

## STOVE PAINT MATT (TIN)

## Safety data sheet

## SECTION 1. Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

## 1.1. Product identifier

Code:

Product name

Stove Paint Matt (TIN)

## 1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Intended use

Industrial surface coating .

## 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name

Hydrachem Ltd

Full address

Gillmans Industrial Estate, Billingshurst, RH14 9EZ

District and Country

UK

Tel. +44 (0) 1403 787708

e-mail address of the competent person  
responsible for the Safety Data Sheet

sds@hydrachem.co.uk

## 1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to

+44 (0) 1403 787708

## SECTION 2. Hazards identification.

## 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture.

The product is classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) (and subsequent amendments and supplements). The product thus requires a safety datasheet that complies with the provisions of EC Regulation 1907/2006 and subsequent amendments.

Any additional information concerning the risks for health and/or the environment are given in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

## 2.1.1. Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) and following amendments and adjustments.

Hazard classification and indication:

Flam. Liq. 2 H225

Eye Irrit. 2 H319

Skin Irrit. 2 H315

## 2.1.2. 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC Directives and following amendments and adjustments.

Danger Symbols: Xn

R phrases: 10-20/21/22-38

The full wording of the Risk (R) and hazard (H) phrases is given in section 16 of the sheet.

## 2.2. Label elements.

Hazard labelling pursuant to EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) and subsequent amendments and supplements.

Hazard pictograms:



Signal words: Danger

Hazard statements:

H225

Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

H319

Causes serious eye irritation.

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## SECTION 2. Hazards identification. ... / &gt;&gt;

H315 Causes skin irritation.

Precautionary statements:

P210 Keep away from heat / sparks / open flames / hot surfaces. No smoking.

P233 Keep container tightly closed.

P264 Wash . . . thoroughly after handling.

P280 Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.

P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove / Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water / shower.

P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice / attention.

## 2.3. Other hazards.

Information not available.

## SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients.

## 3.1. Substances.

Information not relevant.

## 3.2. Mixtures.

Contains:

Identification.	Conc. %.	Classification 67/548/EEC.	Classification 1272/2008 (CLP).
<b>XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)</b>			
CAS. 1330-20-7	44 - 51	R10, Xn R20/21, Xi R38, Note C	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Acute Tox. 4 H312, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, Note C
EC. 215-535-7			
INDEX. 601-022-00-9			
<b>2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE</b>			
CAS. 108-65-6	3 - 5	R10	Flam. Liq. 3 H226
EC. 203-603-9			
INDEX. 607-195-00-7			
<b>BUTANOL</b>			
CAS. 71-36-3	1 - 3	R10, R67, Xn R22, Xi R37/38, Xi R41	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Acute Tox. 4 H302, Eye Dam. 1 H318, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H335, STOT SE 3 H336
EC. 200-751-6			
INDEX. 603-004-00-6			

Note: Upper limit is not included into the range.

The full wording of the Risk (R) and hazard (H) phrases is given in section 16 of the sheet.

T+ = Very Toxic(T+), T = Toxic(T), Xn = Harmful(Xn), C = Corrosive(C), Xi = Irritant(Xi), O = Oxidizing(O), E = Explosive(E), F+ = Extremely Flammable(F+), F = Highly Flammable(F), N = Dangerous for the Environment(N)

## SECTION 4. First aid measures.

## 4.1. Description of first aid measures.

EYES: Remove contact lenses, if present. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 30-60 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. Get medical advice/attention.

SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with a shower immediately. Get medical advice/attention.

INGESTION: Have the subject drink as much water as possible. Get medical advice/attention. Do not induce vomiting unless explicitly authorised by a doctor.

INHALATION: Get medical advice/attention immediately. Remove victim to fresh air, away from the accident scene. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Take suitable precautions for rescue workers.

## 4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed.

For symptoms and effects caused by the contained substances, see chap. 11.

## 4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed.

Information not available.

## SECTION 5. Firefighting measures.

## 5.1. Extinguishing media.

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

Extinguishing substances are: carbon dioxide, foam, chemical powder. For product loss or leakage that has not caught fire, water spray can be used to disperse flammable vapours and protect those trying to stem the leak.

UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

Do not use jets of water. Water is not effective for putting out fires but can be used to cool containers exposed to flames to prevent explosions.

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**SECTION 5. Firefighting measures. ... / >>****5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture.**

## HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE

Excess pressure may form in containers exposed to fire at a risk of explosion. Do not breathe combustion products.

**5.3. Advice for firefighters.**

## GENERAL INFORMATION

Use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health.

Always wear full fire prevention gear. Collect extinguishing water to prevent it from draining into the sewer system. Dispose of contaminated water used for extinction and the remains of the fire according to applicable regulations.

## SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS

Normal fire fighting clothing i.e. fire kit (BS EN 469), gloves (BS EN 659) and boots (HO specification A29 and A30) in combination with self-contained open circuit positive pressure compressed air breathing apparatus (BS EN 137).

**SECTION 6. Accidental release measures.****6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures.**

Block the leakage if there is no hazard.

Wear suitable protective equipment (including personal protective equipment referred to under Section 8 of the safety data sheet) to prevent any contamination of skin, eyes and personal clothing. These indications apply for both processing staff and those involved in emergency procedures.

**6.2. Environmental precautions.**

The product must not penetrate into the sewer system or come into contact with surface water or ground water.

**6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up.**

Collect the leaked product into a suitable container. Evaluate the compatibility of the container to be used, by checking section 10. Absorb the remainder with inert absorbent material.

Make sure the leakage site is well aired. Check incompatibility for container material in section 7. Contaminated material should be disposed of in compliance with the provisions set forth in point 13.

**6.4. Reference to other sections.**

Any information on personal protection and disposal is given in sections 8 and 13.

**SECTION 7. Handling and storage.****7.1. Precautions for safe handling.**

Keep away from heat, sparks and naked flames; do not smoke or use matches or lighters. Without adequate ventilation, vapours may accumulate at ground level and, if ignited, catch fire even at a distance, with the danger of backfire. Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges.

Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Remove any contaminated clothes and personal protective equipment before entering places in which people eat. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment.

**7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities.**

Store only in the original container. Store in a well ventilated place, keep far away from sources of heat, naked flames and sparks and other sources of ignition. Keep containers away from any incompatible materials, see section 10 for details.

**7.3. Specific end use(s).**

Information not available.

**SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection.****8.1. Control parameters.**

Regulatory References:  
United Kingdom

Èire  
OEL EU

TLV-ACGIH

EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits. Containing the list of workplace exposure limits for use with the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (as amended).  
Code of Practice Chemical Agent Regulations 2011.  
Directive 2009/161/EU; Directive 2006/15/EC; Directive 2004/37/EC; Directive 2000/39/EC.  
ACGIH 2012

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## SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection. ... / &gt;&gt;

## XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

## Threshold Limit Value.

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
WEL	UK	220	50	441	100	
OEL	IRL	221	50	442	100	SKIN
OEL	EU	221	50	442	100	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH		434	100	651	150	

## 2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

## Threshold Limit Value.

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
OEL	EU	275	50	550	100	SKIN
OEL	IRL	275	50	550	100	SKIN
WEL	UK	274	50	548	100	

## BUTANOL

## Threshold Limit Value.

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV-ACGIH		61	20			
OEL	IRL		20			SKIN
WEL	UK			154	50	SKIN

Legend:

(C) = CEILING ; INHAL = Inhalable Fraction ; RESP = Respirable Fraction ; THORA = Thoracic Fraction.

## 8.2. Exposure controls.

As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protective equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration.

When choosing personal protective equipment, ask your chemical substance supplier for advice.

Personal protective equipment must be CE marked, showing that it complies with applicable standards.

Provide an emergency shower with face and eye wash station.

## HAND PROTECTION

Protect hands with category III work gloves (see standard EN 374).

The following should be considered when choosing work glove material: compatibility, degradation, failure time and permeability.

The work gloves' resistance to chemical agents should be checked before use, as it can be unpredictable. The gloves' wear time depends on the duration and type of use.

## SKIN PROTECTION

Wear category II professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (see Directive 89/686/EEC and standard EN ISO 20344). Wash body with soap and water after removing protective clothing.

Consider the appropriateness of providing antistatic clothing in the case of working environments in which there is a risk of explosion.

## EYE PROTECTION

Wear airtight protective goggles (see standard EN 166).

## RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

If the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) is exceeded for the substance or one of the substances present in the product, use a mask with a type A filter whose class (1, 2 or 3) must be chosen according to the limit of use concentration. (see standard EN 14387). In the presence of gases or vapours of various kinds and/or gases or vapours containing particulate (aerosol sprays, fumes, mists, etc.) combined filters are required.

Respiratory protection devices must be used if the technical measures adopted are not suitable for restricting the worker's exposure to the threshold values considered. The protection provided by masks is in any case limited.

If the substance considered is odourless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the corresponding TLV-TWA and in the case of an emergency, wear open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 137) or external air-intake breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 138). For a correct choice of respiratory protection device, see standard EN 529.

The emissions generated by manufacturing processes, including those generated by ventilation equipment, should be checked to ensure compliance with environmental standards.

## SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties.

## 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties.

Appearance	Not available.
Colour	Not available.
Odour	Not available.
Odour threshold.	Not available.
pH.	Not applicable
Melting point / freezing point.	Not available.
Initial boiling point.	> 118 °C.

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## SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties. ... / &gt;&gt;

Boiling range.	Not available.
Flash point.	> 21 °C.
Evaporation Rate	Not available.
Flammability of solids and gases	Not available.
Lower inflammability limit.	Not available.
Upper inflammability limit.	Not available.
Lower explosive limit.	1 % (V/V).
Upper explosive limit.	7 % (V/V).
Vapour pressure.	6.7 HPa @20 Deg C
Vapour density	Not available.
Relative density.	1.265 Kg/Litre
Solubility	insoluble
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature.	Not available.
Decomposition temperature.	Not available.
Viscosity	Not available.
Explosive properties	Not available.
Oxidising properties	Not available.

## 9.2. Other information.

Information not available.

## SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity.

## 10.1. Reactivity.

There are no particular risks of reaction with other substances in normal conditions of use.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL ACETATE: stable but with the air it may slowly develop peroxides that explode with an increase in temperature.  
BUTANOL: attacks various types of plastic.

## 10.2. Chemical stability.

The product is stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

## 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions.

The vapours may also form explosive mixtures with the air.

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS): stable, but may develop violent reactions in the presence of strong oxidising agents such as sulphuric and nitric acids and perchlorates. May form explosive mixtures with the air.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL ACETATE: may react violently with oxidising agents and strong acids and alkaline metals.

BUTANOL: reacts violently developing heat with: aluminium, strong oxidising agents, strong reducing agents, hydrochloric acid. Forms explosive mixtures with the air.

## 10.4. Conditions to avoid.

Avoid overheating. Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. Avoid all sources of ignition.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL ACETATE: store in an inert atmosphere, sheltered from moisture because it hydrolyses easily.

BUTANOL: avoid exposure to sources of heat and naked flames.

## 10.5. Incompatible materials.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL ACETATE: oxidising agents, strong acids and alkaline metals.

## 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products.

In the event of thermal decomposition or fire, gases and vapours that are potentially dangerous to health may be released.

## SECTION 11. Toxicological information.

## 11.1. Information on toxicological effects.

In the absence of experimental data for the product itself, health hazards are evaluated according to the properties of the substances it contains, using the criteria specified in the applicable regulation for classification.

It is therefore necessary to take into account the concentration of the individual hazardous substances indicated in section 3, to evaluate the toxicological effects of exposure to the product.

Acute effects: stinging eyes. Symptoms may include: rubescence, edema, pain and lachrymation.

Vapour inhalation may moderately irritate the upper respiratory tract. Contact with skin may cause slight irritation.

Ingestion may cause health problems, including stomach pain and sting, nausea and sickness.

Acute effects: contact with skin may cause: irritation, erythema, edema, dryness and chapped skin. Vapour inhalation may slightly irritate the upper respiratory tract. Ingestion may cause health disorders, including stomach pain and sting, nausea and sickness.

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS): has a toxic effect on the CNS (encephalopathies). Irritating to the skin, conjunctivae, cornea and respiratory apparatus.

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**SECTION 11. Toxicological information. ... / >>**

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL ACETATE: the main way of entry is the skin, whereas the respiratory way is less important owing to the low vapour tension of the product. Concentrations above 100 ppm cause eye irritation, nose and oropharynx. At 1000 ppm disturbance in the equilibrium and severe eye irritation is observed. Clinical and biological examinations carried out on exposed volunteers revealed no anomalies. Acetate produces greater skin and ocular irritation on direct contact. No chronic effects have been reported in man.

## XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

LD50 (Oral).	3523 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal).	4350 mg/kg Rabbit
LC50 (Inhalation).	26 mg/l/4h Rat

## 2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

LD50 (Oral).	8530 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal).	> 5000 mg/kg Rat

## BUTANOL

LD50 (Oral).	790 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal).	3400 mg/kg Rabbit
LC50 (Inhalation).	8000 ppm/4h Rat

**SECTION 12. Ecological information.**

Use this product according to good working practices. Avoid littering. Inform the competent authorities, should the product reach waterways or sewers or contaminate soil or vegetation.

**12.1. Toxicity.**

Information not available.

**12.2. Persistence and degradability.**

Information not available.

**12.3. Bioaccumulative potential.**

Information not available.

**12.4. Mobility in soil.**

Information not available.

**12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment.**

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage greater than 0,1%.

**12.6. Other adverse effects.**

Information not available.

**SECTION 13. Disposal considerations.****13.1. Waste treatment methods.**

Reuse, when possible. Product residues should be considered special hazardous waste. The hazard level of waste containing this product should be evaluated according to applicable regulations.

Disposal must be performed through an authorised waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations.

Avoid littering. Do not contaminate soil, sewers and waterways.

Waste transportation may be subject to ADR restrictions.

**CONTAMINATED PACKAGING**

Contaminated packaging must be recovered or disposed of in compliance with national waste management regulations.

**SECTION 14. Transport information.**

These goods must be transported by vehicles authorized to the carriage of dangerous goods according to the provisions set out in the current edition of the Code of International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) and in all the applicable national regulations.

These goods must be packed in their original packagings or in packagings made of materials resistant to their content and not reacting dangerously with it. People loading and unloading dangerous goods must be trained on all the risks deriving from these substances and on all actions that must be taken in case of emergency situations.

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## SECTION 14. Transport information. ... / &gt;&gt;

## Road and rail transport:

ADR/RID Class: 3 UN: 1263  
Packing Group: III  
Label: 3  
Nr. Kemler: 30  
Limited Quantity: 5 L  
Tunnel restriction code: (D/E)  
Proper Shipping Name: PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL  
Special Provision: 640E



## Carriage by sea (shipping):

IMO Class: 3 UN: 1263  
Packing Group: III  
Label: 3  
EMS: F-E , S-E  
Marine Pollutant: NO  
Proper Shipping Name: PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL



## Transport by air:

IATA: 3 UN: 1263  
Packing Group: III  
Label: 3  
Cargo:  
Packaging instructions: 366 Maximum quantity: 220 L  
Pass.:  
Packaging instructions: 355 Maximum quantity: 60 L  
Special Instructions: A3, A72  
Proper Shipping Name: PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL



## SECTION 15. Regulatory information.

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

Seveso category. 6

Restrictions relating to the product or contained substances pursuant to Annex XVII to EC Regulation 1907/2006.

Product.

Point. 3 - 40

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH).

None.

Substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV REACH).

None.

Substances subject to exportation reporting pursuant to (EC) Reg. 649/2012:

None.

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:

None.

Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:

None.

Healthcare controls.

Workers exposed to this chemical agent must not undergo health checks, provided that available risk-assessment data prove that the risks related to the workers' health and safety are modest and that the 98/24/EC directive is respected.

## 15.2. Chemical safety assessment.

No chemical safety assessment has been processed for the mixture and the substances it contains.

## SECTION 16. Other information.

Text of hazard (H) indications mentioned in section 2-3 of the sheet:

Flam. Liq. 2 Flammable liquid, category 2  
Flam. Liq. 3 Flammable liquid, category 3

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## SECTION 16. Other information. ... / &gt;&gt;

<b>Acute Tox. 4</b>	Acute toxicity, category 4
<b>Eye Dam. 1</b>	Serious eye damage, category 1
<b>Eye Irrit. 2</b>	Eye irritation, category 2
<b>Skin Irrit. 2</b>	Skin irritation, category 2
<b>STOT SE 3</b>	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3
<b>H225</b>	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
<b>H226</b>	Flammable liquid and vapour.
<b>H302</b>	Harmful if swallowed.
<b>H312</b>	Harmful in contact with skin.
<b>H332</b>	Harmful if inhaled.
<b>H318</b>	Causes serious eye damage.
<b>H319</b>	Causes serious eye irritation.
<b>H315</b>	Causes skin irritation.
<b>H335</b>	May cause respiratory irritation.
<b>H336</b>	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Text of risk (R) phrases mentioned in section 2-3 of the sheet:

<b>R10</b>	FLAMMABLE.
<b>R20/21</b>	HARMFUL BY INHALATION AND IN CONTACT WITH SKIN.
<b>R20/21/22</b>	HARMFUL BY INHALATION, IN CONTACT WITH SKIN AND IF SWALLOWED.
<b>R22</b>	HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED.
<b>R37/38</b>	IRRITATING TO RESPIRATORY SYSTEM AND SKIN.
<b>R38</b>	IRRITATING TO SKIN.
<b>R41</b>	RISK OF SERIOUS DAMAGE TO EYES.
<b>R67</b>	VAPOURS MAY CAUSE DROWSINESS AND DIZZINESS.

## LEGEND:

- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- CAS NUMBER: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- CE NUMBER: Identifier in ESIS (European archive of existing substances)
- CLP: EC Regulation 1272/2008
- DNEL: Derived No Effect Level
- EmS: Emergency Schedule
- GHS: Globally Harmonized System of classification and labeling of chemicals
- IATA DGR: International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulation
- IC50: Immobilization Concentration 50%
- IMDG: International Maritime Code for dangerous goods
- IMO: International Maritime Organization
- INDEX NUMBER: Identifier in Annex VI of CLP
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PBT: Persistent bioaccumulative and toxic as REACH Regulation
- PEC: Predicted environmental Concentration
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- PNEC: Predicted no effect concentration
- REACH: EC Regulation 1907/2006
- RID: Regulation concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by train
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- TLV CEILING: Concentration that should not be exceeded during any time of occupational exposure.
- TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- TWA: Time-weighted average exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds
- vPvB: Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative as for REACH Regulation
- WGK: Water hazard classes (German).

## GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Directive 1999/45/EC and following amendments
2. Directive 67/548/EEC and following amendments and adjustments
3. Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH) of the European Parliament
4. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
5. Regulation (EC) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
6. Regulation (EC) 453/2010 of the European Parliament
7. Regulation (EC) 286/2011 (II Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
8. Regulation (EC) 618/2012 (III Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
9. The Merck Index. - 10th Edition
10. Handling Chemical Safety



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## SECTION 16. Other information. ... / &gt;&gt;

11. Niosh - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
12. INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
13. Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
14. N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
15. ECHA website

## Note for users:

The information contained in the present sheet are based on our own knowledge on the date of the last version. Users must verify the suitability and thoroughness of provided information according to each specific use of the product.

This document must not be regarded as a guarantee on any specific product property.

The use of this product is not subject to our direct control; therefore, users must, under their own responsibility, comply with the current health and safety laws and regulations. The producer is relieved from any liability arising from improper uses.

Provide appointed staff with adequate training on how to use chemical products.

## Changes to previous review:

The following sections were modified:

02 / 11 / 14 / 16.