

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Easy Off Heavy Duty Oven Cleaner Aerosol



HEALTH • HYGIENE • HOME

1. Identification of the material and supplier

Names

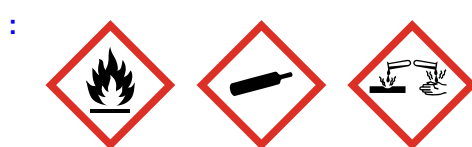
- Product name** : Easy Off Heavy Duty Oven Cleaner Aerosol
- SDS no.** : 30451 - SD AU v7.2
- Formulation #** : 0046416 v2.0
- Supplier** : AUSTRALIA
Reckitt Benckiser (Australia) Pty Limited
ABN: 17 003 274 655
680 George Street, Sydney NSW 2000
Tel: +61 (0)2 9857 2000
- NEW ZEALAND
Reckitt Benckiser (New Zealand) Limited
2 Fred Thomas Drive, Takapuna,
Auckland, New Zealand 0622
Tel: +64 9 484 1400
- Poison Information contact:** : Australia - 13 11 26
New Zealand - 0800 764 766 or 0800 POISON
- Material uses** : Oven cleaner
- Product use** : Consumer

Section 2. Hazard(s) identification

- Classification of the substance or mixture** : FLAMMABLE AEROSOLS - Category 1
GASES UNDER PRESSURE - Compressed gas
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 1

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word

: DANGER

Hazard statements

: Extremely flammable aerosol.
Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Precautionary statements

General

: Read label before use. Keep out of reach of children. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

Prevention

: Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Wear protective clothing. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source. Do not breathe dust or mist. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Section 2. Hazard(s) identification

- Response** : IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. 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 physician.
- Storage** : Store locked up. Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F. Store in a well-ventilated place.
- Disposal** : Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
- Supplemental label elements** : Not applicable.

Other hazards which do not result in classification : None known.

Section 3. Composition and ingredient information

Substance/mixture : Mixture

Ingredient name	% (w/w)	CAS number
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	≤10	112-34-5
sodium hydroxide	≤10	1310-73-2
Butane	≤5	106-97-8
2-aminoethanol	≤3	141-43-5

Supplier's information : Product Contains less than 0,1% w/w 1, 3 Butadiene

Other Non-hazardous ingredients to 100%

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

- Eye contact** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician.
- Inhalation** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
- Skin contact** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

Section 4. First aid measures

Ingestion : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact : Causes serious eye damage.
Inhalation : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Skin contact : Causes severe burns.
Ingestion : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Eye contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
 pain
 watering
 redness

Inhalation : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
 respiratory tract irritation
 coughing

Skin contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
 pain or irritation
 redness
 blistering may occur

Ingestion : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
 stomach pains

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Notes to physician : In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.

Specific treatments : No specific treatment.

Protection of first-aiders : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

Unsuitable extinguishing media : None known.

Section 5. Firefighting measures

- Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : Extremely flammable aerosol. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Gas may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back, causing fire or explosion. Bursting aerosol containers may be propelled from a fire at high speed. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.
- Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
carbon dioxide
carbon monoxide
nitrogen oxides
metal oxide/oxides
- Special protective actions for fire-fighters** : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.
- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. In the case of aerosols being ruptured, care should be taken due to the rapid escape of the pressurised contents and propellant. If a large number of containers are ruptured, treat as a bulk material spillage according to the instructions in the clean-up section. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
- For emergency responders** : If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".
- Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

- Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
- Large spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

See Section 1 for emergency contact information.

See Section 8 for information on appropriate personal protective equipment.

See Section 13 for additional waste treatment information.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

- Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Pressurised container: protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperature exceeding 50°C. Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing gas. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous.
- Advice on general occupational hygiene** : Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.
- Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities** : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store away from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Protect from sunlight. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

Control parameters

Australia

Occupational exposure limits

<u>Ingredient name</u>	<u>Exposure limits</u>
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	ACGIH TLV (United States, 4/2014). TWA: 10 ppm 8 hours. Form: Inhalable fraction and vapor Safe Work Australia (Australia, 1/2014). TWA: 2 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Safe Work Australia (Australia, 1/2014). TWA: 1900 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 800 ppm 8 hours. Safe Work Australia (Australia, 1/2014). STEL: 15 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. STEL: 6 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 7.5 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 3 ppm 8 hours.
sodium hydroxide	
Butane	
2-aminoethanol	

New Zealand

<u>Ingredient name</u>	<u>Exposure limits</u>
2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethanol	ACGIH TLV (United States, 4/2014). TWA: 10 ppm 8 hours. Form: Inhalable fraction and vapor NZ OSH (New Zealand, 2/2013). WES-Ceiling: 2 mg/m ³ NZ OSH (New Zealand, 2/2013). WES-TWA: 800 ppm 8 hours. WES-TWA: 1900 mg/m ³ 8 hours. NZ OSH (New Zealand, 2/2013). WES-TWA: 3 ppm 8 hours. WES-TWA: 7.5 mg/m ³ 8 hours. WES-STEL: 15 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. WES-STEL: 6 ppm 15 minutes.
sodium hydroxide	
butane	
2-aminoethanol	

Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

- Appropriate engineering controls** : Use only with adequate ventilation. If user operations generate dust, fumes, gas, vapour or mist, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.
- Environmental exposure controls** : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.
- Individual protection measures**
- Hygiene measures** : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.
- Eye/face protection** : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles and/or face shield. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.
- Skin protection**
- Hand protection** : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.
- Body protection** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.
- Other skin protection** : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Respiratory protection** : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

- Physical state** : Liquid. [Aerosol.]
- Colour** : Beige.
- Odour** : Not available.
- Odour threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : >13.5
- Melting point** : Not available.
- Boiling point** : Not available.
- Flash point** : Not available.
- Evaporation rate** : Not available.
- Flammability (solid, gas)** : Not available.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits	: Not available.
Vapour pressure	: 240 kPa (1800.1 mm Hg) [room temperature]
Vapour density	: Not available.
Relative density	: Not available.
Solubility	: Soluble in the following materials: cold water and hot water.
Solubility in water	: Not available.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	: Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature	: Not available.
Decomposition temperature	: Not available.
Viscosity	: Not available.
Flow time (ISO 2431)	: Not available.
Type of aerosol	: Spray
Heat of combustion	: 3.915 kJ/g

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	: No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
Chemical stability	: The product is stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	: Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).
Incompatible materials	: No specific data.
Hazardous decomposition products	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	2700 mg/kg	-
Butane 2-aminoethanol	LD50 Oral	Rat	4500 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	658000 mg/m ³	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	1720 mg/kg	-

Conclusion/Summary : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 20 milligrams	-
sodium hydroxide	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	20 milligrams	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Monkey	-	24 hours 1 Percent	-
	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	400 Micrograms	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 50 Micrograms	-

Section 11. Toxicological information

2-aminoethanol	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	1 Percent	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	0.5 minutes	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Human	-	1 milligrams	-
	Skin - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 2 Percent	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 milligrams	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	250 Micrograms	-
				505 milligrams	-

Conclusion/Summary

- Skin** : Based on Calculation method: Causes burns.
- Eyes** : Based on Calculation method: Causes serious eye damage.
- Respiratory** : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Sensitisation

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary

- Skin** : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
- Respiratory** : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Mutagenicity

Not available.

- Conclusion/Summary** : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Carcinogenicity

Not available.

- Conclusion/Summary** : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

- Conclusion/Summary** : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Teratogenicity

Not available.

- Conclusion/Summary** : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

Aspiration hazard

Not available.

Information on likely routes of exposure : Not available.

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye damage.
- Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Skin contact** : Causes severe burns.
- Ingestion** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Section 11. Toxicological information

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain
watering
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
respiratory tract irritation
coughing
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
redness
blistering may occur
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
stomach pains

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Short term exposure

- Potential immediate effects** : Not available.
- Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

Long term exposure

- Potential immediate effects** : Not available.
- Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

- Conclusion/Summary** : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
- General** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Carcinogenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Mutagenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Teratogenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Developmental effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Fertility effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Route	ATE value
Oral	68841.3 mg/kg

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Acute LC50 1300000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Lepomis macrochirus	96 hours
2-aminoethanol	Acute EC50 8.42 mg/l Fresh water	Algae - Desmodesmus subspicatus	72 hours
	Acute LC50 >100000 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Crangon crangon - Adult	48 hours
	Acute LC50 170000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Carassius auratus	96 hours

Section 12. Ecological information

Persistence and degradability

Not available.

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP _{ow}	BCF	Potential
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	1	-	low
Butane	2.89	-	low
2-aminoethanol	-1.31	-	low

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{oc}) : Not available.



Other adverse effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Release of large quantities into water may cause a pH-change resulting in danger for aquatic life.


Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Do not puncture or incinerate container.

14. Transport information

Regulation	UN number	Proper shipping name	Classes	PG*	Label	Additional information
ADG	UN1950	AEROSOLS	2.1	-		Special provisions 63, 190, 277, 327, 344
IMDG	UN1950	AEROSOLS	2.1	-		Emergency schedules (EmS) F-D, S-U Special provisions 63, 190, 277, 327, 344, 959

14. Transport information

IATA	UN1950	Aerosols, flammable, containing substances in Class 8, Packing Group III	2.1 (8)	-		<p>Passenger and Cargo Aircraft Quantity limitation: 75 kg Packaging instructions: 203</p> <p>Cargo Aircraft Only Quantity limitation: 150 kg Packaging instructions: 203</p> <p>Limited Quantities - Passenger Aircraft Quantity limitation: 30 kg Packaging instructions: Y203</p> <p>Special provisions A145, A167, A802</p>
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PG* : Packing group

Special precautions for user : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

Section 15. Regulatory information

Standard Uniform Schedule of Medicine and Poisons

Schedule 6 (Sodium hydroxide) POISON

Model Work Health and Safety Regulations - Scheduled Substances

Australia inventory (AICS) : All components are listed or exempted.

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC) : All components are listed or exempted.

HSNO Group Standard : Aerosols (Corrosive)

HSNO Approval Number : HSR002514

Approved Handler Requirement : No.

Tracking Requirement : No.

Section 16. Any other relevant information

Key to abbreviations :

- ADG = Australian Dangerous Goods
- ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
- BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
- GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
- IATA = International Air Transport Association
- IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
- IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
- LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
- MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
- NOHSC = National Occupational Health and Safety Commission
- SUSMP = Standard Uniform Schedule of Medicine and Poisons
- UN = United Nations

Date of issue / Date of revision : 15/12/2016

Revision comments : AUS GHS SDS

Section 16. Any other relevant information

Version : 7.2

Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification	Justification
FLAMMABLE AEROSOLS - Category 1	On basis of test data
GASES UNDER PRESSURE - Compressed gas	On basis of test data
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 1	On basis of test data
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION - Category 1	On basis of test data

References : Not available.

✔ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.

Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.

Please read all labels carefully before using product.