



SAFETY DATA SHEET

Revision date: 09-Jul-2024

Revision Number 9

Section 1: Identification

Product identifier

Product Name CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE - HYDRATED
Product Code(s) 000031064501

Other means of identification

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use Swimming pool sanitiser.
Uses advised against No information available

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier

IXOM Operations Pty Ltd (Incorporated in Australia)
NZBN: 9429041465226
Street Address: 166 Totara Street
Mt Maunganui South
New Zealand

Telephone Number: +64 9 368 2700
Facsimile: +64 9 368 2710

Emergency telephone number

Emergency Telephone 0 800 734 607 (ALL HOURS)

Please ensure you refer to the limitations of this Safety Data Sheet as set out in the "Other Information" section at the end of this Data Sheet.

Section 2: Hazard identification

Classified as a Dangerous Good according to NZS 5433 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land; DANGEROUS GOODS.

Classified as hazardous according to criteria in the Hazardous Substances (Hazard Classification) Notice 2020.

GHS Classification

Oxidizing solids	Category 2
Corrosive to metals	Category 1
Acute toxicity - Oral	Category 4
Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 1 Sub-category B
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 1
Acute aquatic toxicity	Category 1
Chronic aquatic toxicity	Category 1

Label elements

**Signal word**

Danger

Hazard statements H272 - May intensify fire; oxidizer

H290 - May be corrosive to metals

H302 - Harmful if swallowed

H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

H318 - Causes serious eye damage

H410 - Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary Statements - Prevention

Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

Keep/Store away from clothing/ combustible materials.

Take any precaution to avoid mixing with combustibles.

Do not breathe dusts or mists.

Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Wear protective gloves/clothing and eye/face protection.

Use personal protective equipment as required.

Avoid release to the environment.

Precautionary Statements - Response

Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

Specific treatment (see First aid on this SDS).

Eyes

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

Skin

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

Inhalation

IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

Ingestion

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

Rinse mouth.

Do NOT induce vomiting.

Fire

In case of fire: Use extinguishing media as outlined in Section 5 of this Safety Data Sheet to extinguish..

Spill

Collect spillage.

Precautionary Statements - Storage

Store locked up.

Precautionary Statements - Disposal

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

Other hazards which do not result in classification

Contact with acids liberates toxic gas. Contact with water liberates toxic gas.

Section 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Chemical name	CAS No.	Weight-%
Calcium hypochlorite	7778-54-3	>60%
Calcium hydroxide	1305-62-0	1-5%
Water	7732-18-5	7-16%

Section 4: First-aid measures

Description of first aid measures

General advice	Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.
Inhalation	Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If breathing is difficult, (trained personnel should) give oxygen. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Get medical attention immediately.
Eye contact	Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting lower and upper eyelids. Consult a physician.
Skin contact	Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
Ingestion	Clean mouth with water. Do NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a physician immediately.
Self-protection of the first aider	Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; give artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms	Irritation/Corrosion. May cause redness and tearing of the eyes. Erythema (skin redness). Burning.
Effects of Exposure	No information available.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Note to physicians	Treat symptomatically. Can cause corneal burns. Delayed effects from exposure to chlorine (decomposition product) can include shortness of breath, severe headache, pulmonary oedema and pneumonia.
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Section 5: Fire-fighting measures

Hazchem code	1W
<u>Suitable Extinguishing Media</u>	
Suitable Extinguishing Media	Water.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Dry agent (carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder).

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Specific hazards arising from the chemical Not combustible, however will support the combustion of other materials. Calcium hypochlorite is a powerful oxidising agent and decomposes violently upon heating liberating oxygen, and toxic chlorine gas. In case of fire, area must be evacuated and specialist fire fighters called. Only large quantities of water should be used as an extinguishing agent. If excess water is not available DO NOT attempt to extinguish the fire; use available water to prevent the spread of fire to adjacent property. Attending fire fighters should keep upwind if possible and wear full protective equipment including rubber boots and self-contained breathing apparatus. A fire in the vicinity of calcium hypochlorite should be extinguished in the most practical manner but avoid contaminating this material with the fire-fighting agent, including water. Decomposes on contact with water evolving toxic chlorine gas. Once fire is extinguished, wash area thoroughly with excess water. Ensure that drains are not blocked with solid material. Maintenance of excess water during cleaning up operation is essential. Combustible material involved in the incident should be removed to a safe open area for controlled burning or for further drenching with water prior to collection for disposal. Environmentally hazardous.

Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full firefighting turnout gear.

Section 6: Accidental release measures**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

Personal precautions Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Do not breathe dust. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Use personal protective equipment as required. Wash thoroughly after handling.

For emergency responders Use personal protection recommended in Section 8.

Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions See Section 12 for additional Ecological Information.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for containment Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

Methods for cleaning up Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contact and breathing in vapours/dust. Air-supplied masks are recommended to avoid inhalation of toxic material. DO NOT return spilled material to original container for re-use. DO NOT add small amounts of water to calcium hypochlorite. Sweep up, avoiding generation of dust, then immediately spread as a thin layer in uncontaminated, dry, open area to reduce the possibility of local hot spots forming. Where a spill has occurred in a confined space or an inadequately ventilated enclosure and the material is damp and evolving chlorine, the rate of chlorine evolution can be reduced by covering the thinly spread solid with soda ash.

Precautions to prevent secondary hazards

Prevention of secondary hazards Clean contaminated objects and areas thoroughly observing environmental regulations.

Section 7: Handling and storage**Precautions for safe handling**

Advice on safe handling

Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid generation of dust. Do not breathe dust. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Use personal protection equipment. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep out of reach of children.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**Storage Conditions**

Keep containers tightly closed in a cool, well-ventilated place. Store locked up. Keep container closed when not in use. Protect from direct sunlight. Store away from foodstuffs. Keep dry - reacts with water, may lead to drum rupture.

Incompatible materials

Calcium hypochlorite (dry or hydrated) and its mixtures are incompatible with dichloroisocyanuric acid, ammonium nitrate, trichloroisocyanuric acid, or any chloroisocyanurate, acids, aluminium, iron, lead, magnesium, zinc. Incompatible with organic materials, combustible materials, reducing agents, ammonia, nitrogen compounds, acidic materials, cyanides, hydrogen peroxide, chlorinated isocyanuric acid (organic bleaching powder).

Section 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**Control parameters****Exposure Limits**

No value assigned for this specific material by the New Zealand Workplace Health & Safety Authority. However, Workplace Exposure Standard(s) for constituents:.

Chemical name	New Zealand	Australia	ACGIH TLV	United Kingdom
Calcium hydroxide 1305-62-0	TWA: 5 mg/m ³	TWA: 5 mg/m ³	TWA: 5 mg/m ³	TWA: 1 mg/m ³ TWA: 5 mg/m ³ STEL: 4 mg/m ³ STEL: 15 mg/m ³

Calcium hydroxide: WES-TWA 1 mg/m³; WES-STEL 4 mg/m³

As published by the New Zealand Workplace Health & Safety Authority.

WES - TWA (Workplace Exposure Standard - Time Weighted Average) - The eight-hour, time-weighted average exposure standard is designed to protect the worker from the effects of long-term exposure.

WES - STEL (Workplace Exposure Standard - Short Term Exposure Limits) - The 15 minute average exposure standard. Applies to any 15 minute period in the working day and is designed to protect the worker against adverse effects of irritation, chronic or irreversible tissue change, or narcosis that may increase the likelihood of accidents. The WES-STEL is not an alternative to the WES-TWA; both short-term and eight-hour, time-weighted average exposures should be determined.

These Workplace Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These workplace exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

Appropriate engineering controls**Engineering controls**

Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location. Apply technical measures to comply with the occupational exposure limits.

If in the handling and application of this material, safe exposure levels could be exceeded, the use of engineering controls such as local exhaust ventilation must be considered and the results documented. If achieving safe exposure levels does not require engineering controls, then a detailed and documented risk assessment using the relevant Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) (refer to PPE section below) as a basis must be carried out to

determine the minimum PPE requirements.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

The selection of PPE is dependent on a detailed risk assessment. The risk assessment should consider the work situation, the physical form of the chemical, the handling methods, and environmental factors.

OVERALLS, SAFETY SHOES, CHEMICAL GOGGLES, GLOVES, DUST MASK.



Eye/face protection

Tight sealing safety goggles.

Hand protection

Elbow-length impervious gloves.

Skin and body protection

Overalls. Wear suitable protective clothing. Chemical resistant apron. Boots.

Respiratory protection

If determined by a risk assessment an inhalation risk exists, wear a dust mask/respirator meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716.

Environmental exposure controls

No information available.

Section 9: Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Solid
Appearance	Granular
Color	White - Whitish
Odor	Chlorine
Odor threshold	No information available

<u>Property</u>	<u>Values</u>	<u>Remarks • Method</u>
pH	No data available	None known >7
Melting point / freezing point	No data available	None known
Boiling point / boiling range	No data available	None known
Flash point	Not applicable	None known
Evaporation rate	No data available	None known
Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available	None known
Flammability Limit in Air		None known
Upper flammability or explosive limits	Not applicable	
Lower flammability or explosive limits	Not applicable	
Vapor pressure	No data available	None known
Vapor density	No data available	None known
Relative density	2.35 @20°C	None known
Water solubility	21.4% @ 25°C	None known
Solubility(ies)	No data available	None known
Partition coefficient	No data available	None known
Autoignition temperature	Not applicable	None known
Decomposition temperature	177°C	None known
Kinematic viscosity	No data available	None known
Dynamic viscosity	No data available	None known

Other information**Particle characteristics****Section 10: Stability and reactivity****Reactivity**

Reactivity Oxidizer. Contact with acids liberates toxic gas. Reacts violently with flammable substances, reducing agents. Reacts with water liberating toxic chlorine gas.

Chemical stability

Stability Stable under normal conditions.

Explosion data

Sensitivity to mechanical impact None.

Sensitivity to static discharge None.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Possibility of hazardous reactions Decomposition may occur on contact with heat, reducing agents, combustible materials. Explosive and toxic nitrogen trichloride is formed by contact with chlorinated isocyanuric acid. Corrosive to metals in the presence of moisture.

Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid Heat. Moisture. Direct sunlight.

Incompatible materials

Incompatible materials Calcium hypochlorite (dry or hydrated) and its mixtures are incompatible with dichloroisocyanuric acid, ammonium nitrate, trichloroisocyanuric acid, or any chloroisocyanurate, acids, aluminium, iron, lead, magnesium, zinc. Incompatible with organic materials, combustible materials, reducing agents, ammonia, nitrogen compounds, acidic materials, cyanides, hydrogen peroxide, chlorinated isocyanuric acid (organic bleaching powder).

Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products Chlorine.

Section 11: Toxicological information**Acute toxicity****Information on likely routes of exposure**

Product Information No adverse health effects expected if the chemical is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the chemical label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the chemical is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:

Inhalation May cause irritation. Chlorine, evolved from decomposition when wet, is a severe respiratory irritant, corrosive, and highly toxic. Delayed effects can include shortness of breath, headache, pulmonary oedema, and pneumonia.

Eye contact Causes serious eye damage.

Skin contact	Causes severe burns.
Ingestion	Can burn mouth, throat, and stomach.
Symptoms	Irritation/Corrosion. May cause redness and tearing of the eyes. Erythema (skin redness). Burning.
Acute toxicity	.
Numerical measures of toxicity	

On basis of test data
Oral LD50 790-1260 mg/kg (rat)

Component Information

Chemical name	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
Calcium hypochlorite	= 850 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	-
Calcium hydroxide	> 2000 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2500 mg/kg (Rat)	> 6.04 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Water	> 90 mL/kg (Rat)	-	-

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Skin corrosion/irritation	Causes severe burns.
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Causes serious eye damage.
Respiratory or skin sensitization	No information available.
Germ cell mutagenicity	No information available.
Carcinogenicity	Hypochlorite salts have been classified by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) as a Group 3 agent. Group 3 - The agent is not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.
Reproductive toxicity	No information available.
STOT - single exposure	No information available.
STOT - repeated exposure	No information available.
Aspiration hazard	No information available.
Data used to identify the health effects	Refer to Section 16 for Key literature references and sources for data used to compile the SDS.

Section 12: Ecological information

Ecotoxicity

Aquatic ecotoxicity Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Keep out of waterways.

Chemical name	Algae/aquatic plants	Fish	Crustacea
Calcium hypochlorite	-	LC50: 0.049 - 0.16mg/L (96h, Lepomis macrochirus) LC50: =0.4mg/L (96h, Lepomis macrochirus) LC50: 0.054 - 0.06mg/L (96h, Lepomis macrochirus) LC50: 0.185 - 0.26mg/L (96h, Cyprinus carpio) LC50: 0.055 - 0.1mg/L (96h, Oncorhynchus mykiss) LC50: 0.13 - 0.2mg/L (96h, Oncorhynchus mykiss) LC50: 0.561 - 1.41mg/L (96h, Pimephales promelas)	-

Terrestrial ecotoxicity There is no data for this product.

Persistence and degradability Biodegradation is not an applicable endpoint since the product is an inorganic substance.

Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation There is no data for this product.

Mobility in soil

Mobility No information available.

Other adverse effects

No information available.

Section 13: Disposal considerations**Waste treatment methods****Waste from residues/unused products**

Dispose of product in packaging in a way that is consistent with the EPA Consolidation 30 April 2021 of the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017 and the Act. Treat the substance using a method that changes the characteristics or composition of the substance so that the substance is no longer a hazardous substance; or export the substance from New Zealand as waste. Class 2, 3 and 4 chemicals - may not be disposed of into or onto a landfill or sewage facility. They may only be burnt in certain situations. Class 2.1.1, 3.1 and 4.1.1 chemicals may only be discharged into the environment as waste if the substance will not at any time come into contact with class 1 or class 5 substances; and there will be no ignition source in the vicinity of the disposal site at any time and if the substance were to ignite, no person, or place where a person may legally be, would be exposed to an unsafe level of heat radiation..

Contaminated packaging

For packages that have been in direct contact with hazardous substances, the person must

ensure that the package is rendered incapable of containing any substance. It must be disposed of in a manner that is consistent with the requirements for disposal of the substance that it contained, taking into account the material the package is manufactured from.

Packages may only be reused or recycled if:

- the substance has a physical hazard other than corrosive to metal, and has been treated to remove any residual contents of the hazardous substance;
- or for substances that have a health or environmental hazard, or corrosive to metal, the contents of the residue in the package are below the threshold for the substance to be classified as hazardous in the Hazardous Substances (Hazard Classification) Notice 2020.

Section 14: Transport information

ROAD AND RAIL TRANSPORT Classified as a Dangerous Good according to NZS 5433 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land; DANGEROUS GOODS.

UN number or ID number	3487
Proper shipping name	CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE, HYDRATED MIXTURE, CORROSIVE
Transport hazard class(es)	5.1
Subsidiary hazard class	8
Packing group	II
Hazchem code	1W
<u>IATA</u>	Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air; DANGEROUS GOODS.

UN number	3487
UN proper shipping name	CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE, HYDRATED MIXTURE, CORROSIVE
Transport hazard class(es)	5.1
Subsidiary hazard class	8
Packing group	II

IMDG Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea; DANGEROUS GOODS.

UN number	3487
UN proper shipping name	CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE, HYDRATED MIXTURE, CORROSIVE
Transport hazard class(es)	5.1
Subsidiary hazard class	8
Packing group	II
IMDG EMS Fire	F-H
IMDG EMS Spill	S-Q
Marine pollutant	P

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code
No information available

Special precautions for user
Please refer to the applicable dangerous goods regulations for additional information

Section 15: Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

EPA New Zealand HSNO approval code or group standard HSR002632 - Oxidising Liquids and Solids (Corrosive)

National regulations There are no applicable tolerable exposure limits or environmental exposure limits according to the EPA Controls for Hazardous Substances

Certified handlers, tracking and controlled substance license requirements

Certified handlers are required for some substances. This includes substances requiring a controlled substance license, and most explosives, vertebrates toxic agents, and certain fumigants. Acutely toxic substances which are a Category 1 or 2, such as pesticides also require Certified handlers. Please check the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 for further information

Tracking is required for some highly hazardous substances. These substances need to be under the control of an appropriately trained person or appropriately secured. Please check the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 for further information

Controlled substance licenses are required to possess certain explosives, vertebrate toxic agents and fumigants. See Part 7 of the Health and Safety at Work Regulation 2017 for more information

International Regulations

The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer Not applicable

The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants Not applicable

The Rotterdam Convention Not applicable

International Inventories

NZIoC

All the constituents of this material are listed on the New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals.

TSCA

Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.

DSL/NDSL

Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.

EINECS/ELINCS

Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.

ENCS

Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.

IECSC

Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.

KECL

Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.

PICCS

Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.

AIIC

All the constituents of this material are listed on the Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals.

TCSI

Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.

Legend:

NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals

TSCA - United States Toxic Substances Control Act Section 8(b) Inventory

DSL/NDSL - Canadian Domestic Substances List/Non-Domestic Substances List

EINECS/ELINCS - European Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances/European List of Notified Chemical Substances

ENCS - Japan Existing and New Chemical Substances

IECSC - China Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances

KECL - Korean Existing and Evaluated Chemical Substances

PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances

AIIC- Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals

TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory

Section 16: Other information

Supplier Safety Data Sheet 11/ 2021

Prepared By

This Safety Data Sheet has been prepared by IXOM Operations Pty Ltd (Toxicology and SDS Services).

Revision date:

09-Jul-2024

Reason(s) For Issue:

5 Yearly Revised Primary SDS
Change in Approval Number (for NZ)

Revision Note:

***Indicates updated data since last publication.

Key or legend to abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet

Legend

SVHC: Substances of Very High Concern for Authorization:
 PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative, and Toxic (PBT) Substances
 vPvB: Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative (vPvB) Substances
 STOT: Specific Target Organ Toxicity
 ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate
 LC50: 50% Lethal Concentration
 LD50: 50% Lethal Dose

Legend Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

TWA	TWA (time-weighted average)	STEL	STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit)
Ceiling	Maximum limit value	*	Skin designation
**	Hazard Designation	+	Sensitizers
C	Carcinogen		

Key literature references and sources for data used to compile the SDS

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)
 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ChemView Database
 European Food Safety Authority (EFSA)
 Environmental Protection Agency
 Acute Exposure Guideline Level(s) (AEGl(s))
 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency High Production Volume Chemicals
 Food Research Journal
 Hazardous Substance Database
 International Uniform Chemical Information Database (IUCLID)
 National Institute of Technology and Evaluation (NITE)
 Australia National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme (NICNAS)
 NIOSH (National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health)
 National Library of Medicine's ChemID Plus (NLM CIP)
 National Library of Medicine's PubMed database (NLM PUBMED)
 U.S. National Toxicology Program (NTP)
 New Zealand's Chemical Classification and Information Database (CCID)
 Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Environment, Health, and Safety Publications
 Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development High Production Volume Chemicals Program
 Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Screening Information Data Set
 World Health Organization

Disclaimer

This SDS summarises to our best knowledge at the date of issue, the chemical health and safety hazards of the material and general guidance on how to safely handle the material in the workplace. Since IXOM Operations Pty Ltd cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, assess and control the risks arising from its use of the material.

If clarification or further information is needed, the user should contact their IXOM representative or IXOM Operations Pty Ltd at the contact details on page 1.

IXOM Operations Pty Ltd's responsibility for the material as sold is subject to the terms and conditions of sale, a copy of which is available upon request.

End of Safety Data Sheet