

## DESS MARTIN PERIODINANE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

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### Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

#### PRODUCT NAME

DESS MARTIN PERIODINANE

#### OTHER NAMES

C13-H13-I-O8, "1, 1-dihydro-1, 1, 1-triacetoxy-1, 2-benziodooxal-3(1H)-one", "(1, 1, 1-triacetoxy)-1, 1-dihydro-1, 2-benziodooxal-3(1H)-one", triacetoxypersulfonamide

#### PROPER SHIPPING NAME

OXIDIZING SOLID, N.O.S.(contains Dess-Martin periodinane)

#### PRODUCT USE

Oxidant for complex, sensitive and multifunctional alcohols. In the oxidation of primary alcohols to aldehydes and secondary alcohols to ketones.

#### SUPPLIER

Company: S D FINE- CHEM LIMITED

Address:

315- 317, T.V.Ind.Estate,

248, Worli Road,

Mumbai- 400030, India

www.sdfine.com

Telephone: 91- 22 24959898/99

Fax: 91- 22 2493 7232

Email: technical@sdfine.com

### Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### GHS Classification

Acute Toxicity Category 4

Acute Toxicity Category 4

Acute Toxicity Category 4

Eye Irritation Category 2A

Oxidizing Solid Category 2

Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2

STOT - SE Category 3



#### EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

#### HAZARD

DANGER

Determined by using GHS criteria

|      |                                   |
|------|-----------------------------------|
| H272 | May intensify fire; oxidiser.     |
| H302 | Harmful if swallowed.             |
| H312 | Harmful in contact with skin.     |
| H315 | Causes skin irritation.           |
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation.    |
| H332 | Harmful if inhaled.               |
| H335 | May cause respiratory irritation. |

continued...

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## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

#### Prevention

| Code | Phrase                                                                     |
|------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| P210 | Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.         |
| P220 | Keep/Store away from clothing/ ... /combustible materials.                 |
| P221 | Take any precaution to avoid mixing with combustibles.                     |
| P261 | Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.                     |
| P264 | Wash ... thoroughly after handling.                                        |
| P270 | Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.                        |
| P271 | Use only outdoors or in a well- ventilated area.                           |
| P280 | Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. |

#### Response

| Code           | Phrase                                                                                                                           |
|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| P301+P312      | IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.                                                       |
| P302+P352      | IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.                                                                                  |
| P304+P340      | IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.                                 |
| P305+P351+P338 | IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. |
| P312           | Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.                                                                     |
| P330           | Rinse mouth.                                                                                                                     |
| P332+P313      | If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.                                                                         |
| P337+P313      | If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.                                                                        |
| P362           | Take off contaminated clothing and wash before re- use.                                                                          |
| P363           | Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.                                                                                         |

#### Storage

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

#### Disposal

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

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| NAME                     | CAS RN     | %   |
|--------------------------|------------|-----|
| Dess- Martin periodinane | 87413-09-0 | >98 |

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

- IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.
- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition.

### EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

### SKIN

- If skin contact occurs:
- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

### INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid

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## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

procedures.

- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- for poisons (where specific treatment regime is absent):

### 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

- FOR SMALL FIRE:
  - USE FLOODING QUANTITIES OF WATER.
  - DO NOT use dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, foam or halogenated-type extinguishers.
- FOR LARGE FIRE
- Flood fire area with water from a protected position.

### FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

### FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty; it is estimated that most organic dusts are combustible (circa 70%) - 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).
- Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust (420 micron or less) may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited - particles exceeding this limit will generally not form flammable dust clouds; once initiated, however, larger particles up to 1400 microns diameter will contribute to the propagation of an explosion.
- In the same way as gases and vapours, 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).

Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), hydrogen iodide, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid storage with reducing agents.
- Avoid any contamination of this material as it is very reactive and any contamination is potentially hazardous.

## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- No smoking, naked lights, ignition sources.
- Avoid all contact with any organic matter including fuel, solvents, sawdust, paper or cloth and other incompatible materials, as ignition may result.
- Avoid breathing dust or vapours and all contact with skin and eyes.

### MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus and protective gloves.

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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

## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid personal contact and inhalation of dust, mist or vapours.
- Provide adequate ventilation.
- Always wear protective equipment and wash off any spillage from clothing.
- Keep material away from light, heat, flammables or combustibles.
- 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)
- Minimise airborne dust and eliminate all ignition sources. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, and flame.
- Establish good housekeeping practices.
- Remove dust accumulations on a regular basis by vacuuming or gentle sweeping to avoid creating dust clouds.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

- DO NOT repack. Use containers supplied by manufacturer only.
- For low viscosity materials
- Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type.
  - Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure. <</>.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid any contamination of this material as it is very reactive and any contamination is potentially hazardous.
- Inorganic reducing agents react with oxidizing agents to generate heat and products that may be flammable, combustible, or otherwise reactive. Their reactions with oxidizing agents may be violent.
- Avoid storage with reducing agents.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed as supplied.
- Store in a cool, well ventilated area.
- Keep dry.

In addition, Goods of Class 5.1, packing group II should be:

- stored in piles so that
- the height of the pile does not exceed 1 metre
- the maximum quantity in a pile or building does not exceed 1000 tonnes unless the area is provided with automatic fire extinguishers
- the maximum height of a pile does not exceed 3 metres where the room is provided with automatic fire extinguishers or 2 meters if not.

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- Dess- Martin periodinane:

CAS:87413- 09- 0

### MATERIAL DATA

DESS-MARTIN PERIODINANE:

■ It is the goal of the ACGIH (and other Agencies) to recommend TLVs (or their equivalent) for all substances for which there is evidence of health effects at airborne concentrations encountered in the workplace.

At this time no TLV has been established, even though this material may produce adverse health effects (as evidenced in animal experiments or clinical experience).

NOTE: The ACGIH occupational exposure standard for Particles Not Otherwise Specified (P.N.O.S) does NOT apply.

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.

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION



#### RESPIRATOR

- Particulate dust filter. (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

- Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber.

#### NOTE:

- The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.

- Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.

The selection of the suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.

The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:.

- DO NOT wear cotton or cotton-backed gloves.
- DO NOT wear leather gloves.
- Promptly hose all spills off leather shoes or boots or ensure that such footwear is protected with PVC over-shoes.

#### OTHER

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.
- Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.
- For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets), non sparking safety footwear.

#### 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.

### Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

#### APPEARANCE

Solid; does not mix well with water. Soluble in dichloromethane.

#### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

|                         |                |                           |                 |
|-------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| State                   | DIVIDED SOLID  | Molecular Weight          | 424.15          |
| Melting Range (°C)      | 130- 133       | Viscosity                 | Not Applicable  |
| Boiling Range (°C)      | Not Applicable | Solubility in water (g/L) | Partly Miscible |
| Flash Point (°C)        | Not Available  | pH (1% solution)          | Not Applicable  |
| Decomposition Temp (°C) | Not Available  | pH (as supplied)          | Not Applicable  |

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### Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

|                           |               |                                 |                |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|----------------|
| Autoignition Temp (°C)    | Not Available | Vapour Pressure (kPa)           | Negligible     |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Specific Gravity (water=1)      | 1.362          |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Relative Vapour Density (air=1) | Not Applicable |
| Volatile Component (%vol) | Negligible    | Evaporation Rate                | Not Applicable |

### Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

#### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
  - Product is considered stable under normal handling conditions.
  - Prolonged exposure to heat.
  - Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
- For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.*

### Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### Health hazard summary table:

|                                   |                                                                      |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Acute toxicity                    | Acute Tox. (dermal) 4<br>Acute Tox. (inhal) 4<br>Acute Tox. (oral) 4 |
| Skin corrosion/irritation         | Skin Irrit. 2                                                        |
| Serious eye damage/irritation     | Eye Irrit. 2A                                                        |
| 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- repeated exposure           | Not applicable                                                       |
| Aspiration hazard                 | Not applicable                                                       |

#### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

##### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

- Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

##### EYE

- This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

##### SKIN

- Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.
- This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.
- The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.
- Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.
- Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

##### INHALED

- Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material, during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.
  - The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons.
- The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.
- Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.
- If prior damage to the circulatory or nervous systems has occurred or if kidney damage has been sustained, proper screenings should be conducted on individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling and use of the material result in excessive exposures.

##### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems.
- Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.
- There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Based on experience with animal studies, there is a possibility that exposure to the material may result in toxic effects to the development of the foetus, at levels which do not cause significant toxic effects to the mother.

Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis; caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. Prime symptom is breathlessness; lung shadows show on X-ray.

Iodine and iodides, may give rise to local allergic reactions such as hives, rupture of skin blood vessels, pain in joints or diseases of the lymph nodes.

Iodine and iodides cause goitre and diminished as well as increased activity of the thyroid gland. A toxic syndrome resulting from chronic iodide overdose and from repeated administration of small amounts of iodine is characterised by excessive saliva production, head cold, sneezing, conjunctivitis, headache, fever, laryngitis, inflammation of the bronchi and mouth cavity, inflamed parotid gland, and various skin rashes. Swelling and inflammation of the throat, irritated and swollen eyes and lung swelling may also occur. Swelling of the glottis, necessitating a tracheotomy has been reported. Use of iodides in pregnancy can cause foetal death, severe goitre, hypothyroidism and the cretinoid appearance of the newborn.

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

### Ecotoxicity

| Ingredient               | Persistence:<br>Water/Soil | Persistence: Air     | Bioaccumulation      | Mobility             |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Dess- Martin periodinane | No Data<br>Available       | No Data<br>Available | No Data<br>Available | No Data<br>Available |

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
- Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

Otherwise:

- If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
- Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction.
- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.

For small quantities of oxidising agent:

- Cautiously acidify a 3% solution to pH 2 with sulfuric acid.
- Gradually add a 50% excess of sodium bisulfite solution with stirring.
- Add a further 10% sodium bisulfite.
- If no further reaction occurs (as indicated by a rise in temperature) cautiously add more acid.
- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material)
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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Labels Required: OXIDIZING AGENT

**HAZCHEM:**  
1Y**Land Transport UNDG:**

|                                                                          |      |                   |      |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-------------------|------|
| Class or division:                                                       | 5.1  | Subsidiary risk:  | None |
| UN No.:                                                                  | 1479 | UN packing group: | II   |
| Shipping Name:OXIDIZING SOLID, N.O.S. (contains Dess-Martin periodinane) |      |                   |      |

**Air Transport IATA:**

|                     |      |                    |      |
|---------------------|------|--------------------|------|
| ICAO/IATA Class:    | 5.1  | ICAO/IATA Subrisk: | None |
| UN/ID Number:       | 1479 | Packing Group:     | II   |
| Special provisions: | A3   |                    |      |

Shipping name:OXIDIZING SOLID, N.O.S.(contains Dess-Martin periodinane)

**Maritime Transport IMDG:**

|                                                                         |            |                     |         |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|---------------------|---------|
| IMDG Class:                                                             | 5.1        | IMDG Subrisk:       | None    |
| UN Number:                                                              | 1479       | Packing Group:      | II      |
| EMS Number:                                                             | F- A, S- Q | Special provisions: | 274 900 |
| Limited Quantities:                                                     | 1 kg       |                     |         |
| Shipping name:OXIDIZING SOLID, N.O.S.(contains Dess-Martin periodinane) |            |                     |         |

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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**REGULATIONS****Dess-Martin periodinane (CAS: 87413-09-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Acros Transport Information", "Sigma-Aldrich Transport Information"

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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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■ Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources using available literature 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.

The above information is believed to be accurate and represent the best information currently available to us, but does not represent any warranty expressed or implied of the properties of the product. User should make their own investigation to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purpose.

Issue Date: 29-Dec-2017