MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1 - Identification of Chemical Product and Company

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Substance: The active ingredient, FLURALANER synonym Carbamoyl Benzamide Phenyl Isoxazoline (CBPI); belongs to a novel anti-parasitic class of Isoxazoline-substituted benzamide derivatives. It is presented in a suitable tableting blend of ingredients. The finished product (trade name, BRAVECTO®) are for animal treatment only.

Trade Name: **BRAVECTO Fluralaner Chewable Tablets for Dogs**

Product Code: 146745 (1400 mg), 146625 (1000 mg), 145606 (500 mg), 127731 (250 mg), 137479 (112.5 mg)

Recommended Use: Treatment and prevention of flea (*Ctenocephalides felis*) infestations; treatment and control of paralysis tick (*Ixodes holocyclus*) and brown dog tick (*Rhipicephalus sanguineus*) in dogs.

APVMA No: 68873 (BRAVECTO 1400 mg Fluralaner Chewable Tablets for Very Large Dogs),
68870 (BRAVECTO 1000 mg Fluralaner Chewable Tablets for Large Dogs),
68871 (BRAVECTO 500 mg Fluralaner Chewable Tablets for Medium Sized Dogs),
68872 (BRAVECTO 250 mg Fluralaner Chewable Tablets for Small Dogs),
68867 (BRAVECTO 112.5 mg Chewable Tablets for Very Small Dogs)

This version issued: is valid for 5 years from this date.

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

Statement of Hazardous Nature:

This product is classified as: Based on the concentrations of active and other constituents, BRAVECTO Chewable Tablets are not classified as a hazardous substance in accordance with NOHSC Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances (NOHSC, 2004).[1] Not a Dangerous Good according to the Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code.

Risk Phrases: R50 Very toxic to aquatic organisms

Safety Phrases: S160/211 May irritate the eyes and skin, S210/211 Avoid contact with eyes and skin. S351 Wash hands after use.

SUSDP Classification: S5.

ADG Classification: None allocated. Not a Dangerous Good under the ADG Code.

UN Number: 3077.

Emergency Overview

Physical Description & Colour: Light to dark brown round tablet, may have some marbling and/or specks.

Odour: Unknown.

[1] Under the current transitional arrangements, classification under the NOHSC Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances (NOHSC, 2004) will continue until 31 December 2016, after which product classification by the GHS will be mandatory.

Major Health Hazards: No significant risk factors have been found for this product.

Potential Health Effects

BRAVECTO Fluralaner Chewable Tablets for Dogs (Fluralaner 13.64% w/w) have low oral and dermal toxicity. *In vitro* binding specificity studies indicate that fluralaner has little specificity for GABA ligand-gated chloride in mammals, with a high affinity for arthropod receptors. Fluralaner is for veterinary use only and is not present in any products registered for human use. The main route of exposure is accidental or deliberate ingestion. Product is supplied in a child resistant pack. Opportunities for exposure to the product are further reduced due to BRAVECTO's long action (>3 months against fleas and >4 months against paralysis ticks) - pets are likely to be dosed with BRAVECTO a maximum of 4 times per year.

Inhalation: Being an unscored tablet that is administered to dogs whole and not broken, the product is unlikely to pose an acute inhalation toxicity risk.
Short Term Exposure: No data.
Long Term Exposure: No data.

Skin Contact:

Short Term Exposure: Available data indicates that this product has low dermal toxicity. Slight potential for skin irritation. No skin sensitization potential.
Long Term Exposure: No data for health effects associated with long term skin exposure.

Eye Contact:

Short Term Exposure: This product may be slightly irritating to eyes, but being an unscored tablet that is typically administered whole, this route of exposure is unlikely during normal use.
Long Term Exposure: No data for health effects associated with long term eye exposure.

Ingestion:

Short Term Exposure: Significant oral exposure is considered to be unlikely during normal use of the product. No adverse effects are expected from accidental ingestion of BRAVECTO tablet(s). Individual (child resistant) blister packaging limits access to more than one tablet at once. If any symptoms develop or if feeling unwell, seek medical advice immediately.
Long Term Exposure: In a 90 day study of fluralaner in rats, the NOAEL was established orally at the highest dose of 400 mg/kg/body weight/day. The liver is the main elimination organ of fluralaner and a sensitive target for effects as reflected by increased liver enzyme activity in blood plasma with decreased lipid and protein concentration, increased organ weight and increased hepatocellular fatty change. In the absence of any indicator of liver injury, these changes are considered to represent reversible metabolic effects.

Carcinogen Status:

SWA: No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by SWA.
NTP: No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by NTP.
IARC: No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by IARC.

Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredients	CAS No	Conc.%	GHS CLASSIFICATION	TWA (mg/m^3)	STEL (mg/m^3)
Fluralaner	864731-61-3	13.64	Aquatic Acute 1 (H400)	not set	not set
Polyethylene glycol	25322-68-3	10 - 20		not set	not set
Starch	9005-25-8	10 - 20		10	not set
Glycerin (mist)	56-81-5	<10		10	not set
Sucrose	57-50-1	<10		10	not set
Other non-hazardous ingredients	secret	to 100		not set	not set

This is a commercial product whose exact ratio of components may vary slightly. Minor quantities of other non hazardous ingredients are also possible.

The SWA TWA exposure value is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week. The STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that may be equalled (but should not be exceeded) for no longer than 15 minutes and should not be repeated more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. The term "peak "is used when the TWA limit, because of the rapid action of the substance, should never be exceeded, even briefly.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

General Information:

You should call The Poisons Information Centre if you feel that you may have been poisoned, burned or irritated by this product. The number is 13 11 26 from anywhere in Australia (0800 764 766 in New Zealand) and is available at all times. Have this MSDS with you when you call.

Inhalation: First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Skin Contact: Irritation is unlikely following skin contact. However, if irritation does occur, flush with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 5 minutes or until chemical is removed.

Eye Contact: In the unlikely event of eye contact, immediately rinse eyes thoroughly with plenty of water. If wearing contact lenses, remove only after initial rinse, and continue rinsing eyes for at least 15 minutes. If irritation occurs or persists, consult a physician.

Ingestion: If product is swallowed or gets in mouth, do NOT induce vomiting; rinse mouth with water and give some water to drink. If symptoms develop, or if in doubt contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

Fire and Explosion Hazards: There is no risk of an explosion from this product under normal circumstances if it is involved in a fire.

Fire decomposition products from this product may be toxic if inhaled. Take appropriate protective measures.

Extinguishing Media: Preferred extinguishing media are carbon dioxide, dry chemical, water fog.

Fire Fighting: If a significant quantity of this product is involved in a fire, call the fire brigade.

Flash point: Combustible solid.

Upper Flammability Limit: No data.

Lower Flammability Limit: No data.

Autoignition temperature: No data.

Flammability Class: Combustible solid.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Accidental release: Sweep up and shovel or collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling or salvage, and dispose of promptly. Consider vacuuming if appropriate.
Product is toxic to aquatic organisms. Take steps to ensure spilled product does not enter waterways. If a significant quantity of material enters drains, advise emergency services.
This material may be suitable for approved landfill. Ensure legality of disposal by consulting regulations prior to disposal.
Thoroughly launder protective clothing before storage or re-use. Advise laundry of nature of contamination when sending contaminated clothing to laundry.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Handling: Keep exposure to this product to a minimum, and minimise the quantities kept in work areas. Check Section 8 of this MSDS for details of personal protective measures, and make sure that those measures are followed. The measures detailed below under "Storage" should be followed during handling in order to minimise risks to persons using the product in the workplace. Also, avoid contact or contamination of product with incompatible materials listed in Section 10.

Storage: This product is an S5 Scheduled Poison. Observe all relevant regulations regarding sale, transport and storage of this schedule of poison. Store below 30ºC (Room temperature). Make sure that the product does not come into contact with substances listed under "Incompatibilities" in Section 10. Check packaging - there may be further storage instructions on the label.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

The following Australian Standards will provide general advice regarding safety clothing and equipment:
Respiratory equipment: **AS/NZS 1715**, Protective Gloves: **AS 2161**, Industrial Clothing: **AS2919**, Industrial Eye Protection: **AS1336** and **AS/NZS 1337**, Occupational Protective Footwear: **AS/NZS2210**.

SWA Exposure Limits

INGREDIENT	CAS NUMBER	TWA (mg/m^3)	STEL (mg/m^3)
Starch	9005-25-8	10	-
Glycerin (mist)	56-81-5	10	-
Sucrose	57-50-1	10	-

The toxicological properties of the formulation have not been fully characterized in humans or animals. Therefore, laboratory or process control systems and appropriate work practices should be in place to minimize the potential for inhalation exposure, skin contact, eye contact, or ingestion when working with this material.

The following instructions are for bulk handling or where regular exposure in an occupational setting occurs without proper containment systems. No special equipment is usually needed when occasionally handling small quantities.

Ventilation: Engineering controls are the preferred means of long-term or permanent exposure control. If engineering controls are not feasible, appropriate use of personal protective equipment (PPE) may be considered as alternative control measures. Exposure controls for non-routine operations must be evaluated and addressed as part of the site-specific risk assessment.

Eye Protection: Eye protection is not normally necessary when this product is being used. However, if in doubt, wear suitable protective safety glasses, goggles or full face protection based on hazard potential for contact, or level of exposure.

Skin Protection: Normally no special skin protection is necessary. If there is potential for significant contact with this material, for example during product manufacture or in a laboratory setting, gloves that provide an appropriate barrier to the skin are recommended**.**

Protective Material Types: We suggest that protective clothing be made from the following materials: In small-scale or laboratory operations, lab coats or equivalent protection is required. Disposable Tyvek or other dust impermeable suit should be considered based on procedure or level of exposure. Use of additional PPE such as shoe coverings, gauntlets, hood, or head covering may be necessary. Consult your site safety staff for guidance.
In large-scale or manufacturing operations, disposable Tyvek or other dust impermeable suit is recommended and based on level of exposure. Use of additional PPE such as shoe coverings, gauntlets, hood, or head covering may be necessary. Consult your site safety staff for guidance.

Respirator: Respiratory protective equipment (RPE) may be required for certain laboratory and large-scale manufacturing tasks if potential airborne breathing zone concentrations of substances exceed the relevant exposure limit(s). Workplace risk assessment should be completed before specifying and implementing RPE usage. Potential exposure points and pathways, task duration and frequency, potential employee contact with the substance, and the ability of the substance to be rendered airborne during specific tasks should be evaluated. Initial and ongoing strategies of quantitative exposure measurement should be obtained as required by the workplace risk assessment. All RPE must conform to local and regional specifications for efficacy and performance. Consult your site or corporate health and safety professional for additional guidance.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical Description & Colour:	Round light to dark brown tablet; may have some marbling and/or specks.
Odour:	Unknown.
Boiling Point:	Not applicable.
Freezing/Melting Point:	Not determined.
Volatiles:	No specific data.
Vapour Pressure:	Negligible at normal ambient temperatures.
Vapour Density:	No data.
Specific Gravity:	No data.
Solubility:	Product is not water soluble. >80% dissolution of tablets takes ~ 18 hours. Solubility of the active ingredient (Fluralaner) is as follows: Water: <0.001 mg/mL Acetone: 300 - 400 mg/mL DMSO: >700 mg/mL Ethanol: 25 - 50 mg/mL
pH:	No data.
Volatility:	Negligible at normal ambient temperatures.
Odour Threshold:	No data.
Evaporation Rate:	Not applicable.
Coeff Oil/water Distribution:	LogPow (fluralaner): 4.5
Autoignition temp:	No data.

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity: This product is unlikely to react or decompose under normal storage conditions.

Conditions to Avoid: Keep product away from direct sunlight.

Incompatibilities: Avoid food products. Strong acids and bases. Strong oxidizers.

Fire Decomposition: Carbon dioxide, and if combustion is incomplete, carbon monoxide and smoke. Water. Carbon monoxide poisoning produces headache, weakness, nausea, dizziness, confusion, dimness of vision, disturbance of judgment, and unconsciousness followed by coma and death.

Polymerisation: This product will not undergo polymerisation reactions.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

The most likely routes of exposure are oral and dermal.

Studies in laboratory animals demonstrate that Fluralaner has low acute toxicity by oral and dermal routes (oral rat LD_{50} >2000 mg/kg bw; dermal rat LD_{50} >2000 mg/kg bw). In the case of an accidental ingestion of the maximum administered single dose, comparison with the oral LD_{50} values indicate a margin of exposure of ~ 4-fold (2000 mg/kg bw (LD_{50}) / 560 mg/kg bw exposure).

Local Effects: In single dose dermal toxicity testing in rats, local effects observed in some animals included erythema, scaling and scabs.

Target Organs: The liver is the main elimination organ of fluralaner and a sensitive target for effects. These changes are considered to be reversible. (see Subchronic /chronic toxicity below).

The information presented below pertains to the following individual ingredients, and not to the mixture(s).

ACUTE TOXICITY DATA

INHALATION: No mortalities were reported in rats (0/6) following a 4-hour exposure to polyethylene glycol vapours generated at 170ºC; however, mortality was observed in all rats (6/6) following an 8-hour exposure to polyethylene glycol vapors generated at 170ºC.
Glycerin: Inhalation LC_{50} (1hr): >570 mg/m^3 [>0.57 mg/L] (rat)
Toxic effects are always dose dependent – and exposure to Polyethylene glycol and Glycerin from the Bravecto chewable tablet is negligible.

SKIN: Fluralaner Dermal LD_{50}: >2000 mg/kg (Rat). Fluralaner was not irritating to rabbit skin.
Polyethylene glycols (200-9000 g/mol): Dermal LD_{50}: >20 g/kg (unspecified species). Polyethylene glycol was not irritating to the skin of rabbits and guinea pigs. Polyethylene glycol was not irritating in a human patch test.
Glycerin: Skin LD_{50}: >10,000 mg/kg (rabbit) Glycerin was slightly irritating to the skin of rabbits.
Toxic effects are always dose dependent – and exposure to Polyethylene glycol and Glycerin from the Bravecto chewable tablet is negligible.

EYE:
Fluralaner was not irritating to rabbit eyes.
Polyethylene glycols did not produce appreciable eye irritation in rabbits.
Glycerin was slightly irritating to the eyes of rabbits.
Toxic effects are always dose dependent – and exposure to Polyethylene glycol and Glycerin from the Bravecto chewable tablet is negligible.

ORAL:

Fluralaner: Oral LD_{50}: >2000 mg/kg (rat)
Polyethylene glycol 300: Oral LD_{50}: 17,000 to 39,000 mg/kg (rat, mouse, guinea pig, rabbit)
Polyethylene glycol 400: Oral LD_{50}: 16,000 – 44,000 mg/kg (rat, guinea pig, rabbit)
Glycerin: Oral LD_{50}: 12,600 mg/kg (rat)
Sucrose: Oral LD_{50}: 29,700 mg/kg (rat)
Clinical signs of toxicity observed include hypokinesia, prostration, cyanosis, convulsions, abdominal bloating, and diarrhea. Death results from respiratory failure.
Toxic effects are always dose dependent – and exposure to Polyethylene glycol, Sucrose and Glycerin from the Bravecto chewable tablet is negligible.

DERMAL AND RESPIRATORY SENSITIZATION:

Fluralaner was not sensitizing to guinea pig skin.
Polyethylene glycols did not produce skin sensitization in guinea pigs.

REPEAT DOSE TOXICITY DATA

SUBCHRONIC / CHRONIC TOXICITY: In a 90 day study of Fluralaner in rats, the NOAEL was established orally at the highest dose of 400 mg/kg/body weight/day. In a 90 day study in rats, the NOAEL was established dermally at the highest dose of 500 mg/kg/body weight/day The liver is the main elimination organ of Fluralaner and a sensitive target for effects as reflected by increased liver enzyme activity in blood plasma with decreased lipid and protein concentration, increased organ weight and increased hepatocellular fatty change as the main functional endpoints in rats. In the absence of any indicator of liver injury (Kupffer cell proliferation, necrosis, apoptosis, fibrosis, other degenerative changes, etc.) these changes are considered to represent reversible metabolic effects and hence are of non-adverse character.
Polyethylene glycol 400 produced no adverse effects in dogs and rats fed 2% in the diet for one or two years, respectively. Repeated dermal exposure to polyethylene glycol 300 for an eight-week period had no effect on mice. Repeated inhalation exposure to 1008 mg/m^3 of a higher molecular weight polyethylene glycol increased lung weight, and also produced reversible increases in neutrophil counts in male rats.
Glycerin caused calcification in the renal tubules in rats given 5% concentration of glycerin in the drinking water for 6 months.
Toxic effects are always dose dependent – and exposure to Polyethylene glycol and Glycerin from the Bravecto chewable tablet is negligible.

REPRODUCTIVE / DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: In prenatal development toxicity studies of Fluralaner in rats (embryogenisis pilot and pivotal) the final NOEL was 100 mg/kg/body weight/day in maternal and fetal organisms. No teratogenicity were recorded at up to the limit dose of 1000 mg/kg/body weight/day, and nor were any effects seen on embryo or fetus below maternal toxic dose levels.
Polyethylene glycol 200 was developmentally toxic in mice, causing malformations and other fetotoxicity, but elicited no similar response in rats at higher doses.
Glycerin injected into the testes of rats suppressed sperm production; however, oral administration of 100 mg/kg had no effect on fertility.
Sucrose produced fetal skeletal changes in guinea pigs exposed to high concentrations (5 to 10 g/kg); however, no effects were seen in rats exposed to 10 g/kg/day.
Toxic effects are always dose dependent – and exposure to Polyethylene glycol,Sucrose and Glycerin from the Bravecto chewable tablet is negligible.

MUTAGENICITY / GENOTOXICITY: Fluralaner was negative in a bacterial reverse mutation (Ames) study, a mouse lymphoma in vitro study, a chromosome aberration in vitro study, and a mouse erythrocyte micronucleus in vivo study.

Polyethylene glycol was negative in a bacterial mutagenicity study (Ames). Results were inconclusive in a bacterial DNA repair study.
Glycerin was negative in a bacterial mutagenicity study (Ames). Glycerin was positive in chromosome aberration studies in rat bone marrow and sperm cells; however, it was negative in an occupational cytogenetics chromosome aberration study.
Sucrose was negative in a variety of mutagenicity assays.
Toxic effects are always dose dependent – and exposure to Polyethylene glycol, Sucrose and Glycerin from the Bravecto chewable tablet is negligible.

CARCINOGENICITY: Sucrose was not carcinogenic in mice and rats exposed to 10% in the diet for 18 months; however, sucrose showed tumour promoting activity in mice.
Toxic effects are always dose dependent – and exposure to Sucrose from the Bravecto chewable tablet is negligible.

Classification of Hazardous Ingredients

Ingredient	Risk Phrases

No ingredient mentioned in the HSIS Database is present in this product at hazardous concentrations.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

The product will not pose a risk for the environment when used according to label. Fluralaner is very toxic to aquatic organisms. Avoid contamination of any water supply with product or empty container.

INGREDIENT ECOTOXICITY:

AQUATIC ECOTOXICITY:
Fluralaner:
96-hr LC_{50} (Common carp): 2 mg/L
48-hr EC_{50} (*Daphnia magna*): 0.0001 - 0.01 mg/L
72-hr EC_{50} (*P. subcapitata*): >10 mg/L

Polyethylene glycol: EC_{50} (daphnid): 22,100 mg/L
Polyethylene glycol: LC_{50} (fathead minnow): 58,900 mg/L

Glycerin: 8-day EC_{50} (algae): 2900 mg/L
Glycerin: 96-hr LC_{50} (trout): 50-67 mg/L
Glycerin: 96-hr LC_{50} (goldfish): >5000 mg/L

TERRESTRIAL INVERTEBRATES: No data.

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY:
Biodegradation Results: No data available.
Aerobic Biodegradation(soil) Results: Fluralaner: DT_{50}: 60 days
Hydrolysis Rate Results: Hydrolysis Half-life: Fluralaner: >1 year (25ºC) at pH 4, 7, and 9.

BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL:
Partition Coefficient (log Pow) Results: Fluralaner: 4.5

MOBILITY IN SOIL:
Soil Adsorption/Desorption Results: log Koc: Fluralaner: 4190 - 6255

PBT and vPvB ASSESSMENT:
This substance has not been assessed.

ENVIRONMENTAL FATE AND EFFECTS: No data available.

OTHER INGREDIENT ENVIRONMENTAL DATA: Fluralaner: Bioconcentration Factor (BCF): 27.
Polyethylene glycol is expected to be readily biodegradable.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal: Disposal of material waste must be in accordance with applicable federal, state/provincial, and/or local regulations. There are many pieces of legislation covering waste disposal and they differ in each state and territory, so each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. The Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle and only if all else fails should disposal be considered. The following may help you in properly addressing this matter for this product. Dispose of empty foil and carton by wrapping in paper and putting in garbage.

Section 14 - Transport Information

ADG Code: This product is not classified as a Dangerous Good.

Consult current regulatory guidelines for the appropriate transportation classification and labelling of this material. Refer to site-specific procedures and requirements for additional guidance.

IATA/ICAO CLASSIFICATION:
Proper Shipping Name: Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s. (Isoxazoline derivative)
Hazard Class: 9
UN Number: UN 3077
Packing Group: III

ADR CLASSIFICATION:
Per ADR special provision 601, as a pharmaceutical product (medicine) ready for use, this material is not regulated as a dangerous good for transport within Europe.
Proper Shipping Name: Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s. (Isoxazoline derivative)
Hazard Class: 9
UN Number: UN 3077
Packing Group: III
Classification Code: M7

IMDG/IMO CLASSIFICATION:
Proper Shipping Name: Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s. (Isoxazoline derivative)
Hazard Class: 9
UN Number: UN 3077
Packing Group: III

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

AICS: All of the significant ingredients in this formulation are compliant with NICNAS regulations.

The following ingredient: Fluralaner is mentioned in the SUSMP.

Section 16 - Other Information

This MSDS contains only safety-related information. For other data see product literature.

Acronyms:

ADG Code	Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail, 7th Edition
AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
SWA	Safe Work Australia, formerly ASCC and NOHSC
CAS Number	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
Hazchem Code	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially firefighters
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
NOS	Not otherwise specified
NTP	National Toxicology Program (USA)
R-Phrase	Risk Phrase
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines & Poisons
UN Number	United Nations Number

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

THIS MSDS 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 MUST REVIEW THIS MSDS IN THE CONTEXT OF HOW THE PRODUCT WILL BE HANDLED AND USED IN THE WORKPLACE.

IF CLARIFICATION OR FURTHER INFORMATION IS NEEDED TO ENSURE THAT AN APPROPRIATE RISK ASSESSMENT CAN BE MADE, THE USER SHOULD CONTACT THIS COMPANY SO WE CAN ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FROM OUR SUPPLIERS

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.

Please read all labels carefully before using product.

This MSDS is prepared in accord with the SWA document “National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets” 2nd Edition [NOHSC:2001(2003)]