



Material Safety Data Sheet

DOW CHEMICAL (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED

Product Name: NORKOOL DESITHERM™

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DOW CHEMICAL (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED encourages and expects you to read and understand the entire (M)SDS, as there is important information throughout the document. We expect you to follow the precautions identified in this document unless your use conditions would necessitate other appropriate methods or actions.

1. Product and Company Identification

Product Name

NORKOOL DESITHERM™

Identified uses

For industrial use only. Gas treating. We recommend that you use this product in a manner consistent with the listed use. If your intended use is not consistent with the stated use, please contact your sales or technical service representative.

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

DOW CHEMICAL (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED
LEVEL 17
8 EXHIBITION STREET
MELBOURNE VIC 3000
AUSTRALIA

Customer Information Number:

1800-780-074

SDSQuestion@dow.com

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

24-Hour Emergency Contact: 1800-033-882

Local Emergency Contact: 1800-033-882

For advice, contact a doctor (at once) or the Australian Poisons Information Centre: 131 126

2. Hazards Identification

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES CLASSIFICATION: Not classified as hazardous to health according to the criteria of the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission, Australia

3. Composition Information

Component	Amount	Classification:	CAS #	EC #
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® ™ TRADEMARK OF THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY ("DOW") OR AN AFFILIATED COMPANY OF DOW

Triethylene glycol	>= 94.0 %	Not classified.	112-27-6	203-953-2
Ethenediol; ethylene glycol	>= 1.0 - <= 3.0 %	Xn: R22	107-21-1	203-473-3
Diethylene glycol	<= 1.0 %	Xn: R22	111-46-6	203-872-2

See Section 16 for full text of R-phrases.

4. First Aid Procedures

Description of first aid measures

General advice: First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air; if effects occur, consult a physician.

Skin Contact: Immediately flush skin with water while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Wash clothing before reuse. Destroy contaminated leather items such as shoes, belts, and watchbands. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be immediately available.

Eye Contact: Flush eyes thoroughly with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses after the initial 1-2 minutes and continue flushing for several additional minutes. If effects occur, consult a physician, preferably an ophthalmologist.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Seek medical attention immediately. If person is fully conscious give 1 cup or 8 ounces (240 ml) of water. If medical advice is delayed and if an adult has swallowed several ounces of chemical, then give 3-4 ounces (1/3-1/2 Cup) (90-120 ml) of hard liquor such as 80 proof whiskey. For children, give proportionally less liquor at a dose of 0.3 ounce (1 1/2 tsp.) (8 ml) liquor for each 10 pounds of body weight, or 2 ml per kg body weight [e.g., 1.2 ounce (2 1/3 tbsp.) for a 40 pound child or 36 ml for an 18 kg child].

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), any additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicology Information.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Due to structural analogy and clinical data, this material may have a mechanism of intoxication similar to ethylene glycol. On that basis, treatment similar to ethylene glycol intoxication may be of benefit. In cases where several ounces (60 - 100 ml) have been ingested, consider the use of ethanol and hemodialysis in the treatment. Consult standard literature for details of treatment. If ethanol is used, a therapeutically effective blood concentration in the range of 100 - 150 mg/dl may be achieved by a rapid loading dose followed by a continuous intravenous infusion. Consult standard literature for details of treatment. 4-Methyl pyrazole (Antizol®) is an effective blocker of alcohol dehydrogenase and should be used in the treatment of ethylene glycol (EG), di- or triethylene glycol (DEG, TEG), ethylene glycol butyl ether (EGBE), or methanol intoxication if available. Fomepizole protocol (Brent, J. et al., New England Journal of Medicine, Feb. 8, 2001, 344:6, p. 424-9): loading dose 15 mg/kg intravenously, follow by bolus dose of 10 mg/kg every 12 hours; after 48 hours, increase bolus dose to 15 mg/kg every 12 hours. Continue fomepizole until serum methanol, EG, DEG, TEG or EGBE are undetectable. The signs and symptoms of poisoning include anion gap metabolic acidosis, CNS depression, renal tubular injury, and possible late stage cranial nerve involvement. Respiratory symptoms, including pulmonary edema, may be delayed. Persons receiving significant exposure should be observed 24-48 hours for signs of respiratory distress. In severe poisoning, respiratory support with mechanical ventilation and positive end expiratory pressure may be required. Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Suitable extinguishing media

Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but will be less effective.

Extinguishing Media to Avoid: Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous Combustion Products: During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Fight fire from protected location or safe distance. Consider the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Immediately withdraw all personnel from the area in case of rising sound from venting safety device or discoloration of the container. Burning liquids may be extinguished by dilution with water. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage.

Special Protective Equipment for Firefighters: Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). If protective equipment is not available or not used, fight fire from a protected location or safe distance.

See Section 9 for related Physical Properties

6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

Environmental precautions: Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Contain spilled material if possible. Small spills: Absorb with materials such as: Dirt. Sand. Sawdust. Vermiculite. Perlite. Zorb-all®. Oil-Dri or equivalent filler. Large spills: Dike area to contain spill. Pump into suitable and properly labeled containers. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

7. Handling and Storage

Handling

General Handling: Avoid contact with skin and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

Other Precautions: Spills of these organic materials on hot fibrous insulations may lead to lowering of the autoignition temperatures possibly resulting in spontaneous combustion. C2 Combustible Liquid - according to AS1940 - Storage and Handling of Flammable and Combustible Liquids. Store in accordance with regulations for storage of combustible liquids.

Storage

Do not store near food, foodstuffs, drugs or potable water supplies. Additional storage and handling information on this product may be obtained by calling your sales or customer service contact.

Shelf life: Use within 24 Months

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Exposure Limits

Component	List	Type	Value
Triethylene glycol	Dow IHG	TWA Total	100 mg/m ³
Ethanediol; ethylene glycol	ACGIH	Ceiling	100 mg/m ³
	EU IOELV	Aerosol.	
	EU IOELV	TWA	52 mg/m ³ 20 ppm SKIN
	EU IOELV	STEL	104 mg/m ³ 40 ppm SKIN
	AU OEL	TWA Vapor.	52 mg/m ³ 20 ppm SKIN
	AU OEL	STEL Vapor.	104 mg/m ³ 40 ppm SKIN
Diethylene glycol	AU OEL	TWA	10 mg/m ³
	AIHA WEEL	TWA	100 mg/m ³ 23 ppm
	AU OEL	TWA	100 mg/m ³ 23 ppm

A "skin" notation following the inhalation exposure guideline refers to the potential for dermal absorption of the material including mucous membranes and the eyes either by contact with vapors or by direct skin contact.

It is intended to alert the reader that inhalation may not be the only route of exposure and that measures to minimize dermal exposures should be considered.

Personal Protection

Eye/Face Protection: Use safety glasses (with side shields). If there is a potential for exposure to particles which could cause eye discomfort, wear chemical goggles.

Skin Protection: When prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur, use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as faceshield, boots, apron, or full-body suit will depend on the task. When handling hot material, protect skin from thermal burns as well as from skin absorption.

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material when prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur. Use chemical resistant gloves classified under standard AS/NZS 2161.10: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms. If hands are cut or scratched, use gloves chemically resistant to this material even for brief exposures. Use gloves with insulation for thermal protection, when needed. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber ("latex"). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 6 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 480 minutes according to AS/NZS 2161.10) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 2 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 30 minutes according to AS/NZS 2161.10) is recommended. 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 misty atmospheres, use an approved particulate respirator. The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter.

Ingestion: Avoid ingestion of even very small amounts; do not consume or store food or tobacco in the work area; wash hands and face before smoking or eating.

Engineering Controls

Ventilation: Use local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below 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.

Other Information

Selection and use of personal protective equipment should be in accordance with the recommendations in one or more of the relevant Australian/New Zealand Standards, including:
 AS/NZS 1336: Recommended practices for eye protection in the industrial environment.
 AS/NZS 1337: Eye protectors for industrial applications.
 AS/NZS 1715: Selection, use and maintenance of respiratory protective devices.
 AS/NZS 2161: Occupational protective gloves.
 AS/NZS 2210: Occupational protective footwear.
 AS 2919: Industrial clothing.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance	
Physical State	Liquid.
Color	Colorless to yellow
Odor	Characteristic
Odor Threshold	No test data available
pH	8.0 - 10.5 <i>Estimated.</i>
Melting Point	No test data available
Freezing Point	-9.4 °C <i>Estimated.</i>
Boiling Point (760 mmHg)	213 °C <i>Estimated. .</i>
Flash Point - Closed Cup	177 °C <i>ASTM D93</i>
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No test data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	No
Flammable Limits In Air	Lower: 0.9 %(V) <i>Estimated.</i> Vapor Upper: 9.2 %(V) <i>Estimated.</i> Vapor
Vapor Pressure	> 0.01 mmHg @ 25 °C <i>Estimated.</i>
Vapor Density (air = 1)	5.1 <i>Estimated.</i>
Specific Gravity (H₂O = 1)	1.1283 - 1.1295 <i>Estimated.</i>
Solubility in water (by weight)	100 % <i>Literature</i>
Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow)	No data available for this product. See Section 12 for individual component data.
Autoignition Temperature	343 - 349 °C <i>Estimated.</i>
Decomposition Temperature	No test data available
Kinematic Viscosity	No test data available
Explosive properties	no data available
Oxidizing properties	no data available

10. Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity

No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions. See Storage, Section 7.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid: Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems.

Incompatible Materials: Avoid contact with: Strong acids. Strong bases. Strong oxidizers.

Hazardous decomposition products

Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials.

Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Aldehydes. Ketones. Organic acids.

11. Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity

Ingestion

Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury. May cause nausea and vomiting. May cause abdominal discomfort or diarrhea. May cause dizziness and drowsiness. Oral toxicity is expected to be greater in humans due to triethylene glycol even though tests in animals show a lower degree of toxicity. Ingestion of quantities (approximately 65 mL (2 oz.) for diethylene glycol or 100 mL (3 oz.) for ethylene glycol) has caused death in humans.

Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

For Ethylene glycol: Lethal Dose, Human, adult 100 ml

Diethylene glycol. Lethal Dose, Human, adult 65 ml

Aspiration hazard

Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

Dermal

Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts. Massive contact with damaged skin or of material sufficiently hot to burn skin may result in absorption of potentially lethal amounts.

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Based on information for component(s): Estimated. LD50, rabbit > 2,000 mg/kg

Inhalation

At room temperature, exposure to vapor is minimal due to low volatility. Mist may cause irritation of upper respiratory tract (nose and throat).

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

Eye damage/eye irritation

May cause slight temporary eye irritation. Mist may cause eye irritation.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Prolonged contact may cause skin irritation with local redness. May cause more severe response if skin is abraded (scratched or cut).

Sensitization

Skin

No relevant data found.

Respiratory

No relevant data found.

Repeated Dose Toxicity

For the minor component(s): In humans, effects have been reported on the following organs:

Gastrointestinal tract. Kidney. Observations in humans include: Nystagmus (involuntary eye movement). In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Liver. Kidney. For the major component(s): Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause additional significant adverse effects.

Chronic Toxicity and Carcinogenicity

Contains component(s) which did not cause cancer in laboratory animals. Diethylene glycol has been tested for carcinogenicity in animal studies and is not believed to pose a carcinogenic risk to man.

Developmental Toxicity

Triethylene glycol did not cause birth defects in animals; reduced fetal body weight effects were seen only at very high doses. Diethylene glycol has caused toxicity to the fetus and some birth defects at maternally toxic, high doses in animals. Other animal studies have not reproduced birth defects even at much higher doses that caused severe maternal toxicity. Based on animal studies, ingestion of very large amounts of ethylene glycol appears to be the major and possibly only route of exposure to produce birth defects. Exposures by inhalation or skin contact, the primary routes of occupational exposure, had minimal effect on the fetus, in animal studies.

Reproductive Toxicity

Ingestion of large amounts of ethylene glycol has been shown to interfere with reproduction in animals. Diethylene glycol did not interfere with reproduction in animal studies except at very high doses. Triethylene glycol. In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Genetic Toxicology

Contains a component(s) which were negative in in vitro genetic toxicity studies. Contains component(s) which were negative in animal genetic toxicity studies.

12. Ecological Information

Toxicity

Data for Component: **Triethylene glycol**

Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50/LL50/EL50 greater than 100 mg/L in most sensitive species).

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity

LC50, Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish), static test, 96 h: > 10,000 mg/l

LC50, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), flow-through test, 96 h: 69,800 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 h, immobilization: > 10,000 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrates Chronic Toxicity Value

Daphnia magna (Water flea), semi-static test, 21 d, number of offspring, NOEC: > 15000 mg/l

Data for Component: **Ethanediol; ethylene glycol**

Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50/LL50/EL50 greater than 100 mg/L in most sensitive species).

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity

LC50, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), static test, 96 h: 72,860 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 h, immobilization: > 100 mg/l

Aquatic Plant Toxicity

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), Growth rate inhibition, 96 h: 6,500 - 13,000 mg/l

Toxicity to Micro-organisms

EC50, activated sludge test (OECD 209), Respiration inhibition, 30 min: 225 mg/l

Data for Component: **Diethylene glycol**

Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50/LL50/EL50 greater than 100 mg/L in most sensitive species).

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity

LC50, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), flow-through test, 96 h: 75,200 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 24 h, immobilization: > 10,000 mg/l

Toxicity to Micro-organisms

EC50, OECD 209 Test; activated sludge, Respiration inhibition, 3 h: > 1,000 mg/l

Persistence and Degradability

Data for Component: **Triethylene glycol**

Material is ultimately biodegradable (reaches > 70% biodegradation in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability). Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.

OECD Biodegradation Tests: Based on analogy.

Biodegradation	Exposure Time	Method	10 Day Window
90 - 100 %	10 d	OECD 301A Test	pass
> 70 %	2 - 14 d	OECD 302B Test	Not applicable

Data for Component: Ethanediol; ethylene glycol

Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability. Material is ultimately biodegradable (reaches > 70% biodegradation in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).

OECD Biodegradation Tests:

Biodegradation	Exposure Time	Method	10 Day Window
90 - 100 %	10 d	OECD 301A Test	pass
90 %	1 d	OECD 302B Test	Not applicable

Data for Component: Diethylene glycol

Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability. Material is ultimately biodegradable (reaches > 70% biodegradation in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).

OECD Biodegradation Tests: Based on analogy.

Biodegradation	Exposure Time	Method	10 Day Window
90 - 100 %	20 d	OECD 301A Test	pass
82 - 98 %	28 d	OECD 302C Test	Not applicable

Bioaccumulative potentialData for Component: Triethylene glycol

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): -1.75 Estimated.

Data for Component: Ethanediol; ethylene glycol

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): -1.36 Measured

Data for Component: Diethylene glycol

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): -1.98 Estimated.

Bioconcentration Factor (BCF): 100; Fish; Measured

Mobility in soilData for Component: Triethylene glycol

Mobility in soil: Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an important fate process., Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc): 10 Estimated.

Henry's Law Constant (H): 4.37E-10 atm*m3/mole; 25 °C Estimated.

Data for Component: Ethanediol; ethylene glycol

Mobility in soil: Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an important fate process., Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc): 1 Estimated.

Henry's Law Constant (H): 8.05E-09 atm*m3/mole; 25 °C Estimated.

Data for Component: Diethylene glycol

Mobility in soil: Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an important fate process., Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc): < 1 Estimated.

Henry's Law Constant (H): 7.96E-10 atm*m3/mole; 25 °C Estimated.

13. Disposal Considerations

Any disposal practice must be in compliance with all local and national laws and regulations. Do not dump into any sewers, on the ground, or into any body of water.

14. Transport Information

ADG Non-Bulk

NOT REGULATED

ADG Bulk

NOT REGULATED

IMDG

NOT REGULATED

ICAO/IATA

NOT REGULATED

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

15. Regulatory Information

US. Toxic Substances Control Act

All components of this product are on the TSCA Inventory or are exempt from TSCA Inventory requirements under 40 CFR 720.30

Australia. Industrial Chemical (Notification and Assessment) Act

The principal components and additives of this product are included in the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) or comply with the requirements of the Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment) Act 1989.

Classification and User Label Information

No regulatory requirements known.

16. Other Information

Risk-phrases in the Composition section

R22 Harmful if swallowed.

Product Literature

Additional information on this product may be obtained by calling your sales or customer service contact. Additional information on this and other products may be obtained by visiting our web page.

Revision

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Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

Legend

N/A	Not available
W/W	Weight/Weight
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit

TWA	Time Weighted Average
ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, Inc.
DOW IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
WEEL	Workplace Environmental Exposure Level
HAZ_DES	Hazard Designation

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