

AQUA ALGICIDE

(ChemWatch name: POOL PRIDE ALGICIDE)

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)
Issue Date: Mon 16-Sep-2002

CHEMWATCH 85670
CD 2004/2 Page 1 of 13

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

AQUA ALGICIDE

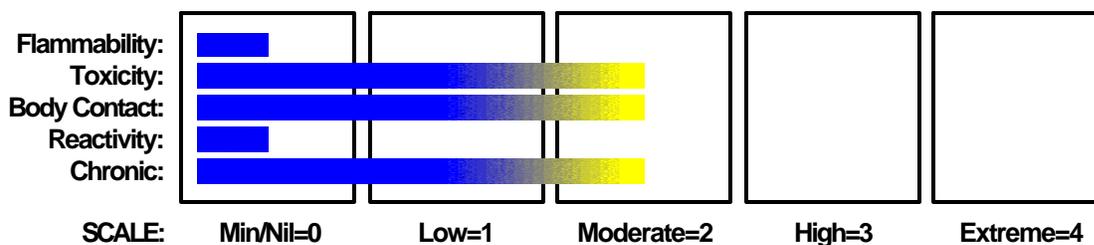
STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation.

SUPPLIER

Company: Andrew Limited
Address:
3 Porana Road
Glenfield
AUCKLAND
Telephone: 09 444 3733
Telephone: 0800 429 628
Emergency Tel: 0800 243 622
Fax: 09 444 3838

HAZARD RATINGS



PRODUCT USE

Fungicide / algicide for swimming pools

SYNONYMS

Andrew swimming pool germicide
algicide

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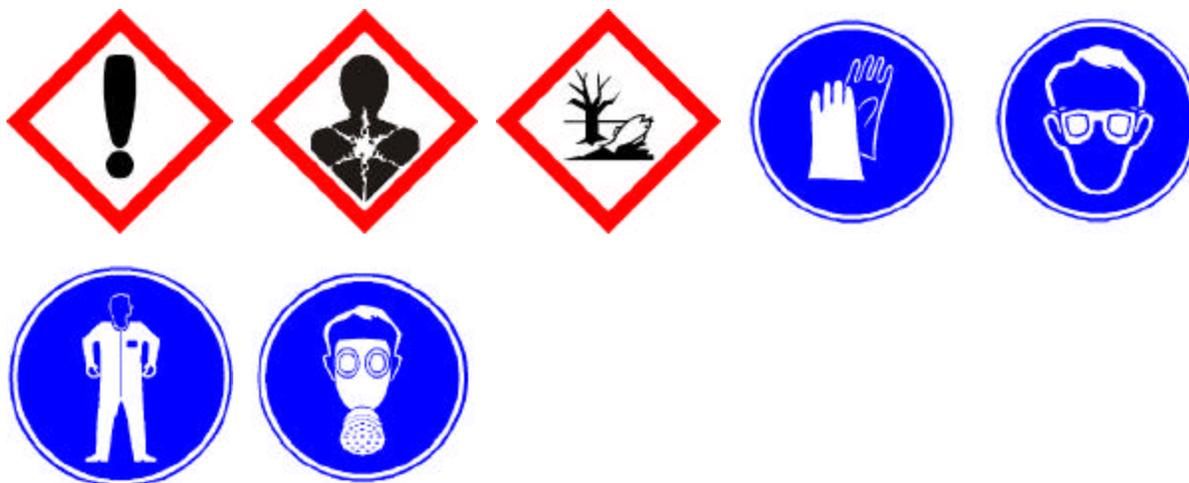
CHEMWATCH 85670

CD 2004/2 Page 2 of 13

Section 2 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
algicide similar to benzalkonium chloride	8001-54-5	<50
acetic acid glacial	64-19-7	0.05
C.I. Basic Blue 26	2580-56-5	0.0005

Section 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

- 6.1D Harmful by skin contact
- 6.1D Harmful if swallowed
- 6.3B Mildly irritating to skin
- 6.4A Irritating to eyes.
- 6.5A May cause SENSITISATION by inhalation.
- 6.5B May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.
- 9.1B Ecotoxic in the aquatic environment

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

EYE

Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce

continued...

AQUA ALGICIDE

(ChemWatch name: POOL PRIDE ALGICIDE)

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)

Issue Date: Mon 16-Sep-2002

CHEMWATCH 85670
CD 2004/2 Page 3 of 13

Section 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION ...

significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals.

Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.

SKIN

Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.

Limited evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

INHALED

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Limited evidence shows that inhalation of the material is capable of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant number of individuals at a greater frequency than would be expected from the response of a normal population. Pulmonary sensitisation, resulting in hyperactive airway dysfunction and pulmonary allergy may be accompanied by fatigue, malaise and aching. Significant symptoms of exposure may persist for extended periods, even after exposure ceases. Symptoms can be activated by a variety of nonspecific environmental stimuli such as automobile exhaust, perfumes and passive smoking. There exists limited evidence that shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant number of individuals, and/or of producing positive response in experimental animals.

Principal routes of exposure are usually by inhalation of generated dust and skin contact/absorption

The very bitter taste of the concentrate is likely to give early warning of accidental ingestion.

As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.

continued...

AQUA ALGICIDE

(ChemWatch name: POOL PRIDE ALGICIDE)

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)

Issue Date: Mon 16-Sep-2002

CHEMWATCH 85670

CD 2004/2 Page 4 of 13

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
- 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.
 - Immediately give a glass of water.

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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.
 - Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
 - Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
 - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

- If skin contact occurs:
- 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.

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prosthesis 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.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- For exposures to quaternary ammonium compounds;
- For ingestion of concentrated solutions (10% or higher): Swallow promptly a large quantity of milk, egg whites / gelatin solution. If not readily available, a slurry of activated charcoal may be useful. Avoid alcohol. Because of probable mucosal damage omit gastric lavage and emetic drugs.
 - For dilute solutions (2% or less): If little or no emesis appears spontaneously, administer syrup of Ipecac or perform gastric lavage.
 - If hypotension becomes severe, institute measures against circulatory shock.
 - If respiration laboured, administer oxygen and support breathing mechanically. Oropharyngeal airway may be inserted in absence of gag reflex. Epiglottic or laryngeal edema may necessitate a tracheotomy.
 - Persistent convulsions may be controlled by cautious intravenous injection of diazepam or short-acting barbiturate drugs. [Gosselin et al, Clinical Toxicology of Commercial Products]

continued...

AQUA ALGICIDE

(ChemWatch name: POOL PRIDE ALGICIDE)

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)

Issue Date: Mon 16-Sep-2002

CHEMWATCH 85670

CD 2004/2 Page 5 of 13

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES ...

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Water spray or fog.

Foam.

Dry chemical powder.

BCF (where regulations permit).

Carbon dioxide.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Non combustible.
 - Not considered to be a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.
 - In a fire may decompose on heating and produce toxic / corrosive fumes.
- Other combustion products include , carbon dioxide (CO₂) , hydrogen chloride and nitrogen oxides (NO_x)

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
- Place in a suitable labelled container for waste disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS

Minor hazard.

- Clear area of personnel.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment if risk of overexposure exists.

continued...

AQUA ALGICIDE

(ChemWatch name: POOL PRIDE ALGICIDE)

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)

Issue Date: Mon 16-Sep-2002

CHEMWATCH 85670

CD 2004/2 Page 6 of 13

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES ...

- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Contain spill/secure load if safe to do so.
- Bundle/collect recoverable product and label for recycling.
- Collect remaining product and place in appropriate containers for disposal.
- Clean up/sweep up area. Water may be required.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

Avoid contact with skin and eyes when using concentrate and solutions.

- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid storage with oxidisers

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

continued...

AQUA ALGICIDE

(ChemWatch name: POOL PRIDE ALGICIDE)

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)

Issue Date: Mon 16-Sep-2002

CHEMWATCH 85670

CD 2004/2 Page 7 of 13

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

ODOUR SAFETY FACTOR (OSF)

OSF=21 ("ACETIC ACID, GLACIAL")

Exposed individuals are NOT reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is determined to fall into either Class C, D or E.

The Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:

OSF= Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm/ Odour Threshold Value (OTV) ppm

Classification into classes follows:

Class	OSF	Description
A	550	Over 90% of exposed individuals are aware by smell that the Exposure Standard (TLV-TWA for example) is being reached, even when distracted by working activities
B	26-550	As "A" for 50-90% of persons being distracted
C	1-26	As "A" for less than 50% of persons being distracted
D	0.18-1	10-50% of persons aware of being tested perceive by smell that the Exposure Standard is being reached
E	<0.18	As "D" for less than 10% of persons aware of being tested

EXPOSURE STANDARDS FOR MIXTURE

"Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of vapour components/concentrations:

Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) (mg/m³): 25 mg/m³

If the breathing zone concentration of ANY of the components listed below is exceeded, "Worst Case" considerations deem the individual to be overexposed.

Component Breathing Zone ppm Breathing Zone mg/m³ Mixture Conc: (%)

Component	Breathing zone (ppm)	Breathing Zone (mg/m ³)	Mixture Conc (%)
acetic acid glacial	10.00	25.0000	0.1

continued...

AQUA ALGICIDE

(ChemWatch name: POOL PRIDE ALGICIDE)

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)

Issue Date: Mon 16-Sep-2002

CHEMWATCH 85670

CD 2004/2 Page 8 of 13

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION ...

Operations which produce a spray/mist or fume/dust, introduce particulates to the breathing zone.

If the breathing zone concentration of ANY of the components listed below is exceeded, "Worst Case" considerations deem the individual to be overexposed.

At the "Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture" (TWA) (mg/m³): 0.1 mg/m³

Component	Breathing Zone (mg/m ³)	Concentration (%)
benzalkonium chloride	12500.0000	50.0
C.I. Basic Blue 26	0.0000	0.0

INGREDIENT DATA

BENZALKONIUM CHLORIDE:

TLV TWA: 10 mg/m³ Particulates not otherwise classified, total dust

ES TWA: 10 mg/m³ Inspirable dust

ACETIC ACID GLACIAL:

Acetic acid

WES TWA 10 ppm TWA 25 mg/m³ STEL 15 ppm STEL 37 mg/m³

TLV TWA: 10 ppm [ACGIH]

TLV STEL: 15 ppm [ACGIH]

PEL TWA: 10 ppm, 25 mg/m³ [OSHA Z1]

TLV TWA: 10 ppm, 25 mg/m³; STEL: 15 ppm, 37 mg/m³

ES TWA: 10 ppm, 25 mg/m³; STEL: 15 ppm, 37 mg/m³

OES TWA: 10 ppm, 25 mg/m³; STEL: 15 ppm, 37 mg/m³

MAK value: 10 ppm, 25 mg/m³

MAK Category I Peak Limitation: For local irritants Allows excursions of twice the MAK value for 5 minutes at a time, 8 times per shift.

MAK values, and categories and groups are those recommended within the Federal Republic of Germany

Odour Threshold Value: 0.037-0.15 ppm (detection)

IDLH Level: 50 ppm

NOTE: Detector tubes for acetic acid, measuring in excess of 1 ppm, are commercially available.

Exposure at or below the TLV-TWA and TLV-STEL is thought to protect the worker against conjunctival, nose and respiratory tract irritation.

C.I. BASIC BLUE 26:

Particulates not otherwise classified

WES TWA 10 mg/m³, inspirable dust

Particulates not otherwise classified

WES TWA 3 mg/m³, respirable dust

TLV TWA: 10 mg/m³ (Value for particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica, Inhalable fraction) [ACGIH]

TLV TWA: 3 mg/m³ (Value for particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica, Respirable fraction) [ACGIH]

Dusts not otherwise classified, as inspirable dust;

ES TWA: 10 mg/m³

Particulate (insoluble or poorly soluble *) Not Otherwise Specified (P.N.O.C)

continued...

AQUA ALGICIDE

(ChemWatch name: POOL PRIDE ALGICIDE)

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)

Issue Date: Mon 16-Sep-2002

CHEMWATCH 85670
CD 2004/2 Page 9 of 13

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION ...

TLV TWA: 10 mg/m³ Inhalable particulate

TLV TWA: 3 mg/m³ Respirable particulate

OEL-Sweden, United Kingdom: 10 mg/m³ total dust, 5 mg/m³ respirable dust

These "dusts" have little adverse effect on the lungs and do not produce toxic effects or organic disease. Although there is no dust which does not evoke some cellular response at sufficiently high concentrations, the cellular response caused by P.N.O.C.s has the following characteristics:

- the architecture of the air spaces remain intact,
- scar tissue (collagen) is not synthesised to any degree,
- tissue reaction is potentially reversible.

Extensive concentrations of P.N.O.C.s may:

- seriously reduce visibility,
- cause unpleasant deposits in the eyes, ears and nasal passages,
- contribute to skin or mucous membrane injury by chemical or mechanical action, per se, or by the rigorous skin cleansing procedures necessary for their removal. [ACGIH]

This limit does not apply:

- to brief exposures to higher concentrations
- nor does it apply to those substances that may cause physiological impairment at lower concentrations but for which a TLV has as yet to be determined.

This exposure standard applies to particles which

- are insoluble or poorly soluble* in water or, preferably, in aqueous lung fluid (if data is available) and
- have a low toxicity (i.e.. are not cytotoxic, genotoxic, or otherwise chemically reactive with lung tissue, and do not emit ionizing radiation, cause immune sensitization, or cause toxic effects other than by inflammation or by a mechanism of lung overload)

* Notice of intended change

PERSONAL PROTECTION



EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

continued...

AQUA ALGICIDE

(ChemWatch name: POOL PRIDE ALGICIDE)

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)

Issue Date: Mon 16-Sep-2002

CHEMWATCH 85670

CD 2004/2 Page 10 of 13

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION ...

HANDS/FEET

- Rubber gloves
- Plastic gloves
- Rubber boots

OTHER

- Overalls.
- Eyewash unit.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.
- Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recirculation of particulates in the workplace.
- If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered. Such protection might consist of:
 - (a): particle dust respirators, if necessary, combined with an absorption cartridge;
 - (b): filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of the right type;
 - (c): fresh-air hoods or masks
- Build-up of electrostatic charge on the dust particle, may be prevented by bonding and grounding.
- Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting.

Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to efficiently remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only	2: Contaminants of high toxicity

continued...

AQUA ALGICIDE

(ChemWatch name: POOL PRIDE ALGICIDE)

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)

Issue Date: Mon 16-Sep-2002

CHEMWATCH 85670
CD 2004/2 Page 11 of 13

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION ...

3: Intermittent, low production.

4: Large hood or large air mass in motion

3: High production, heavy use

4: Small hood-local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 4-10 m/s (800-2000 f/min) for extraction of crusher dusts generated 2 metres distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable

Melting Range (°C): Not available.

Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible

pH (1% solution): Not available

Volatile Component (%vol): 50 (water)

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not available.

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not available.

State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): >100

Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.990+/- 0.005

pH (as supplied): Not available

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not available.

Evaporation Rate: Not available

Flash Point (°C): Not applicable

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available.

APPEARANCE

Clear, blue liquid. Faint vinegar odour. Mixes with water.

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

continued...

AQUA ALGICIDE

(ChemWatch name: POOL PRIDE ALGICIDE)

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)

Issue Date: Mon 16-Sep-2002

CHEMWATCH 85670

CD 2004/2 Page 12 of 13

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Aqua Algicide

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.
unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects
of Chemical Substances

BENZALKONIUM CHLORIDE:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 240 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1560 mg/kg

Eye (rabbit): 1mg/24h SEVERE

IRRITATION

Skin (human): 0.15 mg/72h mild

Eye (human): 0.05 mg SEVERE

ACETIC ACID GLACIAL:

TOXICITY

Oral(human) TDLo : 1.47 mg/kg

Unreport(man) LDLo: 308 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 3310 mg/kg

Inhalation(human) TCLo : 816 ppm/3 min

Inhalation(rat) LCLo : 16000 ppm/4 hr

Dermal(rabbit) LD50 : 1060 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Skin (human):50mg/24hr - mild

Skin (rabbit):525mg (open)-SEVERE

Eye (rabbit): 0.05mg (open)-SEVERE

C.I. BASIC BLUE 26:

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Recycle wherever possible.

Consult manufacturer for recycling options.

Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.

Treat and neutralise at an effluent treatment plant.

Bury residue in an authorised landfill.

Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Shipping Name: NONE

Hazard Class: None

UN/NA Number: None

ADR Number:

Packing Group: None

continued...

AQUA ALGICIDE

(ChemWatch name: POOL PRIDE ALGICIDE)

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)

Issue Date: Mon 16-Sep-2002

CHEMWATCH 85670
CD 2004/2 Page 13 of 13

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION ...

Labels Required:

Additional Shipping Information:

International Transport Regulations:

IMO: None

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

SAFETY

Do not breathe gas/ fumes/ vapour/ spray.

Avoid contact with eyes.

Wear suitable protective clothing.

To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water.

This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.

Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.

In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre (show this container or label).

If you feel unwell contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre (show the label if possible).

Use appropriate container to avoid environment contamination.

Avoid release to the environment.

Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE

0800 POISON (0800 764 766)

NZ EMERGENCY SERVICES: 111

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Issue Date: Mon 16-Sep-2002

Print Date: Tue 21-Sep-2004