information.
<b>Mutagenic Data</b>	No information.

<b>Acetone 100%</b>	
<b>Irritation Data</b>	Repeated or prolonged exposure may cause irritant contact dermatitis. Dermal LD50 = 20 g/kg (rabbit) Practically non toxic. Eye irritation = 25 - 50 on a scale of 110, moderately irritating. Skin irritation = 0.5 - 3.0 on a scale of 8.0, slightly toxic (rabbit) Inhalation LC50 = 32000 ppm for 4hrs (rat)
<b>Toxicity Data</b>	Oral LD50 = 5.8 - 8.4 g/kg (rat) Practically non toxic
<b>Local Effects</b>	Irritant: inhalation, skin, eye.
<b>Target Organs</b>	central nervous system.
<b>Acute Toxicity Level</b>	Irritant: inhalation, dermal absorption, ingestion.
<b>Mutagenic Data</b>	Acetone has been used extensively as a solvent vehicle in skin cancer studies and is not considered carcinogenic when applied to the skin. Acetone has tested mainly negative for genetic toxicity in numerous non mammalian systems, as well as in vitro and in vivo mammalians systems. Acetone is not considered to be mutagenic or genotoxic.
<b>Reproductive Effects</b>	Three out of 4 females exposed to 1000 ppm 7.5 hours/day for 4 days were reported to suffer menstrual irregularities. Exposure to acetone potentiates (enhances) the liver and kidney toxicity of chlorinated hydrocarbon solvents, such as chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, 1,1-dichloroethylene and 1,1,2- trichloroethylene and 1,1,2-trichloroethane. Fasting and diabetes increases the normal levels of acetone in the body. Dieters and diabetics may have a higher body burden and additional exposure to high levels of acetone may place them more at risk. Poorly controlled diabetes and starvation during pregnancy can result in metabolic ketosis (a condition characterised by elevated ketone levels in the body tissues and fluids), which can have a harmful effect on the foetus and mother. Exposure to relatively high levels of acetone can result in elevated blood ketones which may mimic suc a ketosis. While no human cases of acetone induced ketosis adversely affecting pregnancy have been reported care should be reported care should be taken. Exposure to high concentrations of acetone may aggravate pre-existing disorders in humans.

## SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

<b>Fish toxicity</b>	No data available for product. Ingredient acetone : Fish toxicity (rainbow trout, goldfish, bluegill) LC50 (96hrs) = 5000-13000 mg/L.
<b>Algae toxicity</b>	No data available for product. Ingredient acetone: Blue-green algae : Toxicity threshold (7-8 days) = 530 mg/L Green algae : Toxicity threshold (7-8 days) = 7500 mg/L .
<b>Invertebrates toxicity</b>	No data available for product.
<b>Toxicity to Bacteria</b>	None available. Ingredient acetone: Aquatic toxicity Daphnia magna EC50 (24hr) = > 10000 mg/L Daphnia magna EC50 (48hrs) = 13500 mg/L

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**OECD Biological degradation**

For acetone: Potential to bioaccumulate = Acetone has negligible potential to bioaccumulate (Octanol/Water partition coefficient Log Kow : -0.24). Persistence and biodegradability = When released to the atmosphere, acetone will degrade mainly by photooxidation and, to a less extent by reaction with hydroxy radicals. The half-life of the reaction with hydroxy radicals is approximately one month. Acetone is considered to have very low "photochemical ozone creation potential" (POCP). Acetone can be removed from the air by rainfall but this does not appear to be the most significant route most of the time. Acetone is classified as "readily biodegradable"

**General**

AS WITH ANY CHEMICAL PRODUCT, DO NOT DISCHARGE INTO DRAINS, WATERWAYS, SEWER OR ENVIRONMENT. Inform local authorities if this occurs.

## SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Refer to State Land Waste Management Authority. Transfer product residues to a labelled, sealed container for disposal or recovery. Waste disposal must be by an accredited contractor. Do not put down the drain.

## SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

<b>UN Number</b>	1263
<b>ADG Code</b>	Class 3 (Paint)
<b>HAZCHEM Code</b>	3[Y]E
<b>Special Provisions</b>	SP187
<b>Packing Group</b>	II
<b>Packaging Method</b>	3.8.3
<b>Segregation</b>	Class 3 – Flammable liquid shall not be loaded in the same vehicle or packed in the same freight container with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Class 1, Explosives</li> <li>➤ Class 2.1, Flammable Gases, if both the Class 3 and Class 2.1 dangerous goods are in bulk</li> <li>➤ Class 2.3, Toxic Gases</li> <li>➤ Class 4.2 Spontaneously Combustible Substances</li> <li>➤ Class 5.1 Oxidising Agents and Class 5.2, Organic Peroxides</li> <li>➤ Class 6 Toxic Substances (where the flammable liquid is nitromethane)</li> <li>➤ Class 7 Radioactive Substances.</li> <li>➤ Foodstuff and foodstuff empties</li> </ul>

## SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

<b>AICS</b>	All ingredients present on AICS.
<b>Labeling Details</b>	
<b>HAZARD RISK PHRASES</b>	Xi - IRRITANT F - Flammable R11: Highly Flammable. R36: Irritating to eyes. R66: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. R67: Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
<b>SAFETY PHRASES</b>	S2: Keep out of the reach of children. S9: Keep container in a well ventilated place. S16: Keep away from sources of ignition – No smoking. S23: Do not breathe vapour. S24/25: Avoid contact with skin and eyes. S26: In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice. S36/37/39: Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.
<b>SUSDP</b>	CAUTION S5 LIQUID HYDROCARBONS.

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**ADG Code**

ADG Class 3 (PAINT).

## SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

### Acronyms

SUSDP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons.
ADG Code	Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.
CAS Number	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number.
UN Number	United Nations Number.
R-Phrases	Risk Phrases.
HAZCHEM	An emergency action code of numbers and letters which gives information to emergency services.
NOHSC	National Occupational Health and Safety Commission.
NTP	National Toxicology Program (USA).
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer.
AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances.
TWA	Time Weighted Average
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit

### Literature References

List of Designated Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:10005(1999)]  
 Australian Code For The Transport Of Dangerous Goods By Road And Rail – Sixth Edition.  
 Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons.  
 National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets 2nd Edition [NOHSC:2011(2003)]  
 Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008(1999)]  
 Material Safety Data Sheets – individual raw materials – Suppliers.  
 HSIS – Hazardous Substance Information System – National Worksafe Data Base.

### Revision Information

New Issue to standard : 2nd Edition [NOHSC:2011(2003)].

### Note

Safety Data Sheets are updated frequently. Please ensure that you have a current copy.

### Contact Point

Regulatory Affairs Manager.

### Telephone

(07) 5437 7714

### Issue Date

June 2010

### Supersedes Issue Date

May 2005

This MSDS summarises at the date of issue our best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information of this product, and in particular how to safely handle and use this product in the workplace. Since the supplier cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, review this MSDS in the context of how the user intends to handle and use the product in the workplace. If clarification or further information is needed to ensure that an appropriate assessment can be made, the user should contact this supplier.