

Revision Date 11/15/2016

SDS REVISION NUMBER: 3

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

Product identifier

Product name CALCIUM CHLORIDE ICE MELT PELLETS

Other means of identification

Product codes D4305-0000-000

Synonyms Peladow

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended Use Ice Melting

Uses advised against None identified

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer Address

Liberty Enterprises
43 Liberty Drive
Amsterdam, New York 12010
www.LibertyCleanProducts.com

Emergency telephone number

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE LIBERTY: 1-518-954-3002

CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

OSHA Regulatory Status

This chemical is considered hazardous by the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Skin irritation	Category 2
Serious eye irritation	Category 2A
Harmful if swallowed	Category 4

Label elements

Emergency Overview

WARNING

Hazard statements

CAUSES SERIOUS EYE IRRITATION. CAUSES SKIN IRRITATION. HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED. Heat is generated when mixed with water or aqueous acid solutions.



Appearance White Pellets

Physical State Solid

Odor Odorless

Precautionary Statement(s) - Prevention

Wear eye and face protection. Wear protective gloves. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product

Precautionary Statement(s) - Response

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.

Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. If skin irritation occurs; Get medical advice/attention.

IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth.

Specific treatment (see First Aid information on product label and/or Section 4 of the SDS)

Precautionary Statement(s) - Storage

There are no Precautionary-Storage phrases assigned

Precautionary Statement(s) - Disposal

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with applicable local, regional, national, and/or international regulations.

Additional Hazard

Mixing with water may cause heat to be released.

See Section 11: TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Synonyms: Calcium Dichloride, Calcium Chloride, Peladow, Calcium Chloride Pellets

Component	Percent (%)	CAS Number
Calcium chloride	> 90 - < 92	10043-52-4
Water	> 4 - < 6	7732-18-5
Potassium chloride	> 2 - < 3	7447-40-7
Sodium chloride	> 1 - < 2	7647-14-5

Notes: Potassium chloride and sodium chloride are impurities from the naturally-occurring source material, brine solution.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

First aid measures

INHALATION:	IF INHALED: If inhalation of dust occurs and adverse effects result, remove to uncontaminated area. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
SKIN CONTACT:	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. SPECIFIC TREATMENT: Wash with lots of water.
EYE CONTACT:	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If irritation occurs, get medical advice/attention.
INGESTION:	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Contact a poison center or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Acute symptoms/effects:	Listed below.
Inhalation (breathing):	Inhaling dust may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat).
Skin irritation:	Direct abrasion of skin from solid, erythema and burn from reaction with water. Prolonged contact and occlusion may cause more severe symptoms. Damage is localized to contact areas.
Eye irritation:	Direct abrasion of cornea from solid, erythema and burn from reaction with water, conjunctival swelling and cornea opacification from hypertonic solution and heat.

Ingestion (swallowing): Consumption of solids or hypertonic solutions causes nausea, vomiting, and increased thirst.

Delayed symptoms/effects

Chronic exposures to skin and mucus membranes that cause irritation may cause a chronic dermatitis or mucosal membrane problem.

Interaction with other chemicals which enhance toxicity

None known.

Medical conditions aggravated by exposure

Any skin condition that disrupts the skin, such as abrasions, cuts, psoriasis, fungal infections, etc. Any upper respiratory conditions that compromise mucosa can increase local damage from dust contact. Any eye condition that compromises tear production, conjunctiva, or normal corneal homeostasis.

Protection of first-aiders

At minimum, treating personnel should utilize PPE sufficient for prevention of bloodborne pathogen transmission. If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

Notes to physician

Due to irritant properties, resulting from heat created as solid material dissolves in water, swallowing may result in burns/ulceration of mucus membranes. If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Fire Hazard

This material does not burn.

Suitable extinguishing media

Use extinguishing agents appropriate for surrounding fire.

Protective equipment and precautions for firefighters/for fighting fires

Keep unnecessary people away, isolate hazard area and deny entry. This material does not burn. Fight fire for other material that is burning. Water should be applied in large quantities as fine spray. Wear NIOSH approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus operated in pressure demand mode. Wear protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). Avoid contact with this material during fire fighting operations. If contact is likely, change to full chemical resistant clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus. If this is not available, wear full chemical resistant clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus and fight fire from a remote location. For protective equipment in post-fire or non-fire clean-up situations, refer to the relevant sections.

Hazardous combustion products

Formed under fire conditions: hydrogen chloride gas, calcium oxide.

Explosion data

Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact Not sensitive.

Sensitivity to Static Discharge Not sensitive.

Lower Flammability Level (air) Not applicable.

Upper Flammability Level (air) Not applicable.

Flash Point Not applicable.

Auto-Ignition Temperature Not applicable.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions

Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Spilled material may cause a slipping hazard on some surfaces. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection. Refer to Section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for containment	Contain spilled material if possible.
Methods for cleaning up	Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. Flush residue with plenty of water. See Section 13, Disposal considerations, for additional information.

Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions	Prevent large spills from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological information.
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7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**Precautions for safe handling**

Heat developed during diluting or dissolving is very high. Use cool water when diluting or dissolving (temperature less than 80°F, 27°C). Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not swallow. Wash thoroughly after handling. See Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

Safe Storage Conditions

Store in a dry place. Protect from atmospheric moisture. Keep container tightly closed. Keep separated from incompatible substances (see below or Section 10 of the Safety Data Sheet).

Incompatible materials/materials to avoid

Heat is generated when mixed with water or aqueous acids. Spattering and boiling can occur. Avoid contact with: bromide trifluoride, 2-furan percarboxylic acid because calcium chloride is incompatible with those substances. Contact with zinc forms flammable hydrogen gas, which can be explosive. Catalyzes exothermic polymerization of methyl vinyl ether. Attacks metals in the presence of moisture, and may release flammable hydrogen gas. Reaction of bromide impurity with oxidizing materials may generate trace levels of impurities such as bromates.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**Regulatory Exposure Limit(s)**

Listed below for the product components that have regulatory occupational exposure limits (OEL'S) established.

Component	OSHA Final PEL TWA	OSHA Final PEL STEL	OSHA Final PEL Ceiling
Particles Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR) 00-00-001	15 mg/m ³ (Total) 5 mg/m ³ (Respirable)	-----	-----

OEL: Occupational Exposure Limit; OSHA: United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration; PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit; TWA: Time Weighted Average; STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

NON-REGULATED EXPOSURE LIMIT(S): Listed below for the product components that have advisory (non-regulatory) occupational exposure limits (OEL's) established.

- The Non-Regulatory United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) limits, if shown, are the Vacated 1989 PEL's (vacated by 58 FR 35338, June 30, 1993).

- The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) is a voluntary organization of professional industrial hygiene personnel in government or educational institutions in the United States. The ACGIH develops and publishes recommended occupational exposure limits each year called Threshold Limit Values (TLV's) for hundreds of chemicals, physical agents, and biological exposure indices.

Additional Advice	Ingestion: Use good personal hygiene. Do not consume or store food in the work area. Wash hands before smoking or eating.
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Appropriate engineering controls

ENGINEERING CONTROLS	Use local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below
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exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, general ventilation should be sufficient for most operations. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection	Wear safety glasses with side shields. For dusty operations or when handling solutions of the material, wear chemical goggles.
Skin and body protection	Wear clean, body-covering clothing.
Hand Protection	Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. If hands are cut or scratched, use gloves chemically resistant to this material even for brief exposures. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Neoprene, Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.
Respiratory Protection	Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. In dusty or misty atmospheres, use an approved particulate respirator. The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: High efficiency particulate air (HEPA) N95. A respiratory protection program that meets 29 CFR 1910.134 must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant use of a respirator.
General Hygiene Considerations	Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical State	Solid		
Appearance	Pellets	Odor	Odorless
Color	White	Odor threshold	No data available

<u>Property</u>	<u>Values</u>	<u>Remarks • Method</u>
Molecular Formula	CaCl ₂	
Decomposition temperature	Not applicable	
Boiling point / range	Not applicable to solids	
Freezing point / range	Not applicable to solids	
Melting point / range	772° C (1,422° F)	
Vapor pressure	Negligible at ambient temperature	
Vapor density	Not applicable	
Relative density / Specific gravity	Not applicable to solids	
Bulk density	58 – 66 lb/ft ³	
Water solubility	Readily soluble	
pH	Not applicable to solids	
Volatility	Not applicable	
Evaporation rate	Not applicable	
Partition coefficient	No data available	
Flash point	Not applicable	
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable	
Lower flammability level (air)	Not applicable	
Upper flammability level (air)	Not applicable	
Auto-ignition temperature	Not applicable	
Viscosity	Not applicable	
Hygroscopic	Yes	

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

Hygroscopic. Liberates large amounts of heat when dissolving in water or aqueous acids.

Chemical stability

Stable at normal temperatures and pressures.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Avoid moisture.

Conditions to avoid

(e.g., static discharge, shock or vibration) – None known.

Incompatible materials

Heat is generated when mixed with water or aqueous acids. Spattering and boiling can occur. Avoid contact with: bromide trifluoride, 2-furan percarboxylic acid because calcium chloride is incompatible with those substances. Contact with zinc forms flammable hydrogen gas, which can be explosive. Catalyzes exothermic polymerization of methyl vinyl ether. Attacks metals in the presence of moisture, and may release flammable hydrogen gas. Reaction of bromide impurity with oxidizing materials may generate trace levels of impurities such as bromates.

Hazardous decomposition products

Formed under fire conditions: hydrogen chloride gas, calcium oxide.

Hazardous polymerization

Will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity data

Product toxicity data

LD50 Oral	LD50 Dermal	LC50 Inhalation
1090 mg/kg (Rat)	2805 mg/kg – Dermal Acute Toxicity Estimate (ATE)	No data is available

Component toxicity data

Note: The component toxicity data is populated by the LOLI database and may differ from the product toxicity data given.

Potential Health Effects

Eye contact	For solid: May cause slight eye irritation, mechanical injury only. Dust formation should be avoided, as dust can cause severe eye irritation with corneal injury.
Skin contact	Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin. Prolonged contact may cause skin irritation, even a burn. Not classified as corrosive to the skin according to DOT guidelines. May cause more severe response if skin is damp, abraded (scratched or cut), or covered by clothing, gloves or footwear.
Inhalation	Dust may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat).
Ingestion	Low toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause local mucosal damage to esophagus and stomach. Swallowing may result in gastrointestinal irritation or ulceration.
Chronic Effects	Chronic exposures to calcium chloride that cause irritation may cause a chronic dermatitis or mucosal membrane problem. For the minor component(s): POTASSIUM CHLORIDE: In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs after ingestion: Gastrointestinal tract, heart, and kidney. Dose levels producing these effects were many times higher than any dose levels expected from exposure due to use. SODIUM CHLORIDE: Medical experience with sodium chloride has shown a strong association between elevated blood pressure and prolonged dietary overuse. Related effects could occur in the kidneys.

Signs and symptoms of exposure

Solution and or solids may be visible on the skin and or eyes. Localized redness, warmth, and irritation consistent with mechanism of injury: abrasion, burn, hypertonic solution.

Inhalation	Inhaling dust may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat).
Skin contact	Skin irritation. Direct abrasion of skin from solid, erythema and burn from reaction with water. Prolonged contact and occlusion may cause more severe symptoms. Damage is localized to contact areas.
Eye contact	Eye irritation. Direct abrasion of cornea from solid, erythema and burn from reaction with water, conjunctival swelling and cornea opacification from hypertonic solution and heat.
Ingestion (swallowing)	Consumption of solids or hypertonic solutions causes nausea, vomiting, and increased thirst.

Interaction with other chemicals which enhance toxicity

None known.

GHS health hazards

Acute Toxicity – Oral	Category 4 – Harmful if swallowed.
Contact Hazard – Eye	Category 2A – Causes serious eye irritation
Contact Hazard – Skin	Category 2 – Causes skin irritation
Skin Absorbent / Dermal Route?	No

Mutagenic data

Not classified as a mutagen per GHS criteria. The data presented are for the following material: Calcium chloride (CaCl₂) – in vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. The data presented are for the following material: Potassium chloride - in vitro genetic toxicity studies were positive. However, the relevance of this to humans is unknown. For the minor component(s): Sodium chloride - in vitro genetic toxicity studies were predominately negative.

Developmental toxicity

Not classified as a developmental or reproductive toxin per GHS criteria. For the major component(s): Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Component	Freshwater Fish	Invertebrate Toxicity	Algae Toxicity	Other Toxicity
Calcium Chloride 10043-52-4	LC50, bluegill (Lepomis macrochirus): 8350 - 10650 mg/l	LC50, water flea (Daphnia magna): 759 - 3005 mg/l	No data available	No data available
Potassium Chloride 7447-40-7	LC-50, rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss), 96 h: 4,236 mg/l	EC50, water flea (Daphnia magna), 24 h, immobilization: 590 mg/l LC50, water flea (Ceriodaphnia dubia), 96 h: 3,470 mg/l	No data available	No data available
Sodium Chloride 7647-14-5	LC50, fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas); 10,610 mg/l	LC50, water flea (Daphnia magna): 4,571 mg/l	IC50, OECD 209 Test; activated sludge, respiration inhibition: > 1,000 mg/l	IC50, OECD 209 Test; activated sludge, respiration inhibition: > 1,000 mg/l

Aquatic Toxicity

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis
(LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50>100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested)

Invertebrate Toxicity

Calcium Chloride: LC50, water flea Daphnia magna: 759-3,005 mg/l
Potassium Chloride: EC50, water flea Daphnia magna, 24 h, immobilization: 590 mg/l
LC50, water flea Ceriodaphnia dubia, 96 h: 3,470 mg/l
Sodium Chloride: LC50, water flea Daphnia magna: 4,571 mg/l

Fate and transport**Biodegradation**

This material is inorganic and not subject to biodegradation.

Persistence

Calcium chloride is believed not to persist in the environment because it is readily dissociated into calcium and chloride ions in water. Calcium chloride released into the environment is thus likely to be distributed into water in the form of calcium and chloride ions. Calcium ions may remain in soil by binding to soil particulate or by forming stable salts with other ions. Chloride ions are mobile and eventually drain into surface water. Both ions originally exist in nature, and their concentrations in surface water will depend on various factors, such as geological parameters, weathering, and human activities.

Bioconcentration

No bioconcentration is expected because of the relatively high water solubility. Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50). Partitioning from water to n-octanol is not applicable.

Bioaccumulative Potential

Calcium chloride and its dissociated forms (calcium and chloride ions) are ubiquitous in the environment. Calcium and chloride ions can also be found as constituents in organisms. Considering its dissociation properties, calcium chloride is not expected to accumulate in living organisms.

Mobility in soil

Calcium chloride is not expected to be absorbed in soil due to its dissociation properties and high water solubility. It is expected to dissociate into calcium and chloride free ions or it may form stable inorganic or organic salts with other counter ions, leading to different fates between calcium and chloride ions in soil and water components. Calcium ions may bind to soil particulate or may form stable inorganic salts with sulfate and carbonate ions. The chloride ion is mobile in soil and eventually drains into surface water because it is readily dissolved in water.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**Waste treatment methods****Disposal of wastes**

Reuse or reprocess, if possible. All disposal practices must be in compliance with all Federal, State/Provincial and local laws and regulations. Regulations may vary in different locations. Report spills if applicable. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility solely of the waste generator. AS YOUR SUPPLIER, WE HAVE NO CONTROL OVER THE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OR MANUFACTURING PROCESSES OF PARTIES HANDLING OR USING THIS MATERIAL. THE INFORMATION PRESENTED HERE PERTAINS ONLY TO THE PRODUCT AS SHIPPED IN ITS INTENDED CONDITION AS DESCRIBED IN SDS SECTION: Composition information. FOR UNUSED & UNCONTAMINATED PRODUCT, the preferred options include sending to a licensed, permitted: Landfill and waste water treatment system.

Contaminated packaging

Dispose of container in accordance with applicable local, regional, national, and/or international regulations. Container rinsate must be disposed of in compliance with applicable regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Proper shipping name

Not Regulated by DOT

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

International Inventories

TSCA Components are listed or exempt
TSCA(b) Not subject to export notification
DSL/NDSL Components are listed on either DSL or NDSL

Component	DSL	NDSL
Calcium Chloride 10043-52-4	Listed	Not Listed
Potassium Chloride 7447-40-7	Listed	Not Listed
Sodium Chloride 7647-14-5	Listed	Not Listed

Legend:

TSCA - United States Toxic Substances Control Act Section 8(b) Inventory
DSL/NDSL - Canadian Domestic Substances List/Non-Domestic Substances List
NL - Not Listed

US Federal Regulations

OSHA Regulatory Status

This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

CERCLA Sections 102a/103 Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 302.4)

Not regulated.

SARA EHS Chemical (40 CFR 355.30)

Not regulated.

EPCRA Sections 311/312 Hazard Categories (40 CFR 370.10)

Acute Health Hazard **Yes**

EPCRA Section 313 (40 CFR 372.65)

To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

OSHA Process Safety (PSM) (29 CFR 1910.119)

Not regulated.

US State Regulations

California Proposition 65

This product is not listed, but it may contain impurities/trace elements known to the State of California to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity as listed under Proposition 65 State Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act. **WARNING:** this product (when used in aqueous formulations with a chemical oxidizer such as ozone) may react to form calcium bromate, a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

U.S. State Right-to-Know Regulations

Component	California Proposition 65 Cancer WARNING:	California Proposition 65 CRT List – Male reproductive toxin:	California Proposition 65 CRT List – Female reproductive toxin:	Massachusetts Right to Know Hazardous Substance List	New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substance List	New Jersey Special Health Hazards Substance List
Calcium Chloride 10043-52-4	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
Potassium Chloride 7447-40-7	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed

Sodium Chloride 7647-14-5	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
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Component	New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substance List	Pennsylvania Right to Know Hazardous Substance List	Pennsylvania Right to Know Special Hazardous Substances	Pennsylvania Right to Know Environmental Hazard List	Rhode Island Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
Calcium Chloride 10043-52-4	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
Potassium Chloride 7447-40-7	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
Sodium Chloride 7647-14-5	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed

Canadian Regulations

* This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the SDS contains all the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations.

Component	Canadian Chemical Inventory:	NDSL	WHMIS – Classifications of Substances:
Calcium Chloride	Listed		D2B
Potassium Chloride	Listed		Uncontrolled product according to WHMIS classification criteria
Sodium Chloride	Listed		Uncontrolled product according to WHMIS classification criteria

U.S. EPA Label Information

EPA Pesticide Registration Number Not applicable

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Prepared By	Liberty Enterprises, from OxyChem Corporation HESS SDS# M48005 08/03/16, Rev. 07
Revision Date	11/15/2016
Revision Note	Sections 7, 8 and 9.

Disclaimer

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

***** END OF SDS *****