



## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### Section 1. Identification

GHS product identifier : Q20  
Other means of identification : None.  
Product type : Aerosol.

#### Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

##### Identified uses

Q20, the leading moisture repellent for protecting and removing moisture from wet ignition systems on cars, trucks, motorbikes, marine engines and electric motors. Q20 overcomes and prevents stubborn starting and stalling in damp climates and heavy downpours. Q20's unique penetrating power makes it ideal as a release agent and light duty lubricant for use in the home, garage and workshop. Q20 is silicone free

Supplier's details : Triton Leo Group (Pty) Ltd  
45 Brunton Circle, Founders View South,  
Modderfontien  
1685

Emergency telephone number : 011 452 7048

### Section 2. Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture : FLAMMABLE AEROSOLS - Category 2  
ACUTE TOXICITY: ORAL - Category 5  
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2  
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A  
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2  
AQUATIC TOXICITY (ACUTE) - Category 2  
AQUATIC TOXICITY (CHRONIC) - Category 2

#### SANS 10234: 2007 (GHS) label elements

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : Warning

Hazard statements : Flammable aerosol.  
May be harmful if swallowed.  
Causes skin irritation.  
Causes serious eye irritation.  
Suspected of causing cancer if swallowed.  
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

## Section 2. Hazards identification

- General** : Read label before use. Keep out of reach of children. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
- Prevention** : Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Use personal protective equipment as required. Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces. - No smoking. Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source. Avoid release to the environment. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
- Response** : Collect spillage. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Take off contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention. 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 attention.
- Storage** : Store locked up. Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
- Disposal** : Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

**Other hazards which do not result in classification** : None identified.

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

- Substance/mixture** : Mixture
- Other means of identification** : None.

### CAS number/other identifiers

- CAS number** : Not applicable.
- EC number** : Mixture.
- Product code** : Not available.

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
tetrachloroethylene	40 - 60	127-18-4
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	10 - 20	64742-52-5
Nonane	5 - 15	111-84-2
octane; n-octane	<5	111-65-9

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

## Section 4. First aid measures

### Description of necessary first aid measures

- Eye contact** : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.
- Inhalation** : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance

## Section 4. First aid measures

- for 48 hours.
- Skin contact** : Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Ingestion** : Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

### Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

#### Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye irritation.
- Inhalation** : Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Serious effects may be delayed following exposure.
- Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation.
- Ingestion** : May be harmful if swallowed. Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach.

#### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
watering  
redness
- Inhalation** : No specific data.
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
irritation  
redness
- Ingestion** : No specific data.

### Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

- Notes to physician** : In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

## Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

### Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : None known.

## Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

- Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : Flammable aerosol. Combustible liquid. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Gas may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back, causing fire or explosion. Bursting aerosol containers may be propelled from a fire at high speed. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. This material is toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.
- Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:  
carbon dioxide  
carbon monoxide  
halogenated compounds  
carbonyl halides
- Special protective actions for fire-fighters** : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.
- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. In the case of aerosols being ruptured, care should be taken due to the rapid escape of the pressurized contents and propellant. If a large number of containers are ruptured, treat as a bulk material spillage according to the instructions in the clean-up section. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
- For emergency responders** : If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".
- Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities. Collect spillage.

### Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

- Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
- Large spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see section 13). Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see section 1 for emergency contact information and section 13 for waste disposal.

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

## Section 7. Handling and storage

**Precautions for safe handling** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Pressurized container: protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C. Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing gas. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Avoid release to the environment. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous.

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities** : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store away from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
tetrachloroethylene	<p><b>ACGIH (United States, 1994).</b>            TWA: 25 ppm            STEL: 100 ppm            TWA: 170 mg/m<sup>3</sup>            STEL: 685 mg/m<sup>3</sup></p> <p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 2/2010).</b>            TWA: 25 ppm 8 hour(s).            TWA: 170 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s).            STEL: 100 ppm 15 minute(s).            STEL: 685 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minute(s).</p> <p><b>Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (South Africa)</b>            TWA: OEL:RL 50 ppm            TWA: OEL:RL 335 mg/m<sup>3</sup>            STEL: OEL:RL 150 ppm            STEL: OEL:RL 1000 mg/m<sup>3</sup></p>
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	<p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 2/2010).</b>            TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s). Form: Inhalable fraction</p>
Nonane	<p><b>ACGIH (United States, 1994).</b>            TWA: 200 ppm            TWA: 200 mg/m<sup>3</sup>            CEIL: 250 mg/m<sup>3</sup></p> <p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 2/2010).</b>            TWA: 200 ppm 8 hour(s).            TWA: 1050 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s).</p>
octane; n-octane	<p><b>ACGIH (United States, 1994).</b>            TWA: 300 ppm            STEL: 375 ppm            TWA: 1400 mg/m<sup>3</sup>            STEL: 1750 mg/m<sup>3</sup></p> <p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 2/2010).</b></p>

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

TWA: 300 ppm 8 hour(s).

- Recommended monitoring procedures** : If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal, workplace atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment.
- Appropriate engineering controls** : Use only with adequate ventilation. If user operations generate dust, fumes, gas, vapor or mist, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.
- Environmental exposure controls** : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.
- Individual protection measures**
- Hygiene measures** : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.
- Eye/face protection** : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts.
- Skin protection**
- Hand protection** : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.
- Body protection** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Other skin protection** : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Respiratory protection** : Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

### Appearance

- Physical state** : Liquid. [Aerosol.]
- Color** : Straw.
- Odor** : Hydrocarbon. [Slight]
- Odor threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : Not available.
- Melting point** : Not available.
- Boiling point** : Not available.
- Flash point** : Closed cup: >70°C (>158°F) [Pensky-Martens.]
- Burning time** : Not applicable.
- Burning rate** : Not applicable.
- Evaporation rate** : Not available.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	: Not available.
<b>Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits</b>	: Not available.
<b>Vapor pressure</b>	: Not available.
<b>Vapor density</b>	: Not available.
<b>Relative density</b>	: Not available.
<b>Solubility</b>	: Insoluble in the following materials: cold water and hot water.
<b>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</b>	: Not available.
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	: Not available.
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	: Not available.
<b>SADT</b>	: Not available.
<b>Viscosity</b>	: Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): 0.02 cm <sup>2</sup> /s (2 cSt)
<b>Type of aerosol</b>	: Spray

## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

<b>Reactivity</b>	: No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
<b>Chemical stability</b>	: The product is stable.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	: Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	: Oxidizers
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
tetrachloroethylene	LD50 Oral	Rat	2629 mg/kg	-
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-
Nonane	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	3200 ppm	4 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	17000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours
octane; n-octane	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	25260 ppm	4 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	118 g/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours

#### Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation

## Section 11. Toxicological information

tetrachloroethylene  Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic Nonane	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 milligrams	-
	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	162 milligrams	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 milligrams	-
	Skin - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 810 milligrams	-
	Skin - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	500 milligrams	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Pig	-	24 hours 250 microliters	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rat	-	96 hours 300 microliters	-

### Sensitization

No significant risk level

### Mutagenicity

No significant risk level

### Carcinogenicity

Tetrachloroethylene - IARC classification category 2A (Probably carcinogenic to humans)

### Reproductive toxicity

No significant risk level

### Teratogenicity

No significant risk level

### Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
octane; n-octane	Category 3	Not determined	Narcotic effects

### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

No specific data.

### Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
Nonane	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
octane; n-octane	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

**Information on the likely routes of exposure** : No specific data.

### Potential acute health effects

**Eye contact** : Causes serious eye irritation.

**Inhalation** : Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Serious effects may be delayed following exposure.

**Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation.

**Ingestion** : May be harmful if swallowed. Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach.

### Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

**Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
watering  
redness

**Inhalation** : No specific data.



## Section 11. Toxicological information

- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
irritation  
redness
- Ingestion** : No specific data.

### Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

#### Short term exposure

- Potential immediate effects** : No specific data.
- Potential delayed effects** : No specific data.

#### Long term exposure

- Potential immediate effects** : No specific data.
- Potential delayed effects** : No specific data.

#### Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

- General** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Carcinogenicity** : Suspected of causing cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.
- Mutagenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Teratogenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Developmental effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Fertility effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

### Numerical measures of toxicity

#### Acute toxicity estimates

Not available.

## Section 12. Ecological information

### Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
tetrachloroethylene	Acute EC50 3.64 mg/L Fresh water	Algae - Chlamydomonas reinhardtii - Exponential growth phase - 7 days	72 hours
	Acute EC50 509000 ug/L Marine water	Algae - Skeletonema costatum	96 hours
	Acute EC50 7500 ug/L Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Instar - <24 hours	48 hours
	Acute LC50 3.5 mg/L Marine water	Crustaceans - Elminius modestus	48 hours
	Acute LC50 4000 ug/L Fresh water	Fish - Jordanella floridae - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling) - 2 to 4 months	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC >0.4 mg/L Fresh water Chronic NOEC 500 ug/L Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna Fish - Pimephales promelas - Larvae - 30 to 35 days	21 days 32 days

### Persistence and degradability

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result	Dose	Inoculum
tetrachloroethylene	-	15.38 % - Not readily - 5 days	-	-

## Section 12. Ecological information

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
tetrachloroethylene	Fresh water 0.1 to 14 days	> 100 day(s)	Inherent
Nonane	Fresh water 78 days	1.5 day(s)	Not readily
octane; n-octane	Fresh water <28 days	1.84 day(s)	-

### Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP <sub>ow</sub>	BCF	Potential
tetrachloroethylene	2.9	77	low
Nonane	0.00417	3.92	low
octane; n-octane	4 to 5.18	3.71	low

### Mobility in soil









Soil/water partition coefficient (K<sub>oc</sub>) : Not available.

Other adverse effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

## Section 13. Disposal considerations

**Disposal methods** : Hazardous chemical waste. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Do not puncture or incinerate container. Waste must be disposed to a landfill permitted in terms of the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry's minimum requirements for waste disposal to landfill, and the minimum requirements for the handling, classification and disposal of hazardous waste.

## Section 14. Transport information

	SANS 10228:2012	IMDG	IATA
UN number	UN1950	UN1950	UN1950
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS	AEROSOLS. Marine pollutant (tetrachloroethylene, octane)	Aerosols, flammable, containing substances in Division 6.1, Packing Group III
Transport hazard class(es)	2 (6.1)   	2.1  	2.1 (6.1)   
Packing group	-	-	-
Environmental hazards	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Special precautions for user	None.	None.	None.
Additional information		<b>Emergency schedules (EmS)</b> F-D, S-U	<b>Passenger and Cargo Aircraft</b> Quantity limitation: 75 kg Packaging instructions: 203 <b>Cargo Aircraft Only</b> Quantity limitation: 150 kg Packaging instructions: 203 <b>Limited Quantities -</b>

## Section 14. Transport information

			Passenger Aircraft Quantity limitation: 30 kg Packaging instructions: Y203
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## Section 15. Regulatory information

**Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product** : No known specific national and/or regional regulations applicable to this product (including its ingredients).

## Section 16. Other information

### History

**Date of printing** : 8/21/2013.  
**Date of issue/Date of revision** : 8/21/2013.  
**Date of previous issue** : No previous validation.  
**Version** : 1  
**Key to abbreviations** : ADN/ADNR = European Provisions concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterway  
 ADR = The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road  
 ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate  
 BCF = Bioconcentration Factor  
 GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals  
 IATA = International Air Transport Association  
 IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container  
 IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods  
 LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient  
 MARPOL 73/78 = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)  
 RID = The Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail  
 UN = United Nations  
 ACGIH = American Conference on Industrial Hygienists  
 TWA = Total Weighted Average  
 STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit  
 TLV = Threshold Limit Value

**References** : Toxnet.  
 Manufacturer's Material Safety Data Sheet.

☑ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

### Notice to reader

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.

Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.