

## 4. First-aid measures

<b>Inhalation</b>	Move to fresh air. Call a physician if symptoms develop or persist.
<b>Skin contact</b>	Wash off with soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.
<b>Eye contact</b>	Rinse with water. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Rinse mouth. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.
<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>	Provide general supportive measures and treat symptomatically. Keep victim under observation. Symptoms may be delayed.
<b>General information</b>	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves.

## 5. Fire-fighting measures

<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.

## 6. Accidental release measures

<b>Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures</b>	Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid breathing mist or vapor. Ensure adequate ventilation. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Keep unnecessary personnel away. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up. For personal protection, see section 8 of the SDS.
<b>Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>Small Spills: Wipe up with absorbent material (e.g. cloth, fleece). Clean surface thoroughly to remove residual contamination.</p> <p>Never return spills to original containers for re-use. Put material in suitable, covered, labeled containers. For waste disposal, see section 13 of the SDS.</p>
<b>Environmental precautions</b>	Avoid discharge into drains, water courses or onto the ground.

## 7. Handling and storage

<b>Precautions for safe handling</b>	Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid breathing mist or vapor. Avoid prolonged exposure. Provide adequate ventilation. Should be handled in closed systems, if possible. Observe good industrial hygiene practices. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. For personal protection, see Section 8 of the SDS.
<b>Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities</b>	Store locked up. Store in tightly closed container. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10 of the SDS).

## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### Occupational exposure limits

The following constituents are the only constituents of the product which have a PEL, TLV or other recommended exposure limit. At this time, the other constituents have no known exposure limits.