

ODOUR FRESH PERFUMED DEODORANT BLOCKS

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data
Sheet Issue Date: 31-March-2018
9317SP(cs)

CHEMWATCH 35-6375
Version No:2.1.1.1
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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

ODOUR FRESH PERFUMED DEODORANT BLOCKS

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S.(contains 1,4-dichlorobenzene)

PRODUCT USE

■ MSDS are intended for use in the workplace. For domestic-use products, refer to consumer labels.
Air freshener, toilet freshener and deodorant blocks.

SUPPLIER

Company: Alpine Industrial Supplies
Address:
PO Box 700
Kingswood
NSW, 2747
Australia
Telephone: 1300 885 364
Emergency Tel: 1300 885 364
Emergency Tel: (Mon- Fri 6:30am to 5:30pm)
Fax: 1300 885 374

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.



RISK

Risk Codes

R22
R36
R40(3)
R50/53

Risk Phrases

- Harmful if swallowed.
- Irritating to eyes.
- Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
- Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long- term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

SAFETY

Safety Codes

S22
S24
S25
S36
S37
S39
S29
S401

Safety Phrases

- Do not breathe dust.
- Avoid contact with skin.
- Avoid contact with eyes.
- Wear suitable protective clothing.
- Wear suitable gloves.
- Wear eye/face protection.
- Do not empty into drains.
- To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
- This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
- Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
- 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).
- Use appropriate container to avoid environmental contamination.
- Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets.
- This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
1, 4- dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	>90
ingredients, non- hazardous		1-10

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- 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.

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Wash out immediately with fresh 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.
- Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- 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.
- Prostheses 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.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.
- Chlorobenzenes are readily adsorbed from the gastrointestinal tract; they are distributed into highly perfused tissues and accumulate in lipid tissues. Lipid accumulation is greatest for the more highly chlorinated chlorobenzene compounds. The material may induce methaemoglobinaemia following exposure.
- Initial attention should be directed at oxygen delivery and assisted ventilation if necessary. Hyperbaric oxygen has not demonstrated substantial benefits.
 - Hypotension should respond to Trendelenburg's position and intravenous fluids; otherwise dopamine may be needed.
 - Symptomatic patients with methaemoglobin levels over 30% should receive methylene blue. (Cyanosis, alone, is not an indication for treatment). The usual dose is 1-2 mg/kg of a 1% solution (10 mg/ml) IV over 50 minutes; repeat, using the same dose, if symptoms of hypoxia fail to subside within 1 hour.
 - Thorough cleansing of the entire contaminated area of the body, including the scalp and nails, is of utmost importance.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- 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.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty; it is estimated that most organic dusts are combustible (circa 70%) - according to the circumstances under which the combustion process occurs, such materials may cause fires and / or dust explosions.
- Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions).
- Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust (420 micron or less) may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited - particles exceeding this limit will generally not form flammable dust clouds; once initiated, however, larger particles up to 1400 microns diameter will contribute to the propagation of an explosion.
- In the same way as gases and vapours, dusts in the form of a cloud are only ignitable over a range of concentrations; in principle, the concepts of lower explosive limit (LEL) and upper explosive limit (UEL) are applicable to dust clouds but only the LEL is of practical use; - this is because of the inherent difficulty of achieving homogeneous dust clouds at high temperatures (for dusts the LEL is often called the "Minimum Explosible Concentration", MEC).

Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), hydrogen chloride, phosgene, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

HAZCHEM

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up waste regularly and abnormal spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.

Environmental hazard - contain spillage.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Environmental hazard - contain spillage.

Moderate hazard.

- CAUTION: Advise personnel in area.
- Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidising medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions)
- Minimise airborne dust and eliminate all ignition sources. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, and flame.
- Establish good housekeeping practices.
- Remove dust accumulations on a regular basis by vacuuming or gentle sweeping to avoid creating dust clouds.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Avoid contact with aluminium and its alloys (including storage containers). Formation of aluminium chloride may catalyse further self-accelerating attack on the metal (Friedel-Crafts reaction) leading to violent explosion.
- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Haloaryl compounds, though normally not very reactive, may be sufficiently activated by other substituents or by a few specific reaction conditions, to undergo violent reactions.

BREThERICK L.: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.

- Avoid contact with aluminium and its alloys (including storage containers). Formation of aluminium chloride may catalyse further self-accelerating attack on the metal (Friedel-Crafts reaction) leading to violent explosion.
- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.
- Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Keep dry.
- Store under cover.
- Store in a well ventilated area.
- Store away from sources of heat or ignition.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

MATERIAL DATA

ODOUR FRESH PERFUMED DEODORANT BLOCKS:

- None assigned for mixture or identified for ingredient(s).

1,4-DICHLOROBENZENE:

■ It is the goal of the ACGIH (and other Agencies) to recommend TLVs (or their equivalent) for all substances for which there is evidence of health effects at airborne concentrations encountered in the workplace.

At this time no TLV has been established, even though this material may produce adverse health effects (as evidenced in animal experiments or clinical experience).

NOTE: The ACGIH occupational exposure standard for Particles Not Otherwise Specified (P.N.O.S) does NOT apply.

Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations.

Exposed individuals are 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 A or B.

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

Odour Threshold Value: 0.121 ppm (detection)

NOTE: Detector tubes for p-dichlorobenzene, measuring in excess of 2 ppm, are commercially available.

Exposure at or below the limit is thought to protect workers from the significant risk of eye damage and irritation, vertigo and neuropathic effects

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

- Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

HANDS/FEET

■ The selection of the suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.

The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:.

Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.

- polychloroprene
- nitrile rubber
- butyl rubber
- fluorocautchouc.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

White crystalline solid with a lavender fragrance.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

Does not mix with water.

Sinks in water.

State	Solid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Applicable
Boiling Range (°C)	174	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	67	pH (1% solution)	Not Applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	560	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	0.103
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.248
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Applicable
Volatile Component (%vol)	100	Evaporation Rate	Not Applicable

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.

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Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
- For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.*

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

■ Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. 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. The substance and/or its metabolites may bind to haemoglobin inhibiting normal uptake of oxygen. This condition, known as "methaemoglobinemia", is a form of oxygen starvation (anoxia). Inhalation and oral exposure to dichlorobenzene causes increase in liver weight at low levels and severe liver degeneration, tremors, central nervous system depression and death at higher levels. It is readily absorbed through the gut and airways. Absorption through the skin is unknown. Repeated and long term use may cause blurred vision, kidney damage, poor development of the bone marrow, damage to the lining of the nose and small bowel, as well as deposits in the heart and skeletal muscle.

EYE

■ This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. Undiluted 1,2-dichlorobenzene (DCB) applied to the eye may cause pain and slight eye irritation which may clear within 5 days without residual injury. Vapours from heated 1,4-DCB may cause mild corneal damage. Solid particles in the eye are reported to be very painful. However, a workplace study showed no evidence of adverse effects in workers with particular reference to eye lesions including cataracts though painful irritation of eyes and nose were recorded.

SKIN

■ Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. 1,2-dichlorobenzene (DCB) can be irritating when applied to the skin. Skin inflammation has been noted after a follow-up patch test. Skin lesions may be characterised by a burning sensation and diffuse redness of the treated area which progresses to a darker red colour and blisters within 24 hours and a brown pigment after 3 months. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. Absorption by skin may readily exceed vapour inhalation exposure. Symptoms for skin absorption are the same as for inhalation.

INHALED

■ Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual. There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled. If prior damage to the circulatory or nervous systems has occurred or if kidney damage has been sustained, proper screenings should be conducted on individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling and use of the material result in excessive exposures. Intoxication, depression of the central nervous system and death can occur at high concentrations. Individuals exposed to higher concentrations may show anaemia, weakness, dizziness, weight loss, vomiting, liver and kidney damage. Long term inhalational exposure causes lung damage and painful irritation of the nose and eyes at higher doses. There may be tremors, eye cataracts and distortion of smell.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Long term inhalation of dichlorobenzenes may cause cancerous changes to liver, kidney, thyroid gland and blood. Some evidence suggests a link between exposure and blood cancer (leukaemia). Workers exposed to the vapour experienced nose and eye irritation. The liver, nervous system and blood are systemic targets. Reduced lung function, liver disease and death may occur. Other effects include weakness, headache, inflammation of the nose, loss of appetite and weight, facial muscle twitching, unsteady gait, tremors and mental sluggishness. It also causes foetal toxicity and kidney damage.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

CARCINOGEN

1, 4-dichlorobenzene	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	2B	Possibly carcinogenic to humans
1, 4-dichlorobenzene	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	2A	Probably carcinogenic to humans

SKIN

1, 4- dichlorobenzene	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion	(2)
1, 4- dichlorobenzene	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion	2

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.
Avoid release to the environment.
Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
1, 4- dichlorobenzene	HIGH	HIGH	LOW	MED

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
- Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.
- Otherwise:
 - If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
 - Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



■ *Environmentally Hazardous Substances meeting the descriptions of UN 3077 or UN 3082 are not subject to this Code when transported by road or rail in;*
(a) *packagings;*
(b) *IBCs; or*
(c) *any other receptacle not exceeding 500 kg(L).*
- Australian Special Provisions (SP AU01) - ADG Code 7th Ed.
Labels Required: MISCELLANEOUS

HAZCHEM:

2Z (ADG7)

ADG7:

Class or Division:	9	Subsidiary Risk:	None
UN No.:	3077	Packing Group:	III
Special Provision:	179 274 331 335 AU01	Limited Quantity:	5 kg
Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Instruction:	T1 BK2	Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Special Provision:	TP33

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Packagings & IBCs - Packing Instruction:	P002 IBC08 LP02	Packagings & IBCs - Special Packing Provision:	PP12 B3
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Name and Description: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID,
N.O.S. (contains 1,4-dichlorobenzene)

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	9	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	3077	Packing Group:	III
Special provisions:	A97		

Shipping name:ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S.(contains 1,4-dichlorobenzene)

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	9	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	3077	Packing Group:	III
EMS Number:	F- A, S- F	Special provisions:	274 335
Limited Quantities:	5 kg	Marine Pollutant:	Yes

Shipping name:ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S.(contains 1,4-dichlorobenzene)

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Indications of Danger:

N	Dangerous for the environment
Xn	Harmful

POISONS SCHEDULE S5

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

1,4-dichlorobenzene (CAS: 106-46-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (AQUA/1 to 6 - non-pesticide anthropogenic organics)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - organic compounds)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm - Domestic water supply quality", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Aquatic habitat)", "Australia Drinking Water Guideline Values For Physical and Chemical Characteristics", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "FisherTransport Information", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water"

No data for Odour Fresh Perfumed Deodorant Blocks (CW: 35-6375)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

■ Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:
www.chemwatch.net/references.

■ The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

This is the end of the MSDS.