Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
TOLNAFTATE

SYNONYMS

PROPER SHIPPING NAME
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S.(contains tolnaftate)

PRODUCT NUMBERS
1426795

PRODUCT USE
Antifungal agent for the treatment or prophylaxis of various forms of tinea and pityriasis versicolor. Used with Nystatin for candidal infections. Not considered suitable for deep infections in nail beds or hair follicles but may be applied concomitantly with a systemic agent. Used topically as a 1% solution, powder, or cream. Studies suggest that the primary action of tolnaphthate may inhibit squalene epoxidase an important enzyme in the biosynthetic pathway of ergosterol (a key component of the fungal membrane) in a similar way to allylamines.

SUPPLIER
Company: Anzchem Pty Ltd
Address: Level 2, Compuware Centre Bldg, 11 Talavera Road
Macquarie Park
NSW, 2113
Australia
Telephone: +61 2 9888 3832
Fax: +62 2 9888 3834

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flammability</th>
<th>Toxicity</th>
<th>Body Contact</th>
<th>Reactivity</th>
<th>Chronic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SCALE: Min/Nil=0 Low=1 Moderate=2 High=3 Extreme=4

continued...
Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

RISK
■ May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.
■ Very toxic to aquatic organisms.
■ Ingestion may produce health damage*.
■ Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
■ May be harmful to the foetus/embryo*.
■ May possibly affect fertility*.

* (limited evidence).

SAFETY
■ Do not breathe dust.
■ Avoid contact with skin.
■ Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
■ Do not empty into drains.
■ To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
■ This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
■ If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).
■ Use appropriate container to avoid environmental contamination.
■ Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets.
■ This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>CAS</th>
<th>RN</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tolnaftate</td>
<td>2398-96-1</td>
<td>&gt;98</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED
■ 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.

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

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN
Medical literature on human exposure to thiocarbamate derivatives is scarce.
■ Animal studies suggest that contact dermatitis and thyroid hyperplasia may occur following exposure.
■ These compounds do not have the cholinergic properties of structurally related carbamate insecticides.
■ The usual measures for gut and skin contamination are recommended for large doses.
■ Some thiocarbamates are structurally similar to disulfiram and may cause the characteristically unpleasant alcohol type reactions lasting for several hours; they may respond to fluids, oxygen and analgesics. Dysrhythmias may occur and patients with serious reactions should have cardiac monitoring.

continued...
As a general rule thiocarbamates can be absorbed by the skin, mucous membranes and respiratory and gastrointestinal tract. They are eliminated quickly via expired air and urine.

**Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

**EXTINGUISHING MEDIA**
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

**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), nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulfur oxides (SOx), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

**FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY**
- Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

**HAZCHEM**

2Z

**Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

**MINOR SPILLS**
Environmental hazard - contain spillage.
- Clean up waste regularly and abnormal spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.

**MAJOR SPILLS**
Environmental hazard - contain spillage.
- 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.

continued...
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 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
• Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities.
• Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
• Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY
• Thiocarbamates and dithiocarbamates are incompatible with acids, peroxides, and acid halides.
• Flammable gases are generated by the combination of thiocarbamates and dithiocarbamates with aldehydes, nitrides, and hydrides.
• Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS
• Store below 38 deg. C.
• Store in original containers.
• Keep containers securely sealed.
• Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes.
• Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

EXPOSURE CONTROLS
The following materials had no OELs on our records
• tolnaftate: CAS:2398- 96- 1

MATERIAL DATA
TOLNAFTATE:
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.
Airborne particulate or vapour must be kept to levels as low as is practicably achievable given access to modern engineering controls and monitoring hardware. Biologically active compounds may produce idiosyncratic effects which are entirely unpredictable on the basis of literature searches and prior clinical experience (both recent and past).

PERSONAL PROTECTION

continued...
Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

EYE
■ When handling very small quantities of the material eye protection may not be required.
For laboratory, larger scale or bulk handling or where regular exposure in an occupational setting occurs:
• Chemical goggles
• Face shield. Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes
• Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

HANDS/FEET
■ NOTE:
• The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.
• Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.
The selection of the suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material cannot be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.
The exact breakthrough 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:
• Rubber gloves (nitrile or low-protein, powder-free latex, latex/ nitrile). Employees allergic to latex gloves should use nitrile gloves in preference.
• Double gloving should be considered.
• PVC gloves.
• Change gloves frequently and when contaminated, punctured or torn.
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
• fluorocaoutchouc.

OTHER
• For quantities up to 500 grams a laboratory coat may be suitable.
• For quantities up to 1 kilogram a disposable laboratory coat or coverall of low permeability is recommended. Coveralls should be buttoned at collar and cuffs.
• For quantities over 1 kilogram and manufacturing operations, wear disposable coverall of low permeability and disposable shoe covers.
• For manufacturing operations, air-supplied full body suits may be required for the provision of advanced respiratory protection.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS
■ Enclosed local exhaust ventilation is required at points of dust, fume or vapour generation.
HEPA terminated local exhaust ventilation should be considered at point of generation of dust, fumes or vapours.
Barrier protection or laminar flow cabinets should be considered for laboratory scale handling.
When handling quantities up to 500 gram in either a standard laboratory with general dilution ventilation (e.g. 6-12 air changes per hour) is preferred.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE
White to creamy-white fine, odourless powder; does not mix well with water. Soluble in acetone (1:9), chloroform (1:3), ether (1: 55).
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES
Solid.
Does not mix with water.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Divided solid</th>
<th>Molecular Weight</th>
<th>307.43</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Melting Range (°C)</td>
<td>110 - 111.5</td>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling Range (°C)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Solubility in water (g/L)</td>
<td>Partly miscible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash Point (°C)</td>
<td>&gt;100</td>
<td>pH (1% solution)</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition Temp (°C)</td>
<td>Not available.</td>
<td>pH (as supplied)</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autoignition Temp (°C)</td>
<td>Not available.</td>
<td>Vapour Pressure (kPa)</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not available.</td>
<td>Specific Gravity (water=1)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not available.</td>
<td>Relative Vapour Density (air=1)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volatile Component (%vol)</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
<td>Evaporation Rate</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY
• Presence of incompatible materials.
• Product is considered stable.
• Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED
■ Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Lethal doses of some thiocarbamates have produced muscle weakness and ascending paralysis progressing to respiratory paralysis and death in animals. Exposure to small quantities of thiocarbamates and intake of small quantities of ethanol may produce flushing, breathing difficulties, nausea and vomiting and lowered blood pressure. Sensitisation to alcohol may last as long as 6-14 days following exposure. The acute toxicity of thiocarbamates is generally low, because of their rapid metabolism. Exposure to high doses may produce signs such as loss of appetite, squinting, excessive production of saliva, watery eyes, hairs standing on end, laboured breathing, reduced body temperature, incoordination, depression and rapid muscle twitching.

EYE
■ Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Slight abrasive damage may also result. The material may produce foreign body irritation in certain individuals.

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. 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 either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. 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

continued...
in excessive exposures.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

There is some evidence from animal testing that exposure to this material may result in toxic effects to the unborn baby. Based on experience with similar materials, there is a possibility that exposure to the material may reduce fertility in humans at levels which do not cause other toxic effects.

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. Thiocarbamates have been show to alter sperm form and therefore reproduction.

Some dithiocarbamates may cause birth defects and cancer and may affect male reproductive capacity. They may also cause goitre (overactivity of the thyroid gland) and nerve disorders.

Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis).

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential; the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.

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.

Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis).

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Very toxic to aquatic organisms.
This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.
Avoid release to the environment.
Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.

Ecotoxicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Persistence: Water/Soil</th>
<th>Persistence: Air</th>
<th>Bioaccumulation</th>
<th>Mobility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tolnaftate</td>
<td>HIGH</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>MED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GESAMP/EHS COMPOSITE LIST - GESAMP Hazard Profiles

| Name / Cas No / RTECS No | EHS | TRN | A1a | A1b | A1  | A2  | B1 | B2  | C1  | C2  | D1  | D2  | D3  | E1  | E2  | E3  |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Poly(2+)cyclic aromatics / CAS:2398-96-1 | 224 | 574 | 4   | 4   | NR  | (4) | NI | (1) | (1) | (2) | (1) | CM  | S   | 3   |

Legend:

EHS=GESAMP Working Group on the Evaluation of the Hazards of Harmful Substances Carried by Ships) NRT=Net Register Tonnage, A1a=Bioaccumulation log Pow, A1b=Bioaccumulation BCF, A1=Bioaccumulation, A2=Biodegradation, B1=Acute aquatic toxicity LC50/EC50 (mg/l), B2=Chronic aquatic toxicity NOEC (mg/l), C1=Acute mammalian oral toxicity LD50 (mg/kg), C2=Acute mammalian dermal toxicity LD50 (mg/kg), C3=Acute mammalian inhalation toxicity LC50 (mg/kg), D1=Skin irritation & corrosion, D2=Eye irritation& corrosion, D3=Long-term health effects, E1=Tainting, E2=Physical effects on wildlife & benthic habitats, E3=Interference with coastal amenities,
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

- Environmentally Hazardous Substances meeting the descriptions of UN 3077 or UN 3082 are not subject to this Code when transported by road or rail in:
  (a) packagings;
  (b) IBCs; or
  (c) any other receptacle not exceeding 500 kg(L).
- Australian Special Provisions (SP AU01) - ADG Code 7th Ed.

Labels Required: MISCELLANEOUS

HAZCHEM:
2Z (ADG7)

Land Transport UNDG:
- Class or division: 9
- Subsidiary risk: None
- UN No.: 3077
- UN packing group: III
- Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (contains tolnaftate)

Air Transport IATA:
- ICAO/IATA Class: 9
- ICAO/IATA Subrisk: None
- UN/ID Number: 3077
- Packing Group: III
- Special provisions: A97
- Cargo Only
- Packing Instructions: 956
- Maximum Qty/Pack: 400 kg
- Passenger and Cargo

continued...
### Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Packing Instructions:</th>
<th>Maximum Qty/Pack:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>956</td>
<td>400 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions:</td>
<td>Maximum Qty/Pack:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y956</td>
<td>30 kg G</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Shipping name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (contains tolnaftate)

### Maritime Transport IMDG:
- IMDG Class: 9
- IMDG Subrisk: None
- UN Number: 3077
- Packing Group: III
- EMS Number: F-A,S-F
- Special provisions: 274 335
- Limited Quantities: 5 kg
- Marine Pollutant: Yes

Shipping name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (contains tolnaftate)

GESAMP hazard profiles for this material can be found in section 12 of the MSDS.

### Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

**POISONS SCHEDULE**
None

**REGULATIONS**

tolnaftate (CAS: 2398-96-1) is found on the following regulatory lists:
- "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"
- "Australia National Pollutant Inventory"
- "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles"
- "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO"
- "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"

### Section 16 - 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.
  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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Print Date: 6-Aug-2012

This is the end of the MSDS.