

DIOCTYL SODIUM SULPHOSUCCINATE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:6.1.1.1
Page 1 of 8

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

SODIUM DIOCTYL SULFOSUCCINATE

OTHER NAMES

C20-H37-O7-S.Na, C8-H17-OOC-CH₂CH(SO₃Na)COOC8-H17, "sodium bis(2-ethylhexyl) sulphosuccinate sulfosuccinate", "Food Additive 480", GPG, "sodium dioctyl sulphosuccinate", "sodium sulpho 1, 4 bis (2 ethyl hexyl) succinate", "bis (ethylhexyl) ester of sodium sulphosuccinic acid", "bis(2-ethylhexyl)sodium sulphosuccinate", "1, 4-bis(2-ethylhexyl) sodium sulfosuccinate", "butanedioic acid, sulfo-, 1, 4-bis(2-ethylhexyl) ester, sodium salt", "di-(2-ethylhexyl) sodium sulphosuccinate", "2-ethylhexyl sulfosuccinate sodium", "Alcopol O", Clestol, Colace, Complemix, Constonate, Coprol, Defilin, Dioctlyn, Diosuccin, Diomedicone, Diotilin, Diovac, "Docusate sodium", Doxinate, Doxol, D-S-S, Dulsivac, Duosol, "Humifen WT-27G", Konlax, Kosate, Laxinate, "Manoxal OT", "Manoxol OT", Mervamine, "Modane Soft", Molatoc, Molcer, Molofac, "Monawet MD-70E", "Monawet MO-70", "Monawet MO-84", "Monoxol OT", "Nekal WT-27", Nevax, "Nikkol OTP-70", Norval, Obston, Rapisol, Regutol, Revac, "Sanmorin OT-70", SBO, Sobital, Softil, Soliwax, Solusol-75%, "Sulfimel DOS", "Tex-Wet 1001", "Triton GR-5", "Triton GR-7", "Vatsol OT", Velmol, Waxsol, "Wetaid SR", "anionic surfactant"

PRODUCT USE

As a wetting agent, dispersant, emulsifier, stabiliser for hydrophilic colloids. As Food Additive 480, used in medicine, as a processing aid.

Used as a foecal softening agent in the management of constipation: thought to act by stimulating intestinal secretions and by increasing fluid flow into the faeces. Given by mouth. Also used for softening wax in the ear.

Drug

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 Aquatic Hazard Category 3

Acute Toxicity Category 4

Serious Eye Damage Category 1

Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

DANGER

Determined by using GHS criteria

H302

Harmful if swallowed.

H315

Causes skin irritation.

H318

Causes serious eye damage.

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DIOCTYL SODIUM SULPHOSUCCINATE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:6.1.1.1

Page 2 of 8

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

H402 Harmful to aquatic life

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

Code

P264

P270

P273

P280

Phrase

Wash ... thoroughly after handling.

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

Avoid release to the environment.

Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response

Code

P301+P312

P302+P352

P305+P351+P338

Phrase

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

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

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.

P310

P330

P332+P313

P362

Rinse mouth.

If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Take off contaminated clothing and wash before re- use.

Disposal

Code

P501

Phrase

Dispose of contents/container to ...

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate	577-11-7	> 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:

- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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.
- Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

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, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

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.
- Treat symptomatically.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

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 (CO₂), sulfur oxides (SO_x), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

May emit poisonous fumes.

May emit corrosive fumes.

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

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Moderate hazard.
 - CAUTION: Advise personnel in area.
 - Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard.
 - Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing.
 - Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.**

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR 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.
- 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

continued...

DIOCTYL SODIUM SULPHOSUCCINATE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:6.1.1.1

Page 4 of 8

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- 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

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid strong bases.
- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate: CAS:577- 11- 7 CAS:53023- 94- 2 CAS:51910- 13- 5 CAS:52624- 44- 9 CAS:59030- 04- 5 CAS:60202- 21- 3 CAS:66812- 62- 2 CAS:67924- 68- 9 CAS:75418- 10- 9 CAS:76689- 26- 4 CAS:78207- 03- 1 CAS:105956- 73- 8 CAS:106396- 28- 5 CAS:110162- 65- 7 CAS:113255- 61- 1 CAS:130390- 93- 1 CAS: 135843- 72- 0 CAS:138893- 51- 3 CAS:141092- 35- 5 CAS:201816- 76- 4 CAS:202352- 75- 8 CAS:209122- 63- 4 CAS:209453- 97- 4 CAS:835616- 33- 6

MATERIAL DATA

SODIUM DIOCTYL SULFOSUCCINATE:

■ 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



RESPIRATOR

- Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- 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

■ NOTE:

- The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other

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DIOCTYL SODIUM SULPHOSUCCINATE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:6.1.1.1

Page 5 of 8

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

- 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:
- Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.
- polychloroprene
 - nitrile rubber
 - butyl rubber
 - fluorocautchouc.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.

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

Colourless to white, waxy solid. Hygroscopic. Slowly soluble in water. Soluble in alcohol, glycerol, carbon tetrachloride, acetone and xylene. Stable in acid and neutral solutions. Hydrolyses in alkaline solutions.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

Mixes with water.

State	Divided solid	Molecular Weight	444.55 Pure
Melting Range (°C)	155	Viscosity	Not Applicable
Boiling Range (°C)	decomposes.	Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible
Flash Point (°C)	Not Available	pH (1% solution)	7- 8
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not available.	pH (as supplied)	Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not available.	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.1
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not applicable
Volatile Component (%vol)	< 1.0	Evaporation Rate	Non Volatile

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

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

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

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health hazard summary table:

Acute toxicity	Acute Tox. (oral) 4
Skin corrosion/irritation	Skin Irrit. 2
Serious eye damage/irritation	Eye Dam. 1
Respiratory or skin sensitization	Not applicable
Germ cell mutagenicity	Not applicable
Carcinogenicity	Not applicable
Reproductive toxicity	Not applicable
STOT- single exposure	Not applicable
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.
- Ingestion of anionic surfactants may produce diarrhoea, bloated stomach, and occasional vomiting.
- Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness.
- Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.
- Sulfosuccinates, when swallowed, may be mildly harmful or toxic.
- Swallowing large amounts can cause depression of the central nervous system.

EYE

- If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.
- Direct eye contact with some anionic surfactants in high concentration can cause severe damage to the cornea.
- Low concentrations can cause discomfort, excess blood flow, and corneal clouding and swelling.
- Sulfosuccinates are often eye irritants.

SKIN

- The material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time.
- Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.
- Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.
- Anionic surfactants can cause skin redness and pain, as well as a rash.
- Cracking, scaling and blistering can occur.
- Sulfosuccinates may irritate and inflame the skin if in contact.
- 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

- There is some evidence to suggest that 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.
- Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.
- Sulfosuccinates may cause airway irritation and depression of brain and nervous system on inhalation.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- 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.
- 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.
- Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause degreasing with drying, cracking and dermatitis following.
- Repeated skin contact with some sulfonated surfactants has produced sensitisation dermatitis in predisposed individuals.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

- The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
- The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

DIOCTYL SODIUM SULPHOSUCCINATE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:6.1.1.1

Page 7 of 8

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate 96 hr LC50 (24) mg/L Rainbow trout,donaldson trout Fish Source:

Harmful to aquatic organisms.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data 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.
- 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.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM:

None

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: UN, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate (CAS: 577-11-7,53023-94-2,51910-13-5,52624-44-9,59030-04-5,60202-21-3,66812-62-2,67924-68-9,75418-10-9,76689-26-4,78207-03-1,105956-73-8,106396-28-5,110162-65-7,113255-61-1,130390-93-1,135843-72-0,138893-51-3,141092-35-5,201816-76-4,202352-75-8,209122-63-4,209453-97-4,835616-33-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"FisherTransport Information", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Numbering System for Food Additives", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

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DIOCTYL SODIUM SULPHOSUCCINATE

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances

Substance	CAS	Suggested codes
sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate	577- 11- 7	Xn; R22
sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate	53023- 94- 2	Xn; R22
sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate	51910- 13- 5	Xn; R22
sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate	52624- 44- 9	Xn; R22
sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate	59030- 04- 5	Xn; R22
sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate	60202- 21- 3	Xn; R22
sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate	66812- 62- 2	Xn; R22
sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate	67924- 68- 9	Xn; R22
sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate	75418- 10- 9	Xn; R22
sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate	76689- 26- 4	Xn; R22
sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate	78207- 03- 1	Xn; R22
sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate	105956- 73- 8	Xn; R22
sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate	106396- 28- 5	Xn; R22
sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate	110162- 65- 7	Xn; R22
sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate	113255- 61- 1	Xn; R22
sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate	130390- 93- 1	Xn; R22
sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate	135843- 72- 0	Xn; R22
sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate	138893- 51- 3	Xn; R22
sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate	141092- 35- 5	Xn; R22
sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate	201816- 76- 4	Xn; R22
sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate	202352- 75- 8	Xn; R22
sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate	209122- 63- 4	Xn; R22
sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate	209453- 97- 4	Xn; R22
sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate	835616- 33- 6	Xn; R22

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate	577- 11- 7, 53023- 94- 2, 51910- 13- 5, 52624- 44- 9, 59030- 04- 5, 60202- 21- 3, 66812- 62- 2, 67924- 68- 9, 75418- 10- 9, 76689- 26- 4, 78207- 03- 1, 105956- 73- 8, 106396- 28- 5, 110162- 65- 7, 113255- 61- 1, 130390- 93- 1, 135843- 72- 0, 138893- 51- 3, 141092- 35- 5, 201816- 76- 4, 202352- 75- 8, 209122- 63- 4, 209453- 97- 4, 835616- 33- 6

■ 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.