SAFETY DATA SHEET

Version 2 Revision Date 22/07/2022

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product identifier

Product name **LSA GREASE LXR2**

Product code 1600-29-0000

SDS no. 1600-29-0000 2CK

Product type Liquid.

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

Use of the substance/mixture LUBRICANT

For specific application advice see appropriate Technical Data Sheet or consult our company representative.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier

Bernadini Pty Ltd
Trading as LUBRICANT SPECIALISTS AUSTRALIA (LSA)
Unit 2, 1110 Abernethy Road
High Wycombe WA 6057
Telephone +61 8 6254 7777
Fax +61 8 9454 9158

E-mail address perth@lsaoils.com.au

Emergency telephone number +61 8 6254 7777

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS classification Not Hazardous according to the criteria of the Globally Harmonisied System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

Hazard pictograms NA

Signal word None

Storage Not applicable.

Disposal Not applicable.

Containers to be fitted with child-resistant fastenings Not applicable.

Tactile warning of danger Not applicable.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Substance / mixture

Mixture

Product / ingredient name	%	CAS Number	Hazard Classification	Risk Phrase/Hazard Statements
Mineral oil	80 - 85%	64742-52-5	No data available	No data available
		64742-54-7	No data available	No data available
Lithium Complex	10 - 15%	1370-86-6	No data available	No data available
Zinc Dialkyldithiophosphate	1.5%	68349-42-3	No data available	No data available

*The exact percentage of ingredients is confidential.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8

SECTION 4: First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye contact

In case of contact with eyes, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Keep eye wide open while rinsing.Remove any contact lenses. Seek medical advice.

Skin contact

Wash off with soap and plenty water or use recognised skin cleanser. Take off contaminated clothing and shoes immediately. Get medical attention if irritation develops. If product is injected into or under the skin due to any reason, the victim, regradless of size or appearance of wound, should seek immediate medical attention.

Inhalation

If inhaled, remove to fresh air. Get medical attention if symptoms appear.

Ingestion

Drink plenty of water. In general no treatment is necessary unless large quantities are swallowed. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Get medical attention if symptoms occur or contact a Poison Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide).

Protection of first-aiders

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed notes to physician

Treatment should in general be symptomatic and directed to relieving any effects.

SECTION 5: Fire fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

In case of fire, use water spray (fog), foam, dry chemical, carbon dioxide extinguisher or sand to extinguish flames.

Unsuitable extinguishing media

Do not use water jet.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazards from the substance or mixture

In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst.

Hazardous combustion products

Combustion products may include the following:

Airborne solid and liquid particles, gases (smoke), carbon oxides (CO, CO2) (carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide), unidentifies inorganic and organic compounds.

Advice for firefighters

Special precautions for fire-fighters

Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode. Clothing for fire-fighters (including helmets, protective boots and gloves) conforming to European standard EN 469 will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personal

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Floors may be slippery; use care to avoid falling. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

For emergency responders

If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non- emergency personnel".

Environmental precautions

Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Small Spill

Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Shovel into an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Large Spill

Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and shovel/place in container for disposal according to local regulations. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Reference to other sections

See Section 1 for emergency contact information.

See Section 5 for firefighting measures.

See Section 8 for information on appropriate personal protective equipment.

See Section 12 for environmental precautions.

See Section 13 for additional waste treatment information.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

Advice on general occupational hygiene

Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). Keep away from heat and direct sunlight. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Store and use only in equipment/ containers designed for use with this product. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Keep away from other oxidizing and incompatible materials.

Not suitable

Prolonged exposure to elevated temperature. High temperature may create pressure buildup inside container and chances of container busting or leaking may occur under aggravated conditions.

Specific end use(s)

Recommendations

See section 1.2 and Exposure scenarios in annex, if applicable.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Product / ingredient name

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic	ACGIH TLV (United States). TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 11/2009 Form: Inhalable fraction
Antimony, tris (diphenylcarbamodithioato-S,S') - (OC-6-11)	ACGIH TLV (United States). TWA: 0.5 mg/m³ sb 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 11/2009 Form: Inhalable fraction
Boron lithium oxide (B4Li2O7)	ACGIH TLV (United States). STEL: 6 mg/m³ inhalable fraction. TWA: 2 mg/m³ Inhalable fraction

Recommended monitoring procedures

If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal, workplace atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necesity to use respiratory protective equipment. Reference should be made to apropriate monitoring standards. Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances wil also be required.

Recommended monitoring procedures

If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal, workplace atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment. Reference should be made to monitoring standards, such as the following: European Standard EN 689 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents for comparison with limit values and measurement strategy) European Standard EN 14042 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide for the application and use of procedures for the assessment of exposure to chemical and biological agents) European Standard EN 482 (Workplace atmospheres - General requirements for the performance of procedures for the measurement of chemical agents) Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required.

Derived No Effect Level

No DNELs / DMELs available.

Predicted No Effect Concentration

No PNECs available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the relevant airborne concentrations below their respective occupational exposure limits.

All activities involving chemicals should be assessed for their risks to health, to ensure exposures are adequately controlled. Personal protective equipment should only be considered after other forms of control measures (e.g. engineering controls) have been suitably evaluated. Personal protective equipment should conform to appropriate standards, be suitable for use, be kept in good condition and properly maintained.

Your supplier of personal protective equipment should be consulted for advice on selection and appropriate standards. For further information contact your national organisation for standards. The final choice of protective equipment will depend upon a risk assessment. It is important to ensure that all items of personal protective equipment are compatible.

Environmental exposure controls

Emissions from ventilation or work proces equipment should be checked to ensure. they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubers, filters or enginering modifcations to the process equipment wil be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures

Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Respiratory protection

In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. The correct choice of respiratory protection depends upon the chemicals being handled, the conditions of work and use, and the condition of the respiratory equipment. Safety procedures should be developed for each intended application. Respiratory protection equipment should therefore be chosen in consultation with the supplier /manufacturer and with a ful assessment of the working conditions.

Respiratory protection

Respiratory protective equipment is not normally required where there is adequate natural or local exhaust ventilation to control exposure.

In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.

The correct choice of respiratory protection depends upon the chemicals being handled, the conditions of work and use, and the condition of the respiratory equipment. Safety procedures should be developed for each intended application. Respiratory protection equipment should therefore be chosen in consultation with the supplier/manufacturer and with a full assessment of the working conditions.

Eye / face protection

Safety glasses with side shields.

Skin protection

Hand protection

Wear protective gloves if prolonged or repeated contact is likely. Wear chemical resistant gloves. Recommended: Nitrile gloves. The correct choice of protective gloves depends upon the chemicals being handled, the conditions of work and use, and the condition of the gloves (even the best chemically resistant glove wil break down after repeated chemical exposures). Most gloves provide only a short ime of protection before they must be discarded and replaced. Because specifc work environments and material handling practices vary, safety procedures should be developed for each intended application. Gloves should therefore be chosen in consultation with the suplier/manufacturer and with a ful assessment of the working conditions.

Hand protection

General Information:

Because specific work environments and material handling practices vary, safety procedures should be developed for each intended application. The correct choice of protective gloves depends upon the chemicals being handled, and the conditions of work and use. Most gloves provide protection for only a limited time before they must be discarded and replaced (even the best chemically resistant gloves will break down after repeated chemical exposures).

Gloves should be chosen in consultation with the supplier / manufacturer and taking account of a full assessment of the working conditions.

Recommended: Nitrile gloves.

Breakthrough time:

Breakthrough time data are generated by glove manufacturers under laboratory test conditions and represent how long a glove can be expected to provide effective permeation resistance. It is important when following breakthrough time recommendations that actual workplace conditions are taken into account. Always consult with your glove supplier for up-to-date technical information on breakthrough times for the recommended glove type.
Our recommendations on the selection of gloves are as follows:

Continuous contact:

Gloves with a minimum breakthrough time of 240 minutes, or >480 minutes if suitable gloves can be obtained.
If suitable gloves are not available to offer that level of protection, gloves with shorter breakthrough times may be acceptable as long as appropriate glove maintenance and replacement regimes are determined and adhered to.

Short-term / splash protection:

Recommended breakthrough times as above.
It is recognised that for short-term, transient exposures, gloves with shorter breakthrough times may commonly be used. Therefore, appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes must be determined and rigorously followed.

Glove Thickness:

For general applications, we recommend gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm.

It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.
Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers' technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.

Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:

● Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of.

● Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential.

Skin and body

Use of protective clothing is good industrial practice.
Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
Cotton or polyester/cotton overalls will only provide protection against light superficial contamination that will not soak through to the skin. Overalls should be laundered on a regular basis. When the risk of skin exposure is high (e.g. when cleaning up spillages or if there is a risk of splashing) then chemical resistant aprons and/or impervious chemical suits and boots will be required.

Environmental exposure controls

Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	
Physical state	Semi-solid
Colour (ASTM D1500)	Dark Red
Odour	Odorless
Odour threshold	Not available.
pH	Not available.
Melting point/freezing point	>200 °c
Initial boiling point and boiling range	Not available.
Pour point (ASTM D97), (°C)	Not available.
Flash point (ASTM D92), (°C)	>200 °c
Evaporation rate	Not available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not available.
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Not available.
Vapour pressure	< 0.13 kPa (< 1 mm Hg)
Vapour density (air = 1)	< 1
Relative density	Not available.
Density (ASTM D4052) @15°C, (g/cm3)	0.84
Solubility(ies)	Not soluble in water.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature	>200 °c
Decomposition temperature	Not available.
Kinematic Viscosity (ASTM D445) @40°C, (cSt)	Not available.
Kinematic Viscosity (ASTM D445) @100°C, (cSt)	Not available.
Explosive properties	Not available.
Oxidising properties	Not available.

Other information Electrical conductivity: Though no data available, this material is not expected to be a static accumulator.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity No specific test data available for this product. Refer to Conditions to avoid and Incompatible materials for additional information.

Chemical stability The product is stable.

Possibility of hazardous reactions Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Conditions to avoid Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).

Incompatible materials Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidising materials.

Hazardous decomposition products Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects Mixture

Acute toxicity estimates 19.44% of the mixture consists of ingredients of unknown toxicity. The values are calculated based on section 3.1 of GHS document.

Ingredient	Oral Toxicity (LD50)	Dermal Toxicity (LD50)	Inhalation Toxicity (LC50)
Mixture	10188 mg/kg, accute toxicity estimate	-	-

Information on the likely routes of exposure Routes of entry anticipated: Dermal, Inhalation.

Potential acute health effects

Inhalation	Vapour inhalation under ambient conditions is not normally a problem due to low vapour pressure.
Ingestion	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Skin contact	Defatting to the skin. May cause skin dryness and irritation.
Eye contact	Causes serious eye irritation.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Inhalation	No specific data.
Ingestion	No specific data.
Skin contact	Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation dryness cracking
Eye contact	No specific data.

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

Inhalation	Overexposure to the inhalation of airborne droplets or aerosols may cause irritation of the respiratory tract.
Ingestion Skin contact Eye contact	Ingestion of large quantities may cause nausea and diarrhoea.
Skin contact	Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation and/or dermatitis.
Eye contact	Potential risk of transient stinging or redness if accidental eye contact occurs.

Potential chronic health effects

General	USED LUBRICANTS Used lubricants may contain hazardous components which have the potential to cause skin cancer. Frequent or prolonged contact with all types and makes of used lubricants must therefore be avoided and a high standard of personal hygiene maintained.
Sensitization	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Carcinogenicity	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Mutagenicity	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Developmental effects	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Fertility effects	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
STOT - single exposure	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
STOT - repeated exposure	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Aspiration Hazard	No known significant effects or critical hazards.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Toxicity

Environmental hazards	Not classified as dangerous Based on data available for this or related materials.
Environmental hazards	The environmental impact of this product has not been fully investigated.
Persistence and degradability	No information available
Bioaccumulative potential	No information available
96hr LC50 (for fish), mg/l	>5000
48hr EC50 (for crustacean), mg/l	>1000

Mobility in soil

Soil / water partition coefficient (KOC)	Not available.
Mobility	Spillages may penetrate the soil causing ground water contamination.

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

PBT	Not applicable.
vPvB	Not applicable.

Other adverse effects

Other ecological information	No information available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Disposal methods

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever posible. Signifcant quanties of waste product residues should not be disposed of via the foul sewer but procesed in a suitable efluent reatment plant. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at al times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfil should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and run off and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product

Methods of disposal

Where possible, arrange for product to be recycled. Dispose of via an authorised person / licensed waste disposal contractor in accordance with local regulations.

Hazardous waste

No

Packaging

Methods of disposal

Where possible, arrange for product to be recycled. Dispose of via an authorised person/ licensed waste disposal contractor in accordance with local regulations.

Special precautions

This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

SECTION 14: Transport information

Land (as per ADG classification)

Not regulated

This material is not classified as dangerous under ADG Code.

IMDG

This material is not classified as dangerous under IMDG regulations.

IATA (Country variations may apply)

This material is not classified as dangerous under IATA regulations.

	LAND TRANSPORT (ADG)	SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO)	AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO)
UN number	Not regulated.	Not regulated.	Not regulated.
UN proper shipping name	Not regulated.	Not regulated.	Not regulated.
Transport hazard class(es)	Not regulated.	Not regulated.	Not regulated.
Packing group	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.
Special precautions for user	-	-	-

Special precautions for user

Not available.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Substances of very high concern

None of the components are listed.

Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product

No known specifc national and/or regional regulations aplicable to this product (including its ingredients).

Poison schedule

A poison schedule number has not been allocated to this product using the criteria in the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

Classifications

Safework Australia criteria is based on the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and Labelling Chemicals.

The classifications and phrases listed below are based on the Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC: 1008(2004)].

Hazard codes

Accute and Chronic Health Hazard.

Risk phrases

None allocated

Safety phrases

Non allocated

Inventory listing(s)

All components are listed on ACIS, or are exempt.

Regulation acording to other foreign laws

REACH Status	For the REACH status of this product please consult your company contact, as identifed in Section 1.
United States inventory (TSCA 8b)	All components are listed or exempted.
Australia inventory (AICS)	All components are listed or exempted.
Canada inventory	All components are listed or exempted.
China inventory (IECSC)	At least one component is not listed.
Japan inventory (ENCS)	All components are listed or exempted.
Korea inventory (KECI)	All components are listed or exempted.
Philippines inventory (PICCS)	All components are listed or exempted.
Chemical Safety Assessment	This product contains substances for which Chemical Safety Assessments are still required.

SECTION 16: Other information

Abbreviations and acronyms

ACGIH = American Conference of Government Industrial Hygenists

ADG = Australian Dangerous Goods Code

ADN = European Provisions concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterway

ADR = The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

AICS = Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances

ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate

BCF = Bioconcentration Factor

CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service

CLP = Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulation [Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008] CSA = Chemical Safety Assessment

CSR = Chemical Safety Report

DMEL = Derived Minimal Effect Level

DNEL = Derived No Effect Level

DPD = Dangerous Preparations Directive [1999/45/EC]

DSD = Dangerous Substances Directive [67/548/EEC]

EINECS = European Inventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances ES = Exposure Scenario

EMS = Emergency Schedules (Emergency Procedure for Ships Carrying Dangerous Goods)

ENCS = Existing and New Chemical Substances

EUH statement = CLP-specific Hazard statement

EWC = European Waste Catalogue

GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer

IATA = International Air Transport Association

IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container

IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods

LC50 = Lethal Concentration, 50% / Medium Lethal Concentration

LD50 = Lethal Dose, 50% / Medium Lethal Dose

Log Pow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient

MARPOL 73/78 = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)

NOHSC = National Occupational Health & Safety Commission

OECD = Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

OEL = Occupational Exposure Limits

PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic

PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration

RID = The Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail RRN = REACH Registration Number

SAA/SNZ HB76 = Dangerous Goods Initial Emergency Response Guide

SADT = Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature

STEL = Short-Term Exposure Limit

STOT-RE = Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

STOT-SE = Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

SUSMP = Standard for the Uniform Scheduling opf Medicines and Poisons

SVHC = Substances of Very High Concern

SWA = Safe Work Australia

TLV = Threshold Limit Value

TSCA = Toxic Substance Control Act

TWA = Time weighted average
UN = United Nations
UVCB = Complex hydrocarbon substance
VOC = Volatile Organic Compound
vPvB = Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative
WHS = Work Health and Safety Regulations

History

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Date of previous issue	1-Mar-2019	SDS
Prepared by	Bernadini Pty Ltd trading as Lubricant Specialists Australia (LSA)	

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

All reasonably practicable steps have been taken to ensure this data sheet and the health, safety and environmental information contained in it is accurate as of the date specified below. No warranty or representation, express or implied is made as to the accuracy or completeness of the data and information in this data sheet.

The data and advice given apply when the product is sold for the stated application or applications. You should not use the product other than for the stated application or applications without seeking advice from LSA.

It is the user's obligation to evaluate and use this product safely and to comply with all applicable laws and regulations. LSA shall not be responsible for any damage or injury resulting from use, other than the stated product use of the material, from any failure to adhere to recommendations, or from any hazards inherent in the nature of the material. Purchasers of the product for supply to a third party for use at work, have a duty to take all necessary steps to ensure that any person handling or using the product is provided with the information in this sheet. Employers have a duty to tell employees and others who may be affected of any hazards described in this sheet and of any precautions that should be taken. You can contact LSA to ensure that this document is the most current available. Alteration of this document is strictly prohibited.