

Clean N Easy TR50 Brick And Tile Cleaner

ITW Polymers & Fluids

Chemwatch: 7156-17

Version No: 9.1

Safety Data Sheet according to Work Health and Safety Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) 2023 and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Issue Date: 20/08/2021

Print Date: 07/08/2024

S.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	Clean N Easy TR50 Brick And Tile Cleaner
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Product Code: TR50
Proper shipping name	CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains hydrochloric acid)
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Brick and tile cleaner.
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Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ITW Polymers & Fluids	ITW Polymers & Fluids NZ
Address	100 Hassall New South Wales 2164 Australia	Unit 2/38 Trugood Drive 2013 New Zealand
Telephone	+61 2 9757 8800	+64 9272 1940
Fax	Not Available	Not Available
Website	Not Available	Not Available
Email	orders@itwfpf.com.au	info@aamtech.co.nz

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Chemwatch	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)
Emergency telephone numbers	1800 951 288	+61 1800 951 288
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 2 9186 1132	+61 3 9573 3188

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01



SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Poisons Schedule	S5
Classification ^[1]	Corrosive to Metals Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	 
Signal word	Warning

Hazard statement(s)

H290	May be corrosive to metals.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.

Precautionary statement(s) General

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P103	Read carefully and follow all instructions.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P234	Keep only in original packaging.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

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/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P390	Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available	0-10	surfactants, proprietary
5329-14-6	0-10	<u>sulfamic acid</u>
7647-01-0	<5	<u>hydrochloric acid</u>
Not Available	<1	corrosion inhibitor, proprietary
Not Available	trace	dye
7732-18-5	>60	<u>water</u>

Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ 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 Contact	If skin contact occurs:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 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. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. ▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

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

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Non combustible. ▶ Not considered to be a significant fire risk. ▶ Acids may react with metals to produce hydrogen, a highly flammable and explosive gas. ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. <p>Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: chlorides sulfur oxides (SOx)</p>
HAZCHEM	2X

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Limit all unnecessary personal contact.▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Store in original containers.▶ Keep containers securely sealed.▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers▶ Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.▶ Plastic pail.▶ Polyliner drum.▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Segregate from alkalis, oxidising agents and chemicals readily decomposed by acids, i.e. cyanides, sulfides, carbonates.▶ Reacts with mild steel, galvanised steel / zinc producing hydrogen gas which may form an explosive mixture with air.▶ Avoid strong bases.

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA


Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	hydrochloric acid	Hydrogen chloride	Not Available	Not Available	5 ppm / 7.5 mg/m3	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
sulfamic acid	9.5 mg/m3	100 mg/m3	630 mg/m3
hydrochloric acid	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
hydrochloric acid	1.8 ppm	22 ppm	100 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
sulfamic acid	Not Available	Not Available
hydrochloric acid	50 ppm	Not Available
water	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>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.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>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.</p>
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Safety glasses with side shields.▶ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below

Hands/feet protection	<p>The selection of 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C apron. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Skin cleansing cream.

Respiratory protection

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

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Opaque pink, acidic liquid with a mild odour; mixes with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.11-1.12 @ 20 degC
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	1.5 approx.	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	2.0 approx.
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Contact with alkaline material liberates heat ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.
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	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhalation of quantities of liquid mist may be extremely hazardous, even lethal due to spasm, extreme irritation of larynx and bronchi, chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting
Skin Contact	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition 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.
Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic	Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems.

Clean N Easy TR50 Brick And Tile Cleaner	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
sulfamic acid	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 20 mg - moderate
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 250 ug/24 h - SEVERE
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (human): 4 %/5 days (I)- mild
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24 h-SEVERE
hydrochloric acid	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (mouse) LD50: 1449 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 5mg/30s - mild
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 900 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) ^[1]
water	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available

Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances
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SULFAMIC ACID	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 severe 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. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.
HYDROCHLORIC ACID	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.
SULFAMIC ACID & HYDROCHLORIC ACID	For acid mists, aerosols, vapours Test results suggest that eukaryotic cells are susceptible to genetic damage when the pH falls to about 6.5. Cells from the respiratory tract have not been examined in this respect. Mucous secretion may protect the cells of the airway from direct exposure to inhaled acidic mists (which also protects the stomach lining from the hydrochloric acid secreted there). Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia.
HYDROCHLORIC ACID & WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Acute Toxicity	✗	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✗

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Clean N Easy TR50 Brick And Tile Cleaner	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
sulfamic acid	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	33.8mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	71.6mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	14.2mg/l	1
	NOEC(ECx)	1560h	Fish	0.025mg/l	2
hydrochloric acid	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	334.734mg/L	4
	EC50(ECx)	9.33h	Fish	0.51mg/L	4
water	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
sulfamic acid	HIGH	HIGH
hydrochloric acid	LOW	LOW
water	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
sulfamic acid	LOW (LogKOW = -4.3438)
hydrochloric acid	LOW (LogKOW = 0.5392)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
sulfamic acid	LOW (Log KOC = 6.124)
hydrochloric acid	LOW (Log KOC = 14.3)


SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Treat and neutralise at an approved treatment plant. Treatment should involve: Neutralisation with soda-ash or soda-lime followed by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a
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SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	2X

Land transport (ADG)

14.1. UN number or ID number	1760		
14.2. UN proper shipping name	CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains hydrochloric acid)		
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class	8	
	Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable	
14.4. Packing group	III		
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable		
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	223 274	
	Limited quantity	5 L	

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. UN number	1760		
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Corrosive liquid, n.o.s. * (contains hydrochloric acid)		
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	8	
	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable	
	ERG Code	8L	
14.4. Packing group	III		
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable		
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A3 A803	
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	856	
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L	
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	852	
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	5 L	
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y841	
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	1 L	

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. UN number	1760		
14.2. UN proper shipping name	CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains hydrochloric acid)		
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	8	
	IMDG Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable	
14.4. Packing group	III		
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable		
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-A , S-B	

	Special provisions	223 274
	Limited Quantities	5 L

14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
sulfamic acid	Not Available
hydrochloric acid	Not Available
water	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
sulfamic acid	Not Available
hydrochloric acid	Not Available
water	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

sulfamic acid is found on the following regulatory lists

- Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
- 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
- Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

hydrochloric acid is found on the following regulatory lists

- Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
- 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
- Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

water is found on the following regulatory lists

- Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (sulfamic acid; hydrochloric acid; water)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes

National Inventory	Status
Legend:	<p><i>Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory</i></p> <p><i>No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.</i></p>

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	20/08/2021
Initial Date	01/09/2006

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
8.1	01/11/2019	One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification
9.1	20/08/2021	Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update.

Other information

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.

The 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. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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