



# SZABO SCANDIC

Part of Europa Biosite

## Produktinformation



Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien



Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial



Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



Laborgeräte & Service

Weitere Information auf den folgenden Seiten!  
See the following pages for more information!



### Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere [Liefer- und Versandbedingungen](#)

### Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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# Lithium fluoride

sc-250257



The Power to Question

## Material Safety Data Sheet

Hazard Alert Code  
Key:

EXTREME

HIGH

MODERATE

LOW

## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

Lithium fluoride

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

### NFPA



### SUPPLIER

Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.  
2145 Delaware Avenue  
Santa Cruz, California 95060  
800.457.3801 or 831.457.3800

### EMERGENCY

ChemWatch  
Within the US & Canada: 877-715-9305  
Outside the US & Canada: +800 2436 2255  
(1-800-CHEMCALL) or call +613 9573 3112

### SYNONYMS

LiF, "soldering and welding flux"

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability	0	
Toxicity	3	
Body Contact	3	
Reactivity	0	
Chronic	2	

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



### CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



## **EMERGENCY OVERVIEW**

### **RISK**

Contact with acids liberates very toxic gas.

Toxic by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.

Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

### **POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS**

#### **ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS**

##### **SWALLOWED**

■ Toxic effects may result from the accidental ingestion of the material; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 40 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

■ Lithium, in large doses, can cause dizziness and weakness.

If a low salt diet is in place, kidney damage can result.

■ Fluoride causes severe loss of calcium in the blood, with symptoms appearing several hours later including painful and rigid muscle contractions of the limbs.

Cardiovascular collapse can occur and may cause death with increased heart rate and other heart rhythm irregularities.

■ Contact with acids liberates very toxic gases.

##### **EYE**

■ This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

##### **SKIN**

■ Skin contact with the material may produce toxic effects; systemic effects may result following absorption.

■ This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.

■ The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.

■ Solution of material in moisture on the skin, or perspiration, may markedly increase skin corrosion and accelerate tissue destruction.

■ 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**

■ Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material, during the course of normal handling, may produce toxic effects.

■ The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons.

The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.

■ 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 in excessive exposures.

■ Effects on lungs are significantly enhanced in the presence of respirable particles.

■ Acute effects of fluoride inhalation include irritation of nose and throat, coughing and chest discomfort.

A single acute over-exposure may even cause nose bleed.

#### **CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS**

■ Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems.

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

Lithium compounds can affect the nervous system and muscle. This can cause tremor, inco-ordination, spastic jerks and very brisk reflexes. They may cause birth defects and should not be used when pregnancy is suspected. They are effective in treating manic episodes of bipolar disorder. Restricting sodium in the diet increases the risks of taking lithium.

Overexposure to respirable dust may cause coughing, wheezing, difficulty in breathing and impaired lung function. Chronic symptoms may include decreased vital lung capacity, chest infections. Repeated exposures, in an occupational setting, to high levels of fine- divided dusts may produce a condition known as pneumoconiosis which is the lodgement of any inhaled dusts in the lung irrespective of the effect. Extended exposure to inorganic fluorides causes fluorosis, which includes signs of joint pain and stiffness, tooth discolouration, nausea and vomiting, loss of appetite, diarrhoea or constipation, weight loss, anaemia, weakness and general unwellness. There may also be frequent urination and thirst. Redness, itchiness and allergy-like inflammation of the skin and mouth cavity can occur. The central nervous system may be involved.

### Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
lithium fluoride	7789-24-4	> 98

### Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

#### SWALLOWED

- Give a slurry of activated charcoal in water to drink. NEVER GIVE AN UNCONSCIOUS PATIENT WATER TO DRINK.
- At least 3 tablespoons in a glass of water should be given.
- Although induction of vomiting may be recommended (IN CONSCIOUS PERSONS ONLY), such a first aid measure is dissuaded due to the risk of aspiration of stomach contents. (i) It is better to take the patient to a doctor who can decide on the necessity and method of emptying the stomach. (ii) Special circumstances may however exist; these include non- availability of charcoal and the ready availability of the doctor.

NOTE If vomiting is induced, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.

#### EYE

If this product comes in contact with the eyes

- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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.
- Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

#### SKIN

If skin or hair contact occurs

- Quickly but gently, wipe material off skin with a dry, clean cloth.
- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

#### 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

- For acute or short term repeated exposures to fluorides
- Fluoride absorption from gastro-intestinal tract may be retarded by calcium salts, milk or antacids.
- Fluoride particulates or fume may be absorbed through the respiratory tract with 20-30% deposited at alveolar level.

- Peak serum levels are reached 30 mins. post-exposure; 50% appears in the urine within 24 hours.
- For acute poisoning (endotracheal intubation if inadequate tidal volume), monitor breathing and evaluate/monitor blood pressure and pulse frequently since shock may supervene with little warning. Monitor ECG immediately; watch for arrhythmias and evidence of Q-T prolongation or T-wave changes. Maintain monitor. Treat shock vigorously with isotonic saline (in 5% glucose) to restore blood volume and enhance renal excretion.

Clinical effects of lithium intoxication appear to relate to duration of exposure as well as to level.

- Lithium produces a generalised slowing of the electroencephalogram; the anion gap may increase in severe cases.
- Emesis (or lavage if the patient is obtunded or convulsing) is indicated for ingestions exceeding 40 mg (Li)/Kg.
- Overdose may delay absorption; decontamination measures may be more effective several hours after cathartics.
- Charcoal is not useful. No clinical data are available to guide the administration of catharsis.

### Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Vapor Pressure (mmHG)	Negligible
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not applicable
Specific Gravity (water=1)	2.64
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not applicable

#### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

#### FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 800 metres in all directions.

#### GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS

- Non combustible.
- Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.

Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of hydrogen fluoride, metal oxides.

May emit poisonous fumes.

#### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

### Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

#### MINOR SPILLS

- 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

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

### 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.

### RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

- Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.
- Plastic pail.
- Polyliner drum.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

For low viscosity materials

- Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type.
- Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.

<

### 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/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWA F/CC	Notes
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z2	lithium fluoride (Fluoride as dust (Z37.28-1969))		2.5						
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	lithium fluoride (Fluorides, as F)		2.5						
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	lithium fluoride (Fluorides (as F))		2.5						
US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z-2 Acceptable ceiling concentration, Acceptable maximum peak above the acceptable ceiling concentration for an 8-hr shift	lithium fluoride (Fluoride as dust (Z37.28-1969))		2.5						
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English)	lithium fluoride (Fluorides (as F))		2.5						

US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	lithium fluoride (Fluorides, as F)	2.5			
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	lithium fluoride (Fluorides (as F))	2.5			
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	lithium fluoride (Fluorides (As F))	-	2.5		(See Oregon Table Z-2)
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-2)	lithium fluoride (Fluoride as dust (Z37.28-1969))		2.5		
US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants	lithium fluoride (Fluorides (as F))		2.5		
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	lithium fluoride (Fluorides, as F)		2.5		TLV® Basis Bone dam; fluorosis ; BEI
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	lithium fluoride (Fluorides, as F)		2.5		TLV® Basis Bone dam; fluorosis ; BEI
US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants	lithium fluoride (Fluorides (as F))		2.5	5	
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	lithium fluoride (Fluoride (as F))	-	2.5	-	2.5
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	lithium fluoride (Fluorides (as F))		2.5		
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants	lithium fluoride (Fluorides (as F))	2.5			
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants	lithium fluoride (Fluorides (as F))				See Table Z-2
US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants	lithium fluoride (Fluorides (as F))		2.5		
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	lithium fluoride (Fluorides (as F))		2.5		(CAS (Varies with compound))
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English)	lithium fluoride (Fluoride (as F))		2.5	5	

Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	lithium fluoride (Fluorides (as F))	2.5		TLV Basis bone damage; fluorosis. BEI
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	lithium fluoride (Fluorides (as F))	2.5		
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	lithium fluoride (Fluoride, (as F))	2.5	5	
US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants	lithium fluoride (Fluorides (as F))	2.5		
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	lithium fluoride (Fluorides (as F))	2.5		
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	lithium fluoride (Particulate Not Otherwise Regulated - Respirable)	3		

## PERSONAL PROTECTION



### 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

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity

### OTHER

- Overalls.
- Eyewash unit.
- Barrier cream.



- Skin cleansing cream.

### 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

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Does not mix with water.

Sinks in water.

Toxic or noxious vapors/gas.

Contact with acids liberates very toxic gas.

State	DIVIDED SOLID	Molecular Weight	25.94
Melting Range (°F)	1558	Viscosity	Not Applicable
Boiling Range (°F)	3058	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°F)	Not applicable	pH (1% solution)	Not available
Decomposition Temp (°F)	Not Applicable	pH (as supplied)	Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°F)	Not applicable	Vapor Pressure (mmHG)	Negligible
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not applicable	Specific Gravity (water=1)	2.64
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not applicable	Relative Vapor Density (air=1)	Not Applicable
Volatile Component (%vol)	Negligible	Evaporation Rate	Not Applicable

### APPEARANCE

Fluffy powder; does not mix well with water (0.13g/100ml).

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.

Salts of inorganic fluoride

- react with water forming acidic solutions.
- are violent reactive with boron, bromine pentafluoride, bromine trifluoride, calcium disilicide, calcium hydride, oxygen difluoride, platinum, potassium.
- in aqueous solutions are incompatible with sulfuric acid, alkalis, ammonia, aliphatic amines, alkanolamines, alkylene oxides, amides, epichlorohydrin, isocyanates, nitromethane, organic anhydrides, vinyl acetate.
- corrode metals in presence of moisture
- Metals and their oxides or salts may react violently with chlorine trifluoride and bromine trifluoride.
- These trifluorides are hypergolic oxidisers. They ignites on contact (without external source of heat or ignition) with recognised fuels - contact with these materials, following an ambient or slightly elevated temperature, is often violent and may produce ignition.
- The state of subdivision may affect the results.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

lithium fluoride

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

- unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.
- Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.

### CARCINOGEN

Fluorides (inorganic, used in drinking-water)	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3
Fluorides, as F	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens	Carcinogen Category	A4
lithium fluoride	US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List	IARC	
CAS~	US - Maine Chemicals of High Concern List	Carcinogen	A4
CAS~	Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits - Carcinogens	Notes	TLV® Basis Bone dam; fluorosis ; BEI
TWAPPM~	Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits - Carcinogens	Notes	TLV Basis bone damage; fluorosis. BEI

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### US EPA Waste Number & Descriptions

A. General Product Information

Reactivity characteristic: use EPA hazardous waste number D003 (waste code R).

### Disposal Instructions

All waste must be handled in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

- 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. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that

properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate. In most instances the supplier of the material should be consulted.

- 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.

For small quantities:

- Cautiously dissolve in water
- Neutralise with sodium carbonate or if product does not dissolve completely add a small quantity of hydrochloric acid followed by sodium carbonate
- Add excess calcium chloride to precipitate the fluoride and/ or carbonate
- Remove solids to site approved for hazardous waste
- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Bury residue in an authorised landfill.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

### Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

DOT:

Symbols:	None	Hazard class or Division:	6.1
Identification Numbers:	UN3288	PG:	III
Label Codes:	6.1	Special provisions:	IB8, IP3, T1, TP33
Packaging: Exceptions:	153	Packaging: Non-bulk:	213
Packaging: Exceptions:	153	Quantity limitations: Passenger aircraft/rail:	100 kg
Quantity Limitations: Cargo aircraft only:	200 kg	Vessel stowage: Location:	A
Vessel stowage: Other:	None		

Hazardous materials descriptions and proper shipping names:

Toxic solid, inorganic, n.o.s.

**Air Transport IATA:**

ICAO/IATA Class:	6.1	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	3288	Packing Group:	III
Special provisions:	A3		

Cargo Only

Packing Instructions:	677	Maximum Qty/Pack:	200 kg
Passenger and Cargo		Passenger and Cargo	
Packing Instructions:	670	Maximum Qty/Pack:	100 kg
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity		Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity	
Packing Instructions:	Y645	Maximum Qty/Pack:	10 kg

Shipping name: TOXIC SOLID, INORGANIC, N.O.S.(contains lithium fluoride)

**Maritime Transport IMDG:**

IMDG Class:	6.1	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	3288	Packing Group:	III
EMS Number:	F-A,S-A	Special provisions:	223 274

Limited Quantities: 5 kg  
Shipping name: TOXIC SOLID, INORGANIC, N.O.S.(contains lithium fluoride)

### Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

**lithium fluoride (CAS: 7789-24-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Canada CEPA Environmental Registry Substance Lists - List of substances on the DSL that meet the ecological criteria for categorization (English)", "Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)", "Canada Ingredient Disclosure List (SOR/88-64)", "Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS (English)", "US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory"

### Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

#### LIMITED EVIDENCE

- Cumulative effects may result following exposure\*.
- Possible risk of harm to breastfed babies\*.

\* (limited evidence).

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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. A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:  
[www.chemwatch.net/references](http://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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