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UPDATED BY: Avima (Pty) Ltd
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SAFETY DATA SHEET
AVI-KNAAGDOOD

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1 Identification of the product/preparation:

Product Name: **AVI-KNAAGDOOD**
Product Description: Ready Bait Rodenticide
Product Type: Rodenticide
Registration Number: L4273
Active Ingredients: Zinc Phosphide

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

Relevant uses: Rodenticide bait ready for use for the control of rats, mice and gerbils.
The product should not be used for any other purpose or in any other manner contrary to the information supplied on the product label.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Avima (Pty) Ltd
Co. Reg. Nr.: 1961/001744/07
18 Aschenberg Street
Chamdor, Krugersdorp
+27 11 769 1300

1.4 Emergency telephone numbers

Tygerberg Poison Information Centre:
(24 Hour Poisoning Emergency Helpline)
+27 (0) 861 555 777

Griffon Poison Information Centre
(24 Hour Poisoning Emergency Helpline)
+27(0)82 446 8946

SECTION 2: HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the mixture:

The product is classified as hazardous according to the criteria in South Africa – GHS classification and labelling of chemicals and the Regulations for Hazardous Chemical Agents 2021.

Hazard Class	Category	Hazard Statement Number
Substances and mixtures, which in contact with water, emit flammable gases	1	H260
Acute Toxicity Oral	4	H302
Aquatic Toxicity Chronic	1	H410

2.2 Label elements
South Africa, GHS Classification and Labelling of Chemicals – SANS10234, and the Regulations for Hazardous Chemical Agents – 2021.

Pictograms:

Signal Word:
Danger

Hazard Statements:

Statement Number	Hazard Statement
H260	In contact with water releases flammable gases which may ignite spontaneously.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statements:

General –

Statement Number	Precautionary Statement
P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P103	Read carefully and follow all instructions.

Prevention –

Statement Number	Precautionary Statement
P223	Do not allow contact with water.
P264	Wash hands and face thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective clothing, gloves, eye, and face protection.
P231+P232	Handle and store contents under inert gas. Protect from moisture.

Response –

Statement Number	Precautionary Statement
P330	Rinse mouth.
P391	Collect spillage.
P301+P317	IF SWALLOWED: Get medical help.

P370+P378	In case of fire: Use equipment specified in Section 5 of this SDS to extinguish.
P302+P335+P334	IF ON SKIN: Brush off loose particles from skin and immerse in cool water.

Storage –

Statement Number	**Precautionary Statement**
P402+P404	Store in a dry place. Store in a closed container.

Disposal –

Statement Number	**Precautionary Statement**
P501	Dispose of contents or container to a licensed waste facility and in accordance with local and national regulatory requirements.

2.3 Other Hazards:
None known for the product.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Mixture:

IUPAC/Chemical Name-Active ingredient: Trizinc diphosphide

CAS Number: 1314-84-7

Molecular Formula: Zn_3P_2

Chemical Family: Metal phosphides – inorganic

Formulation: Ready Bait

Ingredients with Hazard Concerns (GHS):
According to UN GHS criteria.

Hazardous Component	**CAS Number**	**Weight - %**	**GHS Classification**
Zinc phosphide (trizinc phosphide)	1314-84-7	< 5%	Water Reactive, Category 1. Acute Toxicity Oral, Category 2. Acute Toxicity Dermal, Category 4. Aquatic Toxicity Acute, Category 1. Aquatic Toxicity Chronic, Category 1. M Factors, Acute and Chronic = 100.
Sunflower	8001-21-6	< 5%	Not GHS classified.
Crushed maize	9005-25-8	80 - 90%	Not GHS classified.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures:

General: Remove all contaminated clothing and move the affected person out of the contamination area. Keep the person warm, calm, and covered up. First aid personnel should always pay attention to their own safety. Provide this SDS to medical personnel for treatment.

Eye contact: Rinse/flush the eyes gently with water from the eyewash fountain for several minutes (at least 15 minutes), while holding the eyelids apart. Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from the eye and moving the eyelids. If present, remove contact lenses if easy to do so. Continue rinsing without rubbing the eyes. Obtain medical attention if irritation develops and persists.

Skin contact: Gently brush away excess particles. Wash gently and thoroughly with water for 15 – 20 minutes or until product is removed. Obtain medical attention if irritation develops and persists.

Inhalation: Remove patient to well-ventilated area and keep him quiet and reassured. If breathing is difficult have qualified personnel administer oxygen. If breathing has stopped, administer artificial respiration. Do not use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation if victim ingested or inhaled the product; induce artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical advice. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If poisoning occurs as a result of inhalation, seek immediate medical advice.

Ingestion: Immediately call a physician or transport the patient to nearest hospital. Do not allow the patient to drink water but thoroughly rinse out the mouth. Do not administer anything by mouth and DO NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on the left side (head-down position, is possible) to maintain an open airway and prevent aspiration.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:

Inhalation: None known for the product.
Inhalation of phosphine gas can cause vomiting, diarrhoea, cyanosis, rapid pulse, fever and shock. Can be fatal if inhaled.

Ingestion: The product is harmful if ingested.
Zinc phosphide releases phosphine in the gut and may cause headache, dizziness, fatigue, nausea and vomiting, cough, dyspnea, chest tightness, and thirst if ingested. Other signs include liver failure, jaundice, loss of ability to urinate, tetany, delirium, convulsions, coma, and death.

Skin contact: May cause temporary irritation in sensitive individuals resulting in redness, itching and discomfort.

Eye contact: May cause temporary irritation resulting in pain, redness and tearing.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:

Treatment: Treat symptomatically and supportively.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media:	Carbon dioxide (CO_2), dry chemical and dry sand.
5.2 Unsuitable extinguishing media:	Water and foam.
5.3 Special protective equipment and precautionary measure for fire-fighters:	In the event of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes or vapours. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective suit.
5.4 Specific hazard arising from the product:	Combustible solid. Contact with water or acid liberates a toxic and flammable gas (phosphine) which may ignite spontaneously. Do not allow run-off from fire-fighting to enter drains or water courses. When heated to decomposition, hazardous combustion products include phosphorous trihydride (phosphine), zinc oxide, and oxides of phosphorous are formed.
5.5 Additional provisions:	Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover. Remove containers from fire area if possible. Act in accordance with the site's Internal Emergency Plan. Do not allow run-off from firefighting to enter drains or water courses.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment, and emergency procedures:	**Do not use water at any time during clean-up.** Immediately evacuate personnel to safe area when necessary. Eliminate all ignition sources. Avoid contact with spilled product or contaminated surfaces. Contain spills if it can be done without risk and clean-up immediately. Ventilate the area of the spill or leak, especially when in confined areas. Do not breathe in dust and avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothes. Do not touch or walk through spilled material as it could be slippery when spilt. Wear appropriate protective clothing recommended in Section 8 of the SDS including chemical impermeable gloves. **Note:** If an odour of garlic is apparent in the spill area, this signals the presence of toxic and flammable phosphine gas.
6.2 Environmental precautions:	Prevent spillage or further leakage if safe to do so. Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system. In case of accidental spillge, prevent contact with soil and entry to sewers, drains and water courses as the product is highly toxic to fish and aquatic species.

Do not allow the spilt product to spread to other areas - keep the spilt material contained and isolated.
Report spills and releases as required to appropriate authorities if the spilt product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, water ways, soil, or air).

6.3 Methods for cleaning up:

For small spills, sweep/vacuum and place into a clean, dry, and labelled waste container with a shovel. Close, seal and label the container. Dispose of collected spilt material as hazardous waste.

For large spills, do not wash into sewers. Prevent dust formation by covering with a tarpaulin. Contain and collect spilt product in suitable clean, dry, and labelled containers for proper disposal as hazardous waste.

Reference to other sections:

See Section 1 for Emergency Contact Information.
See Section 8 for Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.
See Section 13 for Disposal Considerations.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling:

Provide good ventilation in the work area. Prevent contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Wear protective clothing and equipment during handling as described in Section 8 of the SDS.
If clothing gets contaminated with the product, change to clean clothing promptly. Do not take contaminated work clothing home as this could contaminate family members.
Do not eat or drink during use. Wash the hands, face, and arms thoroughly after handling with soap.
Keep containers closed when not in use. Do not expose to atmospheric moisture for any time longer than necessary.
Do not permit smoking in use or storage areas.
Minimise the quantities kept in work areas.
Locate emergency showers and eye-rinsing facility near the work/handling area. Maintain good normal industrial hygiene and housekeeping practices in areas where the product is used/handled.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:

Keep away from water or moist air.
Do not store in buildings where humans or domestic animals reside.
Store away from potential ignition sources in properly labelled containers. The entrance to storage facilities should be granted only to appropriately trained personnel. Always store locked up and keep containers tightly closed when not in use. Check storage containers regularly for leaks.
The formulation is stable if stored well ventilated, out of direct sunlight, cool and free of moisture and high humidity. Keep out of reach of children, uninformed persons, and animals. Protect containers from physical damage. Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.
Recommended storage temperature: -5 ° C to +30 ° C.

Store in a building without a sprinkler system.
Avoid cross contamination with other agricultural products.
Store away from incompatible materials like strong oxidizing agents, water/moisture, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, and perchloric acid.
It is recommended to have appropriate spill control kits equipped with absorbent material near storage areas (see Section 6).
Store in accordance with national and local regulations.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Components with workplace control parameters – national occupational exposure limits:

The product as supplied, does not contain any ingredient for which an occupational exposure limit has been established by the South African Department of Labour and Employment.

8.2 Appropriate engineering controls:

Use with local exhaust ventilation to maintain airborne concentrations and exposure below occupational exposure limits.

8.3 Exposure controls:

Respiratory protection:	Respiratory protection selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. In case of dust formation, use an approved respirator (half/full face mask) with an organic vapour cartridge/canister. Respirator selection and use should be based on contaminant type, form, and concentration. Always follow the respirator's manufacturer's regarding wearing and maintenance. For emergency conditions, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus.
Skin and hand protection:	Select skin and hand protection based on the task being performed and the risks involved with the task. Elbow length impervious chemical resistant gloves recommended for hand protection (e.g., butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, etc.). Consider the glove penetration time - information on glove penetration time is available from the manufacturer of the glove. The gloves should be replaced immediately in case of damage or signs of wear. It is recommended to use preventative skin protection (skin cream). Impervious coveralls, apron, shoes, and socks as required to prevent skin contact and contamination of personal clothing. Overalls must be buttoned to the neck and sleeves worn over the gloves.
Eye/face protection:	Safety eyewear compliant with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to dust/vapours. Safety goggles and a face shield are recommended if a full-face respirator is not used.
General safety and hygiene measures:	The measures appropriate for a particular worksite depend on how the product is used and on the extent of exposure.

	Ensure that all control systems are properly designed and maintained. Handle the product in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. An eye wash fountain and safety shower should be available and easily accessible. Keep the product away from food, drink, and animal feeding stuffs. Wash the hands and/or face before breaks, eating, smoking, or using the lavatory and at the end of the shift/working period.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance/physical state:	Solid Grain mixture
Colour:	Grey - black
Odour:	Product liberates phosphine gas which has a distinct garlic-like odour
Melting Point/Freezing point:	No data available
Boiling point/range:	No data available
Specific gravity:	Not data available
pH:	No data available (practically insoluble in water)
Flammability:	Not highly flammable
Flash point (°C):	No data available – inorganic substance
Water Solubility:	Practically insoluble in water.
Specific gravity:	No data available
Vapour pressure (Pa):	No data available
Kinematic viscosity:	No data available

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity:

The product is not reactive under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.
The product reacts with water and acid and emits phosphine gas, a toxic and flammable gas.
While zinc phosphide can react with water slowly, the reaction is accelerated by acids, which is why it's particularly dangerous when ingested and reacts with stomach acid.
Phosphine gas may form mixtures with air that do not ignite spontaneously but are flammable or explosive at ambient temperatures.

10.2 Chemical stability:

Hazardous polymerization will not occur. Stable under normal ambient conditions of use, storage, and transport if kept dry and free of moisture - decomposes slowly in moist air.

Note: The product is chemically stable except for hydrolysis. Zinc phosphide reacts with moisture from the air, water, acids and many other liquids to produce toxic and flammable phosphine gas (PH_3).

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions: See Section 10.1. None known under conditions of normal use.

10.4 Conditions to avoid: Exposure to moisture, moist air, or water. Contact with acids, strong bases and oxidising agents should be avoided.
Open flames and sources of ignition.

10.5 Incompatible materials: Strong oxidizers, acids, and water.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products: When heated to decomposition, hazardous products include phosphorus trihydride (phosphine), zinc oxide, and oxides of phosphorus are formed.
At very high temperatures, e.g. fires, decomposition may also result in the formation of zinc phosphide and phosphorus pentoxide which could react with moisture and fire water to form phosphoric acid.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on likely routes of exposure:
Occupational exposure to the product may occur through inhalation and dermal contact with the product at workplaces where it is produced or processed.

11.2 Information on toxicological effects:

Acute toxicity:
The product is harmful if ingested.

Assessment of acute toxicity:

Product/ingredient Name	Dose Acute -	Species	Test Result
Avi-Knaagdood	480 mg/kg	Rat	$ATE_{(MIX)}$ Oral (Calculated)
Zinc phosphide	12 mg/kg	Rat	LD_{50} Oral
Avi-Knaagdood	> 5 000 mg/kg	Rat	$ATE_{(MIX)}$ Dermal (Calculated)
Zinc phosphide	1 000 mg/kg	Rat	LD_{50} Dermal

Data sources:
1. EFSA - Conclusion on the Pesticide Peer Review (2010) - Conclusion on the peer review of the pesticide risk assessment of the active substance zinc phosphide.
2. BPDB - Biopesticide Data Base.

Corrosion/Irritation – Dermal/Skin:
Assessment of corrosion/irritation effects on skin:
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met for skin corrosion/irritation.

Damage/Irritation – Eye:
Assessment of corrosion/irritation effects on eye:
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met for serious eye irritation/irritation.

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization:
Assessment of sensitization:
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity:
Assessment of mutagenicity:
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Carcinogenicity:
Assessment of carcinogenicity:
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met

Reproductive toxicity:
Assessment of reproduction toxicity:
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met

Developmental toxicity:
Assessment of teratogenicity:
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure):
Assessment of STOT (single):
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Repeated dose toxicity and Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure):
Assessment of repeated dose toxicity:
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Aspiration hazard:
Assessment of repeated dose toxicity:
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical, and toxicological characteristics:
See Section 4 of the SDS.

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure:
No additional information available for the product.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Ecotoxicity:

The product is highly toxic to aquatic organisms and may cause long-term effects in the aquatic environment. The toxicity of zinc phosphide to aquatic organisms is included below:

Species and genus	Exposure (hours/days)	Result in fresh water	Data source
Fish - Golden Ite *(Leuciscus idus)*	96h	Acute EC_{50}: >21.7 mg/L	EFSA
Invertebrates – (*Daphnia magna*)	48h	Acute EC_{50}: 114 mg/L	EFSA
Algae – (*Desmodesmus subspicatus)*	72h (static)	Acute Biomass EbC_{50}: 0.00821 mg/L Acute Growth Rate: ErC_{50}: 0.00375 mg/L Chronic Biomass NOE_bC: 0.00323 mg/L Chronic Growth Rate NOE_rC: 0.00140 mg/L	EFSA

Data source:

EFSA - Conclusion on the Pesticide Peer Review (2010) - Conclusion on the peer review of the pesticide risk assessment of the active substance zinc phosphide.

Notes:

The studies were performed with the maximum attainable concentration (MAC), in which the formation of a suspension was observed. Zinc phosphide is practically insoluble in water.
For chronic aquatic toxicity the basis is the smallest measured NOEC for zinc ions in freshwater, to be used as the endpoint for the classification (algae-test).

12.2 Other Environmental and Adverse Effects of Zinc phosphide:

Environmental Effect	Description
Persistence and Degradability	Hydrolysis is the major route of degradation of zinc phosphide, with rates increasing as soil pH either increase or decreases from neutrality. Volatilization from moist soil surfaces is not expected to be an important fate process for zinc phosphide, however, its degradation product, phosphine gas, is volatile. Zinc phosphide at low concentrations is reported to be either relatively stable to aerobic soil metabolism or to hydrolyze before any biodegradation can occur. In dry soils, zinc phosphide was reported to dissipate with half-lives of one month or longer; in moist soils dissipation half-lives were less than one week.
Bioaccumulative Potential	Zinc phosphide is expected to break down rapidly in the environment and is metabolized by oxidation in an aqueous environment to phosphates. Thus, the potential for bioaccumulation/concentration is not expected.

Mobility in Soil	If released to soil, zinc phosphide is considered to be immobile due to its low solubility in water.
Other Adverse Effects	When placed in animal burrows (i.e. the soil environment) as a formulated bait, zinc phosphide will remain stable. After being ingested by target vertebrates, the acid conditions in their stomachs will produce phosphine gas and zinc salts within the animal. The potential for the production of phosphine and zinc salts in the soil (in the absence of ingestion and exposure to stomach acid) will be limited, and any limited amount of phosphine gas that would be produced has been shown to exhibit very low to moderate persistence and will volatilise to the atmosphere or adsorb to soil and be converted to phosphate anions. Zinc phosphide is highly toxic to vertebrates. The representative use of zinc phosphide intends to eliminate the exposure to birds and non-target mammals by application as a ready-for-use bait formulation in foil bags, in bait stations, or in animal burrows.

Data sources:

1. PubChem.
2. EFSA - Conclusion on the Pesticide Peer Review (2010) - Conclusion on the peer review of the pesticide risk assessment of the active substance zinc phosphide.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste handling and disposal:

Avoid and minimize the generation of waste.
Dispose product related waste in accordance with all local regulations and prevent the contamination of water, food, or feed by storage or disposal of the waste.
Do not use empty containers for any other purpose as empty containers retain vapour and product residues. The product or empty containers must not be disposed of as part of general waste.
Special help is available for the disposal of Agricultural Chemicals. The product label will supply general advice regarding disposal of small quantities, and how to cleanse containers.
Note: Waste resulting from the use of this product that cannot be reused or reprocessed should be disposed of in a landfill approved for pesticide disposal.

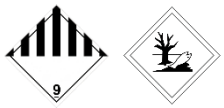
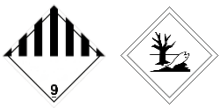
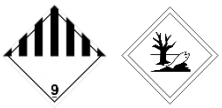
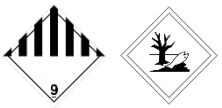
13.2 General container handling:

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Puncture and flatten container (where practical) and dispose of as hazardous waste.
Contaminated packaging: Contaminated packaging should be emptied as far as possible and disposed of in the same manner as the product.

13.3 Additional special precautions:

The product and its container must always be disposed of in a safe manner.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

	Land Transport (ADR/RID)	Inland Waterway (ADN/ADNR)	Sea Transport (IMDG)	Air Transport (ICAO-TI/IATA-DGR)
UN Number	1714	1714	1714	1714
UN Proper Shipping Name	WATER-REACTIVE SOLID, Flammable N.O.S.	WATER-REACTIVE SOLID, Flammable N.O.S.	WATER-REACTIVE SOLID, Flammable N.O.S.	WATER-REACTIVE SOLID, Flammable N.O.S.
Transport Hazard Class	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
Subsidiary Hazard class	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1
Transport Supplementary Hazard Class	9	9	9	9
Transport Hazard Class Pictogram				
Transport Supplementary Hazard Class Pictograms				
Packaging Group	I	I	I	I
Environmental Hazard	YES	YES	YES	YES

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 South Africa Legislation:

Relevant regulatory information regarding authorization, Safety Data Sheets, Occupational Exposure Limits, Hazardous Substances, Dangerous Goods Transport and Waste:

Occupational Health and Safety Act 1993. Regulations for Hazardous Chemical Agents - 2021.
Fertilizer, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, 1947 (Act 36 of 1947). Fertilizer, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, 1947 (Act No. 36 of 1947) Regulations Relating to Agricultural Remedy. 25 August 2023.
Hazardous Substances Act**,** 1973 (Act No.15 of 1973).
SANS11014:2010. Safety Data Sheet for Chemical Products – Content and Order of Sections.
SANS10206: 2020. The Handling, Storage and Disposal of Pesticides.
National Road Traffic Act, 1996 (Act No. 93 of 1996). SANS 10228:2021 - The identification and classification of dangerous goods for transport by road and rail modes. National Environmental Management: Waste Act 59 of 2008.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

16.1 Text of the hazard statements mentioned in Section 3:

Hazard Class & Category	Hazard Statement Number	Hazard Statement
Substances and mixtures, which in contact with water, emit flammable gases, Category 1.	H260	In contact with water releases flammable gases, which may ignite spontaneously.
Acute Toxicity Oral, Category 2.	H300	Fatal if swallowed.
Acute Toxicity Oral, Category 4.	H302	Harmful if swallowed.
Acute Toxicity Dermal, Category 4.	H302	Harmful in contact with skin.
Aquatic Toxicity Acute, Category 1.	H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
Aquatic Toxicity Chronic, Category 1.	H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

16.2 Key to Abbreviations:

AND	European Provisions concerning the International Carraige od Dangerous Goods by inland Waterways
ADR	The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
ATE	Acute Toxicity Estimate
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
GHS	Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
IATA	International Air Transport Association
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organisation
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods
LogPow	Logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
LD_{50}	Lethal Dose 50
LC_{50}	Lethal Concentration 50
RID	The Regulations concerning the International Carraige of Dangerous Goods by Rail
SDS	Safety Data Sheet
UN	United Nations

16.3 Disclaimer:

The information on this Safety Data Sheet is not a specification; it does not guarantee specific properties. The information is intended to provide general guidance as to health and safety based upon our knowledge of the handling, storage, and use of the product. It is not applicable to unusual or non-standard uses of the product nor where instructions or recommendations are not followed. All information is given in good faith but without guarantee in respect of accuracy, and no responsibility is accepted for errors and omissions or the consequence thereof.

END OF SAFETY DATA SHEET