

Safety Data Sheet



Tigrex® Selective Herbicide

Version 1 / AUS
102000027900

Revision Date: 06.12.2017
Print Date: 11.12.2017

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name Tigrex® Selective Herbicide
Product code (UVP) 81014345

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

Use Herbicide

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier Bayer Cropscience Pty Ltd
ABN 87 000 226 022
Level 1, 8 Redfern Road
3123 Hawthorn East
Victoria
Australia

Telephone (03) 9248 6888

Telefax (03) 9248 6800

Responsible Department 1800 804 479 Technical Information Service

Website www.crop.bayer.com.au

1.4 Emergency telephone no.

Emergency telephone no. 1800 033 111 IXOM Operations Pty Ltd

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification in accordance with Australian GHS Regulation

Acute toxicity: Category 4
H302 Harmful if swallowed.

Acute toxicity: Category 4
H332 Harmful if inhaled.

Skin corrosion/irritation: Category 2
H315 Causes skin irritation.

Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 2A
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

Carcinogenicity: Category 2
H351 Suspected of causing cancer.

Reproductive toxicity: Category 1
H360 May damage fertility or the unborn child.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure: Category 3
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

Aspiration hazard: Category 1
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

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Acute aquatic toxicity: Category 1
H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.

Chronic aquatic toxicity: Category 1
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.2 Label elements

Hazard label for supply/use required.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:

MCPA 2-ethylhexyl ester
Diflufenican
Solvent Naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic
N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone

Signal word: Danger

Hazard statements

H302 Harmful if swallowed.
H332 Harmful if inhaled.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H351 Suspected of causing cancer.
H360 May damage fertility or the unborn child.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Precautionary statements

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P261 Avoid breathing mist/ spray.
P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/ physician.
P330 Rinse mouth.
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.
P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water/ soap.
P332 + P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P312 Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician 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 advice/ attention.
P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P405 Store locked up.
P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulation.

2.3 Other hazards

No other hazards known.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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Chemical nature

MCPA/Diflufenican 250:25g/l
Emulsifiable concentrate (EC)

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration [%]
MCPA 2-ethylhexyl ester	29450-45-1	40.00
Diflufenican	83164-33-4	2.50
Solvent Naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic	64742-94-5	>= 30.00 - <= 40.00
N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone	872-50-4	>= 10.00 - <= 20.00
Naphthalene	91-20-3	<= 4.00
2-Ethylhexan-1-ol	104-76-7	< 3.00
Other ingredients (non-hazardous) to 100%		

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

If poisoning occurs, immediately contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre (telephone 13 11 26), and follow the advice given. Show this Safety Data Sheet to the doctor.

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice	Remove contaminated clothing immediately and dispose of safely.
Inhalation	When inhaled remove to fresh air and seek medical aid. Keep patient warm and at rest. Oxygen or artificial respiration if needed. If symptoms persist, call a physician.
Skin contact	Wash off thoroughly with plenty of soap and water, if available with polyethyleneglycol 400, subsequently rinse with water. If symptoms persist, call a physician.
Eye contact	Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.
Ingestion	Rinse out mouth and give water in small sips to drink. Do NOT induce vomiting. If symptoms persist, call a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms	Local: The product causes irritation of eyes, skin and mucous membranes. Systemic: Mild acidosis, Tachycardia, Irregular cardiac activity, Low blood pressure, Circulatory collapse, Cough, Shortness of breath, Vomiting, Diarrhoea, Abdominal pain, Rhabdomyolysis, Nausea, Somnolence, Coma, Fever, Convulsions
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4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Risks	Kidney injury may occur. Ingestion may cause liver damage.
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Treatment	Treat symptomatically. Systemic treatment: In the event of a mouthful or more being ingested, the following measures should be considered: In case of ingestion gastric lavage should be considered in cases of significant ingestions only within the first 2 hours. However, the application of activated charcoal and sodium sulphate is always advisable. Watch for pulmonary edema, which may develop in serious cases of poisoning even after 24-48 hours. At first sign of pulmonary edema, the patient should be placed in an oxygen tent and treated symptomatically. Monitor: respiratory, cardiac, kidney, liver and central nervous system. Oxygen or artificial respiration if needed. Elimination by dialysis (forced alkaline diuresis). Anticonvulsant therapy with i.v. phenobarbital. There is no specific antidote. Recovery is spontaneous and without sequelae.
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SECTION 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable Water spray, Foam, Carbon dioxide (CO₂), Dry powder

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture In the event of fire the following may be released: Carbon monoxide (CO), Nitrogen oxides (NO_x), Hydrogen chloride (HCl), Hydrogen fluoride

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment for firefighters Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective suit.

Further information Remove product from areas of fire, or otherwise cool containers with water in order to avoid pressure being built up due to heat. Whenever possible, contain fire-fighting water by diking area with sand or earth. Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.

Hazchem Code •3Z

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Precautions Avoid contact with spilled product or contaminated surfaces. Remove all sources of ignition. When dealing with a spillage do not eat, drink or smoke. Keep unauthorized people away. Use personal protective equipment.

6.2 Environmental precautions Do not allow to get into surface water, drains and ground water. If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities.



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6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up Soak up with inert absorbent material (e.g. sand, silica gel, acid binder, universal binder, sawdust). Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal. Clean contaminated floors and objects thoroughly, observing environmental regulations.

6.4 Reference to other sections Information regarding safe handling, see section 7.
Information regarding personal protective equipment, see section 8.
Information regarding waste disposal, see section 13.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling Use only in area provided with appropriate exhaust ventilation.

Advice on protection against fire and explosion Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.

Hygiene measures When using, do not eat, drink or smoke. After each day's use, wash gloves, face shield or goggles and contaminated clothing. Wash hands immediately after work, if necessary take a shower. Remove soiled clothing immediately and clean thoroughly before using again.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers Store in original container. Keep containers tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep away from direct sunlight.

Advice on common storage Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Update	Basis
Diflufenican	83164-33-4	5.5 mg/m ³ (TWA)		OES BCS*
N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone	872-50-4	309 mg/m ³ /75 ppm (STEL)	12 2011	AU NOEL
N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone	872-50-4	103 mg/m ³ /25 ppm (TWA)	12 2011	AU NOEL
N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone	872-50-4	19 ppm (TWA)		OES BCS*
Naphthalene	91-20-3	79 mg/m ³ /15 ppm (STEL)	12 2011	AU NOEL
Naphthalene	91-20-3	52 mg/m ³ /10 ppm (TWA)	12 2011	AU NOEL
Naphthalene	91-20-3	10 ppm (TLV)		OES BCS*

*OES BCS: Internal Bayer AG, Crop Science Division "Occupational Exposure Standard"

8.2 Exposure controls



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Respiratory protection	Wear respirator with an organic vapours and gas filter mask (protection factor 10) conforming to EN140 type A or equivalent. Respiratory protection should only be used to control residual risk of short duration activities, when all reasonably practicable steps have been taken to reduce exposure at source e.g. containment and/or local extract ventilation. Always follow respirator manufacturer's instructions regarding wearing and maintenance.
Hand protection	Wear CE Marked (or equivalent) nitrile rubber gloves (minimum thickness of 0,4 mm). Wash when contaminated and dispose of when contaminated inside, when perforated or when contamination on the outside cannot be removed. Wash hands frequently and always before eating, drinking, smoking or using the toilet.
Eye protection	Wear goggles (conforming to EN166, Field of Use = 5 or equivalent).
Skin and body protection	Wear standard coveralls and Category 3 Type 6 suit. Wear two layers of clothing wherever possible. Polyester/cotton or cotton overalls should be worn under chemical protection suit and should be professionally laundered frequently. If chemical protection suit is splashed, sprayed or significantly contaminated, decontaminate as far as possible, then carefully remove and dispose of as advised by manufacturer.
General protective measures	In normal use and handling conditions please refer to the label and/or leaflet. In all other cases the above mentioned recommendations would apply.
Engineering Controls	
Advice on safe handling	Use only in area provided with appropriate exhaust ventilation.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Form	Liquid, clear
Colour	light yellow to dark brown
Odour	aromatic
pH	ca. 3.7 at 5 % (23 °C) (Distilled water)
Flash point	75 °C
Density	ca. 1.00 g/cm ³ at 20 °C
Water solubility	emulsifiable
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	MCPA-2-ethylhexyl ester: log Pow: 2.8 Diflufenican: log Pow: 4.2 N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone: log Pow: -0.46 at 25 °C

9.2 Other information Further safety related physical-chemical data are not known.



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SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

Thermal decomposition Stable under normal conditions.

10.2 Chemical stability Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions No hazardous reactions when stored and handled according to prescribed instructions.
Exothermic reaction.

10.4 Conditions to avoid Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.

10.5 Incompatible materials Acids, Bases, Oxidizing agents, Reducing agents

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products Thermal decomposition can lead to release of:
Hydrogen fluoride
Hydrogen chloride (HCl)
Nitrogen oxides (NOx)
Carbon oxides

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute oral toxicity LD50 (Rat) 1,580 mg/kg
Test conducted with a similar formulation.

Acute inhalation toxicity LC50 (Rat) > 5.11 mg/l
The value mentioned relates to the active ingredient MCPA 2-ethylhexyl ester.

LC50 (Rat) > 5.12 mg/l
The value mentioned relates to the active ingredient diflufenican.

Acute dermal toxicity LD50 (Rat) > 2,000 mg/kg
Test conducted with a similar formulation.

Skin irritation slight irritation (Rabbit)
Test conducted with a similar formulation.

Eye irritation slight irritation (Rabbit)
Test conducted with a similar formulation.

Sensitisation Sensitising (Guinea pig)
OECD Test Guideline 406, Buehler test
Test conducted with a similar formulation.

Assessment mutagenicity

MCPA-2-ethylhexyl ester was not mutagenic or genotoxic in a battery of in vitro and in vivo tests.
Diflufenican was not mutagenic or genotoxic in a battery of in vitro and in vivo tests.
N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone was not mutagenic or genotoxic in a battery of in vitro and in vivo tests.

Assessment carcinogenicity

MCPA-2-ethylhexyl ester was not carcinogenic in lifetime feeding studies in rats and mice.

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Diflufenican was not carcinogenic in lifetime feeding studies in rats and mice.
N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone was not carcinogenic in lifetime feeding studies in rats and mice.
Naphthalene caused an increased incidence of tumours after chronic inhalation of high vapour concentrations in the following organ: Respiratory Tract. The tumours seen with naphthalene were caused through a non-genotoxic mechanism, which is not relevant at low doses.

Assessment toxicity to reproduction

MCPA-2-ethylhexyl ester did not cause reproductive toxicity in a two-generation study in rats.
Diflufenican did not cause reproductive toxicity in a two-generation study in rats.
N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone caused reproduction toxicity in a two-generation study in rats only at dose levels also toxic to the parent animals. N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone caused a reduced pup survival, a reduced litter size and a reduced pup weight.

Assessment developmental toxicity

MCPA-2-ethylhexyl ester caused developmental toxicity only at dose levels toxic to the dams. MCPA-2-ethylhexyl ester caused a delayed foetal growth.
Diflufenican did not cause developmental toxicity in rats and rabbits.
N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone caused developmental toxicity only at dose levels toxic to the dams. N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone caused a reduced pup survival.

Assessment STOT Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure

Diflufenican: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone: May cause respiratory irritation.

Assessment STOT Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure

MCPA-2-ethylhexyl ester did not cause specific target organ toxicity in experimental animal studies.
Diflufenican did not cause specific target organ toxicity in experimental animal studies.
N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone caused specific target organ toxicity in experimental animal studies in the following organ(s): Testes.

Aspiration hazard

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Information on likely routes of exposure

Harmful if inhaled. May cause irritation of the mucous membranes.
May cause skin irritation. Skin sensitiser
May cause eye irritation.
Harmful if swallowed.

Early onset symptoms related to exposure

Refer to Section 4

Delayed health effects from exposure

Refer to Section 11

Exposure levels and health effects

Refer to Section 4

Interactive effects

Not known

When specific chemical data is not available

Not applicable



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Mixture of chemicals

Refer to Section 2.1

Further information

No further toxicological information is available.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Toxicity to fish

LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)) 50 - 560 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
The value mentioned relates to the active ingredient MCPA 2-ethylhexyl ester.

LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)) > 109 µg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
The value mentioned relates to the active ingredient diflufenican.

Toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)) > 190 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
The value mentioned relates to the active ingredient MCPA 2-ethylhexyl ester.

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)) > 240 µg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
The value mentioned relates to the active ingredient diflufenican.

Toxicity to aquatic plants

EC50 (Raphidocelis subcapitata (freshwater green alga)) > 392 mg/l
The value mentioned relates to the active ingredient MCPA 2-ethylhexyl ester.

EC50 (Algae) > 10 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
The value mentioned relates to the active ingredient diflufenican.

Toxicity to other organisms

LD50 (Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)) 377 mg/kg
Exposure time: 4 d
The value mentioned relates to the active ingredient MCPA 2-ethylhexyl ester.

LD50 (Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)) > 2,150 mg/kg
The value mentioned relates to the active ingredient diflufenican.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Biodegradability

MCPA-2-ethylhexyl ester:
rapidly biodegradable
Diflufenican:
Not rapidly biodegradable
N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone:
rapidly biodegradable

Koc

Diflufenican: Koc: 3417

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

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Bioaccumulation MCPA-2-ethylhexyl ester: Bioconcentration factor (BCF) 1
Does not bioaccumulate.
Diflufenican: Bioconcentration factor (BCF) 1,596
Does not bioaccumulate.
N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone: Bioconcentration factor (BCF) 3.16
Does not bioaccumulate.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Mobility in soil MCPA-2-ethylhexyl ester: Mobile in soils
Diflufenican: Slightly mobile in soils
N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone: Highly mobile in soils

12.5 Other adverse effects

Additional ecological information No other effects to be mentioned.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Refillable containers:

If tamper evident seals are broken prior to initial use then the integrity of the contents cannot be assured. Empty container by pumping through dry-break connection system. Do not attempt to breach the valve system or the filling point, or contaminate the container with water or other products. Ensure that the coupler, pump, meter and hoses are disconnected, triple rinsed and drained after each use. When empty, or contents no longer required, return the container to the point of purchase. This container remains the property of Bayer CropScience Pty Ltd.

Metal drums and plastic containers:

Triple or preferably pressure rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling, break, crush or puncture and bury empty containers in a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury the containers below 500 mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. Empty containers and product should not be burnt.

Do not reuse container for any other purpose.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ADG

UN number	3082
Transport hazard class(es)	9
Subsidiary Risk	None
Packaging group	III
Description of the goods	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (MCPA-2-ETHYLHEXYL ESTER SOLUTION)
Hazchem Code	•3Z

According to AU01, Environmentally Hazardous Substances in packagings, IBC or any other receptacle not exceeding 500 kg or 500 L are not subject to the ADG Code.

IMDG

UN number	3082
Transport hazard class(es)	9

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Subsidiary Risk	None
Packaging group	III
Marine pollutant	YES
Description of the goods	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (MCPA-2-ETHYLHEXYL ESTER SOLUTION)

IATA

UN number	3082
Transport hazard class(es)	9
Subsidiary Risk	None
Packaging group	III
Environm. Hazardous Mark	YES
Description of the goods	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (MCPA-2-ETHYLHEXYL ESTER SOLUTION)

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Registered according to the Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Act 1994
Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority approval number: 31525

SUSMP classification (Poison Schedule)

Schedule 5 (Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons)

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Trademark information Tigrex® is a Registered Trademark of the Bayer Group.

Abbreviations and acronyms

ADN	European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways
ADR	European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
ATE	Acute toxicity estimate
AU OEL	Australia. OELs. (Adopted National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment)
CAS-Nr.	Chemical Abstracts Service number
CEILING	Ceiling Limit Value
Conc.	Concentration
EC-No.	European community number
ECx	Effective concentration to x %
EINECS	European inventory of existing commercial substances
ELINCS	European list of notified chemical substances
EN	European Standard
EU	European Union
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IBC	International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code)
ICx	Inhibition concentration to x %

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IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods
LCx	Lethal concentration to x %
LDx	Lethal dose to x %
LOEC/LOEL	Lowest observed effect concentration/level
MARPOL	MARPOL: International Convention for the prevention of marine pollution from ships
N.O.S.	Not otherwise specified
NOEC/NOEL	No observed effect concentration/level
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OES BCS	OES BCS: Internal Bayer AG, Crop Science Division "Occupational Exposure Standard"
PEAK	PEAK: Exposure Standard - Peak means a maximum or peak airborne concentration of a particular substance determined over the shortest analytically practicable period of time which does not exceed 15 minutes.
RID	Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
SK-SEN	Skin sensitiser
SKIN_DES	SKIN_DES: Skin notation: Absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure.
STEL	STEL: Exposure standard - short term exposure limit (STEL): A 15 minute TWA exposure which should not be exceeded at any time during a working day even if the eight-hour TWA average is within the TWA exposure standard. Exposures at the STEL should not be longer than 15 minutes and should not be repeated more than four times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL.
TWA	TWA: Exposure standard - time-weighted average (TWA): The average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week.
TWA	Time weighted average
UN	United Nations
WHO	World health organisation

This SDS summarises our best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information of the product and how to safely handle and use the product in the workplace. Each user should read this SDS and consider the information in the context of how the product will be handled and used in the workplace including in conjunction with other products.

If clarification or further information is needed to ensure that an appropriate risk assessment can be made, the user should contact this company.

Our responsibility for products sold is subject to our standard terms and conditions, a copy of which is sent to our customers and is also available on request.

Changes since the last version are highlighted in the margin. This version replaces all previous versions.
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