

Chemwatch GHS Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 11-Jul-2011
XC554SP

Hazard Alert Code: MODERATE

CHEMWATCH 6100-26
Version No:3.1.1.1
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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

A-Gas R507

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

LIQUEFIED GAS, N.O.S.(contains pentafluoroethane)

PRODUCT USE

Used according to manufacturer's directions.

SUPPLIER

Company: A- Gas (Australia) Pty Ltd

Address:

9- 11 Oxford Road

Laverton North

VIC 3026

Australia

Telephone: [+61] (0) 3 93689222

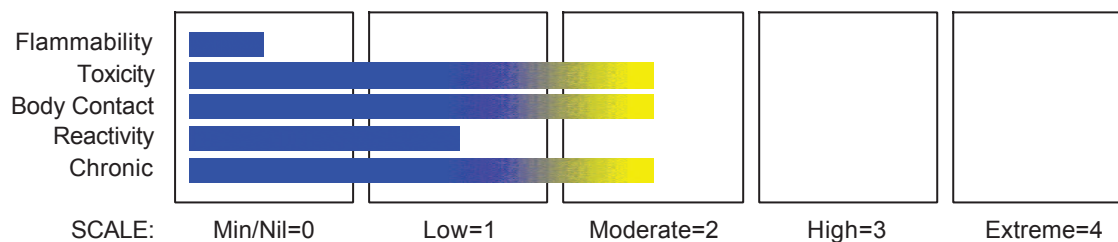
Emergency Tel:**TOLL: [+61] 1800 024 973**

Fax: [+61] (0) 3 93689233

Email: info.au@agas.com

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



GHS Classification

Gas under Pressure (Liquefied gas)

STOT - SE (Narcosis) Category 3

STOT - SE (Resp. Irr.) Category 3



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

WARNING

Determined by Chemwatch using GHS criteria

H280

Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

H335

May cause respiratory irritation.

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
AUH044 Risk of explosion if heated under confinement

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

| Code | Phrase |
|------|--|
| P261 | Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray. |
| P271 | Use only outdoors or in a well- ventilated area. |

Response

| Code | Phrase |
|-----------|--|
| P304+P340 | IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. |
| P312 | Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. |

Storage

| Code | Phrase |
|-----------|---|
| P403+P233 | Store in a well- ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. |
| P405 | Store locked up. |
| P410+P403 | Protect from sunlight. Store in a well- ventilated place. |

Disposal

| Code | Phrase |
|------|--------------------------------------|
| P501 | Dispose of contents/container to ... |

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| NAME | CAS RN | % |
|--------------------------|----------|----|
| 1, 1, 1- trifluoroethane | 420-46-2 | 50 |
| pentafluoroethane | 354-33-6 | 50 |

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- Not considered a normal route of entry.
- If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
- Avoid giving milk or oils.
- Avoid giving alcohol.

EYE

- If product comes in contact with eyes remove the patient from gas source or contaminated area.
- Take the patient to the nearest eye wash, shower or other source of clean water.
- Open the eyelid(s) wide to allow the material to evaporate.
- Gently rinse the affected eye(s) with clean, cool water for at least 15 minutes. Have the patient lie or sit down and tilt the head back. Hold the eyelid(s) open and pour water slowly over the eyeball(s) at the inner corners, letting the water run out of the outer corners.

SKIN

- If skin or hair contact occurs:
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
- In case of cold burns (frost-bite):
- Move casualty into warmth before thawing the affected part; if feet are affected carry if possible
- Bathe the affected area immediately in luke-warm water (not more than 35 deg C) for 10 to 15 minutes, immersing if possible and without rubbing
- DO NOT apply hot water or radiant heat.
- Apply a clean, dry, light dressing of "fluffed-up" dry gauze bandage.

INHALED

- Following exposure to gas, remove the patient from the gas source or contaminated area.
- NOTE: Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), including positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus may be required to assure the safety of the rescuer.
- Prosthesis such as false teeth, which may block the airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

procedures.

- If the patient is not breathing spontaneously, administer rescue breathing.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

for intoxication due to Freons/ Halons;

A: Emergency and Supportive Measures

- Maintain an open airway and assist ventilation if necessary
- Treat coma and arrhythmias if they occur. Avoid (adrenaline) epinephrine or other sympathomimetic amines that may precipitate ventricular arrhythmias. Tachyarrhythmias caused by increased myocardial sensitisation may be treated with propranolol, 1-2 mg IV or esmolol 25-100 microgm/kg/min IV.
- Monitor the ECG for 4-6 hours

B: Specific drugs and antidotes:

- There is no specific antidote.

for gas exposures:

BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema .

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

■ SMALL FIRE: Use extinguishing agent suitable for type of surrounding fire.

LARGE FIRE: Cool cylinder.

DO NOT direct water at source of leak or venting safety devices as icing may occur.

FIRE FIGHTING

GENERAL

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus and protective gloves.
- Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Containers may explode when heated - Ruptured cylinders may rocket
 - Fire exposed containers may vent contents through pressure relief devices.
 - High concentrations of gas may cause asphyxiation without warning.
 - May decompose explosively when heated or involved in fire.
- Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), hydrogen chloride, phosgene, hydrogen fluoride, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
- Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Avoid breathing vapour and any contact with liquid or gas. Protective equipment including respirator should be used.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces were gas may have accumulated.
- Increase ventilation.
- Clear area of personnel.

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of all unprotected personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Emergency Authority and advise them of the location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus and protective gloves.
- Prevent by any means available, spillage from entering drains and water-courses.
- Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place.
- Fit vent pipes. Release pressure under safe, controlled conditions
- Burn issuing gas at vent pipes.
- DO NOT exert excessive pressure on valve; DO NOT attempt to operate damaged valve.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Vented gas is more dense than air and may collect in pits, basements.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers.
- Cylinder:
 - Ensure the use of equipment rated for cylinder pressure.
 - Ensure the use of compatible materials of construction.
 - Valve protection cap to be in place until cylinder is secured, connected.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid magnesium, aluminium and their alloys, brass and steel.
- Haloalkanes:
 - are highly reactive:some of the more lightly substituted lower members are highly flammable; the more highly substituted may be used as fire suppressants, not always with the anticipated results.
 - may react with the lighter divalent metals to produce more reactive compounds analogous to Grignard reagents.
 - may produce explosive compounds following prolonged contact with metallic or other azides
 - may react on contact with potassium or its alloys - although apparently stable on contact with a wide range of halocarbons, reaction products may be shock-sensitive and may explode with great violence on light impact; severity generally increases with the degree of halocarbon substitution and potassium-sodium alloys give extremely sensitive mixtures .
- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Cylinders should be stored in a purpose-built compound with good ventilation, preferably in the open.
- Such compounds should be sited and built in accordance with statutory requirements.
- The storage compound should be kept clear and access restricted to authorised personnel only.
- Cylinders stored in the open should be protected against rust and extremes of weather.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- A- Gas R507: CAS:150621- 87- 7
- 1, 1, 1- trifluoroethane: CAS:420- 46- 2 CAS:27987- 06- 0
- pentafluoroethane: CAS:354- 33- 6

MATERIAL DATA

1,1,1-TRIFLUOROETHANE:

A-GAS R507:

PENTAFLUOROETHANE:

May act as a simple asphyxiants; these are gases which, when present in high concentrations, reduce the oxygen content in air below that required to support breathing, consciousness and life; loss of consciousness, with death by suffocation may rapidly occur in an oxygen deficient atmosphere.

CARE: Most simple asphyxiants are odourless or possess low odour and there is no warning on entry into an oxygen deficient atmosphere.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

1,1,1-TRIFLUOROETHANE:

PENTAFLUOROETHANE:

Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations.

1,1,1-TRIFLUOROETHANE:

CEL-TWA: 200 mg/m³; STEL: 500 mg/m³

PENTAFLUOROETHANE:

CEL TWA: 1000 ppm, 4240 mg/m³ [DuPont]

PERSONAL PROTECTION



RESPIRATOR

• Type AX Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

EYE

- Chemical goggles.
- Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

HANDS/FEET

- When handling sealed and suitably insulated cylinders wear cloth or leather gloves.
- Insulated gloves:

NOTE: Insulated gloves should be loose fitting so that may be removed quickly if liquid is spilled upon them.

OTHER

- Positive pressure, full face, air-supplied breathing apparatus should be used for work in enclosed spaces if a leak is suspected or the primary containment is to be opened (e.g. for a cylinder change)
- Air-supplied breathing apparatus is required where release of gas from primary containment is either suspected or demonstrated.
- Protective overalls, closely fitted at neck and wrist.
- Eye-wash unit.
- Ensure availability of lifeline in confined spaces.
- Staff should be trained in all aspects of rescue work.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Colourless liquefied gas with a slightly ethereal odour; does not mix with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Gas.
Does not mix with water.
Sinks in water.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| State | Liquefied Gas | Molecular Weight | Not Applicable |
| Melting Range (°C) | Not Available | Viscosity | 141.2 mPa.s @ 25 deg.C (liquid°C) |
| Boiling Range (°C) | - 46.5 | Solubility in water (g/L) | Immiscible |
| Flash Point (°C) | Not Available | pH (1% solution) | Not Available |
| Decomposition Temp (°C) | Not Available | pH (as supplied) | Neutral |
| Autoignition Temp (°C) | 728 | Vapour Pressure (kPa) | 1114 @ 20 deg.C |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Specific Gravity (water=1) | 1.07 |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Relative Vapour Density (air=1) | 3.45 |
| Volatile Component (%vol) | 100 | Evaporation Rate | Not Available |

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
- Extremely high temperatures.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health hazard summary table:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| Acute toxicity | Not applicable |
| Skin corrosion/irritation | Not applicable |
| Serious eye damage/irritation | Not applicable |
| Respiratory or skin sensitization | Not applicable |
| Germ cell mutagenicity | Not applicable |
| Carcinogenicity | Not applicable |
| Reproductive toxicity | Not applicable |
| STOT- single exposure | STOT SE 3 |
| | STOT SE 3 |
| STOT- repeated exposure | Not applicable |
| Aspiration hazard | Not applicable |

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

- Overexposure is unlikely in this form.
- Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.
- Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

EYE

- Vapourising liquid causes rapid cooling and contact may cause cold burns, frostbite, even through normal gloves. Frozen skin tissues are painless and appear waxy and yellow.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

SKIN

- Fluorocarbons remove natural oils from the skin, causing irritation, dryness and sensitivity.
- Vapourising liquid causes rapid cooling and contact may cause cold burns, frostbite, even through normal gloves. Frozen skin tissues are painless and appear waxy and yellow.

INHALED

- Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.
- Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas. The vapour may displace and replace air in breathing zone, acting as a simple asphyxiant.
- Symptoms of asphyxia (suffocation) may include headache, dizziness, shortness of breath, muscular weakness, drowsiness and ringing in the ears. If the asphyxia is allowed to progress, there may be nausea and vomiting, further physical weakness and unconsciousness and, finally, convulsions, coma and death.
- Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.
- Exposure to fluorocarbons can produce non-specific flu-like symptoms such as chills, fever, weakness, muscle pain, headache, chest discomfort, sore throat and dry cough with rapid recovery. High concentrations can cause irregular heartbeats and a stepwise reduction in lung capacity.
- Acute intoxication by halogenated aliphatic hydrocarbons appears to take place over two stages. Signs of a reversible narcosis are evident in the first stage and in the second stage signs of injury to organs may become evident, a single organ alone is (almost) never involved.
- Acute intoxication by halogenated aliphatic hydrocarbons appears to take place over two stages. Signs of a reversible narcosis are evident in the first stage and in the second stage signs of injury to organs may become evident, a single organ alone is (almost) never involved.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Fluorocarbons can cause an increased risk of cancer, spontaneous abortion and birth defects.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

- Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Ecotoxicity

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air | Bioaccumulation | Mobility |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------|
| 1, 1, 1- trifluoroethane | HIGH | No Data Available | LOW | HIGH |
| pentafluoroethane | HIGH | No Data Available | LOW | MED |

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Evaporate residue at an approved site.
- Return empty containers to supplier. If containers are marked non-returnable establish means of disposal with manufacturer prior to purchase.
- Ensure damaged or non-returnable cylinders are gas-free before disposal.

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: NON-FLAMMABLE COMPRESSED GAS

HAZCHEM:
2TE (ADG7)

ADG7:

| | | | |
|---|------|---|--------|
| Class or Division: | 2.2 | Subsidiary Risk: | None |
| UN No.: | 3163 | Packing Group: | None |
| Special Provision: | 274 | Limited Quantity: | 120 ml |
| Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Instruction: | T50 | Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Special Provision: | None |
| Packagings & IBCs - Packing Instruction: | P200 | Packagings & IBCs - Special Packing Provision: | None |

Name and Description: LIQUEFIED GAS, N.O.S. (contains pentafluoroethane)

Air Transport IATA:

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| ICAO/IATA Class: | 2.2 | ICAO/IATA Subrisk: | None |
| UN/ID Number: | 3163 | Packing Group: | - |
| Special provisions: | None | | |
| Cargo Only | | | |
| Packing Instructions: | 200 | Maximum Qty/Pack: | 150 kg |
| Passenger and Cargo | | Passenger and Cargo | |
| Packing Instructions: | 200 | Maximum Qty/Pack: | 75 kg |
| Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity | | Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity | |
| Packing Instructions: | Forbidden | Maximum Qty/Pack: | Forbidden |

Shipping name:LIQUEFIED GAS, N.O.S.(contains pentafluoroethane)

Maritime Transport IMDG:

| | | | |
|---------------------|---------|---------------------|------|
| IMDG Class: | 2.2 | IMDG Subrisk: | None |
| UN Number: | 3163 | Packing Group: | None |
| EMS Number: | F-C,S-V | Special provisions: | 274 |
| Limited Quantities: | 120 ml | | |

Shipping name:LIQUEFIED GAS, N.O.S.(contains pentafluoroethane)

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE None

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

1, 1, 1-trifluoroethane (CAS: 420-46-2, 27987-06-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (AQUA/1 to 6 - non-pesticide anthropogenic organics)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (STOCK - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm - Domestic water supply quality", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Aquatic habitat)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (IRRIG)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (STOCK)", "Australia - South Australia

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Controlled Substances (Poisons) Regulations - Schedule E: Schedule 2 poisons authorised to be sold by holder of a medicine sellers licence", "Australia Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958 - Schedule 15 Ozone depleting substances - Part 9 HFCs", "Australia Drinking Water Guideline Values For Physical and Chemical Characteristics", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 2", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water"

R125 (CAS: 354-33-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (AQUA/1 to 6 - non-pesticide anthropogenic organics)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (STOCK - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm - Domestic water supply quality", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Aquatic habitat)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (IRRIG)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (STOCK)", "Australia - South Australia Controlled Substances (Poisons) Regulations - Schedule E: Schedule 2 poisons authorised to be sold by holder of a medicine sellers licence", "Australia Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958 - Schedule 15 Ozone depleting substances - Part 9 HFCs", "Australia Drinking Water Guideline Values For Physical and Chemical Characteristics", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 2", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water"

No data for A-Gas R507 (CAS: , 150621-87-7)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances

| Substance | CAS | Suggested codes |
|--------------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1, 1, 1- trifluoroethane | 420- 46- 2 | Xn; R22 |
| 1, 1, 1- trifluoroethane | 27987- 06- 0 | Xn; R22 |

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

| Ingredient Name | CAS |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1,1,1-trifluoroethane | 420-46-2, 27987-06-0 |

■ Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net/references.

■ The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

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