Terostat-Pu 92 Grey 310mL #630-1028

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
Terostat-Pu 92 Grey 310mL #630-1028

PRODUCT NUMBERS
630-1028

PRODUCT USE
Adhesive and sealant.

SUPPLIER

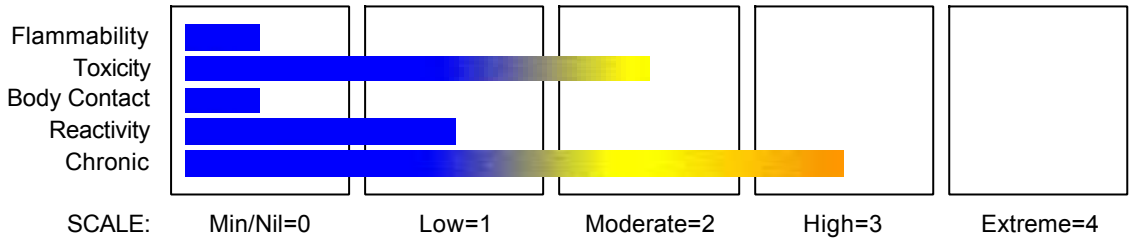
Company: RS Components Pty Ltd
Address:
25 Pavesi Street
Smithfield
NSW 2164
Australia
Telephone: 02 9681 8500
Emergency Tel:**1800 039 008**
Emergency Tel:**03 95733112**
Fax: 02 9681 8600

Company: RS Components Pty Ltd
Address:
Units 30- 31 Warehouse World
761 Great South Road
Penrose Auckland 1006
New Zealand
Telephone: 09 579 5885
Emergency Tel:**1800 039 008**
Emergency Tel:**03 9573 3112**
Fax: 09 579 9585

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS





RISK
■ May cause SENSITISATION by inhalation.
■ Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long- term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
■ Inhalation may produce health damage*.
■ Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.

SAFETY
• Avoid contact with skin.
• Wear suitable protective clothing.

• Wear suitable gloves.
• Use only in well ventilated areas.

continued...

■ Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect*.
■ Possible skin sensitiser*.

■ May be harmful to the foetus/ embryo*.

* (limited evidence).

• Keep container in a well ventilated place.
• Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
• To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
• Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
• If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).
• In case of accident by inhalation: remove casualty to fresh air and keep at rest.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
xylene	1330-20-7	<5
alkanes, C9- 12- iso-	90622-57-4	<2
4, 4' - diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI)	101-68-8	<1

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED
• If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.
• 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.
• Avoid giving milk or oils.
• Avoid giving alcohol.

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 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
■ Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically.
For sub-chronic and chronic exposures to isocyanates:
• This material may be a potent pulmonary sensitiser which causes bronchospasm even in patients without prior airway hyperreactivity.
• Clinical symptoms of exposure involve mucosal irritation of respiratory and gastrointestinal tracts.

continued...

• Conjunctival irritation, skin inflammation (erythema, pain vesiculation) and gastrointestinal disturbances occur soon after exposure.
• Pulmonary symptoms include cough, burning, substernal pain and dyspnoea.
For acute or short term repeated exposures to xylene:
• Gastro-intestinal absorption is significant with ingestions. For ingestions exceeding 1-2 ml (xylene)/kg, intubation and lavage with cuffed endotracheal tube is recommended. The use of charcoal and cathartics is equivocal.
• Pulmonary absorption is rapid with about 60-65% retained at rest.
• Primary threat to life from ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
• Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO2 < 50 mm Hg or pCO2 > 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
• There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
• Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

FIRE FIGHTING
• Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
• Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
• Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
• Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD
• Non combustible.
• Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.
Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: nitrogen oxides (NOx).
May emit poisonous fumes.
May emit corrosive fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY
■ None known.

HAZCHEM
None

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS
• Clean up all spills immediately.
• Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
• Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles.
• Trowel up/scrape up.

MAJOR SPILLS
• Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
• 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 course.
For isocyanate spills of less than 40 litres (2 m2):
• Evacuate area from everybody not dealing with the emergency, keep them upwind and prevent further access, remove ignition sources and, if inside building, ventilate area as well as possible.
• Notify supervision and others as necessary.
• Put on personal protective equipment (suitable respiratory protection, face and eye protection, protective suit, gloves and impermeable boots).
• Control source of leakage (where applicable).
• Avoid contamination with water, alkalies and detergent solutions.
• Material reacts with water and generates gas, pressurises containers with even drum rupture resulting.
• DO NOT reseal container if contamination is suspected.
• Open all containers with care.

continued...

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING
• Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.
• Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.
• Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (<=1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then <= 7 m/sec).
• Avoid splash filling.
• 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.

SUITABLE CONTAINER
• Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
• Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
• Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY
■ Avoid strong bases, amines, alcohols, water.
• Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.
Xylenes:
• may ignite or explode in contact with strong oxidisers, 1,3-dichloro-5,5-dimethylhydantoin, uranium fluoride
• attack some plastics, rubber and coatings
• may generate electrostatic charges on flow or agitation due to low conductivity.
• Vigorous reactions, sometimes amounting to explosions, can result from the contact between aromatic rings and strong oxidising agents.
• Aromatics can react exothermically with bases and with diazo compounds.
• Avoid contamination with water, alkalies and detergent solutions.
• Material reacts with water and generates gas, pressurises containers with even drum rupture resulting.
• DO NOT reseal container if contamination is suspected.
• Open all containers with care.

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

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m³	TWA F/CC	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	Terostat- Pu 92 Grey 310mL #630-1028 (Xylene (o- , m- , p- isomers))	80	350	150	655				
Australia Exposure Standards	Terostat- Pu 92 Grey 310mL #630-1028 (Isocyanates, all (as- NCO))		0.02		0.07				Sen

The following materials had no OELs on our records
• alkanes, C9- 12- iso- : CAS:90622- 57- 4

continued...

MATERIAL DATA
TEROSTAT-PU 92 GREY 310ML #630-1028:
XYLENE:
■ for xylenes:
IDLH Level: 900 ppm
Odour Threshold Value: 20 ppm (detection), 40 ppm (recognition)
NOTE: Detector tubes for o-xylene, measuring in excess of 10 ppm, are available commercially. (m-xylene and p-xylene give almost the same response).<</>.

4,4'-DIPHENYLMETHANE DIISOCYANATE (MDI):
TEROSTAT-PU 92 GREY 310ML #630-1028:
■ for diphenylmethane diisocyanate (methylene bisphenyl isocyanate; MDI)
Odour Threshold Value: 0.39 ppm
IDLH Level: 10 mg/m3
Mean MDI exposures of less than 0.003 ppm appear to have no acute or chronic effect on pulmonary function.
MDI produces identical toxicological responses to those produced by TDI and the recommended TLV-TWA is identical for the two isocyanates.

XYLENE:
■ Exposure limits with "skin" notation indicate that vapour and liquid may be absorbed through intact skin. Absorption by skin may readily exceed vapour inhalation exposure. Symptoms for skin absorption are the same as for inhalation. Contact with eyes and mucous membranes may also contribute to overall exposure and may also invalidate the exposure standard.

ALKANES, C9-12-ISO-:
■ 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.
CEL TWA: 300 ppm, 1750 mg/m3 (total hydrocarbons) [Manuf. EXX]

PERSONAL PROTECTION





RESPIRATOR
•Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (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
• Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
• Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. 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.

OTHER
• Overalls.
• P.V.C. apron.
• Barrier cream.
• Skin cleansing cream.

continued...

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
Grey paste with solvent odour; does not mix with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES
Does not mix with water.
Sinks in water.

State	Non Slump Paste	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	Not Available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	Not Available	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Available
Autoignition Temp (°C)	>200	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	7.6	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.175
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	0.4	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	6	Evaporation Rate	Not Applicable

xylene
log Kow (Prager 1995): 3.12- 3.20

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY
■ Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED
■ Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733).
The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (eg. liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.

EYE
■ Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

continued...

SKIN

■ The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.
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

■ The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models).
Nevertheless inhalation of the material, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress.
Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.
The acute toxicity of inhaled alkylbenzenes is best described by central nervous system depression. As a rule, these compounds may also act as general anaesthetics.<</>.
Xylene is a central nervous system depressant.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.
There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment.
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.
There is some evidence from animal testing that exposure to this material may result in toxic effects to the unborn baby.
Women exposed to xylene in the first 3 months of pregnancy showed a slightly increased risk of miscarriage and birth defects.
Evaluation of workers chronically exposed to xylene has demonstrated lack of genetic toxicity. Exposure to xylene has been associated with increased rates of blood cancer, but this may be complicated by exposure to other substances, including benzene.
Animal testing found no evidence of cancer-causing activity.
Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis).

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ Allergic reactions involving the respiratory tract are usually due to interactions between IgE antibodies and allergens and occur rapidly. Allergic potential of the allergen and period of exposure often determine the severity of symptoms. Some people may be genetically more prone than others, and exposure to other irritants may aggravate symptoms. Allergy causing activity is due to interactions with proteins.
Attention should be paid to atopic diathesis, characterised by increased susceptibility to nasal inflammation, asthma and eczema.
Exogenous allergic alveolitis is induced essentially by allergen specific immune-complexes of the IgG type; cell-mediated reactions (T lymphocytes) may be involved. Such allergy is of the delayed type with onset up to four hours following exposure.

CARCINOGEN

Xylenes	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3
4, 4' - Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3

REPROTOXIN

xylene	ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry that have toxic effects on reproduction	Reduced fertility or sterility

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
xylene	LOW	LOW	LOW	

continued...

alkanes, C9- 12- iso-	No Data Available	No Data Available		
4, 4' - diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI)	LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW

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.
- DO NOT recycle spilled material.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Neutralise spill material carefully and decontaminate empty containers and spill residues with 10% ammonia solution plus detergent or a proprietary decontaminant prior to disposal.
- DO NOT seal or stopper drums being decontaminated as CO2 gas is generated and may pressurise containers.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM:
None (ADG7)

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

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE
None

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

xylene (CAS: 1330-20-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - organic compounds)","Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Domestic water supply quality)","Australia Exposure Standards","Australia Hazardous Substances","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix I","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","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 7","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements","IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk","IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards","International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action","WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water"

alkanes, C9-12-iso- (CAS: 90622-57-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","International Fragrance Association (IFRA)

continued...

Survey: Transparency List","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

4,4'-diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI) (CAS: 101-68-8,26447-40-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"Australia - New South Wales Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance","Australia - Queensland Hazardous Materials and Prescribed Quantities for Major Hazard Facilities","Australia - Tasmania Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance", "Australia - Victoria Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Schedule 9: Materials at Major Hazard Facilities (And Their Threshold Quantity) Table 2","Australia - Western Australia Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance","Australia Exposure Standards","Australia Hazardous Substances","Australia Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","Australia National Pollutant Inventory","Australia Occupational Health and Safety (Commonwealth Employment) (National Standards) Regulations 1994 - Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements","IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk","International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

**

No data for Terostat-Pu 92 Grey 310mL #630-1028 (CW: 23-0083)**

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances

Substance	CAS	Suggested codes
4, 4' - diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI)	26447- 40- 5	R43

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
4,4'-diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI)	101-68-8, 26447-40-5

■ Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.
A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:
www.chemwatch.net/references.

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

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This is the end of the MSDS.