



<b>MATERIALS SAFETY DATA SHEET (MSDS)</b>  <b>Ethylene (C2H4)</b>	MSDS Number:	
	Version number:	
	Date issued:	
	Page No:	

## **1. Product Identification**

<b>Chemical Name</b>	Ethylene
<b>Chemical Formula</b>	C2H4
<b>Chemical Family</b>	Flammable Gas/ Liquefied Petroleum Gases
<b>Hazard Classification</b>	Ethylene, UN1962, Red Label
<b>Product Use Description</b>	Synthetic/Analytical chemistry.

## **Manufacturer/Importer/Supplier/Distributor information**

<b>Manufacturer Supplier</b>	Entity 1   Made by India
<b>E-Mail</b>	
<b>Contact Person</b>	
<b>Emergency Telephone</b>	

## **2. Hazard(s) identification**



<p><b>OSHA/HCS status</b></p>	<p><b>This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).</b></p>
<p>Classification of the substance or mixture</p>	<p>FLAMMABLE GASES - Category 1 GASES UNDER PRESSURE - Liquefied gas SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3</p>
<p>GHS label elements Hazard pictograms</p>	
<p>Signal word</p>	<p>Danger</p>
<p>Hazard statements</p>	<p>Extremely flammable gas. May form explosive mixtures with air. Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated. May cause frostbite. May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.</p>
<p>Precautionary statements General</p>	<p>Read and follow all Safety Data Sheets (SDS'S) before use. Read label before use. Keep out of reach of children. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. Close valve after each use and when empty. Use equipment rated for cylinder pressure. Do not open valve until connected to equipment prepared for use. Use a back flow preventative device in the piping. Use only equipment of compatible materials of construction. Always keep container in upright position. Approach suspected leak area with caution.</p>
<p>Prevention</p>	<p>Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid breathing gas.</p>
<p>Response</p>	<p>IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell. Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.</p>
<p>Storage</p>	<p>Store locked up. Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.</p>
<p>Disposal</p>	<p>Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.</p>
<p>Hazards not otherwise classified</p>	<p>Liquid can cause burns similar to frostbite.</p>



### **3. Composition and ingredient information**

Chemical name	CAS number	%
Ethylene	74-85-1	99.9

### **4. First-aid measures**

Description of necessary first aid measures

<b>Eye contact</b>	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 if irritation occurs.
<b>Inhalation</b>	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.
<b>Skin contact</b>	Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. To avoid the risk of static discharges and gas ignition, soak contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. In case of contact with liquid, warm frozen tissues slowly with lukewarm water and get medical attention. Do not rub affected area. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. Ingestion of liquid can cause burns similar to frostbite. If frostbite occurs, get medical attention. 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. As this product rapidly becomes a gas when released, refer to the inhalation section.



## **Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed Potential acute health effects**

<b>Eye contact</b>	Liquid can cause burns similar to frostbite.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
<b>Skin contact</b>	Dermal contact with rapidly evaporating liquid could result in freezing of the tissues or frostbite.
<b>Frostbite</b>	Try to warm up the frozen tissues and seek medical attention.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Adverse symptoms may include the following:, frostbite

<b>Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary</b>	
<b>Notes to physician</b>	Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.
<b>Specific treatments</b>	No specific treatment.
<b>Protection of first-aiders</b>	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.

## **5. Fire-fighting measures**

<b>Extinguishing media</b>	Suitable extinguishing media:water spray, dry powder, foam, carbon dioxide
<b>Advice for fire-fighters</b>	Special protective equipment:Wear a self-contained breathing apparatus.
<b>Further information:</b>	Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.

## **6. Accidental Release Measures**

### **6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

<b>For non-emergencypersonnel</b>	Accidental releases pose a serious fire or explosion hazard. 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 spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing gas. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
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<b>For emergency responders</b>	If specialized 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 nonemergency personnel".
<b>Environmental precautions</b>	Ensure emergency procedures to deal with accidental gas releases are in place to avoid contamination of the environment. Avoid dispersal of spilled 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 materials for containment and cleaning up

<b>Small spill</b>	Immediately contact emergency personnel. Stop leak if without risk. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment.
<b>Large spill :</b>	Immediately contact emergency personnel. Stop leak if without risk. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

## 7. Handling and storage

<b>Precautions for safe handling</b>	Protect cylinders against physical damage. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated area away From source of Heat, Ignition and direct Sunlight. Do not allow where cylinders are Stored to Exceed 52o C (125 o F).Isolate From Oxidizers Such as Oxygen, Chlorine or Fluorine. Use a Check Valve Or Trap in the discharge line to prevent hazardous backflow. Post "No Smoking or Open Flame" signs in storage and use areas. Cylinders should be stored upright and be firmly secured to prevent falling or being knocked over. Cylinders can be stored in the open, but in such cases, should be protected against extremes of weather and from the dampness of the ground to prevent rusting. Never tamper with pressure relief devices in valves and cylinders. Electrical equipment should be non-sparking or explosion proof. The following rules are applicable to situations in which cylinders are being used.
<b>Before Use:</b>	Move cylinders with a suitable hand truck. Do not drag, slide, or roll cylinders. Do not drop cylinders or permit them to strike each other. Secure cylinders firmly. Leave the valve protection cap, if provided, in place until cylinder is ready for use.
<b>During Use</b>	Use designated CGA fittings and other support equipment. Do not use adapters. Do not heat cylinder by any means to increase the discharge rate of the product from the cylinder. Use check valve or trap in discharge line to prevent hazardous backflow into the cylinder. Do not use oils or grease on gas-handling fittings or equipment.
<b>After Use</b>	Close main cylinder valve. Replace valve protection cap, if provided. Mark empty cylinders "EMPTY".



**NOTE:** Use only DOT or ASME code containers. Earth-ground and bond all lines and equipment associated with Isobutane. Close valve after each use and when empty. Cylinders must not be recharged except by or with the consent of owner. For additional information refer to the Compressed Gas Association Pamphlet P-1, Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Containers. Additionally, refer to CGA Bulletin SB-2 “Oxygen Deficient Atmospheres”.

**CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE :**

Cylinders should be secured with mounting brackets away from heavily traveled areas. Use oldest cylinders in stock first to prevent full cylinders from being stored for excessive periods of time. Full and empty cylinders should be segregated. Keep cylinder in dry, cool, well ventilated area away from heat, flame, sparks or corrosive chemicals. Cylinders should be moved by suitable hand trucks. Close valve after each use and when empty. Cylinder valve guards or caps should be in place. Keep cylinder at room temperature (21°C/ 70°F). Store containers in location free from fire risk and away from any sources of heat and ignition. Keep cylinder at least 20 feet away from combustible material, oxidizers, and Oxygen. Use equipment rated for cylinder pressure.

**8. Exposure Control / Personal Protection**

Control parameters  
Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Ethylene	ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2019).TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours.
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, vapor 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 with an approved standard 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: safety glasses with side shields.



## Skin protection

<b>Hand protection</b>	Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. If contact with the liquid is possible, insulated gloves suitable for low temperatures should be worn. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.
<b>Body protection</b>	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 antistatic protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.
<b>Other skin protection</b>	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.
<b>Respiratory protection</b>	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.
<b>Thermal hazards</b>	If there is a risk of contact with the liquid, all protective equipment worn should be suitable for use with extremely low temperature materials.

## **9. Physical and chemical properties**

Entity 1 | Made by India

<b>Form</b>	Compressed gas pressurised liquified gas
<b>Colour</b>	colourless
<b>Odour:</b>	Sweetish, faint odour
<b>pH value:</b>	Not applicable
<b>Melting point:</b>	-169 °C (1.013,25 hPa) - Literature data.
<b>Boiling point:</b>	-103,77 °C (1.013 hPa) - Literature data.
<b>Flash point</b>	Not applicable
<b>Flammability:</b>	Extremely flammable. (Directive 92/69/EEC, A.11)
<b>Lower explosion limit:</b>	2.7 %(V) (Air) Literature data.
<b>Upper explosion limit:</b>	36 %(V) (Air) Literature data.



<b>Ignition temperature:</b>	450 °C Literature data
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	2124 hPa (-90 °C)
<b>Density:</b>	0.57 kg/m <sup>3</sup> (-104 °C) Literature data.
<b>Relative density:</b>	0.57 (-104 °C) Literature data.
<b>Relative vapour density (air):</b>	0/9754 Literature data.
<b>Solubility in water:</b>	131 mg/l (25 °C, 1.013 hPa)
<b>Partitioning coefficient n-octanol/water (log Kow):</b>	1.13 (25 °C; pH value: 7) Literature data.
<b>Self ignition:</b>	Study scientifically not justified. Test type: Spontaneous self- ignition at room-temperature
<b>Viscosity, dynamic</b>	Study scientifically not justified.
<b>Explosion hazard:</b>	Based on the chemical structure there is no indication of explosive properties.
<b>Fire promoting properties</b>	Based on its structural properties the product is not classified as oxidizing.

### Other information

<b>pKA:</b>	The substance does not dissociate., Study scientifically not justified.
<b>Surface tension:</b>	Based on chemical structure, surface activity is not to be expected.
<b>Grain size distribution</b>	The substance / product is marketed or used in a non solid or granular form.
<b>Molar mass:</b>	28.05 g/mol

## **10. Stability and reactivity**

<b>Reactivity</b>	No specific data available
<b>Chemical Stability</b>	Stable
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	No data available
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	Contact with incompatible materials and exposure to heat, sparks, and other sources of ignition. Cylinders exposed to high temperatures or direct flame can rupture or burst.
<b>Incompatible materials:</b>	Strong oxidizers (e.g., chlorine, bromine pentafluoride, oxygen, oxygen difluoride, and nitrogen trifluoride).
<b>Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts:</b>	When ignited in the presence of oxygen, this gas will burn to produce carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide.





## **11. Toxicological information**

### **Likely Routes of Exposure**

<b>Skin Contact (Rabbit)</b>	Several formulations containing an isobutane-Ethylene mixture were tested for skin irritation effects. All formulations contained less than 13% Ethylene. All of the formulations containing Ethylene caused only mild irritation.
<b>Effects on Short-Term Inhalation</b>	Guinea-pigs breathing 5.5% Ethylene by volume developed tremors after 5 minutes. Nausea, retching, and stupefaction were observed when animals were exposed for 30-120 minutes. All the animals survived a two-hour exposure and had no significant tissue damage. A gas concentration of 89% did not cause anesthesia, but depressed the blood pressure of cats. Inhalation of 10 percent Ethylene by mice and 15% by dogs cause weak cardiac sensitization. Presumably, all of these effects are reversible when exposure ceases. In primates, 10% Ethylene caused some change in heart function. At 20% there was aggravation of these symptoms and respiratory depression.
<b>Effects of Long-Term Inhalation</b>	No toxicity or abnormalities were observed when monkeys were exposed to approximately 750 ppm for 90 days. Similar results were obtained when monkeys were exposed to an aerosol spray containing 65%
<b>Symptoms/Effects From Exposure:</b>	Ethylene is an asphyxiant and presents a significant health hazard by displacing the oxygen in the atmosphere. Rapid evaporation of liquid from the cylinder may cause frostbite. High concentrations of this gas can cause an oxygen-deficient environment. Individuals breathing such an atmosphere may experience symptoms which include headaches, ringing in ears, dizziness, drowsiness, unconsciousness, nausea, vomiting, and depression of all the senses. The skin of a victim may have a blue color. Under some circumstances, death may occur.

### **Acute/Chronic Toxicity:**

<b>Suspected Cancer Agent:</b>	Ethylene is not found on the following lists: FEDERAL OSHA Z LIST, NTP, IARC, CAL/OSHA, and therefore is neither considered to be nor suspected to be a cancer-causing agent by these agencies.
<b>Irritancy of Product:</b>	Ethylene is not irritating; however, contact with rapidly expanding gases can cause frostbite to exposed tissue.
<b>Sensitization to the Product:</b>	Ethylene is not known to cause sensitization in humans; however, some animal studies indicate that exposure to Ethylene can cause weak cardiac sensitization.
<b>Reproductive Toxicity Information:</b>	Listed below is information concerning the effects Ethylene on the human reproductive system.
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	No mutagenicity effects have been described for Ethylene.
<b>Embryotoxicity</b>	No embryotoxic effects have been described for Ethylene.
<b>Teratogenicity</b>	No teratogenicity effects have been described for Ethylene.



<b>Reproductive Toxicity</b>	No reproductive toxicity effects have been described for Ethylene.
<b>Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure</b>	Acute or chronic respiratory conditions may be aggravated by overexposure to Ethylene.
<b>Recommendations to Physicians</b>	Administer oxygen, if necessary. Treat symptoms and eliminate exposure.
<b>Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs):</b>	Currently, there are no Biological Exposure Indices for Ethylene.
<b>Carcinogenicity:</b>	May cause cancer depending on duration and level of exposure.

## **12. Ecological information**

### **Toxicity**

<b>Assessment of aquatic toxicity</b>	Acutely harmful for aquatic organisms.
<b>Toxicity to fish:</b>	LC50 (1 h) 22 mg/l, Fish (other)LC50 (4 d) 50 - 120 mg/l, Fish (calculated)
<b>Aquatic invertebrates:</b>	EC50 (48 h) 53 - 153 mg/l, Daphnia magna (calculated)
<b>Aquatic plants:</b>	EC50 (72 h) 72 mg/l (growth rate), Selenastrum capricornutum (OECD Guideline 201, static)EC50 (48 h) 30,3 mg/l (growth rate), Selenastrum capricornutum (calculated) The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from the structure of the product.
<b>Microorganisms/Effect on activated sludge:</b>	Study not necessary due to exposure considerations.
<b>Chronic toxicity to fish:</b>	other (30 d) 12,385 mg/l, Fish (other) The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from the structure of the product.
<b>Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates:</b>	other 6,3 mg/l, Daphnia magna (other) The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from the structure of the product.
<b>Terrestrial plants:</b>	No observed effect concentration (0,3 a) < 10 ppm, terrestrial plants Literature data.

### **Persistence and degradability**

<b>Assessment biodegradation and elimination (H2O):</b>	Product is expected to be readily biodegradable. Due to the product characteristics the test is impossible. The volatility might play an important part as an elimination route. The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from the structure of the product.
<b>Elimination information:</b>	50 % (2,9 d) (calculated)
<b>Assessment of stability in water:</b>	According to structural properties, hydrolysis is not expected/probable.
<b>Bio accumulative potential</b>	Assessment bioaccumulation potential: Significant accumulation in organisms is not to be expected.
<b>Mobility in soil</b>	Assessment transport between environmental compartments








<b>Volatility:</b>	The substance will rapidly evaporate into the atmosphere from the water surface.
<b>Adsorption in soil:</b>	Adsorption to solid soil phase is not expected.
<b>Results of PBT and vPvB assessment</b>	According to Annex XIII of Regulation (EC) No.1907/2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH): The product does not fulfill the criteria for PBT (Persistent/bio accumulative/toxic) and vPvB (very persistent/very bio accumulative). Self classification
<b>Other adverse effects</b>	The substance is not listed in Regulation (EC) 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer.

### **13. Disposal considerations**

<b>Disposal methods</b>	The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized 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. Empty Airgas-owned pressure vessels should be returned to Airgas. 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. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Do not puncture or incinerate Container.
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### **14. Transport information**

	DOT	TDG	Mexico	IMDG	IATA
<b>UN number</b>	UN1962	UN1962	UN1962	UN1962	UN1962
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	ETHYLENE	ETHYLENE	ETHYLENE	ETHYLENE	ETHYLENE
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	2.1 	2.1 	2.1 	2.1 	2.1 
<b>Packing group</b>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Environmental hazards</b>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<b>Environmental hazards</b>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.

Refer to CFR 49 (or authority having jurisdiction) to determine the information required for shipment of the product.



**Additional information:**

<b>DOT Classification</b>	<p><b>Limited quantity</b> : Yes.  <b>Quantity limitation:</b>  <b>Passenger aircraft/rail:</b> Forbidden.  <b>Cargo aircraft:</b> Forbidden.  Special provisions T75, TP5</p>
<b>TDG Classification</b>	<p>Product classified as per the following sections of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations: 2.13-2.17 (Class 2).  <b>Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index</b> : 0.125  <b>ERAP Index</b> : 3000  <b>Passenger Carrying Vessel Index</b> : Forbidden  <b>Passenger Carrying Road or Rail Index</b> : Forbidden</p>
<b>IATA</b>	<p><b>Quantity limitation</b> :  Passenger and Cargo Aircraft: Forbidden.  Cargo Aircraft Only: 150 kg.</p>
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	<p><b>Transport within user's premises:</b>  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.</p>
<b>Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments</b>	Not available

**15. Regulatory information**

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

This material safety data sheet complies with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No.1907/2006.

<b>National legislation</b>	Entity 1   Made by India
Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.	FLAMMABLE GASES
<b>Other regulations</b>	Take note of Dir 94/33/EC on the protection of young people at work.

**15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment**

For this product a chemical safety assessment was not carried out

**16. Any other relevant information**

**History**



<b>Product name</b>	
Product code	
<b>Date of printing</b>	
<b>Date of issue/Date of revision</b>	
<b>Date of previous issue</b>	
<b>Version</b>	
<b>Prepared by</b>	

## **17. Change Details**

