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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

PUFFIN STUCCO CLEAR BASE A

TRADE NAME : PUFFIN STUCCO CLEARCOAT S A

IDENTIFICATION OF SUBSTANCE AND COMPANY

Identification of substance or preparation
Chemical description : Emulsion water base
Recommendation use : Stucco Marmocer coatings system

Company / Undertaking Identificaation Supplier
PT.Indowijaya Sakti Teguh
Jl.Pangeran Jayakarta No. 121/3-4, Jakarta Pusat, 10730. Indonesia
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1. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

- **FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3**
- **SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2**
- **SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A**
- **SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE (Narcotic effects) Category 3**

GHS Label elements
Hazard pictograms :

Signal word : WARNING

Hazard statements:
Flammable liquid and vapour.
Causes serious eye damage.
Causes skin irritation.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Precautionary statements

Prevention: Avoid breathing vapour. Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Keep container tightly closed. Use only outdoors or in a well ventilated area. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
Response: IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention.
Storage: Store locked up. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool
Disposal: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations

Other hazards which do not result in classification: None known

2. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS:

Substance/mixture : mixture

Other means of identification: Not available

CAS number/other identifiers

CAS number : Not applicable.

EC number : Mixture.

Product code :449

Ingredients name	%	Cas number
n-butyl acetate	≥10 - ≤25	123-86-4
xylene	≥10 - ≤17	1330-20-7
ethylbenzene	≤5	100-41-4
hydrocarbons, C9, aromatic	≤2.9	64742-95-6
fatty acids, C18-unsatd., trimers, compds. with oleylamine	≤0.3	147900-93-4
bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl) sebacate	≤0.3	41556-26-7
Fatty acids, tall-oil, compds. with oleylamine	≤0.3	85711-55-3
2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate		868-77-9

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

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

Chemical formula : Not applicable.

3. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

1. **Eye contact :** Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.
2. **Inhalation** : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
3. **Skin contact :** Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
4. **Ingestion :** Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact : Causes serious eye irritations.
Inhalation : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Skin contact : Causes skin irritation
Ingestion : No known significant effects or critical hazards

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Eye contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation watering redness
Inhalation : Adverse symptoms may include the following: nausea or vomiting headache drowsiness/fatigue dizziness/vertigo unconsciousness
Skin contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation redness
Ingestion : No specific data.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Notes to physician : Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled
Specific treatments : No specific treatment.
Protection of first-aiders : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

4. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Use dry chemical, CO_2, water spray (fog) or foam.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Do not use water jet.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical: Flammable liquid and vapour. Run off to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion

Hazardous thermal decomposition products: Decomposition products may include the following materials:

Carbondioxide, carbon monoxide ,sulfur oxides metal oxide/oxides

Special protective actions for fire-fighters : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters: Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode

5. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personel : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

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

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

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Small spill : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor

Large spill : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with noncombustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

6. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container

Advice on general occupational hygiene : Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and wellventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

7. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
n-butyl acetate	**Workplace Safety and Health Act (Singapore, 2/2006).** PEL (short term): 950 mg/m³ 15 minutes. PEL (short term): 200 ppm 15 minutes. PEL (long term): 713 mg/m³ 8 hours. PEL (long term): 150 ppm 8 hours
Xylene	**Workplace Safety and Health Act (Singapore, 2/2006).** PEL (short term): 651 mg/m³ 15 minutes. PEL (short term): 150 ppm 15 minutes. PEL (long term): 434 mg/m³ 8 hours. PEL (long term): 100 ppm 8 hours.
ethylbenzene	**Workplace Safety and Health Act (Singapore, 2/2006). Notes:** PEL (long term): 100 ppm 8 hours. PEL (long term): 434 mg/m³ 8 hours. **Workplace Safety and Health Act (Singapore, 2/2006).** PEL (short term): 543 mg/m³ 15 minutes. PEL (short term): 125 ppm 15 minutes.

Appropriate engineering controls : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

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

Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eye/face protection : Safety eyewear complying to EN 166 should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is

possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.

Skin protection

Hand protection : There is no one glove material or combination of materials that will give unlimited resistance to any individual or combination of chemicals.

The breakthrough time must be greater than the end use time of the product.

The instructions and information provided by the glove manufacturer on use, storage, maintenance and replacement must be followed.

Gloves should be replaced regularly and if there is any sign of damage to the glove material. Always ensure that gloves are free from defects and that they are stored and used correctly. The performance or effectiveness of the glove may be reduced by physical/ chemical damage and poor maintenance.

Barrier creams may help to protect the exposed areas of the skin but should not be applied once exposure has occurred.

Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.

Not recommended, gloves(breakthrough time) < 1 hour: Viton®, PE

May be used, gloves(breakthrough time) 4 - 8 hours: neoprene, butyl rubber, PVC Recommended, gloves(breakthrough time) > 8 hours: fluor rubber, 4H, Teflon, polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), nitrile rubber

For right choice of glove materials, with focus on chemical resistance and time of penetration, seek advice by the supplier of chemical resistant gloves. The user must check that the final choice of type of glove selected for handling this product is the most appropriate and takes into account the particular conditions of use, as included in the user's risk assessment.

Body protection : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves

Other skin protection : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Respiratory protection : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use

8. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Physical state	**:** Liquid.
Colour	**:** Various colours
Odour	**:** Characteristic
Odour threshold	**:** Not Available
PH	**:** Not Applicable
Melting/freezing point	**:** Not Applicable
Boiling point	**:** Lowest known value: 126°C (258.8°F) (n-butyl acetate). Weighted average: 132.81°C (271.1°F)
Flash point	**:** Closed cup: 26°C (78.8°F)
Burning time	**:** Not applicable.
Burning rate	**:** Not applicable.
Evaporation rate	**:** Highest known value: 1 (n-butyl acetate) Weighted average: 0.9compared with butyl acetate
Flammability (solid, gas)	**:** Not applicable

Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits :0.8 - 7.6%

Vapour pressure	**:** Highest known value: 1.5 kPa (11.3 mm Hg) (at 20°C) (n-butyl acetate). Weighted average: 1.26 kPa (9.45 mm Hg) (at 20°C)
Vapour density	**:** Highest known value: 4 (Air = 1) (n-butyl acetate). Weighted average: 3.87 (Air = 1)
Relative density	**:**1.071 to 1.294 g/cm³
Solubility	**:** Insoluble in the following materials: cold water and hot water.

Partition coefficient: noctanol/water : Not available.

Auto-ignition temperature.	**:** Lowest known value: 280 to 470°C (536 to 878°F) (hydrocarbons, C9, aromatic).
Decomposition temperature	**:** Not available.
SADT	**:** Not available
Viscosity	**:** Dynamic: Highest known value: 0.58 cP (xylene) Kinematic: Highest known value: 0.83 cSt (n-butyl acetate) Weighted average: 0.82 cSt Kinematic (40C): >20.5 cSt

9. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.

Chemical Stability : The product is stable.

Possibility of Hazardous reaction : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur

Conditions to avoid : Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurise, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition

Incompatible materials : Keep away from the following materials to prevent strong exothermic reactions: oxidising agents, strong alkalis, strong acids.

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

SADT : Not available

10. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/Ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
n-butyl acetate	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	>21.1 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>17600 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	13100 mg/kg	-
xylene	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	20 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	4300 mg/kg	-
	TDLo Dermal	Rabbit	4300 mg/kg	-
ethylbenzene	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat – Male	17.8 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal			
	LD50 Oral	Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3500 mg/kg	-
		Rat	5050 mg/kg	-

Irritation/ corrosion

Product/ ingredient name	Result	species	score	exposure	observation
Xylene	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	87 milligrams	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rat	-	8 hours 60 Microliters	-
Fatty acids, tall-oil, compds. with oleylamine	Eyes – Irritant	Mammal species unspecified	-	-	-
2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate	Skin - Mild irritant	Mammal species unspecified	-	-	-
	Eyes - Mild irritant	Mammal species unspecified	-	-	-

Sensitisation

Product/ingredient name	Route of exposure	Species	Result
fatty acids, C18-unsatd., trimers, compds. with oleylamine	Skin	Mammal - species Unspecified	Sensitising
bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl4-piperidyl) sebacate	Skin	Mammal - species Unspecified	Sensitising
Fatty acids, tall-oil, compds. with oleylamine	Skin	Mammal - species Unspecified	Sensitising
2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate	Skin	Mammal - species unspecified	Sensitising

Mutagenicity
Not available.

Carcinogenicity
Not available.

Reproductive toxicity
Not available.

Teratogenicity
Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
n-butyl acetate	Category 3 Category 3	Not applicable. Not applicable.	Narcotic effects Respiratory tract Irritation
hydrocarbons, C9, aromatic	Category 3 Category 3	Not applicable. Not applicable.	Narcotic effects Respiratory tract Irritation

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Ethylbenzene	Category 2	Not determined	hearing organs
fatty acids, C18-unsatd., trimers, compds. with oleylamine	Category 2	Not determined	Not determined
Fatty acids, tall-oil, compds. with oleylamine	Category 2	Not determined	Not determined

Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
Xylene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Ethylbenzene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
hydrocarbons, C9, aromatic	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Information on likely routes of exposure : Not available.

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact : Causes serious eye irritation.

Inhalation : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Skin contact : Causes skin irritation.

Ingestion : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Eye contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:

- pain or irritation
- watering
- redness

Inhalation : Adverse symptoms may include the following:

- nausea or vomiting
- headache drowsiness/fatigue
- dizziness/vertigo
- unconsciousness

Skin contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:

pain
redness

Ingestion : No specific data.

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Short term exposure

Potential immediate effects : Not available.

Potential delayed effects : Not available.

long-term exposure

Potential immediate effects : Not available.

Potential delayed effects : Not available.

Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

General : No known significant effects or critical hazards**.**

Carcinogenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Mutagenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Teratogenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Developmental effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Fertility effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Route	ATE value
Dermal	9219.64 mg/kg
Inhalation (vapours)	121.95 mg/l

11. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Ethylbenzene	Acute EC50 7.2 mg/l	Algae	48 hours
	Acute EC50 2.93 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
	Acute LC50 4.2 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
hydrocarbons, C9, aromatic	Acute EC50 <10 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
	Acute IC50 <10 mg/l	Algae	72 hours
	Acute LC50 <10 mg/l	Fish	96 hours

Persistence/degradability

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
Xylene	-	-	Readily
Ethylbenzene	-	-	Readily
hydrocarbons, C9, aromatic	-	-	Not Readily
bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl4-piperidyl) sebacate	-	-	Not Readily

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogPow	BCF	Potential
n-butyl acetate	2.3	-	Low
xylene	3.12	8.1 to 25.9	Low
ethylbenzene	3.6	-	Low
hydrocarbons, C9, aromatic	-	10 to 2500	High
2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate	0.42	-	Low

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition: Not available.
coefficient (KOC)

Other adverse effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

12. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

Disposal Methods: The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapour from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Do not allow to enter drains or watercourses. Material and/or container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

13. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

	UN	IMDG	IATA
UN number	UN1263	UN1263	UN1263
UN proper shipping name	Paint	Paint	Paint
Transport hazard class(es)	3	3	3
Packing group	III	III	III
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.
Additional information	-	Emergency schedules F-E, S-E	The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations.

Additional information
Transport in accordance with ADR/RID, IMDG/IMO and ICAO/IATA and national regulation.
ADR / RID : Tunnel restriction code: (D/E)
Hazard identification number: 30
ADR/RID: Viscous substance. Not restricted, ref. chapter 2.2.3.1.5 (applicable to receptacles < 450 litre capacity).
IMDG : IMDG: Viscous substance. Transport in accordance with paragraph 2.3.2.5 (applicable to receptacles < 450 litre capacity).

Special precautions for user : transport within user's premises: Transport within user's premises: always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.
Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code : Not available.

14. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Singapore - hazardous chemicals under government control
None.

15. OTHER INFORMATION

Key to abbreviations :

- **ATE =** Acute Toxicity Estimate
- **BCF =** Bioconcentration Factor
- **GHS =** Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
- **IATA =** International Air Transport Association
- **IBC =** Intermediate Bulk Container
- **IMDG =** International Maritime Dangerous Goods
- **LogPow**= logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
- **MARPOL** = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
- **UN** = United Nations.

References : Not available.

NOTES

PT.INDOWIJAYA SAKTI TEGUH has a responsibility to take reasonable care for our own health and safety and the health and safety of others who may be affected by our acts or omissions. This M.S.D.S. at the date of issue has Health and Safety Information of the product, and how to safely handle and use this product in the workplace.

All information given is our best knowledge, and because we cannot anticipate or control the conditions of the end use of this products, prior to usage, each user must determine by reviewing this M.S.D.S, Safe Handling and usage of this products in the Workplace.

PT.INDOWIJAYA SAKTI TEGUH believe this information to be reliable, and in good faith, but no guarantees or warranties of any kind are made as to its accuracy, suitability to particulate applications due to variations in methods, conditions and equipment. When PT.INDOWIJAYA SAKTI TEGUH provides information and service involving skill, assistance, judgment, recommendations, and or advise this is done on the best of our knowledge only; information is not be relied upon.

Full scale testing and performance of the product is the responsibility of the end user. For further information or classification of certain points to ensure that the user has made a proper assessment and reasonable precautions have been applied, please contact PT.INDOWIJAYA SAKTI TEGUH.