



Material Safety Data Sheet

Product Name: **Fortron INDUCTION SERVICE KIT – NON-AEROSOL**

Other Names: **INDUCTION SERVICE KIT – NON-AEROSOL**
FBTINDL – Service Kit
1 x FFBT – Fuel Booster Treatment – 250ml bottle
1 x FICF – Induction Cleaner Fluid – 200ml

Recommended Use: This service kit contains two products and is used for cleaning vehicle throttle bodies and fuel systems.

Supplier: Fortron Automotive Treatments Pty Ltd
14-18 Sangiorgio Court, Osborne Park
Perth, Western Australia 6017
ACN 008 872 197 ABN 12 008 872 197

Phone: (618) 9202 7800 (Monday – Friday 8.30am – 5.00pm)

Fax: (618) 9202 7851
www.fortron.com.au

Emergency Telephone Number: 0433 088 498



Material Safety Data Sheet

HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO THE CRITERIA OF SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA (formerly ASCC and NOHSC)

Section 1 Identification of the Preparation and the Company	
1.1 Identification of the preparation	
Product name:	Fortron Fuel Booster Treatment
Other Names	Fuel Booster Treatment
Product code:	FFBT - 250ml bottle
Intended use:	Fuel Booster Treatment.
Size	250mL
1.2 Identification of the Company	
Manufacturer	Fortron Automotive Treatments Pty Ltd
Address	14-18 Sangiorgio Court Osborne Park Perth WA 6017
Country	Australia
Telephone	+618 9202 7800 (Monday – Friday 8:30 am – 5:00 pm)
Facsimile	+618 9202 7851
Web site	www.fortron.com.au
Australian emergency phone number	Poisons Information Centre. Phone (eg Australia 13 1126; New Zealand 0800 764 766).

Section 2 Hazard Identification
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS; T Toxic The product is classified as hazardous according to the criteria of Safe Work Australia (formerly ASCC, NOHSC). It is a S6 Scheduled Poison. It is Class 3 dangerous good.
RISK PHRASES
R21 Harmful in contact with skin
R23/25 Toxic by inhalation and if swallowed.
R45 May cause cancer
R46 May cause heritable genetic damage.
R53 May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R48/20 Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation
R65 Harmful: May cause lung damage if swallowed.

Section 3 Composition/Information on Ingredients		
The product is a solvent-based fuel booster treatment, which contains hazardous ingredients at concentrations above the concentration cut-offs specified by Safe Work Australia.		
Name	CAS Number	Concentration w/w
Kerosene (petroleum) hydrodesulfurized	64742-81-0	30-60%
Distillates (petroleum) solvent dewaxed, light paraffinic	64742-56-9	<10%
Toluene	108-88-3	1-10%
Solvent naphtha (petroleum) heavy aromatic	64742-94-5	1-10%
Solvent naphtha (petroleum) light aromatic	64742-95-6	1-10%
Distillates (petroleum) hydro treated light	64742-47-8	1-10%
Methycyclopentadienyl manganese tricarbonyl (MMT)	12108-13-3	1-10%
Non-hazardous ingredients or ingredients present at concentrations below cut-off levels		Balance



Section 4 First-aid Measures

EYES: If in eyes, IMMEDIATELY hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Seek medical attention. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.

SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse the affected area with water then wash thoroughly with soap and water. Use water alone, if soap is unavailable. Seek medical attention if any soreness or inflammation of the skin persists or develops later. Launder affected clothing before re-use.

INGESTION: NEVER GIVE AN UNCONSCIOUS PERSON ANYTHING TO DRINK NOR ATTEMPT TO INDUCE VOMITING. If the person is conscious, rinse mouth out with water ensuring that mouthwash is not swallowed. Give about 250mL (2 glasses) of water to drink. DO NOT attempt to induce vomiting. Seek URGENT medical attention. For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (phone eg Australia 131 126; New Zealand 0800 764 766).

INHALATION: Avoid becoming a casualty. DO NOT enter a hazardous area without adequate breathing protection. Remove to fresh air. Keep warm and at rest. If breathing is laboured, hold in a half upright position (this assists respiration). Apply artificial respiration if breathing has stopped. Seek URGENT medical attention for all but the most minor cases of over-exposure.

ADVICE TO DOCTOR: Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 Fire-fighting Measures

FIRE HAZARD: Flammable. Solvent vapours can form explosive mixtures with air in poorly ventilated conditions. Avoid all sources of ignition such as open flames, sparks, hot surfaces or burning cigarettes. The product may react with strong oxidising agents such as liquid or powdered chlorine.

PRECAUTIONS: Fire fighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus in a fire situation.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Extinguish using foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical extinguishers. Water is not suitable for fire fighting.

Section 6 Accidental Release Measures

Ensure that there are no sources of ignition present. Clear unnecessary personnel from the affected area. Increase the ventilation if it is possible to do so. Wear protective equipment as specified for handling. Cover with an absorbent such as earth, sand or a commercial oil absorber. Sweep up and collect in sealable containers. Dispose to approved landfill.

Section 7 Handling and Storage

HANDLING: Avoid any contact with the skin or eyes. Avoid breathing vapour or spray mists. Use personal protective equipment as detailed in Section 8.

STORAGE: Store in a flammable liquids area: designated no smoking, away from all sources of ignition, out of direct sunlight in a cool well-ventilated area. Higher temperatures may cause pressure build up inside containers. Protect containers against physical damage. Ventilation along the floor is advised for bulk storage. Class 3 Flammable Liquids should not be stored with goods of:

Class 1 (Explosives)

Class 2.1 (Flammable Gases, where both flammable liquid and flammable gases are in bulk)

Class 2.3 (Poisonous Gases)

Class 4.2 (Spontaneously Combustible Substances)

Class 5.1 (Oxidising Agents), Class 6 (Poisonous (toxic) Substances, where the flammable liquid is nitromethane)

Class 7 (Radioactive Substances).

Section 8 Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

EXPOSURE STANDARDS: Exposure Standards have not been allocated to this product. Information for ingredients is:

Toluene: E.S. TWA: 50ppm, 191mg/m³, STEL 150ppm, 574mg/m³.

Methycyclopentadienyl manganese tricarbonyl (as Mn): E.S. TWA 0.2mg/m³ sk.

Kerosene / solvent naphtha: E.S. TWA: 5mg/m³ as oil mist.

Exposure standard represents the airborne concentration of a particular substance in the worker's breathing zone, exposure to which, according to current knowledge, should not cause adverse health effects nor cause undue discomfort to nearly all workers. The exposure standard can be of three forms; time-weighted average (TWA), peak, or short term exposure limit (STEL).

BIOLOGICAL LIMIT VALUES: None allocated

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Ventilation requirements depend on the quantity of product in use and the method of application. Ventilation should be sufficient to maintain vapour levels below the appropriate exposure standard. Use only in well-ventilated areas unless forced air ventilation is employed, this is due to the fire hazard as well as the risks from inhalation. Local exhaust ventilation is unlikely to be required given the small product size but should be considered if large quantities are handled in a confined area.

PERSONAL PROTECTION: Requirements are dependant on working conditions, quantity of product in use and method of application. For minor use safety goggles and nitrile, neoprene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) or natural rubber gloves may be sufficient. If large quantities are in use; chemical resistant safety goggles, gloves or gauntlets and overalls. A half face respirator with organic solvent vapour filter is required unless the area is well ventilated. In confined or poorly ventilated areas use air supplied breathing apparatus. N.B. TAKE THE LIMITS OF ABSORPTION CAPACITY INTO ACCOUNT. CHANGE FILTERS REGULARLY.

Section 9 Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance	Slightly viscous liquid.
Odour	Solvent
Colour	Amber
Solubility	Negligible
Ph: 1% Solution	Not pertinent
Boiling point	110.6°C based on toluene
Flash point	- 17°C (Closed Cup) Pensky - Martens
Explosive properties	LEL: 1.0 UEL: 7.0% based on toluene
Vapour pressure	22mmHg based on toluene
Specific gravity	0.82

Section 10 Stability and Reactivity

Flammable. Solvent vapours can form explosive mixtures with air in poorly ventilated conditions. Containers may explode if heated. Vapour is heavier than air and may travel along the ground; distant ignition is possible. May react with oxidising materials, such as liquid or powdered chlorine and contact should be avoided.

Section 11 Toxicological Information

HEALTH HAZARDS ACUTE

INGESTION: Irritating. May cause coughing, headache, dullness, abdominal spasm and diarrhoea.

EYE: Liquid and high vapour concentration are irritating and may cause watering of the eyes.

SKIN: Mildly irritating. Contact with the product may defat the skin and contribute to dermatitis. Methycyclopentadienyl manganese tricarbonyl may be absorbed through intact skin.

INHALATION Volatile. Vapours are irritating to the eyes, nose and throat and affect the central nervous system, causing coughing, headache, nausea and dizziness. Higher concentrations may cause unconsciousness and coma. Death may result from severe and continued exposure.

HEALTH HAZARDS CHRONIC

Inhalation and ingestion are the routes of entry into the body. The product defats the skin and prolonged or repeated contact may contribute to dermatitis. Prolonged and repeated over-exposure may result in liver and kidney damage.

Toluene LD50 (Oral rat): 636 mg/kg; LD50 (skin, rabbit): 14100 uL/kg; LC50 (inhalation, rat): 49 gm/m³/4H;

Investigated as a tumorigenic, mutagen, reproductive effector.

Solvent naphtha has been classified as a Group 2B carcinogen (possibly carcinogenic to humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) and as a Category 2 Carcinogen by Safe Work Australia.

Methycyclopentadienyl manganese tricarbonyl (MMT) is highly toxic. Signs of MMT poisoning in the short term include giddiness, headache, nausea, chest tightness and breathing difficulties. Animal studies show that long-term exposure to MMT results in damage to the liver and kidneys.

Section 12 Ecological Information

ENVIRONMENTAL TOXICITY:

Hazardous to the environment. Do not allow to enter drains or waterways.

WATER: Solvent components will volatilise rapidly from water (half life - few hours). Biconcentration should not be significant.

SOIL: Solvent components will biodegrade quickly in soil and water.

ATMOSPHERE: Solvent components will degrade by reaction with hydroxyl radicals

Section 13 Disposal Considerations

Dispose by controlled incineration or to approved landfill.

Section 14 Transport Information

This product is a Class 3 dangerous good according to the Australian Code for the Transportation of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG Code).

UN Number: 1993
Proper shipping name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID N.O.S
DG Class: 3
HazChem code: 3[Y]
Packing group: III

Class 3 Flammable Liquids should not be transported with goods of:

- Class 1 (Explosives)
- Class 2.1 (Flammable Gases, where both flammable liquid and flammable gases are in bulk)
- Class 2.3 (Poisonous Gases)
- Class 4.2 (Spontaneously Combustible Substances)
- Class 5.1 (Oxidising Agents),
- Class 6 (Poisonous (toxic) Substances, where the flammable liquid is nitromethane)
- Class 7 (Radioactive Substances).

Section 15 Regulatory Information

Product is a Scheduled 6 (S6) Poison according to the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP).

LABELLING INFORMATION

RISK PHRASES

- R21 Harmful in contact with skin
- R23/25 Toxic by inhalation and if swallowed.
- R45 May cause cancer
- R46 May cause heritable genetic damage.
- R53 May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
- R48/20 Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation
- R65 Harmful: May cause lung damage if swallowed.

SAFETY PHRASES

- S2 Keep out of reach of children.
- S16 Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.
- S23/24 Toxic by inhalation and in contact with skin.
- S45 In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).
- S53 Avoid exposure-obtain special instructions before use.
- S65 Harmful: May cause lung damage if swallowed.

Section 16 Further Information

Date of Preparation: 20/09/09
Prepared by: C M Ferrins, Consultant Industrial Hygienist

REFERENCES

1. List of Designated Hazardous Substances [NOHSC: 10005(1999)]
2. National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets 2nd Edition [NOHSC: 2011(2003)]
3. Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment [NOHSC: 1003(1995)] and subsequent amendments
4. Australian Code for the Transportation of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG Code), 7th Edition, 2007
5. International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG), and current amendments



ABBREVIATIONS

LC50	Lethal dose for 50% of test population, by inhalation.
LDLo	Lowest documented lethal dose
LD50	Lethal dose for 50% of test population, by ingestion or skin contact
TDLo	Lowest published toxic dose

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Revision Number: 002
Dated 18th July 2011



Material Safety Data Sheet

HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO THE CRITERIA OF SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA (formerly ASCC and NOHSC)

Section 1 Identification of the Preparation and the Company

1.1 Identification of the preparation

Product name: FORTRON INDUCTION CLEANER FLUID
Other Names: INDUCTION CLEANER FLUID
Product code: FICF
Intended use: Induction cleaner
Size: 200mL

1.2 Identification of the Company

Manufacturer: Fortron Automotive Treatments Pty Ltd
Address: 14-18 Sangiorgio Court
Osborne Park
Perth WA 6017
Country: Australia
Telephone: +618 9202 7800 (Monday – Friday 8:30 am – 5:00 pm)
Facsimile: +618 9202 7851
Web site: www.fortron.com.au
Australian emergency phone number: Poisons Information Centre. Phone (eg Australia 13 1126; New Zealand 0800 764 766).

Section 2 Hazard Identification

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS; Xn Harmful

The product is classified as hazardous according to the criteria of Safe Work Australia (formerly ASCC, NOHSC). It is a S5 Scheduled Poison. It is Class 3 dangerous good.

RISK PHRASES

R38 Irritating to skin
R39/23/24/25 Toxic: danger of very serious irreversible effects through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R45 May cause cancer.
R48/20 Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation
R63 Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.
R65 Harmful: May cause lung damage if swallowed.
R67 Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Section 3 Composition/Information on Ingredients

The product is a solvent-based induction cleaner, which contains hazardous ingredients at concentrations above the concentration cut-offs specified by Safe Work Australia.

Name	CAS Number	Concentration w/w
Toluene	108-88-3	30 - 60%
Acetone	67-64-1	10 - 30%
Methanol	67-56-1	10 - 30%
Methylated Spirits (Ethyl alcohol and denaturant)	64-17-2	>10%

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Section 4 First-aid Measures

EYES: If in eyes, IMMEDIATELY hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Seek medical attention. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.

SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse the affected area with water then wash thoroughly with soap and water. Use water alone, if soap is unavailable. Seek medical attention if any soreness or inflammation of the skin persists or develops later. Launder affected clothing before re-use.

INGESTION: NEVER GIVE AN UNCONSCIOUS PERSON ANYTHING TO DRINK NOR ATTEMPT TO INDUCE VOMITING. If the person is conscious, rinse mouth out with water ensuring that mouthwash is not swallowed. Give about 250mL (2 glasses) of water to drink. DO NOT attempt to induce vomiting. Seek URGENT medical attention. For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (phone eg Australia 131 126; New Zealand 0800 764 766).

INHALATION: Avoid becoming a casualty. DO NOT enter a hazardous area without adequate breathing protection. Remove to fresh air. Keep warm and at rest. If breathing is laboured, hold in a half upright position (this assists respiration). Apply artificial respiration if breathing has stopped. Seek URGENT medical attention for all but the most minor cases of over-exposure.

ADVICE TO DOCTOR: Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 Fire-fighting Measures

FIRE HAZARD: Highly flammable. Solvent vapours can form explosive mixtures with air in poorly ventilated conditions. Avoid all sources of ignition such as open flames, sparks, hot surfaces or burning cigarettes. The product may react with strong oxidising agents such as liquid or powdered chlorine.

PRECAUTIONS: Fire fighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus in a fire situation.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Extinguish using foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical extinguishers. Water is not suitable for fire fighting.

Section 6 Accidental Release Measures

Ensure that there are no sources of ignition present. Wear protective equipment as specified for handling. Cover with an absorbent such as earth, sand or a commercial oil absorber. Sweep up and collect in sealable containers. Dispose to approved landfill.

Section 7 Handling and Storage

HANDLING: Avoid any contact with the skin or eyes.

STORAGE: Store in a flammable liquids area: designated no smoking, away from all sources of ignition, out of direct sunlight in a cool well-ventilated area. Higher temperatures may cause pressure build up inside containers. Protect containers against physical damage. Ventilation along the floor is advised for bulk storage. Class 3 Flammable Liquids should not be stored with goods of:

- Class 1 (Explosives)
- Class 2.1 (Flammable Gases, where both flammable liquid and flammable gases are in bulk)
- Class 2.3 (Poisonous Gases)
- Class 4.2 (Spontaneously Combustible Substances)
- Class 5.1 (Oxidising Agents), Class 6 (Poisonous (toxic) Substances, where the flammable liquid is nitromethane)
- Class 7 (Radioactive Substances).

Section 8 Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

EXPOSURE STANDARDS: Exposure Standards have not been allocated to this product. Information for ingredients is:
Toluene: E.S. TWA: 50ppm, 191mg/m³, STEL 150ppm, 574mg/m³.
Acetone: E.S. TWA: 500ppm, 1185ng/m³, STEL 1000ppm, 2375mg/m³.
Methanol E.S. TWA: 200ppm, 262mg/m³, STEL 250ppm, 328mg/m³.
Methylated spirit: E.S. TWA: 1000ppm, 1880mg/m³

Exposure standard represents the airborne concentration of a particular substance in the worker's breathing zone, exposure to which, according to current knowledge, should not cause adverse health effects nor cause undue discomfort to nearly all workers. The exposure standard can be of three forms; time-weighted average (TWA), peak, or short term exposure limit (STEL).

BIOLOGICAL LIMIT VALUES: None allocated.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Ventilation requirements depend on the quantity of product in use and the method of application. Ventilation should be sufficient to maintain vapour levels below the appropriate exposure standard. Use only in well-ventilated areas unless forced air ventilation is employed, this is due to the fire hazard as well as the risks from inhalation. Local exhaust ventilation is unlikely to be required given the small product size but should be considered if large quantities are handled in a confined area.

PERSONAL PROTECTION: Requirements are dependant on working conditions, quantity of product in use and method of application. For minor use safety goggles and nitrile, neoprene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) or natural rubber gloves may be sufficient. If large quantities are in use; chemical resistant safety goggles, gloves or gauntlets and overalls. A half face respirator with organic solvent vapour filter is required unless the area is well ventilated. In confined or poorly ventilated areas use air supplied breathing apparatus. N.B. TAKE THE LIMITS OF ABSORPTION CAPACITY INTO ACCOUNT. CHANGE FILTERS REGULARLY.

Section 9 Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance	Slightly viscous liquid.
Odour	Solvent
Colour	Clear
Solubility	Partly miscible
Ph: 1% Solution	Not pertinent
Boiling point	110.6°C based on toluene
Flash point	-17 °C (Closed Cup) Pensky - Martens
Explosive properties	LEL: 1.0 UEL: 7.0% based on toluene
Vapour pressure	22mmHg based on toluene
Specific gravity	0.85

Section 10 Stability and Reactivity

Highly flammable. Solvent vapours can form explosive mixtures with air in poorly ventilated conditions. Containers may explode if heated. Vapour is heavier than air and may travel along the ground; distant ignition is possible. May react with oxidising materials such as liquid or powdered chlorine and contact should be avoided.

Section 11 Toxicological Information

HEALTH HAZARDS ACUTE

INGESTION: Irritating. May cause coughing, headache, dullness, abdominal spasm and diarrhoea.

EYE: Liquid and high vapour concentration are irritating and may cause watering of the eyes.

SKIN: Mildly irritating. Contact with the product may defat the skin and contribute to dermatitis.

INHALATION Highly volatile. Vapours are irritating to the eyes, nose and throat and affect the central nervous system, causing coughing, headache, nausea and dizziness. Higher concentrations may cause unconsciousness and coma. Death may result from severe and continued exposure.

HEALTH HAZARDS CHRONIC

Inhalation and ingestion are the routes of entry into the body. The product defats the skin and prolonged or repeated contact may contribute to dermatitis. Prolonged and repeated over-exposure may result in liver and kidney damage.

Toluene LD50 (oral, rat): 636 mg/kg, LDLo (inhalation, human): 50 mg/kg.

Acetone LD50 (Oral rat): 5800 mg/kg; LC50 (Inhalation, rat): 50,100mg/m³.

Methanol LD50 (Oral rat): 5628 mg/kg; LC50 (inhalation, rat): 64000 ppm/4H

Methylated spirit: LDLo (oral, human): 1400mg/Kg, LD50 (oral, rat): 7060mg/Kg, LC50 (inhalation, rat): 20000ppm/10H.



Section 12 Ecological Information

Environmental Toxicity:

Hazardous to the environment. Do not allow to enter drains or waterways.

WATER: Solvent components will volatilise rapidly from water (half life - few hours). Biconcentration should not be significant.

SOIL: Solvent components will biodegrade quickly in soil and water.

ATMOSPHERE: Solvent components will degrade by reaction with hydroxyl radicals

Section 13 Disposal Considerations

Dispose by controlled incineration or to approved landfill.

Section 14 Transport Information

This product is a Class 3 dangerous good according to the Australian Code for the Transportation of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG Code).

UN Number: 1993

Proper shipping name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID N.O.S

DG Class: 3

HazChem code: 2[Y]

Packing group:

Class 3 Flammable Liquids should not be transported with goods of:

Class 1 (Explosives)

Class 2.1 (Flammable Gases, where both flammable liquid and flammable gases are in bulk)

Class 2.3 (Poisonous Gases)

Class 4.2 (Spontaneously Combustible Substances)

Class 5.1 (Oxidising Agents),

Class 6 (Poisonous (toxic) Substances, where the flammable liquid is nitromethane)

Class 7 (Radioactive Substances).

Section 15 Regulatory Information

Product is a Scheduled 5 (S5) Poison according to the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP).

LABELLING INFORMATION

RISK PHRASES

R11 Highly flammable

R38 Irritating to skin

R39/23/24/25 Toxic: danger of very serious irreversible effects through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.

R48/20 Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation

R45 May cause cancer.

R63 Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.

R65 Harmful: May cause lung damage if swallowed.

R67 Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

SAFETY PHRASES

S2 Keep out of reach of children.

S7 Keep container tightly closed.

S16 Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.

S36/37 Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves.

S45 In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).

S62 If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

Section 16 Further Information

Date of Preparation: 29/05/09
Prepared by: C M Ferrins, Consultant Industrial Hygienist

REFERENCES

6. List of Designated Hazardous Substances [NOHSC: 10005(1999)]
7. National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets 2nd Edition [NOHSC: 2011(2003)]
8. Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment [NOHSC: 1003(1995)] and subsequent amendments
9. Australian Code for the Transportation of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG Code), 7th Edition, 2007
10. International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG), and current amendments

ABBREVIATIONS

LC50	Lethal dose for 50% of test population, by inhalation.
LDLo	Lowest documented lethal dose
LD50	Lethal dose for 50% of test population, by ingestion or skin contact
TDLo	Lowest published toxic dose

herein has been compiled from sources considered to be dependable and is accurate to the best of Fortron Automotive Treatments Pty Ltd's knowledge; However Fortron Automotive Treatments Pty Ltd makes no warranty whatsoever, expressed or implied, or MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR THE PARTICULAR PURPOSE, regarding the accuracy of such data or the results to be obtained from the use thereof. Fortron Automotive Treatments Pty Ltd assumes no responsibility for injury to recipient or to third persons or for any damage to any property and recipient assumes all such risks.

Revision Number: 002

Dated 18th July 2011