

<b>Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed</b>	Direct contact with eyes may cause temporary irritation.
<b>Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed</b>	Treat symptomatically.
<b>General information</b>	Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves.
<b>5. Fire-fighting measures</b>	
<b>Suitable extinguishing media</b>	Water fog. Foam. Dry chemical powder. Carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ).
<b>Unsuitable extinguishing media</b>	Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.
<b>Specific hazards arising from the chemical</b>	During fire, gases hazardous to health may be formed. Upon decomposition, this product emits carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and/or low molecular weight hydrocarbons.
<b>Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters</b>	Self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing must be worn in case of fire.
<b>Fire fighting equipment/instructions</b>	Move containers from fire area if you can do so without risk.
<b>Specific methods</b>	Use standard firefighting procedures and consider the hazards of other involved materials.
<b>General fire hazards</b>	No unusual fire or explosion hazards noted.
<b>6. Accidental release measures</b>	
<b>Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures</b>	Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid breathing mist/vapors. Keep unnecessary personnel away. For personal protection, see section 8 of the SDS.
<b>Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up</b>	Large Spills: Stop the flow of material, if this is without risk. Dike the spilled material, where this is possible. Absorb in vermiculite, dry sand or earth and place into containers. Following product recovery, flush area with water.
	Small Spills: Wipe up with absorbent material (e.g. cloth, fleece). Clean surface thoroughly to remove residual contamination.
	Never return spills to original containers for re-use. For waste disposal, see section 13 of the SDS.
<b>Environmental precautions</b>	Avoid discharge into drains, water courses or onto the ground.
<b>7. Handling and storage</b>	
<b>Precautions for safe handling</b>	Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid breathing mist or vapor. Observe good industrial hygiene practices. For personal protection, see Section 8 of the SDS.
<b>Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities</b>	Store in tightly closed container. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10 of the SDS).
<b>8. Exposure controls/personal protection</b>	
<b>Occupational exposure limits</b>	No exposure limits noted for ingredient(s).
<b>Biological limit values</b>	No biological exposure limits noted for the ingredient(s).
<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	Use adequate ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure limits/guidelines. If user operations generate a vapor, dust and/or mist, use process enclosure, appropriate local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to control airborne levels below the recommended exposure limits/guidelines.
<b>Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment</b>	
<b>Eye/face protection</b>	Wear safety glasses with side shields (or goggles).
<b>Skin protection</b>	
<b>Hand protection</b>	Suitable chemical protective gloves should be worn when the potential exists for skin exposure. The choice of an appropriate glove does not only depend on its material but also on other quality features and is different from one producer to the other. Use protective gloves made of: Butyl rubber. Nitrile. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC).
<b>Other</b>	Wear appropriate chemical resistant clothing if applicable.