



# 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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# Calcium acetate hydrate

sc-255008



The Power to Question

## Material Safety Data Sheet

Hazard Alert Code  
Key:

EXTREME

HIGH

MODERATE

LOW

## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

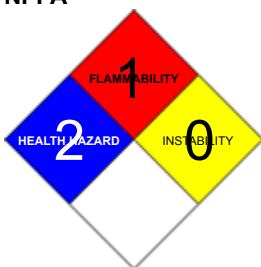
### PRODUCT NAME

Calcium acetate hydrate

### 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

(CH<sub>3</sub>COO)<sub>2</sub>Ca·xH<sub>2</sub>O

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability	1	
Toxicity	0	
Body Contact	2	
Reactivity	1	
Chronic	2	

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



### CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



## EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

### RISK

Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

#### SWALLOWED

■ Although ingestion is not thought to produce harmful effects (as classified under EC Directives), the material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g.

#### EYE

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

#### SKIN

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

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

■ 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 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.

#### 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.

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
<a href="#">Calcium acetate hydrate</a>	114460-21-8	99-100
<a href="#">acetic acid glacial</a>	64-19-7	0-1

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

#### SWALLOWED

- Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

#### 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**

- Treat symptomatically.

### Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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

#### **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.

#### **GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS**

- 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.
- 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 vapors, 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)
- A dust explosion may release of large quantities of gaseous products; this in turn creates a subsequent pressure rise of explosive force capable of damaging plant and buildings and injuring people.

Combustion products include carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), metal oxides, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

May emit poisonous fumes.

#### **FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY**

- Avoid contamination with oxidizing agents i.e. nitrates, oxidizing acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

### Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

#### **MINOR SPILLS**

- Clean up all 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**

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.

## 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.

Empty containers may contain residual dust which has the potential to accumulate following settling. Such dusts may explode in the presence of an appropriate ignition source.

- Do NOT cut, drill, grind or weld such containers.
- In addition ensure such activity is not performed near full, partially empty or empty containers without appropriate workplace safety authorization or permit.

### RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

### 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
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	calcium acetate (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise)		10 (I)						
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	calcium acetate (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Classified (PNOC))		10 (N)						
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	calcium acetate (Specified (PNOS) / Particules (insolubles ou peu solubles) non précisées par ailleurs)		3 (R)						
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	calcium acetate (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)		5						
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for	calcium acetate (Particulates not otherwise)		5						(n)

Chemical Contaminants	regulated Respirable fraction)							
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	calcium acetate (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR) (f) Total Dust)	-	10					Bold print identifies substances for which the Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) are different than the federal Limits. PNOR means "particles not otherwise regulated."
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	calcium acetate (Particulates not otherwise regulated, Respirable dust)		5					
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	calcium acetate (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR) (f) Respirable Fraction)	-	5					Bold print identifies substances for which the Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) are different than the federal Limits. PNOR means "particles not otherwise regulated."
US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants	calcium acetate (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR)(f)-Respirable fraction)		5					
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	acetic acid glacial (Acetic acid)	10	25	15	37			
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	acetic acid glacial (Acetic acid)	10		15				
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	acetic acid glacial (Acetic acid)	10	25	15	37			
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	acetic acid glacial (Acetic acid)	10	25					
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	acetic acid glacial (Acetic acid)	10		15				TLV® Basis URT & eye irr; pulm func

US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	acetic acid glacial (Acetic acid)	10	25			
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants	acetic acid glacial (Acetic acid)	10	25			
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	acetic acid glacial (Acetic acid)	10	25			
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	acetic acid glacial (Acetic acid)	10	25	15	37	40
US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants	acetic acid glacial (Acetic acid)	10	25			
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English)	acetic acid glacial (Acetic acid)	10	25	15	37	
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	acetic acid glacial (Acetic acid)	10	25	15	37	
US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants	acetic acid glacial (Acetic acid)	10	25			
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	acetic acid glacial (Acetic acid)	10		15		
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	acetic acid glacial (Acetic Acid)	10	25	25	43	
US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants	acetic acid glacial (Acetic acid)	10		20		

US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	acetic acid glacial (Acetic acid)	10	25		
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	acetic acid glacial (Acetic acid)	10		15	TLV® Basis URT & eye irr; pulm func
US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants	acetic acid glacial (Acetic acid)	10	25		
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	acetic acid glacial (Acetic acid)	10		15	TLV Basis Upper respiratory tract & eye Irritation ; pulmonary function
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	acetic acid glacial (Acetic Acid)	10	25		
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English)	acetic acid glacial (Acetic acid)	10	26	15	39

## PERSONAL PROTECTION



### RESPIRATOR

- Type AB-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 1432000 & 1492001, 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

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

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

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- 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

Solid.

State	Solid	Molecular Weight	158.17 (anhydrous basis)
Melting Range (°F)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°F)	Not Available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Not Available
Flash Point (°F)	Not Available	pH (1% solution)	7.0-8.0
Decomposition Temp (°F)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Available
Autoignition Temp (°F)	Not Available	Vapor Pressure (mmHG)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapor Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

Material	Value
ACETIC ACID GLACIAL	
log Kow (Prager 1995)	-0.31
log Kow (Sangster 1997)	-0.17

#### APPEARANCE

Solid.

### Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

#### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

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

#### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents

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

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Sigma-Aldrich Calcium Acetate Hydrate, ReagentPlus 99%

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ 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

acetic acid glacial	US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List	IARC
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## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
calcium acetate	No Data Available	No Data Available		
acetic acid glacial	LOW	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Disposal Instructions

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

- 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

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

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

### Regulations for ingredients

**calcium acetate (CAS: 62-54-4,5743-26-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)", "Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS (English)", "CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)", "US EPA High Production Volume Program Chemical List", "US FDA CFSAN GRAS Substances evaluated by the Select Committee on GRAS Substances (SCOGS)", "US FDA Direct Food Substances Generally Recognized as Safe", "US Food Additive Database", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory"

**acetic acid glacial (CAS: 64-19-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Canada - Alberta Ambient Air Quality Objectives", "Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits", "Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits", "Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English)", "Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits", "Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits", "Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English)", "Canada - Saskatchewan Industrial Hazardous Substances", "Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits", "Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances", "Canada CEPA Environmental Registry Substance Lists - List of substances on the DSL that meet

the human health 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)", "CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP", "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 Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - California Occupational Safety and Health Regulations (CAL/OSHA) - Hazardous Substances List", "US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants", "US - Delaware Pollutant Discharge Requirements - Reportable Quantities", "US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits", "US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Massachusetts Oil & Hazardous Material List", "US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Minnesota Hazardous Substance List", "US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)", "US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances", "US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)", "US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List", "US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List", "US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants", "US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants", "US - Wisconsin Control of Hazardous Pollutants - Emission Thresholds, Standards and Control Requirements (Hazardous Air Contaminants)", "US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants", "US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)", "US CAA (Clean Air Act) - HON Rule - Organic HAPs (Hazardous Air Pollutants)", "US CWA (Clean Water Act) - List of Hazardous Substances", "US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Reportable Quantities of Designated Hazardous Substances", "US Department of Transportation (DOT) List of Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities - Hazardous Substances Other Than Radionuclides", "US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)", "US EPA High Production Volume Program Chemical List", "US FDA CFSAN GRAS Substances evaluated by the Select Committee on GRAS Substances (SCOGS)", "US Food Additive Database", "US List of Lists - Consolidated List of Chemicals Subject to EPCRA, CERCLA and Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act", "US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)", "US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1", "US Spacecraft Water Exposure Guidelines for Selected Waterborne Contaminants SWEGs", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory"

**No data for Sigma-Aldrich Calcium Acetate Hydrate, ReagentPlus 99% (CW: 5055682)**

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

### LIMITED EVIDENCE

■ Cumulative effects may result following exposure\*.

\* (limited evidence).

### Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances

Substance	CAS	Suggested codes
calcium acetate	62- 54- 4	Xn; R22
calcium acetate	5743- 26- 0	Xn; R22

### Ingredients with multiple CAS Nos

Ingredient Name	CAS
calcium acetate	62-54-4, 5743-26-0

■ 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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