Geller Citrus Magic
Safety Data Sheet

1. Identification of Substance & Company

Product

Product name	Geller Citrus Magic
Product code	NA
HSNO approval	HSR002528
Approval description	Cleaning Products Flammable Group Standard 2020
UN number	1993
Proper Shipping Name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains d-limonene)
DG class	3
Packaging group	III
Hazchem code	3Y; 3YE
Uses	All purpose cleaner concentrate.

Company Details

Company	Integra Industries Ltd
Address	21A Grosvenor St , South Dunedin
Telephone	0800 667 843
Website	www.integraindustries.co.nz

Emergency Telephone Number: 0800 764 766

2. Hazard Identification

Approval

Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation. Classified as Dangerous Goods for transport purposes.

Hazard Categories	Hazard Statement/s
Flammable Liquids Category 3	H226 - Flammable liquid and vapour.
Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1	H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2	H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.
Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1	H410 - Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1	

SYMBOLS

WARNING



Other Classifications

Legend
Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Precautionary Statements

Prevention	P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. P233 Keep container tightly closed. P280 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection. P240 Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
Response	P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish. P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. P305 + P351 + P310 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P333+P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Storage P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Disposal P501 - Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Component	CAS/ Identification	%[weight]
D-limonene	5989-27-5	<60

4. First Aid

General Information

If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. You should call the National Poisons Centre if you feel that you may have been harmed or irritated by this product. The number is 0800 764 766 (0800 POISON) (24 hr emergency service).

Exposure

Ingestion

IF SWALLOWED:
- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.

Eye Contact

IF IN 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 Contact

IF ON SKIN:
- 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.

Inhalation

IF 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.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.

Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically

5. Firefighting Measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media:
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture:
- Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

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

Fire/Explosion Hazard:
- Liquid and vapour are flammable.
- Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
- Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.

Combustion products include:
carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO2)
other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
WARNING: Long standing in contact with air and light may result in the formation of potentially explosive peroxides.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Containment and Clean-up method

MINOR SPILLS:
- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.

MAJOR SPILLS
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental Precautions

See section 12

7. Storage and Handling

Storage

SUITABLE CONTAINER:
- Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
- Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
- For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
- For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt.

OTHER INFORMATION:
- Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.
- Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

Handling

- Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
- Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin

The substance accumulates peroxides which may become hazardous only if it evaporates or is distilled or otherwise treated to concentrate the peroxides. The substance may concentrate around the container opening for example.
Purchases of peroxidisable chemicals should be restricted to ensure that the chemical is used completely before it can become peroxidised.

- A responsible person should maintain an inventory of peroxidisable chemicals or annotate the general chemical inventory to indicate which chemicals are subject to peroxidation.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

Storage Incompatibility

- Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protective Equipment

Control Parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

Ingredient Data

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
d-limonene	Not Available	Not Available

Appropriate 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.

Individual protection measure, such as Personal Protective Equipment



Eye and face protection

- Safety glasses with unperforated side shields may be used where continuous eye protection is desirable, as in laboratories; spectacles are not sufficient where complete eye protection is needed such as when handling bulk-quantities, where there is a danger of splashing, or if the material may be under pressure.
- Chemical goggles. Whenever there is a danger of the material coming in contact with the eyes; goggles must be properly fitted. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.

Skin protection

HANDS/ FEET PROTECTION:

- Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer.

Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.
The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.

Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.

BODY PROTECTION
- See Other protection below.

OTHER PROTECTION
- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.
- Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.
- For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets).
- Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot an shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds.

9. Physical & Chemical Properties

Appearance	Clear liquid with citrus odour; miscible with water.
Physical state	Liquid
Odour	Citrus
Odour threshold	Not available
pH (as supplied)	8.5
Relative density (Water=1)	1.16
Flammability	Flammable
Boiling/freezing point	Not Applicable
Solubility	Miscible
Flash point	46 (d-limonene)
Vapour pressure	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available

10. Stability & Reactivity

Chemical Stability	– Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. – Product is considered stable.
Conditions to be avoided	See section 7
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Reactivity	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition	See section 5
Hazardous Polymerization	Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

11. Toxicological Information

Summary

D-LIMONENE

Tumorigenic by RTECS criteria
The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.

Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions.
Epoxidation of double bonds is a common bioactivation pathway for alkenes. The allylic epoxides formed were found to be sensitizing. Research has shown that conjugated dienes in or in conjunction with a six-membered ring are prohaptens, while related dienes containing isolated double bonds or an acrylic conjugated diene were weak or non-sensitising.
Adverse reactions to fragrances in perfumes and fragranced cosmetic products include allergic contact dermatitis, irritant contact dermatitis, sensitivity to light, immediate contact reactions, and pigmented contact dermatitis. Airborne and connubial contact dermatitis occurs. Contact allergy is a lifelong condition, so symptoms may occur on re-exposure. Allergic contact dermatitis can be severe and widespread, with significant impairment of quality of life and potential consequences for fitness for work.
If the perfume contains a sensitizing component, intolerance to perfumes by inhalation may occur. Monomethyltin chloride, thioglycolate esters, and tall oil ester reaction product:
Monomethyltin trichloride (MMTC, CAS RN: 993-16-8), monomethyltin tris[2-ethylhexylmercaptoacetate (MMT (EHTG; MMT (2- EHMA), CAS RN: 57583-34-3), monomethyltin tris[isooctylmercaptoacetate (MMT(IOTG), CAS RN: 54849-38-6) and methyltin reverse ester tallate reaction product (TERP, CAS RNs: 201687-58-3, 201687-57-2, 68442-12-6, 151436-98-5) are considered one category of compounds for mammalian studies via the oral route. The justification for this category is based on structural similarities and the demonstrated rapid conversion of all of the esters to the MMTC when placed in simulated mammalian gastric contents [0.07M HCl] under physiological conditions. For the MMT(EHTG) >90% conversion to MMTC occurred within 0.5 hours. For TERP, 68% of the monomethyltin portion of the compound was converted to MMTC within 1 hour.

The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:
NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.
Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.
Fragrance allergens act as haptens, which are small molecules that cause an immune reaction only when attached to a carrier protein. However, not all sensitizing fragrance chemicals are directly reactive, but some require previous activation. A prehapten is a chemical that itself causes little or no sensitization, but it is transformed into a hapten outside the skin by a chemical reaction (oxidation in air or reaction with light) without the requirement of an enzyme.
For prehaptens, it is possible to prevent activation outside the body to a certain extent by different measures, for example, prevention of air exposure during handling and storage of the ingredients and the final product, and by the addition of suitable antioxidants. When antioxidants are used, care should be taken that they will not be activated themselves, and thereby form new sensitisers.

Prehaptens: Most terpenes with oxidisable allylic positions can be expected to self-oxidise on air exposure.
d-Limonene is readily absorbed by inhalation and swallowing. Absorption through the skin is reported to the lower than by inhalation. It is rapidly distributed to different tissues in the body, readily metabolized and eliminated, primary through the urine. Limonene shows low acute toxicity by all three routes in animals. Limonene is a skin irritant in both experimental animals and humans.

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Skin (Rodent - mouse): 700mg/7D (intermittent) - Severe
	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 10%/24H - Mild
	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Moderate
	Skin (Rodent - rat): 100%/1H
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

Supporting Data

Acute	**Chronic**	Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. d-Limonene may cause damage to and growths in the kidney. These growths can progress to cancer.
	Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. d-limonene, if ingested, causes a non-bloody diarrhoea and abnormalities in bone

		formation. A strong urge to pass bowel may occur with little or no stools actually passed.
	Inhaled	Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual. There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.
	Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
	Skin	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. 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.
Chronic	**Sensitisation**	Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment. A number of common flavor and fragrance chemicals can form peroxides surprisingly fast in air. Antioxidants can in most cases minimize the oxidation. Fragrance terpenes are easily oxidized in air. Non-oxidised forms are very weak sensitizers; however, after oxidation, the hyproperoxides are strong sensitisers which may cause allergic reactions. d-Limonene may cause damage to and growths in the kidney. These growths can progress to cancer.
	Mutagenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
	Carcinogenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
	Reproductive / Developmental	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
	STOT – Single Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
	STOT – Repeated Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
	Aspiration Hazard	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

12. Ecological Data

Summary

May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark.
Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.
Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

BRIEFLY SUMMARISE ECOTOXICITY. In all cases prevent run-off to drains, sewers and waterways.

Supporting Data

Toxicity

CLEANER CITRUS MAGIC GELLER 5 LITRE

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

D-LIMONENE

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96h	Fish	0.46mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.307mg/l	2
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.214mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	0h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.05-1.5mg/L	4

Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

13. Disposal Considerations

Disposal method

PRODUCT / PACKAGING DISPOSAL
- 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 licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
- Decontaminate empty containers.

Disposal Requirements

Packages that have been in direct contact with the hazardous substance must be only disposed if the hazardous substance was appropriately removed and cleaned out from the package. The package must be disposed according to the manufacturer's directions taking into account the material it is made of. Packages which hazardous content have been appropriately treated and removed may be recycled.
The hazardous substance must only be disposed if it has been treated by a method that changed the characteristics or composition of the substance and it is no longer hazardous..

Ensure that the hazardous substance is disposed in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017

14. Transport Information

Land transport (UN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS
Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

There are no specific restrictions for this product (not a dangerous good).

UN number:	1993	**Proper shipping name:**	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains d-limonene)
Class(es)	3	**Packing group:**	III
Precautions:	Special Provisions- 223; 274 (Limited Qty: 5L)	**Hazchem code:**	3Y; 3YE

IMDG

UN number:	1993	**Proper shipping name:**	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains d-limonene)
Class(es)	3	**Packing group:**	III
Precautions:	Special Provisions: 223 274 955 Limited Qty.: 5L	**EmS:**	F-E, S-E

IATA

UN number:	1993	**Proper shipping name:**	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains d-limonene)
Class(es)	3	**Packing group:**	III
Precautions:	*(details below)*	**ERG Code**	3L

Special provisions	A3
Cargo Only Packing Instructions	366
Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	220 L
Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	355
Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y344
Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	10 L

15. Regulatory Information

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture
This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard

HSR Number	**Group Standard**
HSR002528	Cleaning Products Flammable Group Standard 2020

Please refer to Section 8 of the SDS for any applicable tolerable exposure limit or Section 12 for environmental exposure limit.

d-limonene is found on the following regulatory lists
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic
New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

Hazardous Substance Location

Subject to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Quantity (Closed Containers)	Quantity (Open Containers)
3.1C	500 L in containers more than 5 L	250 L
3.1C	1 500 L in containers up to and including 5 L	250 L

Maximum quantities of certain hazardous substances permitted on passenger service vehicles

Subject to Regulation 13.14 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

16. Other Information

The 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. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC-TWA	Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC-STEL	Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL	Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit
IDLH	Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
ES	Exposure Standard
OSF	Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL	No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL	Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
LOD	Limit Of Detection
OTV	Odour Threshold Value
BCF	BioConcentration Factors
BEI	Biological Exposure Index
DNEL	Derived No-Effect Level
PNEC	Predicted no-effect concentration
MARPOL	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
IMSBC	International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code
IGC	International Gas Carrier Code
IBC	International Bulk Chemical Code
AIIC	Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
DSL	Domestic Substances List
NDSL	Non-Domestic Substances List
IECSC	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
EINECS	European Inventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
ELINCS	European List of Notified Chemical Substances
NLP	No-Longer Polymers
ENCS	Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
KECI	Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
NZIoC	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
PICCS	Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
TCSI	Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
INSQ	Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
NCI	National Chemical Inventory
FBEPH	Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

Review

Date	**Reason for review**
1 April 2025	Phone number updated

Disclaimer

This SDS was prepared by Integra Industries Ltd and is based on our current state of knowledge, including information obtained from suppliers. The SDS is given in good faith and constitutes a guideline (not a guarantee of safety). The level of risk each substance poses is relevant to its properties (as summarised in the SDS) AND HOW THE SUBSTANCE IS USED. While guidelines are given for personal protective equipment, such precautions must be relevant to the use. The likely GHS 7 classifications for this SDS have been estimated based on general information from the supplier (e.g., hazard, toxicological). This SDS is copyright Integra Industries Ltd and must not be copied, edited or used for other than intended purpose.