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SAFETY DATA SHEET

Issue Date 21-Dec-2012 **Revision Date** 26-Feb-2015 **Version** 1

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier
Product Name Cooley Magic

Other Means of Identification
SDS # WIN-001

UN/ID No UN2810
Product Code 19053

Recommended Use of the Chemical and Restrictions on Use
Recommended Use Cleaner

Details of the Supplier of the Safety Data Sheet
Supplier Address
Winsol Laboratories INC
1417 NW 51st ST
Seattle, WA 98107

Emergency Telephone Number
Company Phone Number 206-782-5500
Emergency Telephone INFOTRAC 1-352-323-3500 (International)
1-800-535-5053 (North America)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 2
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 2
Carcinogenicity	Category 1B
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	Category 3
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	Category 2
Flammable liquids	Category 4

Signal Word
Danger

Hazard Statements
Causes skin irritation
Causes severe eye irritation
May cause cancer
May cause respiratory irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
Combustible liquid

Appearance Colorless liquid **Physical State** Liquid **Odor** Ether-like

Precautionary Statements - Prevention
Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. — No smoking
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling
Obtain special instructions before use
Use personal protective equipment as required
Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
Keep cool

Precautionary Statements - Response
IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing
Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician
IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water Take
off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse Get
medical attention if symptoms persist
IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing
In case of fire: Use CO2, dry chemical, or foam for extinction

Precautionary Statements - Storage
Store locked up
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed

Precautionary Statements - Disposal
Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)
May be harmful if swallowed
Other Information
Not Applicable

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	CAS No	Weight-%
Dichloromethane	75-09-2	>60
Acetone	67-64-1	<10

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

First Aid Measures

General advice If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Inhalation Remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If breathing is irregular or stopped, administer artificial respiration. Call a physician or poison control center immediately.

Eye Contact Immediately flush eyes with gentle but large amount of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting lower and upper eyelids occasionally. Call a physician immediately.

Ingestion Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediate medical attention is required. Call a physician or poison control center immediately.

Skin Contact Wash off immediately with plenty of water. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. If skin irritation persists, call a physician.

Most Important Symptoms and Effects, both Acute and Delayed

Symptoms See Section 11: Toxicological Information of this SDS for more detailed symptoms.

Indication of any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

Note to Physicians Because rapid absorption may occur through lungs if aspirated and cause systemic effects, the decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by a physician. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. Exposure may increase "myocardial irritability." Do not administer sympathomimetic drugs unless absolutely necessary. If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. No specific antidote. Supportive care. Treatment based on judgment of the physician in response to reactions of the patient. Carboxyhemoglobinemia may aggravate any pre-existing condition sensitive to a decrease in available oxygen, such as chronic lung disease, coronary artery disease or anemias.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media
Carbon dioxide (CO2). Water spray (fog). Foam. Fine spray.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media Not determined.

Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical
Vapors are heavier than air and may accumulate in low areas or areas inadequately ventilated. Vapors may also travel along the ground to be ignited at location distant from handling site; flashback of flame to handling site may occur. Never use welding or cutting torch on or near drum (even empty), because product (even just residue) can ignite explosively. Container may vent and/or rupture due to fire. Although this material does not have a flash point, it can burn.

Hazardous combustion products: Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide (CO2). Hydrogen chloride. Phosgene. Toxic materials.

Sensitivity to Static Discharge Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

Protective Equipment and Precautions for Firefighters
Eliminate ignition source. As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent) and full protective gear. Keep people away. Isolate fire area and deny unnecessary entry. Contain fire run-off if possible. Fire water run-off, if not contained, may cause environmental damage. Water fog applied gently may be used as a blanket for fire extinguishment. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of re-ignition has passed. Immediately withdraw all personnel from area in case of rising sound from venting safety device or discoloration of the container. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas where gases (fumes) can accumulate.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

Personal Precautions Use personal protection recommended in Section 8.

Other Information Clear all personnel from area. Do not breathe vapors. Ventilate area of leak or spill.

Environmental Precautions Contain liquid to prevent contamination of soil, surface water or ground water. Material is heavier than water and has limited water solubility. It will collect on the lowest surface. See Section 12 for additional ecological information.

Methods and Material for Containment and Cleaning Up

Methods for Containment For large spills: contain liquid; transfer to properly labeled closed metal containers. For small spills: mop or soak up immediately. Place in properly labeled metal containers.

Methods for Cleaning Up Dike area of spill to prevent spreading, pump liquid into salvage tank. Remaining liquid may be taken up on sand, clay, floor absorbent or other absorbent material and shoveled into containers.

Prevention of secondary hazards Clean contaminated objects and areas thoroughly observing environmental regulations.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling

Advice on Safe Handling Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. — No smoking. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Use personal protective equipment as required. Obtain special instructions before use. Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Do not cut, drill, grind, or weld on or near this container; residual vapors may ignite. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

Conditions for Safe Storage, Including any Incompatibilities

Storage Conditions Store locked up. Protect from direct sunlight. Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Keep away from incompatible materials, open flames, and high temperatures.

Packaging Materials Significant vapor pressures (greater than 5 Psi) can be generated above (55 Deg F). This may result in venting or rupture. Do not store in aluminum, zinc, aluminum alloys and plastics. Product should not be packaged in aluminum aerosol cans or with finely divided aluminum or its alloys in an aerosol can. Product is denser than water. Design storage containers appropriately.

Incompatible Materials Aluminum powders. Aluminum alloys. Aluminum. Magnesium powders. Strong bases. Strong oxidizing agents. Amines. Sodium. Potassium. Zinc powders.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Guidelines

Chemical Name	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	NIOSH IDLH
Dichloromethane 75-09-2	TWA: 50 ppm	TWA: 25 ppm (vacated) TWA: 500 ppm (vacated) STEL: 2000 ppm 5 min in any 3 h (vacated) Ceiling: 1000 ppm STEL: 125 ppm see 29 CFR 1910.1052	IDLH: 2300 ppm

Acetone 67-64-1	STEL: 750 ppm TWA: 500 ppm	TWA: 1000 ppm TWA: 2400 mg/m³ (vacated) TWA: 750 ppm (vacated) TWA: 1800 mg/m³ (vacated) STEL: 2400 mg/m³ The acetone STEL does not apply to the cellulose acetate fiber industry. It is in effect for all other sectors (vacated) STEL: 1000 ppm	IDLH: 2500 ppm TWA: 250 ppm TWA: 590 mg/m³

Appropriate Engineering Controls

Engineering Controls Provide general and/or local exhaust ventilation to control airborne levels below the exposure guidelines. Lethal concentrations may exist in areas with poor ventilation.

Individual Protection Measures, such as Personal Protective Equipment

Eye/Face Protection Use chemical glasses.
If vapor exposure causes eye discomfort, use a full-face respirator.

Skin and Body Protection Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task.

Respiratory Protection Atmospheric levels should be maintained below the exposure guideline.
When respiratory protection is required, use a positive-pressure supplied-air respirator.
For emergency and other conditions where the exposure guideline may be greatly exceeded, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus or positive-pressure airline with auxiliary self-contained air supply.
In confined or poorly ventilated areas, use an approved positive-pressure supplied-air respirator.

General Hygiene Considerations After use, wash hands and exposed skin with soap and water. Do not eat, drink or smoke while handling product. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse. Use personal protective equipment as required. Avoid breathing (dust, vapor, mist, gas).

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	Liquid		
Appearance	Colorless liquid	**Odor**	Ether-like
Color	Colorless	**Odor threshold**	Not determined

Property	**Values**	**Remarks • Method**
pH	Not determined	
Melting point/freezing point	Not determined	
Boiling point/boiling range	39.8 °C / 104 °F	
Flash point	Not determined	
Evaporation rate	<1	(ether = 1)
Flammability (solid, gas)	N/A- Liquid	
Flammability limits in air		@ 25 °C (77 °F)
Upper flammability limits	22.0%	
Lower flammability limit	14.8%	
Vapor pressure	355 mmHg	@ 20°C (68°F)
Vapor density	2.93	(Air=1)
Specific gravity	1.310	(1=Water) @ 25 °C (77 °F)
Water solubility	2.0 grams of solvent / 100.0 grams of water	@ 25 °C (77 °F)
Solubility in other solvents	Not determined	

Partition coefficient	Not determined
Autoignition temperature	556 °C / 1033 °F
Decomposition temperature	Not determined
Kinematic viscosity	Not determined
Dynamic viscosity	Not determined
Explosive properties	Not determined
Oxidizing Properties	Not determined

Other Information

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity
Not reactive under normal conditions

Chemical Stability
Stable.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions
None under normal processing.

Hazardous polymerization Hazardous polymerization does not occur.

Conditions to Avoid
Strong oxidizing agents. Keep away from sources of ignition — No smoking.

Incompatible Materials
Aluminum powders. Aluminum alloys. Aluminum. Magnesium powders. Strong bases. Strong oxidizing agents. Amines. Sodium. Potassium. Zinc powders.

Hazardous Decomposition Products
Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide (CO2). Hydrogen chloride. Phosgene. Toxic material.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on Likely Routes of Exposure

Product Information May be harmful if swallowed May cause respiratory irritation. May cause drowsiness and dizziness. Cause skin irritation Causes severe eye irritation May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

Inhalation Overexposure to vapors could result in upper respiratory tract irritation. In confined or poorly ventilated areas, vapors can readily accumulate and can cause unconsciousness and death. Excessive exposure may cause carboxyhemoglobiemia, thereby impairing the blood's ability to transport oxygen. Minimal anesthetic or narcotic effects may be seen in the range of 500-1000 PPM Dichloromethane. Progressively higher levels over 1000 PPM can cause dizziness, drunkenness, and as low as 10,000 PPM, unconsciousness and death. These high levels may also cause cardiac arrhythmia's (irregular heartbeats).

Eye Contact May cause slight temporary corneal injury. Overexposure to vapors could result in eye irritation. Causes severe eye irritation.

Skin Contact Prolonged or repeated contact can result in defatting and drying of the skin which may result in skin irritation and dermatitis (rash). Extensive skin contact with Dichloromethane, such as immersion, may cause an intense burning sensation followed by a cold, numb feeling which will subside after contact. A single prolonged exposure is not likely to result in the material being absorbed through skin in harmful amounts. Cause skin irritation.

Ingestion Single dose oral toxicity is considered to be low.
Small amounts swallowed incidental to normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; swallowing amounts larger than that may cause injury.
If aspirated (liquid enters the lung), may be rapidly absorbed through the lungs and result in injury to other body systems.

Component Information

Chemical Name	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
Dichloromethane 75-09-2	> 2000 mg/kg (Rat)	-	= 76000 mg/m³ (Rat) 4 h
Acetone 67-64-1	= 5800 mg/kg (Rat)	-	-

Information on Physical, Chemical and Toxicological Effects

Symptoms See on Section "Likely Routes of Exposure".

Delayed and Immediate Effects as well as Chronic Effects from Short and Long-term Exposure

Skin corrosion/irritation Causes burns. Can be absorbed through the skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation Causes severe eye irritation.

Irritation May cause skin irritation and/or dermatitis. Causes severe irritation and or burns. Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin. Inhalation of dust in high concentration may cause irritation of respiratory system. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Germ cell mutagenicity Negative or equivocal results have been obtained in Mutagenicity tests with Dichloromethane using mammalian cells or animals. This is consistent with the lack of interaction with DNA in rats and hamsters. Although results of Ames bacterial tests have generally been positive, overall the data suggest that genotoxic potential does not appear to be a significant factor in the toxicity of Dichloromethane.

Carcinogenicity May cause cancer. Group 2B IARC components are "possibly carcinogenic to humans". Category 2: Substances that cause cancer in animals, and are considered to cause cancer in man.

Chemical Name	ACGIH	IARC	NTP	OSHA
Dichloromethane 75-09-2	A3	Group 2B	Reasonably Anticipated	X

ACGIH (American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists)
A3 - Animal Carcinogen
IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer)
Group 2B - Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans

Reproductive toxicity This product does not contain any known or suspected reproductive hazards.

Teratogenicity Birth defects are unlikely. Exposures having no effect on the mother should have no effect on the fetus. Did not cause birth defects in animals; other effects were seen in the fetus only at doses which caused toxic effects to the mother.

STOT - single exposure May cause respiratory irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

STOT - repeated exposure May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Neurological effects Signs and symptoms of excessive exposure may be central nervous system effects.

Other Adverse Effects Excessive exposure may cause carboxyhemoglobinemia, thereby impairing the blood's ability to transport oxygen. Observations in animals include liver and kidney effects.

Numerical Measures of Toxicity- Product
Not determined

The following values are calculated based on chapter 3.1 of the GHS document .

ATEmix (oral) 2184 mg/kg
ATEmix (inhalation-dust/mist) 87 mg/l
ATEmix (inhalation-vapor) 87213 mg/l

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Solution is slightly toxic to aquatic organisms Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50>100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested)

Chemical Name	Algae/aquatic plants	Fish	Toxicity to microorganisms	Crustacea
Dichloromethane 75-09-2	500: 96 h Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata mg/L EC50 500: 72 h Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata mg/L EC50	140.8 - 277.8: 96 h Pimephales promelas mg/L LC50 flow-through 262 - 855: 96 h Pimephales promelas mg/L LC50 static 193: 96 h Lepomis macrochirus mg/L LC50 static 193: 96 h Lepomis macrochirus mg/L LC50 flow-through	EC50 = 1 mg/L 24 h EC50 = 2.88 mg/L 15 min	1532 - 1847: 48 h Daphnia magna mg/L EC50 Static 190: 48 h Daphnia magna mg/L EC50
Acetone 67-64-1		4.74 - 6.33: 96 h Oncorhynchus mykiss mL/L LC50 6210 - 8120: 96 h Pimephales promelas mg/L LC50 static 8300: 96 h Lepomis macrochirus mg/L LC50	EC50 = 14500 mg/L 15 min	10294 - 17704: 48 h Daphnia magna mg/L EC50 Static 12600 - 12700: 48 h Daphnia magna mg/L EC50

Persistence and Degradability
Biodegradation may occur under both aerobic and anaerobic conditions (in the presence or absence of oxygen). Biodegradation rate may increase in soil and/or with accumulation. Degradation is expected in the atmospheric environment within months to years.

Bioaccumulation
Not determined.

Mobility
Not determined.

Chemical Name	Partition coefficient
Dichloromethane 75-09-2	1.25
Acetone 67-64-1	-0.24

Other Adverse Effects Not determined

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Treatment Methods

Disposal of Wastes Small spills: Allow volatile portion to evaporate in hood. Allow sufficient time for vapors to completely clear hood duct work. Dispose of remaining material in accordance with applicable regulations. Large spills: Destroy by liquid incineration with off-gas scrubber. Contaminated absorbent may be deposited in a landfill in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.

Contaminated Packaging Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations. Since emptied containers retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied. Do NOT DUMP INTO ANY SEWERS, ON THE GROUND, OR INTO ANY BODY OF WATER.

Chemical Name	RCRA	RCRA - Basis for Listing	RCRA - D Series Wastes	RCRA - U Series Wastes
Dichloromethane 75-09-2	U080	Included in waste streams: F001, F002, F024, F025, F039, K009, K010, K156, K157, K158		U080
Acetone 67-64-1		Included in waste stream: F039		U002

Chemical Name	RCRA - Halogenated Organic Compounds	RCRA - P Series Wastes	RCRA - F Series Wastes	RCRA - K Series Wastes
Dichloromethane 75-09-2	Category I - Volatiles		Toxic waste waste number F025 Waste description: Condensed light ends, spent filters and filter aids, and spent desiccant wastes from the production of certain chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons, by free radical catalyzed processes. These chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons are those having carbon chain lengths ranging from one to and including five, with varying amounts and positions of chlorine substitution.	

Chemical Name	California Hazardous Waste Status
Dichloromethane 75-09-2	Toxic
Acetone 67-64-1	Ignitable

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Note Please see current shipping paper for most up to date shipping information, including exemptions and special circumstances

DOT

UN/ID No UN2810
Proper Shipping Name Toxic, liquid, organic, n.o.s. (dichloromethane solution)
Hazard Class 6.1
Packing Group III
Reportable Quantity (RQ) dichloromethane (1000lb); acetone (5000lb)

IATA

UN/ID No UN2810

Proper Shipping Name Toxic, liquid, organic, n.o.s. (dichloromethane solution)
Hazard Class 6.1
Packing Group III

IMDG

UN/ID No UN2810
Proper Shipping Name Toxic, liquid, organic, n.o.s. (dichloromethane solution)
Hazard Class 6.1
Packing Group III

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

International Inventories

Legend:

TSCA *- United States Toxic Substances Control Act Section 8(b) Inventory*
DSL/NDSL *- Canadian Domestic Substances List/Non-Domestic Substances List*
EINECS/ELINCS *- European Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances/European List of Notified Chemical Substances*
ENCS *- Japan Existing and New Chemical Substances*
IECSC *- China Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances*
KECL *- Korean Existing and Evaluated Chemical Substances*
PICCS *- Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances*

US Federal Regulations

Chemical Name	CAS No	Weight-%	SARA 313 - Threshold Values %
Dichloromethane - 75-09-2	75-09-2	>60	0.1

SARA 311/312 Hazard Categories

Acute health hazard Yes
Chronic Health Hazard Yes

Chemical Name	CWA - Reportable Quantities	CWA - Toxic Pollutants	CWA - Priority Pollutants	CWA - Hazardous Substances
Dichloromethane 75-09-2		X	X	

Chemical Name	Hazardous Substances RQs	CERCLA/SARA RQ	Reportable Quantity (RQ)
Dichloromethane 75-09-2	1000 lb 1 lb		RQ 1000 lb final RQ RQ 454 kg final RQ RQ 1 lb final RQ RQ 0.454 kg final RQ
Acetone 67-64-1	5000 lb		RQ 5000 lb final RQ RQ 2270 kg final RQ

US State Regulations

Chemical Name	California Proposition 65
Dichloromethane - 75-09-2	Carcinogen

U.S. State Right-to-Know Regulations

Chemical Name	New Jersey	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania
Dichloromethane 75-09-2	X	X	X
Acetone 67-64-1	X	X	X

U.S. EPA Label Information

16. OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA	**Health Hazards**	**Flammability**	**Instability**	**Special Hazards**
	2	1	0	Not determined
HMIS	**Health Hazards**	**Flammability**	**Physical Hazards**	**Personal Protection**
	Not determined	Not determined	Not determined	Not determined

Issue Date 21-Dec-2012
Revision Date 26-Feb-2015
Revision Note:
New format

Disclaimer

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

End of Safety Data Sheet

Label information

Classification

Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 2
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 2
Carcinogenicity	Category 1B
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	Category 3
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Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
Keep cool

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IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing
Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician
IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water Take
off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse Get
medical attention if symptoms persist
IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing
In case of fire: Use CO_2, dry chemical, or foam for extinction

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Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)

May be harmful if swallowed

Other Information

Not Applicable