



Safety Data Sheet





DELTA-SOL 4109



1. Identification

Product identifier	DELTA-SOL 4109
Product code	1717
Other means of identification	None.
Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use	Gun wash. Not recommended for any other use not detailed on product data sheet or label.
Manufacturer	PRODUITS LUBRI-DELTA INC. 2215, Industriel Laval, Quebec Canada H7S 1P8 Tel. 800-465-5954 450-629-4555 Fax 450-629-2616 http://www.lubri-delta.com/accueil.asp info@lubri-delta.com
Emergency phone number	Quebec Poison Center: 1-800-463-5060 (toll free in QC) Ontario and Manitoba Poison Centres: 1-800-268-9017 or 419-813-5900 BC Drug and Poison Information Centre: 1-800-567-8911 (toll free in BC) or contact your local poison control centre in the state/province or territory where you live. Canutec: 613-996-6666 or *666 on a cellular phone (for transportation)

2. Hazard identification

Summary	<p>Flammable liquid. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Avoid contact with the skin, eyes and clothing. Do not inhale vapors, mists or spray. Do not ingest. If medical advice is needed, have this SDS or label at hand. Wear eye protection, gloves and other protective clothing that are adapted to the task being performed and the risks involved.</p>
WHMIS 2015/GHS/OSHA HCS 2012	
<div style="display: flex; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="margin-right: 20px;">     </div> <div> <p> Flammable liquids (Category 2) Acute toxicity, oral (Category 3) Acute toxicity, dermal (Category 4) Acute toxicity, inhalation (Category 4) Skin irritation (Category 2) Eye irritation (Category 2B) Reproductive toxicity (Category 1B) Reproductive toxicity (Effects on or via lactation) Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure (Category 1) Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure (Category 3) Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure (Category 1) Aspiration hazard (Category 1) </p> </div> </div>	
DANGER H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour H301: Toxic if swallowed	

H360D: May damage the unborn child
H370: Causes damage to organs
H372: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H312 + H332: Harmful in contact with skin or if inhaled
H315 + H320: Causes skin and eye irritation
H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H362: May cause harm to breast-fed children
P201: Obtain special instructions before use.
P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210: Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P240: Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241: Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting and all material-handling equipment.
P242: Use only non-sparking tools.
P243: Take action to prevent static discharges.
P260: Do not breathe vapours.
P263: Avoid contact during pregnancy and while nursing.
P264: Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye protection.
P301+P330+P331+P310: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
P303+P361+P353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water and soap or shower.
P363: Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P332+P313: If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention.
P304+P340+P312: IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.
P305+P351+P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P313: If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention.
P370+P378: In case of fire: Use chemical foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide to extinguish.
P403+P233+P235: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep cool.
P405: Store locked up.
P501: Dispose of contents and container to an approved waste disposal plant.

3. Composition/information on ingredients		
Common name	CAS	Weight % content
Toluene	108-88-3	65 - 85 %
Methanol	67-56-1	15 - 40 %
Note: The manufacturer withholds the actual concentration range of the ingredients as a trade secret.		

4. First-aid measures	
Inhalation	Move person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen by trained personnel. If a problem develops or persists, seek medical attention.
Skin contact	Flush with water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Avoid touching eyes with contaminated body parts. If a problem develops or persists, seek medical attention.
Eye contact	IMMEDIATELY! Flush with water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses if easy to do. Lift eyelids to rinse properly. If a problem develops or persists, seek medical attention.
Ingestion	

	DO NOT induce vomiting, unless recommended by medical personnel. If victim is conscious wash out mouth with plenty of water. Never give anything by mouth if victim is unconscious or convulsing. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, keep head below hip level to prevent aspiration into the lungs. Seek medical attention or contact a Poison Centre immediately.
Other	No information available.
Symptoms	May cause eye irritation. May cause dry skin and irritation. Inhalation of vapours may cause central nervous system depression such as drowsiness, headache, dizziness, vertigo, nausea and fatigue. Methyl Alcohol (CAS no 67-56-1) poisoning begins with a depression of the central nervous system leading to narcosis, followed by a symptomless period which usually lasts 12 to 24 hours. Metabolic acidosis sets in and then symptoms such as headaches, dizziness, nausea and vomiting occur. Signs of lung involvement include increased respiratory rate, increased heart rate, and a bluish discolouration of the skin. Coughing, choking and gagging are often noted at the time of aspiration.
Notes to the physician	Aspiration hazard for the lungs (ingestion/vomiting). Can enter lungs and cause damage. Make drink Ethyl alcohol as antidote for the treatment of methyl alcohol poisoning. If ingestion occurred in of less than 2 hours, proceed carefully with a gastric wash. Administer 50% Ethyl alcohol in a proportion of ½ to 1 ml per kg body weight, every 2 or 4 hours for 4 days. If gastric lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. 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	Dry chemicals, alcohol resistant foam, carbon dioxide (CO ₂). Do not use a heavy water jet.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	Highly flammable liquid and vapour. May be ignited by heat, sparks, flame or static electricity. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel to an ignition source distant from the material handling point. Contact with strong oxidizers may cause fire. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst.
Special protective equipment	Firefighters must wear self contained breathing apparatus with full face mask. Firefighting suit may not be efficient against chemicals.
Special protective actions for fire-fighters	Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers. Water may be ineffective to extinguish fires. Prevent run-off from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers or drinking water supply.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	Do not touch spilled material. Make sure to wear personal protective equipment mentioned in this Safety Data Sheet.
Environmental precautions	Prevent entry into sewers, closed areas and release to the environment. For a large spill, consult the Department of Environment or the relevant authorities.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	Evacuate unauthorized personnel. Remove sources of ignition. Ventilate the area well. Stop leak, if it's possible to do so without risk. Make sure you have a fire extinguisher near you. Absorb with inert material (soil, sand, vermiculite) and place in an appropriate waste disposal clearly identified. Use non-sparking and antistatic tools. Dispose via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling	Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Avoid all sources of ignition. Use non-sparking and antistatic tools. Avoid static electricity build up. Ground/bond all containers when transferring large quantities (5 gallons US or 20 L and more). Use only in well ventilated area. Do not inhale vapors, mists or spray. Avoid contact with the skin, eyes and clothing. Wear eye protection, gloves and other protective clothing that are adapted to the task being performed and the risks involved. Keep only the quantities necessary for the work being performed in the work area. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use. Do not eat, do not drink and do not smoke during use. Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling this compound and before eating, drinking or using toiletries. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities	Storage and handling should follow the NFPA 30 Flammable and/or Combustible Liquids Code and the National Fire Code of Canada (NFCC). Ground or bond large containers. Store tightly closed and in properly labelled containers in a cool, dry and well ventilated place. Container must be stored in fireproof cabinet. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Store away from oxidizing materials and incompatible materials (see section 10).
Storage temperature	10 to 25°C (50 to 77°F)

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health	Toluene : 500 ppm. Methanol: 6000 ppm.		
Toluene	TWA (8h)	20 ppm	ACGIH , BC, ON
		20 ppm	75 mg/m ³ RSST
Methanol	STEL	250 ppm	ACGIH , BC, ON
		250 ppm	328 mg/m ³ RSST
	TWA (8h)	200 ppm	ACGIH , BC, ON
		200 ppm	262 mg/m ³ RSST
Appropriate engineering controls	Provide sufficient mechanical ventilation (general or local exhaust) to keep the airborne concentrations of vapours, mists, aerosols or dust below their respective occupational exposure limits.		
Individual protection measures			
Eye	If there is a risk of contact with eyes, wear chemical splash goggles. If respiratory hazards exist, a full face respirator may be required instead.		
Hands	Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves should be worn at all times when handling this chemical product. Wear nitrile gloves, polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) gloves or laminate multilayer gloves made of Polyethylene and Ethylene Vinyl Alcohol copolymer. Be aware that the liquid may penetrate the gloves. Frequent change is advisable. Before using, user should confirm impermeability. Discard gloves with tears, pinholes, or signs of wear. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. Wash gloves with water before removing them. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. DO NOT WEAR disposable latex or vinyl gloves.		
Skin	Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved. Wear normal work clothing covering arms and legs as required by employer code. Wear synthetic or a neoprene apron, if necessary, to prevent repeated or prolonged contact with skin. Wear appropriate chemical impervious clothing. Synthetic polyethylene coveralls such as the Tychem (DuPont) or equivalent coveralls manufactured to provide protection against liquid chemicals should be worn, if necessary.		
Respiratory	Where the conditions in the workplace require a respirator, it is necessary to follow a respiratory protection program. Moreover, respiratory protection equipment (RPE) must be selected, fitted, maintained and inspected in accordance with regulations and standard 29 CFR 1910.134 (OSHA), ANSI Z88.2 or CSA Z 94.11 (Canada) and approved by NIOSH/MSHA. In case of insufficient		

ventilation or in confined or enclosed space and for an assigned protection factor (APF) up to 10 times of exposure limit, wear a half mask respirator with organic vapour cartridges. For an APF until maximum 100 times of exposure limit, wear a full face mask respirator with organic vapour cartridges.

Feet

Wear rubber boots to clean up a spill.



9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Liquid	Flammability	Flammable.
Colour	Colourless	Flammability limits	1.1 to 36%
Odour	Aromatic	Flash point	4.4 to 11 °C (39.9 to 51.8 °F) Tagliabue closed cup
Odour threshold	4 to 7 ppm	Auto-ignition temperature	464 to 480 °C (867.2 to 896 °F)
pH	N/Av.	Sensibility to electrostatic charges	Yes
Melting point	<-40 °C (-40 °F)	Sensibility to sparks and/or friction	N.Av.
Freezing point	<-40 °C (-40 °F)	Vapour density	>1 (Air = 1)
Boiling point	65 to 110 °C (149 to 230 °F)	Relative density	0.8 to 0.85 kg/L (Water = 1)
Solubility	Partially soluble in water	Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	-0.82 to 2.65
Evaporation rate	> Butyl Acetate	Decomposition temperature	N/Av.
Vapour pressure	12.3kPa (92.3 mm Hg) @ 20 °C (68 °F)	Viscosity	0.5 to 1 cSt @ 40 °C (104 °F)
Percent Wt. Volatile	100%	Molecular mass	N/Av.
VOC (g/L)	N/Av.	% Volume Volatile (VOC)	N/Av.
VOC (lb/gal)	N/Av.	% Wt. Volatile (VOC)	N/Av.
N/Av.: Not Available N/Av.: Not Applicable Und.: Undetermined N/E: Not Established			

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	Can attack some plastics and rubbers such as natural rubber, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber and PVC.
Chemical stability	Stable under recommended storage conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions (including polymerizations)	A dangerous reaction will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	Avoid heat, flames and sparks. Avoid contact with incompatible materials.

Incompatible materials	Strong oxidants, potassium dichromate, sodium dichromate, bleach, strong acids, nitric acid (HNO ₃) concentrated, sulfuric acid (H ₂ SO ₄), 1,3-dichloro-5,5-dimethyl-2,4-imidazolidindione, sulfur dichloride, tetranitromethane.
Hazardous decomposition products	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

11. Toxicological information

Numerical measures of toxicity	Toluene	Ingestion	5600 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		Inhalation	30.2 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
		Skin	12600 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50
	Methanol	Ingestion	183 mg/kg	Human	
			5600 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		Inhalation	83.8 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
		Skin	15800 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50
Likely routes of exposure	Skin, eyes, inhalation, ingestion.				
Delayed, immediate and chronic effects	Eye contact	May cause eye irritation. Eye Irritation/Corrosion, Rabbit (OECD TG 405): Eye irritant. (data for toluene) Draize Score, mild irritating effect. (data for methanol)			
	Skin contact	May cause redness and irritation of the skin. Repeated or prolonged repeated contact may cause dry skin, irritation or dermatitis. Toluene (CAS no 108-88-3) is a skin irritant (Rabbit, OECD TG 404). Case of methanol (CAS no 67-56-1) poisoning by the dermal route in human is very rare due to the high volatility of the product. Widespread contact with skin for several hours can cause large amounts of material to be absorbed and cause toxic effects similar to those for ingestion.			
	Inhalation	In the workplace, the product is rapidly absorbed by respiratory tract. May cause upper respiratory tract irritation. Excessive inhalation is harmful. Inhalation of vapours may cause central nervous system depression such as drowsiness, headache, dizziness, vertigo, nausea and fatigue. The severity of symptoms may vary depending on exposure conditions. Excessive prolonged exposure may cause methanol (CAS no 67-56-1) poisoning with symptoms similar to those for ingestion exposure. Excessive exposure to toluene can cause ontological effects (damage to the auditory system) among workers.			
	Ingestion	Nocive or fatal if swallowed. Accidental methanol (CAS no 67-56-1) poisoning occurs frequently by ingestion. Methyl Alcohol (CAS no 67-56-1) poisoning begins with a depression of the central nervous system leading to narcosis, followed by a symptomless period which usually lasts 12 to 24 hours. Metabolic acidosis sets in and then symptoms such as headaches, dizziness, nausea and vomiting occur. In more severe cases, this is followed with abdominal and muscle pain, breathing difficulties, loss of vision up to blindness. Apathy or delirium progressing sometimes rapidly to coma and death. Generally ingesting 60 mL (2 Oz) to 235 mL (8 Oz) of methanol is fatal to humans. The human minimum lethal dose of methanol is estimated between 300 and 1000 mg/kg. Harmful or fatal if inhaled into the lungs (ingestion/vomiting). Signs of lung involvement include increased respiratory rate, increased heart rate, and a bluish discolouration of the skin. Coughing, choking and gagging are often noted at the time of aspiration.			
	Respiratory or skin sensitization	Ingredients present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% of this product are not skin or respiratory sensitizers.			
	IARC/NTP Classification	No ingredients listed.			
	Carcinogenicity	Ingredients present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% of this product are not listed as a carcinogen by IARC, ACGIH, NIOSH, NTP or OSHA.			
Mutagenicity	Ingredients in this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% are not known to cause mutagenic effects.				

	<p>Reproductive toxicity Toluene cross the placental barrier in humans and it is found in breast milk in animals. Toluene (CAS no 108-88-3) has an embryotoxic and/or fetotoxic hazard in humans (US EPA, 2005). Methanol (CAS 67-56-1) cause serious teratogenic effects and reproductive toxicity are in the concentration range which is likely to be toxic in humans (NTP, 2003). Therefore, despite the developmental effects observed in rodent studies, methanol is not considered to have developmental toxicity in humans.</p> <p>Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Visual organs, central nervous system.</p> <p>Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Visual organs, central nervous system, kidneys, liver, hearing organs.</p>
Interactive effects	Aspirin, ethanol, acetaminophene, phenobarbital, styrene, benzene, xylenes, methanol, ethyl acetate, carbon tetrachloride, dichloromethane, chloroform.
Other information	The oral acute toxicity estimate (ATE) of the mixture was calculated to be greater than 50 mg/kg but lower than 300 mg/kg. This value is classified according to GHS: Acute toxicity, oral (Category 3). The skin acute toxicity estimates (ATE) of the mixture was calculated to be greater than 1000 mg/kg but lower than 2000 mg/kg. This value is classified according to GHS: Acute toxicity, dermal (Category 4). The acute toxicity estimate (ATE) by inhalation of the mixture was calculated to be greater than 10 mg/L/4h but lower than 20 mg/L/4h. This value is classified according to GHS: Acute toxicity, inhalation (Category 4).

12. Ecological information

Ecological toxicity	Aquatic Invertebrate - Shrimp - Crangon franciscorum	EC50 3.5 mg/L; 96 h (CAS no 108-88-3)
	Fish - Pimephales promelas - Fresh water	LC50 26 mg/L; 96 h (CAS no 108-88-3)
	Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna	EC50 11.5 mg/L; 48 h (CAS no 108-88-3)
	Fish - Lepomis macrochirus - Bluegill	LC50 15400 mg/L; 96 h (CAS no 67-56-1)
	Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia Magna, Water flea, fresh water	EC50 >10000 mg/L; 48 h (CAS no 67-56-1)
Persistence	Not persistent in environment.	
Degradability	Toluene in air is rapidly decomposed by photochemical processes, mainly through oxidation by hydroxyl free radicals as well as some decomposition by direct photolysis. The half-life time in air is estimated to be from 1 to 2 days. Toluene is Biodegradable (100% in 10 days, OECD 301C). Its Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) is 2150 mg O ₂ /L (IUCLID) and its Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) is 2520 mg O ₂ /g (IUCLID). Methanol is readily biodegradable under aerobic and anaerobic conditions (OECD Test Guideline 301D). His atmospheric degradation (OH radical attack) in air has a half-time T _{1/2} of 17 to 18 days.	
Bioaccumulative potential	Toluene has Bioconcentration Factor (BCF) in two fish species of 13 and 90, and its partition factor Log Kow of 2.65. These values suggest a low to moderate potential of bioaccumulation. Methanol is soluble in water and has a low Bioconcentration Factor (BCF) <10 and a log Kow of -0.74. It is not expected to accumulate in food chains.	
Mobility in soil	Toluene will rapidly evaporate into the atmosphere because of its low soil absorption and its low solubility in water. Its Koc values range from 37 to 178 in a sandy soil suggest that toluene is expected to have high to moderate mobility in soil (TOXNET Data). Methanol will rapidly evaporate into the atmosphere and it has a high mobility in soil based on the high solubility in water.	
Other adverse effects	This chemical does not deplete the ozone layer.	

13. Disposal considerations

Container





Important! Prevent waste generation. Use in full. DO NOT dispose residue in sewers, streams or drinking water supply. Organic solvents and wastes residues can be reprocessed (recycle) where there is a recovery program. Residues and empty containers must be considered as hazardous waste. Dispose via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Observe all federal, state/provincial and municipal regulations. If necessary consult the Department of Environment or the relevant authorities.

14. Transport information

UN Number	UN 1992
UN Proper Shipping Name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S. (toluene, methanol)
Environmental hazards	This material does not contain marine pollutant.
Special precautions for user	Permit required for transportation with proper DANGER placards displayed on vehicle.

TDG - Transportation of Dangerous Goods (Canada & US DOT)

Transport hazard class(es)	  Class 3 Class 6.1
Packing group	II
2024 Emergency Response Guidebook	<u>128</u>

IMO/IMDG - International Maritime Transport

Classification	UN 1992. FLAMMABLE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S. (toluene, methanol). Class 3 (6.1), PG II. Emergency schedules (EmS-No) F-E, S-D
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IATA - International Air Transport Association

Classification	UN 1992. FLAMMABLE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S. (toluene, methanol). Class 3 (6.1), PG II.
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These transportation classifications are provided as a customer service. As the shipper YOU remain responsible for complying with all applicable laws and regulations, including proper transportation classification and packaging. In addition, if a domestic exemption exists, it is the responsibility of the shipper to define the application of it.

15. Regulatory information

CANADA

Common name	CAS	CEPA	DSL	NDSL	NPRI
Toluene	108-88-3	X	X		X
Methanol	67-56-1	X	X		X

- CEPA: List of Toxic Substances Managed Under Canadian Environmental Protection Act
- DSL: Domestic Substances List Inventory
- NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List Inventory
- NPRI: National Pollutant Release Inventory Substances

UNITED STATE OF AMERICA

Common name	CAS	TSCA	CER CLA	EPCRA 313	EPCRA 302/304	CAA 112(b) HON	CAA 112(b) HAP	CAA 112(r)	CWA 311	CWA Prio.
Toluene	108-88-3	X	X	X		X	X		X	X
Methanol	67-56-1	X	X	X		X	X			

- TSCA: Toxic Substance Control Act
- CERCLA: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act list of hazardous substances
- EPCRA 313: Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, Section 313 Toxic Chemicals
- EPCRA 302/304: Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, Section 302/304 Extremely Hazardous Substances
- CAA 112(b) HON: Clean Air Act - Hazardous Organic National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutant
- CAA 112(b) HAP: Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants lists pollutants
- CAA 112(r): Clean Air Act - Regulated Chemicals for Accidental Release Prevention
- CWA 311: Clean Water Act - List of Hazardous Substances
- CWA Priority: Clean Water Act - Priority Pollutant list

California Proposition 65

Common name	CAS	Cancer	Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity
Toluene	108-88-3		X
Methanol	67-56-1		X

Other regulations	
	<div> <div> HMIS <div> <div>2 Health</div> <div>3 Flammability</div> <div>0 Reactivity</div> <div>X Protective Equipment</div> </div> </div> <div> NFPA <div> <div>3</div> <div>2</div> <div>0</div> </div> </div> </div>

16. Other information

Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	PRODUITS LUBRI-DELTA INC. 2024-04-18
Version	07
Other information	<p>REFERENCES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Haz-Map, Information on Hazardous Chemicals and Occupational Diseases, https://haz-map.com/ - Service du répertoire toxicologique de la Commission des normes, de l'équité, de la santé et de la sécurité du travail (CNESST), https://www.cnesst.gouv.qc.ca/en - NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, NIOSH Publications, 2007, https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npg - IPCS INCHEM, Chemical Safety Information from Intergovernmental Organizations, Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS), Copyright International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS), https://www.inchem.org/#/ - Database, Institut National de Recherche et de Sécurité, https://www.inrs.fr/publications/bdd/fichetox.html <p>DATE OF FIRST VERSION OF SDS: 2014-11-26.</p> <p>CHANGES MADE IN THE VERSION 02: sections 1, 2, 11, 12 and 15.</p> <p>DATE OF SECOND VERSION OF SDS: 2017-11-09.</p> <p>CHANGES MADE IN THE VERSION 03: section 14.</p> <p>DATE OF THIRD VERSION OF SDS:</p>

2019-04-01.
CHANGES MADE IN THE VERSION 04:
section 3.
DATE OF VERSION 04 OF SDS:
2019-04-24.
CHANGES MADE IN THE VERSION 05:
section 1.
DATE OF VERSION 05 OF SDS:
2019-09-24.
CHANGES MADE IN THE VERSION 06:
section 2.
DATE OF VERSION 06 OF SDS:
2020-02-13.
CHANGES MADE IN THE VERSION 07:
sections 1, 2 and 16.

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
AIHA: American Industrial Hygiene Association
HMIS: Hazardous Materials Identification System
NFPA: National Fire Protection Association
OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (USA)
NIOSH: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NTP: National Toxicology Program
RSST: Règlement sur la santé et la sécurité du travail (Québec)
GHS: Globally Harmonized System
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit (15 min)
TWA: Time Weighted Averages
WHMIS: Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither Preventis System, nor 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.