




SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION	
1.1 Product identifier	
Product name:	CycloSpray® cutaneous spray, suspension
Synonyms:	Also known as CTC-Spray
Proper Shipping name:	AEROSOLS
Other means of identification:	None
1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substances or mixture and uses advised against	
Recommended uses:	For use in animals only. Cutaneous spray for supportive treatment of infections of superficial traumatic origin or surgical wounds caused by micro-organisms sensitive to chlortetracycline. CycloSpray® can be used as part of a treatment for superficial foot infections, in particular interdigital dermatitis (foot rot) in sheep, and digital dermatitis in cattle.
Uses advised against:	Not for human use. This product is stored in a pressurized container and is highly flammable; take care not to pierce, burn or spray on humans.
1.3 Details of the supplier of the substance or mixture	
Registered company name:	Dechra Ltd
Address:	Snaygill Industrial Estate Keighley Road Skipton North Yorkshire BD23 2RW UK
Telephone:	+44 (0)1756 791311
Fax:	+44 (0)1756 798604
Website:	www.dechra.com
Email:	Not available
New Zealand Supplier:	RxVet Ltd
Address:	Dechra Veterinary Products NZ Ltd PO Box 1604 Paraparaumu Beach New Zealand
Telephone:	0800 479 838
Fax:	04 974 7793

Website:	www.rxvet.co.nz
Email:	info@rxvet.co.nz
1.4 Emergency Telephone Numbers	
New Zealand National Poisons Center:	0800 764 766 [0800 POISON], 24 hour service
SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION	
2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture	
Classification¹:	Aerosols Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 5, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 5, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 3, Eye Irritation, Category 2A, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects)
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch
Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria:	2.1.2A, 6.3B, 6.4A
2.2 Label Elements	
GHS Label Elements:	
Signal Word:	DANGER
Hazard statement(s):	
H222	Extremely flammable aerosol.
H303	May be harmful if swallowed.
H333	May be harmful if inhaled
H316	Causes mild skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Precautionary Statement(s) Prevention:	
P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces - no smoking.
P211	Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P251	Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.



P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
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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.
P304 + P312	IF INHALED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

Precautionary Statement(s) Storage:

P403 + P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405	Store locked up.
P410+P412	Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.

Precautionary Statement(s) Disposal:

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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2.3 Other Hazard Information

This product is stored in a pressurized container; take care not to pierce, burn or spray on humans.

SECTION 3: INFORMATION ON THE INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances

See section below for composition of mixtures

3.2 Mixtures

CAS No	% Weight	Name	Indication
57-62-5	1-10	Chlortetracycline Hydrochloride	Not determined to be hazardous
67-63-0	10-30	Isopropanol	Can cause severe eye and skin irritation. Long term ingestion can produce incoordination, lethargy and reduced weight gain. Inhalation may produce narcosis.



106-97-8	>60	Butane	Inhalation can cause narcosis. Nitrogen dioxide results from burning butane gas and is a human health hazard.
Additive	<1	Patent Blue	Not determined to be hazardous

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

NZ Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766) | NZ Emergency Services: 111

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Eye contact:	In case of accidental spillage onto eyes, immediately wash the affected area with water. If irritation or swelling of eyes occurs, seek urgent medical advice and show the package leaflet or the label to the medical practitioner.
Skin contact:	Direct contact with the skin should be avoided because of sensitisation, contact dermatitis and possible hypersensitivity reactions to chlortetracycline. If irritation or swelling occurs, seek urgent medical advice and show the package leaflet or the label to the medical practitioner.
Inhalation:	If irritation or difficulty in breathing occurs, seek urgent medical advice and show the package leaflet or the label to the medical practitioner. Remove the patient from the contaminated area. Lay the patient down, keep warm and rested.
Ingestion:	If swallowed, seek urgent medical advice and show the package leaflet or the label to the medical practitioner. Remove material and flush mouth with water.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Not available

4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Not available

SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES	
5.1 Extinguishing media	
Suitable:	Small Fire: Water spray, dry chemical or CO2 Large Fire: Water spray or fog
Unsuitable:	Foam / wet chemical
5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture	
Fire incompatibility:	Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.
5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters	
Firefighting:	Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. May be violently or explosively reactive. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
Fire / explosion hazard:	Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. Highly flammable aerosol. Pressurised container may burst if heated. Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES	
6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	
Control personal contact with the substance by using protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses. For further information on protective equipment, see section 8	
6.2 Environmental Precautions	
See section 12	
6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up	
Minor Spills:	Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation. Wipe up. If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from all ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated.
Major Spills:	Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. May be violently or explosively reactive.



	<p>Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Increase ventilation. Stop leak if safe to do so. Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapour. Do not flush with water or aqueous cleansing agents. Absorb or cover spill with sand, earth, inert materials or vermiculite. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated. Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely. Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.</p>
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SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling:	<p>Ensure good ventilation/exhaustion at the workplace. Open and handle receptacle with care; wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans. DO NOT spray directly on humans, exposed food or food utensils. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Work clothes should be laundered separately.</p>
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7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Safe Storage:	<p>Pressurized container: protect from heat and direct sunlight and do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C, i.e. electric lights. Protect against electrostatic charges. Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area in well-sealed receptacles. Store in approved flammable liquid storage area. DO NOT pierce or burn, even after use. Shelf life of the veterinary medicinal product as packaged for sale: 3 years. Check that containers are clearly labelled. Stored in a 270ml or 520ml pressurised container of coated tin plate with a plastic valve mechanism and spraying nozzle. Not all pack sizes may be marketed. Keep out of the reach and sight of children.</p>
Storage incompatibility:	<p>Alcohols are incompatible with strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, oxidising and reducing agents. Reacts, possibly violently, with alkaline metals and alkaline earth metals to produce hydrogen.</p>



	<p>Reacts with strong caustics, aliphatic amines, isocyanates, acetaldehyde, benzoyl peroxide, chromic acid, chromium oxide, dialkylzincs, dichlorine oxide, ethylene oxide, hypochlorous acid, isopropyl chlorocarbonate, lithium tetrahydroaluminate, nitrogen dioxide, pentafluoroguanidine, phosphorus halides, phosphorus pentasulfide, tangerine oil, triethylaluminium and triisobutylaluminium.</p> <p>Should not be heated above 49 deg. C. when in contact with aluminium equipment.</p> <p>Secondary alcohols and some branched primary alcohols may produce potentially explosive peroxides after exposure to light and/ or heat.</p>
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7.3 Specific end uses

Not available

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

Ingredient Data:

Source	Ingredient	Material Name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	Isopropanol	Isopropyl Alcohol	983 mg/m3/ 400 ppm	1,230 mg/m3/ 500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	Butane	Butane	1,900 mg/m3/ 800 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available


Emergency limits:

Ingredient	Material Name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Isopropanol	Isopropyl Alcohol	400 ppm	2000 ppm	12000 ppm
Butane	Butane	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
Isopropanol	12,000 ppm	2,000 [LEL] ppm
Additives	Not Available	Not Available

Butane	Not Available	Not Available
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8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls:	The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the particular risk.
Personal protection:	
Eye and face protection:	Safety glasses with side shields.
Skin protection:	See hand protection below
Hands/ feet protection:	Wear appropriate impermeable gloves whilst handling the product.
Body protection:	Wear appropriate clothing
Other protection:	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities
Thermal hazards:	Not applicable
Respiratory protection:	Not applicable

Recommended Material(s)

Glove Selection Index

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection;

CycloSpray

Material	CPI
NITRILE + PVC	A
NITRILE	A
NEOPRENE	A
PE/EVAL/PE	A
PVC	B
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index
 A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion
C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion
NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -
* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

8.3 Environmental exposure controls

Not Available

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance:

CycloSpray: Blue solution

Chlortetracycline Hydrochloride: Yellow powder

Physical state: Liquid

Odour: Chlortetracycline Hydrochloride: odourless

Odour Threshold: Not available

pH (as supplied): See below

Melting point / Freezing point (degrees C): Not available

Initial boiling point and boiling range: Not available

Flash Point: Isopropyl Alcohol: 14°C

Evaporation rate: Not available

Flammability: Not available

Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits: Not available

Vapour pressure: Not available

Relative Density (at degrees C): Not available

Solubility in water and solvents (mg/l): Chlortetracycline Hydrochloride: slightly soluble in water and alcohol

Vapour density: Not available

Auto ignition temperature (degrees C): Not available

Decomposition temperature (degrees C): Not available

Viscosity: (degrees C): Not available

Explosive properties: Not available

Oxidising properties: Not available

Partition Coefficient: Not available

Molecular weight: Chlortetracycline Hydrochloride: 515.3

Taste: Not available

Surface tension: Not available

Volative component: Not available

Gas group: Not available

pH as a solution: Chlortetracycline Hydrochloride as a 1% solution in water has a pH between 2.3 and 3.3

VOC g/L: Not Available

9.2 Other information	
Not available	
SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY	
10.1 Reactivity:	See Section 7
10.2 Chemical stability:	Elevated temperatures. Presence of open flame. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions:	Reacts, possibly violently, with alkaline metals and alkaline earth metals to produce hydrogen. The product is not considered to be hazardous if used as per instructions. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur. See Section 7.2 for further information
10.4 Conditions to avoid:	Protect from light.
10.5 Incompatible materials:	See Section 7
10.6 Hazardous decomposition:	See Section 5
SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION	
Inhalation:	Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and incoordination. Prolonged exposure may lead to narcosis. The odour of isopropanol may give some warning of exposure, but odour fatigue may occur. Inhalation of isopropanol may produce irritation of the nose and throat with sneezing, sore throat and runny nose.
Ingestion:	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Following ingestion, a single exposure to isopropyl alcohol produced lethargy and non-specific effects such as weight loss and irritation. Ingestion may cause nausea, vomiting, and diarrhoea. Swallowing 10ml. of isopropanol may cause serious injury; 100ml. may be fatal if not promptly treated. The adult single lethal doses is approximately 250ml.
Skin contact:	Spray mist may produce discomfort. Most liquid alcohols appear to act as primary skin irritants in humans. 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 contact:	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. Isopropanol vapour may cause mild eye irritation at 400 ppm. Splashes may cause severe eye irritation, possible corneal burns and eye damage. Eye contact may cause tearing or blurring of vision.	
Chronic:	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. Long term or repeated ingestion exposure of isopropanol may produce incoordination, lethargy and reduced weight gain. Repeated inhalation exposure to isopropanol may produce narcosis, incoordination and liver degeneration.	
CycloSpray:	Toxicity	Irritation
	Not Available	Not Available
Isopropanol:	Toxicity	Irritation
	Dermal (rabbit) LD ₅₀ : 12792 mg/kg ¹ Inhalation (rat) LC ₅₀ : 72.6 mg/L/4hr ² Oral (rat) LD ₅₀ : 5000 mg/kg ²	Eye (rabbit): 10 mg – moderate Eye (rabbit): 100 mg – SEVERE Eye (rabbit): 100mg/24hr-moderate Skin (rabbit): 500 mg – mild
Butane:	Toxicity	Irritation
	Inhalation (rat) LC ₅₀ : 658 mg/L/4hr 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*

a) Acute toxicity	Not Available	f) Carcinogenicity:	Not available
b) Skin corrosion/irritation:	Few have reported skin irritation with isopropanol.	g) Reproductive toxicity:	Not available
c) Serious eye damage/irritation:	Isopropanol is irritating to the eyes, nose and throat but generally not to the skin.	h) STOT – single exposure:	Not available
d) Respiratory or skin sensitization:	Not Available	i) STOT – repeated exposure:	Not available



e) Germ cell mutagenicity:	Not available	j) Aspiration hazard:	Not available
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SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Isopropanol	LC ₅₀	96	Fish	183.844mg/L	1
Isopropanol	EC ₅₀	48	Crustacea	12500mg/L	3
Isopropanol	EC ₅₀	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	993.232mg/L	1
Isopropanol	EC ₅₀	384	Crustacea	42.389mg/L	1
Isopropanol	NOEC	5760	Fish	0.02mg/L	2
Butane	LC ₅₀	96	Fish	5.862mg/L	1
Butane	EC ₅₀	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	15.346mg/L	1
Butane	EC ₅₀	384	Crustacea	1.416mg/L	1
Legend:			<i>Extracted from 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data</i>		
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.					

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
Isopropanol	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3 days)
Butane	LOW	LOW

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential


Ingredient	Bioaccumulative Potential
Isopropanol	LOW (LogKOW = 0.05)
Butane	LOW (LogKOW = 2.89)

12.4 Mobility in Soil

Ingredient	Mobility
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Isopropanol	HIGH (KOC = 1.06)
Butane	LOW (KOC = 43.79)
12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment Not Available	
12.6 Other adverse effects Not Available	
SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS	
13.1 Waste treatment methods	
Product / packaging disposal:	<p>Any unused veterinary medicinal product or waste material derived from such veterinary medicinal products should be disposed of in accordance with national requirements.</p> <p>Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site. Allow small quantities to evaporate. DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans. Bury residues and emptied aerosol cans at an approved site.</p> <p>Ensure that the disposal of material is carried out in accordance with Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001.</p>

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION		
Labels required:		
		
Marine pollutant:	NO	
Hazchem:	Not Applicable	
Land transport (DOT): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS		
14.1 UN Number	1950	
14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name	AEROSOLS	
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	Class	2.1
	Sub risk	n/a
14.4 Packing group	n/a	
14.5 Environmental hazards	n/a	
14.6 Special precautions for user	Special provisions	63; 190; 277; 327; 344; 381
	Limited quantity	1000ml
14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code	n/a	
Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS		
14.1 UN Number	1950	
14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name	Aerosols, flammable; Aerosols, flammable (engine starting fluid)	
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	2.1
	ICAO / IATA Sub risk	n/a
	ERG Code	10L
14.4 Packing group	n/a	



14.5 Environmental hazards	n/a	
14.6 Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A145A167A802; A1A145A167A802
	Cargo only packing instructions	203
	Cargo only maximum qty/pack	150kg
	Passenger and cargo packaging instructions	203; Forbidden
	Passenger and cargo maximum qty/pack	75kg; Forbidden
	Passenger and cargo limited quantity packing instructions	Y203; Forbidden
	Passenger and cargo limited maximum qty/pack	30kg G; Forbidden
14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code	n/a	
Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS		
14.1 UN Number	1950	
14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name	AEROSOLS	
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	2.1
	IMDG Sub risk	n/a
14.4 Packing group	n/a	
14.5 Environmental hazards	n/a	
14.6 Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-D, S-U
	Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344 959
	Limited quantities	1000ml



14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code	n/a	
SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION		
15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard		
HSR Number: HSR101218		
Registered pursuant to the ACVM Act 1997 No A11391 Restricted Veterinary Medicine		
ISOPROPANOL(67-63-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act – Classification of Chemicals • New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) 		
BUTANE (106-97-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft • New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act – Classification of Chemicals • New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) 		
Location Test Certificate Subject to Regulation 55 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations, a location test certificate is required when quantity greater than or equal to those indicated below are present.		
Hazard Class	Quantity beyond which controls apply for closed containers	Quantity beyond which controls apply when use occurring in open containers
2.1.2A	3000L (aggregate water capacity)	3000L (aggregate water capacity)
Approved Handler Subject to Regulation 56 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations and Regulation 9 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 6, 8, and 9 Controls) Regulations, the substance must be under the personal control of an Approved Handler when present in a quantity greater than or equal to those indicated below.		
Class of substance	Quantities	
2.1.2A	3000L (aggregate water capacity)	
Refer group Standards for further information		
Tracking Requirements		



Not Applicable	
National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (butane; isopropanol)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	Y
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
Legend:	<i>Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)</i>
15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment	
Not applicable	



SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

The SDS is written in accordance to guidelines specified by REACH, GHS, OSHA and ECHA.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC – TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average

PC – STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.

IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations

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. Prepared by DECHRA LTD on the basis of the best available data. No representation is given that the information provided is complete in all respects.

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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.