

3-IN-ONE PROFESSIONAL CLEANER DEGREASER

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Thu 14-Oct-2004

CHEMWATCH 4720-32
CD 2004/3 Page 1 of 12

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

3-IN-ONE PROFESSIONAL CLEANER DEGREASER

SYNONYMS

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

AEROSOLS

PRODUCT USE

Cleaner degreaser. Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack

SUPPLIER

Company: WD-40 Company (Australia P/L)
Address:
41 Rawson Street
Epping
NSW, 2121
AUS
Telephone: (+61 2) 9868 2200
Fax: 02 9869 7512

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS.

According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

POISONS SCHEDULE

None

RISK

Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.
Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.
Toxic to aquatic organisms.
May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
May produce discomfort of the eyes*.
May produce skin discomfort*.
Possible respiratory sensitiser*.
* (limited evidence)

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3-IN-ONE PROFESSIONAL CLEANER DEGREASER

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Thu 14-Oct-2004

CHEMWATCH 4720-32
CD 2004/3 Page 2 of 12

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION ...

SAFETY

Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.

To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water.

Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.

In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).

If you feel unwell contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (Show the label if possible).

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
nonhazardous ingredients		75-85
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	111-76-2	5-7
d-limonene	5989-27-5	5-7
isopropanol	67-63-0	1-2
propane	74-98-6	8-10

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

Not considered a normal route of entry.

- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.

EYE

If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:

- Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

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3-IN-ONE PROFESSIONAL CLEANER DEGREASER

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Thu 14-Oct-2004

CHEMWATCH 4720-32
CD 2004/3 Page 3 of 12

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES ...

SKIN

If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:

- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream.
- DO NOT use solvents.
- Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.

INHALED

If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:

- Remove to fresh air.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to ethylene glycol:

- Early treatment of ingestion is important. Ensure emesis is satisfactory.
- Test and correct for metabolic acidosis and hypocalcaemia.
- Apply sustained diuresis when possible with hypertonic mannitol.
- Evaluate renal status and begin haemodialysis if indicated. [I.L.O]
- Rapid absorption is an indication that emesis or lavage is effective only in the first few hours. Cathartics and charcoal are generally not effective.
- Correct acidosis, fluid/electrolyte balance and respiratory depression in the usual manner. Systemic acidosis (below 7.2) can be treated with intravenous sodium bicarbonate solution.
- Ethanol therapy prolongs the half-life of ethylene glycol and reduces the formation of toxic metabolites.
- Pyridoxine and thiamine are cofactors for ethylene glycol metabolism and should be given (50 to 100 mg respectively) intramuscularly, four times per day for 2 days.
- Magnesium is also a cofactor and should be replenished. The status of 4-methylpyrazole, in the treatment regime, is still uncertain. For clearance of the material and its metabolites, haemodialysis is much superior to peritoneal dialysis.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

It has been suggested that there is a need for establishing a new biological exposure limit before a workshift that is clearly below 100 mmol ethoxy-acetic acids per mole creatinine in morning urine of people occupationally exposed to ethylene glycol ethers. This arises from the finding that an increase in urinary stones may be associated with such exposures.

Laitinen J., et al: Occupational & Environmental Medicine 1996; 53, 595-600

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

SMALL FIRE:

- Water spray, dry chemical or CO2

LARGE FIRE:

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3-IN-ONE PROFESSIONAL CLEANER DEGREASER

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Thu 14-Oct-2004

CHEMWATCH 4720-32
CD 2004/3 Page 4 of 12

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES ...

- Water spray or fog.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Non combustible.
- Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flames.
- Rupturing containers may rocket and scatter burning materials.
- Hazards may not be restricted to pressure effects.
- May emit acrid, poisonous or corrosive fumes.
- Decomposes on heating and may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

Combustion products include
carbon dioxide (CO₂)

other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

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Personal Protective Equipment

PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT

Breathing apparatus.

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses.

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3-IN-ONE PROFESSIONAL CLEANER DEGREASER

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Thu 14-Oct-2004

CHEMWATCH 4720-32
CD 2004/3 Page 5 of 12

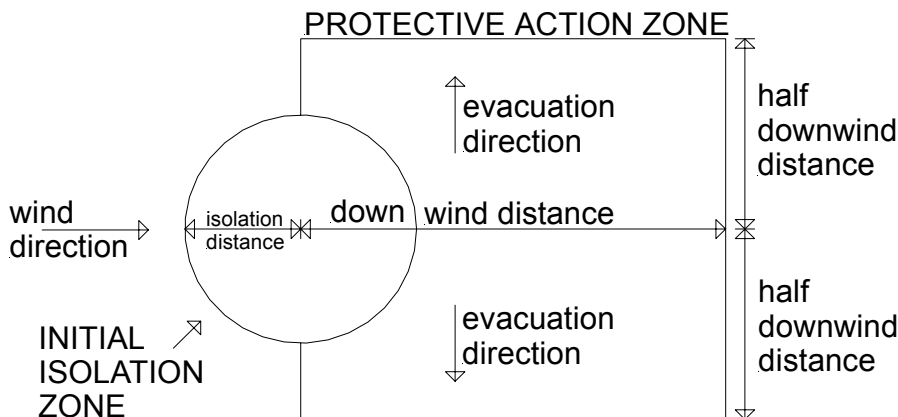
Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES ...

- Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.
- Wipe up.
- If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from all ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated.
- Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Increase ventilation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapour.
- Absorb or cover spill with sand, earth, inert materials or vermiculite.
- If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated.
- Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.
- Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.

PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR SPILL



From IERG (Canada/Australia)

Isolation Distance	-
Downwind Protection Distance	8 metres
IERG Number	49

FOOTNOTES

- 1 PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONE is defined as the area in which people are at risk of harmful exposure. This zone assumes that random changes in wind direction confines the vapour plume to an area within 30 degrees on either side of the predominant wind direction, resulting in a crosswind protective action distance equal to the downwind protective action distance.
- 2 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS should be initiated to the extent possible, beginning with those closest to the spill and working away from the site in the downwind direction. Within the protective action zone a level of vapour concentration may exist resulting in nearly all unprotected persons becoming incapacitated

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3-IN-ONE PROFESSIONAL CLEANER DEGREASER

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Thu 14-Oct-2004

CHEMWATCH 4720-32
CD 2004/3 Page 6 of 12

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES ...

and unable to take protective action and/or incurring serious or irreversible health effects.

- 3 INITIAL ISOLATION ZONE is determined as an area, including upwind of the incident, within which a high probability of localised wind reversal may expose nearly all persons without appropriate protection to life-threatening concentrations of the material.
- 4 SMALL SPILLS involve a leaking package of 200 litres (55 US gallons) or less, such as a drum (jerrican or box with inner containers). Larger packages leaking less than 200 litres and compressed gas leaking from a small cylinder are also considered "small spills".
LARGE SPILLS involve many small leaking packages or a leaking package of greater than 200 litres, such as a cargo tank, portable tank or a "one-tonne" compressed gas cylinder.
- 5 Guide 126 is taken from the US DOT emergency response guide book.
- 6 IERG information is derived from CANUTEC - Transport Canada.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.
- DO NOT spray directly on humans, exposed food or food utensils.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Aerosol dispenser.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

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3-IN-ONE PROFESSIONAL CLEANER DEGREASER

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Thu 14-Oct-2004

CHEMWATCH 4720-32
CD 2004/3 Page 7 of 12

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE ...

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

INGREDIENT DATA

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER:

TLV TWA: 20 ppm A3 [ACGIH]

PEL TWA: 50 ppm, 240 mg/m³ (SKIN) [OSHA Z1]

TLV TWA: 20 ppm A3

CAUTION: This substance has been classified by the ACGIH as A3 Animal Carcinogen (at relatively high doses)

ES TWA: 25 ppm, 121 mg/m³ (skin) Under review

OES TWA: 25 ppm, 123 mg/m³ (skin)

Exposure limits with "skin" notation indicate that vapour and liquid may be absorbed through intact skin. Absorption by skin may readily exceed vapour inhalation exposure. Symptoms for skin absorption are the same as for inhalation. Contact with eyes and mucous membranes may also contribute to overall exposure and may also invalidate the exposure standard.

MAK value: 20 ppm, 98 mg/m³

Designated H in List of MAK values: Danger of cutaneous absorption.

Absorption of such substances through the skin can pose an incomparably larger danger of toxicity than their inhalation. To avoid health risks when handling such substances, meticulous cleaning of the skin, hair and clothing is imperative.

MAK Category II Peak Limitation: For substances with systemic effects and with a half-life in humans of less than two hours.

Allows excursions of 2 times the MAK value, for 30 minutes (on average), four times per shift.

MAK Group C: There is no reason to fear risk of damage to the developing embryo when MAK and BAT values are observed.

MAK values, and categories and groups are those recommended within the Federal Republic of Germany

Odour Threshold Value: 0.10 ppm (detection), 0.35 ppm (recognition)

IDLH Level: 700 ppm

Although rats appear to be more susceptible than other animals anaemia is not uncommon amongst humans following exposure. The TLV reflects the need to maintain exposures below levels found to cause blood changes in experimental animals. It is concluded that this limit will reduce the significant risk of irritation, haematologic effects and other systemic effects observed in humans and animals exposed to higher vapour concentrations. The toxic effects typical of some other glycol ethers (pancytopenia, testis atrophy and teratogenic effects) are not found with this substance.

D-LIMONENE:

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3-IN-ONE PROFESSIONAL CLEANER DEGREASER

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Thu 14-Oct-2004

CHEMWATCH 4720-32
CD 2004/3 Page 8 of 12

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION ...

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH

CEL TWA: 30 ppm, 165.6 mg/m³ (compare WEEL-TWA*)

A Workplace Environmental Exposure Level* has been established by AIHA (American Industrial Hygiene Association) who have produced the following rationale:

D-limonene is not acutely toxic. In its pure form it is not a sensitiser but is irritating to the skin. Although there is clear evidence of carcinogenicity in male rats, the effect has been attributed to an alpha-2u-globin (a2u-G) renal toxicity which is both species and gender specific. Humans do not synthesise a2u-G, and metabolism studies indicate that 75% to 95% of d-limonene is excreted in 2-3 days with different metabolites identified between humans and rats. In a 2-year study, liver effects were noted in male mice at 500 mg/kg and reduced survival was noted in female rats at 600 mg/kg. The no observable effect levels (NOELs) were 250 and 300 mg/kg, respectively. A WEEL of 30 ppm is recommended to protect against these effects.

ISOPROPANOL:

NOTICE OF INTENDED CHANGE

TLV TWA: 400 ppm [ACGIH]

TLV STEL: NOTICE OF INTENDED CHANGE 500 ppm [ACGIH]

TLV TWA: 200 ppm A4 [ACGIH]

TLV STEL: 400 ppm A4 [ACGIH]

PEL TWA: 400 ppm, 980 mg/m³ [OSHA Z1]

TLV TWA: 200 ppm; STEL: 400 ppm A4

NOTE: This substance has been classified by the ACGIH as A4 NOT classifiable as causing Cancer in humans

ES TWA: 400 ppm, 980 mg/m³; STEL: 500 ppm, 1225 mg/m³ (Under review)

OES TWA: 400 ppm, 999 mg/m³; STEL: 500 ppm, 1250 mg/m³

MAK value: 200 ppm, 500 mg/m³

MAK Category II Peak Limitation: For substances with systemic effects and with a half-life in humans of less than two hours.

Allows excursions of 2 times the MAK value, for 30 minutes (on average), four times per shift.

MAK Group C: There is no reason to fear risk of damage to the developing embryo when MAK and BAT values are observed.

MAK values, and categories and groups are those recommended within the Federal Republic of Germany

IDLH Level: 2000 ppm (lower explosive limit)

Odour Threshold Value: 3.3 ppm (detection), 7.6 ppm (recognition)

Exposure at or below the recommended TLV-TWA and STEL is thought to minimise the potential for inducing narcotic effects or significant irritation of the eyes or upper respiratory tract. It is believed, in the absence of hard evidence, that this limit also provides protection against the development of chronic health effects. The limit is intermediate to that set for ethanol, which is less toxic, and n-propyl alcohol, which is more toxic, than isopropanol.

PROPANE:

TLV TWA: 2500 ppm [ACGIH]

NOTICE OF INTENDED CHANGE

TLV TWA: 1000 ppm [ACGIH]

PEL TWA: 1000 ppm, 1800 mg/m³ [OSHA Z1]

TLV TWA: 2500 ppm, 4508 mg/m³

NOTICE OF INTENDED CHANGE

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3-IN-ONE PROFESSIONAL CLEANER DEGREASER

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Thu 14-Oct-2004

CHEMWATCH 4720-32
CD 2004/3 Page 9 of 12

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION ...

TLV TWA 1000 ppm
ES TWA: simple asphyxiant
IDLH Level: 2100 ppm (lower explosive limit)

PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them. DO NOT wear contact lenses.

HANDS/FEET

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

For potentially moderate exposures:

Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.

For potentially heavy exposures:

Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. and safety footwear.

NOTE: The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals.

Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.

OTHER

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

- Overalls.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eyewash unit.
- Do not spray on hot surfaces.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

General exhaust is adequate under normal conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection.

Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Light amber liquid with a citrus odour; mixes with water.

Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under PRESSURE. Contains highly flammable hydrocarbon propellant.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.
Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C): Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible

Boiling Range (°C): Not Available
Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.976
pH (as supplied): Not Available

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3-IN-ONE PROFESSIONAL CLEANER DEGREASER

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Thu 14-Oct-2004

CHEMWATCH 4720-32
CD 2004/3 Page 10 of 12

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES ...

pH (1% solution): Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol): 21
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): >1
Lower Explosive Limit (%): 1.8
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Available
State: Liquid

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available
Evaporation Rate: <1 BuAC = 1
Flash Point (°C): Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%): 9.5
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Elevated temperatures.
- Presence of open flame.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS SWALLOWED

Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.
Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments

EYE

The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

SKIN

The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition
Spray mist may produce discomfort
The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

INHALED

WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.
Acute effects from inhalation of high vapour concentrations may be chest and nasal irritation with coughing, sneezing, headache and even nausea.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Sensitisation may result in allergic dermatitis responses including rash, itching, hives or swelling of extremities. Sensitisation may give severe responses to very low levels of exposure, i.e. hypersensitivity. Sensitised persons should not be allowed to work in situations where exposure may occur. As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form,

continued...

3-IN-ONE PROFESSIONAL CLEANER DEGREASER

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Thu 14-Oct-2004

CHEMWATCH 4720-32
CD 2004/3 Page 11 of 12

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION ...

should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Drinking Water Standards:

hydrocarbon total: 10 ug/l (UK max.).

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Toxic to aquatic organisms.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites

May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
 - Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site.
 - Allow small quantities to evaporate.
 - DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.
 - Bury residues and emptied aerosol cans at an approved site.
-

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Shipping Name:

AEROSOLS

Dangerous Goods Class: 2.2

UN/NA Number: 1950

ADR Number: None

Packing Group: None

Labels Required: non-flammable compressed gas

Additional Shipping Information:

International Transport Regulations:

IMO: 1950

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3-IN-ONE PROFESSIONAL CLEANER DEGREASER

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Thu 14-Oct-2004

CHEMWATCH 4720-32
CD 2004/3 Page 12 of 12

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE

None

REGULATIONS

The following substances are found on Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS):

ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (CAS: 111-76-2)

d-limonene (CAS: 5989-27-5)

isopropanol (CAS: 67-63-0)

propane (CAS: 74-98-6)

The following substances are found on Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS):

d-limonene (CAS: 138-86-3)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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