

# Lithium dimethylamide

sc-250256



The Power to Question

## Material Safety Data Sheet

Hazard Alert Code  
Key:

EXTREME

HIGH

MODERATE

LOW

## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

Lithium dimethylamide

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

### NFPA



### SUPPLIER

Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.  
2145 Delaware Avenue  
Santa Cruz, California 95060  
800.457.3801 or 831.457.3800

### EMERGENCY

ChemWatch  
Within the US & Canada: 877-715-9305  
Outside the US & Canada: +800 2436 2255  
(1-800-CHEMCALL) or call +613 9573 3112

### SYNONYMS

(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>NLi, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub>-Li-N

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

|              |   | Min | Max |
|--------------|---|-----|-----|
| Flammability | 3 |     |     |
| Toxicity     | 2 |     |     |
| Body Contact | 3 |     |     |
| Reactivity   | 2 |     |     |
| Chronic      | 2 |     |     |

Min/Nil=0  
Low=1  
Moderate=2  
High=3  
Extreme=4



### CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



## **EMERGENCY OVERVIEW**

### **RISK**

Spontaneously flammable in air.  
Causes burns.  
Risk of serious damage to eyes.  
Reacts violently with water liberating extremely flammable gases.  
Highly flammable.  
May cause fire.

## **POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS**

### **ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS**

#### **SWALLOWED**

- The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion.
  - Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
  - Lithium, in large doses, can cause dizziness and weakness.
- If a low salt diet is in place, kidney damage can result.
- Pyrophoric compounds may produce gastrointestinal damage resulting from local generation of heat.

#### **EYE**

- The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact.
- Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating.
- If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.
  - Pyrophoric compounds may produce thermal burns on contact with the eye.

#### **SKIN**

- The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin.
  - Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.
  - Pyrophoric compounds can produce irritation with a range of severity.
- Deep burns can occur in severe cases, with shock.
- Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.
  - Solution of material in moisture on the skin, or perspiration, may markedly increase skin corrosion and accelerate tissue destruction.
  - Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.
- Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
- There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.

#### **INHALED**

- If inhaled, this material can irritate the throat and lungs of some persons.
  - The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models).
- Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
- Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.
- If prior damage to the circulatory or nervous systems has occurred or if kidney damage has been sustained, proper screenings should be conducted on individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling and use of the material result in excessive exposures.
- Pyrophoric compounds may decompose giving rise to potent irritants of the respiratory tract.

## **CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS**

- Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative

changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue. Gastrointestinal disturbances may also occur. Chronic exposures may result in dermatitis and/or conjunctivitis.

Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

Lithium compounds can affect the nervous system and muscle. This can cause tremor, inco-ordination, spastic jerks and very brisk reflexes. They may cause birth defects and should not be used when pregnancy is suspected. They are effective in treating manic episodes of bipolar disorder. Restricting sodium in the diet increases the risks of taking lithium.

Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis; caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. Prime symptom is breathlessness; lung shadows show on X-ray.

### Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| NAME                  | CAS RN    | %   |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----|
| lithium dimethylamide | 3585-33-9 | >98 |

### Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

#### SWALLOWED

- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- 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.

#### EYE

If this product comes in contact with the eyes

- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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.
- Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

For THERMAL burns

- Do NOT remove contact lens
- Lay victim down, on stretcher if available and pad BOTH eyes, make sure dressing does not press on the injured eye by placing thick pads under dressing, above and below the eye.
- Seek urgent medical assistance, or transport to hospital.

#### SKIN

If skin or hair contact occurs

- Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.
- Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

In case of burns

- Immediately apply cold water to burn either by immersion or wrapping with saturated clean cloth.
- DO NOT remove or cut away clothing over burnt areas. DO NOT pull away clothing which has adhered to the skin as this can cause further injury.
- DO NOT break blister or remove solidified material.
- Quickly cover wound with dressing or clean cloth to help prevent infection and to ease pain.

#### INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- 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.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.

#### **NOTES TO PHYSICIAN**

- Clinical effects of lithium intoxication appear to relate to duration of exposure as well as to level.
- Lithium produces a generalised slowing of the electroencephalogram; the anion gap may increase in severe cases.
- Emesis (or lavage if the patient is obtunded or convulsing) is indicated for ingestions exceeding 40 mg (Li)/Kg.
- Overdose may delay absorption; decontamination measures may be more effective several hours after cathartics.
- Charcoal is not useful. No clinical data are available to guide the administration of catharsis.

### **Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

|                            |               |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| Vapour Pressure (mmHG)     | Negligible    |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%)  | Not available |
| Specific Gravity (water=1) | Not available |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%)  | Not available |

#### **EXTINGUISHING MEDIA**

DO NOT USE WATER, CO2 OR FOAM ON SUBSTANCE ITSELF

For SMALL FIRES

- Dry chemical, soda ash or lime.

For LARGE FIRES

- DRY sand, dry chemical, soda ash;
- OR withdraw and allow fire to burn itself out.

#### **FIRE FIGHTING**

- Wear SCBA and fully-encapsulating, gas-tight suits when handling these substances.
- Always wear thermal protective clothing when handling molten substances.
- Structural fire fighter's uniform will only provide limited protection.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear full protective clothing plus breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

#### **GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS**

- May ignite on contact with air, moist air or water.
- May react vigorously or explosively on contact with water.
- May decompose explosively when heated or involved in fire.
- May REIGNITE after fire is extinguished.

Combustion products include carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), 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
- Segregate from alcohol, water.

### **Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

#### **MINOR SPILLS**

- Eliminate all ignition sources.
- Cover with DRY earth, sand or other non-combustible material.
- Then cover with plastic sheet to minimise spreading and to prevent exposure to rain or other sources of water.
- Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material and place into loosely-covered metal or plastic containers ready for disposal.

#### MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames)
- Stop leak if safe to do so; prevent entry into waterways, drains or confined spaces.

### Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

#### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Avoid contact with moisture.

Empty containers may contain residual dust which has the potential to accumulate following settling. Such dusts may explode in the presence of an appropriate ignition source.

- Do NOT cut, drill, grind or weld such containers.
- In addition ensure such activity is not performed near full, partially empty or empty containers without appropriate workplace safety authorisation or permit.

#### RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

For low viscosity materials and solids

Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type.

Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.<.

#### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store under an inert gas, e.g. argon or nitrogen.

KEEP DRY! Packages must be protected from water ingress.

#### FOR MINOR QUANTITIES

- Store in an indoor fireproof cabinet or in a room of noncombustible construction and
- provide adequate portable fire-extinguishers in or near the storage area.

#### FOR PACKAGE STORAGE

- Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

Air and moisture sensitive.

### Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

| Source                                                          | Material                                                                                  | TWA<br>ppm | TWA<br>mg/m <sup>3</sup> | STEL<br>ppm | STEL<br>mg/m <sup>3</sup> | Peak<br>ppm | Peak<br>mg/m <sup>3</sup> | TWA<br>F/CC | Notes |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|--------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|-------|
| Canada - Ontario<br>Occupational<br>Exposure Limits             | lithium<br>dimethylamide<br>(Particles (Insoluble<br>or Poorly Soluble)<br>Not Otherwise) |            | 10 (I)                   |             |                           |             |                           |             |       |
| Canada - British<br>Columbia<br>Occupational<br>Exposure Limits | lithium<br>dimethylamide<br>(Particles (Insoluble<br>or Poorly Soluble)                   |            | 10 (N)                   |             |                           |             |                           |             |       |

|                                                                                  | Not Otherwise Classified (PNOC))                                                                              |       |                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits                                    | lithium dimethylamide (Specified (PNOS) / Particules (insolubles ou peu solubles) non précisées par ailleurs) | 3 (R) |                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants        | lithium dimethylamide (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)                              | 5     |                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants            | lithium dimethylamide (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)                              | 5     | (n)                                                                                                                                                                             |
| US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)                                    | lithium dimethylamide (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR) (f) Total Dust)                            | 10    | Bold print identifies substances for which the Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) are different than the federal Limits. PNOR means "particles not otherwise regulated." |
| US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants                               | lithium dimethylamide (Particulates not otherwise regulated, Respirable dust)                                 | 5     |                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)                                    | lithium dimethylamide (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR) (f) Respirable Fraction)                   | 5     | Bold print identifies substances for which the Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) are different than the federal Limits. PNOR means "particles not otherwise regulated." |
| US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants | lithium dimethylamide (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR)(f)- Respirable fraction)                   | 5     |                                                                                                                                                                                 |

## PERSONAL PROTECTION



## RESPIRATOR

•Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 1432000 & 1492001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

## EYE

- Chemical goggles.
- Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

## HANDS/FEET

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity
- Fire resistant/ heat resistant gloves where practical, otherwise
- Heavy-duty chemically resistant gloves capable of providing short-term protection against spontaneous ignition.

## OTHER

Wear protective clothing appropriate for the work situation.

For large scale or continuous use, when handling dry powder, wear

- non-sparking safety footwear,
- tight-weave, non-static, noncombustible or flameproof clothing without cuffs, metallic fasteners, pockets, or laps in which powder may collect.
- Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.
- For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets), non sparking safety footwear.

## ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Inhalation risk of a pyrophoric material is low however risks of inhalation of combustion products may requires respiratory protection. It is recommended that this material be handled in a closed system or in a fume hood.

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

|                           |               |                                 |                |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|----------------|
| State                     | Divided solid | Molecular Weight                | 51.02          |
| Melting Range (°F)        | Not available | Viscosity                       | Not Applicable |
| Boiling Range (°F)        | Not available | Solubility in water (g/L)       | Reacts         |
| Flash Point (°F)          | Not available | pH (1% solution)                | Not available  |
| Decomposition Temp (°F)   | Not Available | pH (as supplied)                | Not applicable |
| Autoignition Temp (°F)    | Not available | Vapour Pressure (mmHG)          | Negligible     |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not available | Specific Gravity (water=1)      | Not available  |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not available | Relative Vapour Density (air=1) | Not applicable |
| Volatile Component (%vol) | Negligible    | Evaporation Rate                | Not applicable |

## APPEARANCE

Powder; reacts with water.

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- May heat spontaneously
- Identify and remove sources of ignition and heating.
- Incompatible material, especially oxidisers, and/or other sources of oxygen may produce unstable product(s).
- Avoid sources of water contamination (e.g. rain water, moisture, high humidity).

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Segregate from alcohol, water.
- Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.
- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents
- NOTE May develop pressure in containers; open carefully. Vent periodically.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

lithium dimethylamide

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

- unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.
  - Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.
- No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### US EPA Waste Number & Descriptions

A. General Product Information

Reactivity characteristic: use EPA hazardous waste number D003 (waste code R).

### Disposal Instructions

All waste must be handled in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must

refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate. In most instances the supplier of the material should be consulted.

- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.

For small quantities:

- Neutralise an aqueous solution of the material.
- Filter solids for disposal to approved land fill.
- Flush solution to sewer (subject to local regulation)
- Heat and fumes evolved during reaction may be controlled by rate of addition.
- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
- Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

DOT:

|                                               |           |                                                   |                     |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Symbols:                                      | G         | Hazard class or Division:                         | 4.2                 |
| Identification Numbers:                       | UN3393    | PG:                                               | I                   |
| Label Codes:                                  | 4.2, 4.3  | Special provisions:                               | B11, T21, TP7, TP33 |
| Packaging: Exceptions:                        | None      | Packaging: Non-bulk:                              | 187                 |
| Packaging: Exceptions:                        | None      | Quantity limitations:<br>Passenger aircraft/rail: | Forbidden           |
| Quantity Limitations: Cargo<br>aircraft only: | Forbidden | Vessel stowage: Location:                         | D                   |
| Vessel stowage: Other:                        | 52.       |                                                   |                     |

Hazardous materials descriptions and proper shipping names:

Organometallic substance, solid, pyrophoric, water-reactive

**Air Transport IATA:**

|                                         |           |                                         |           |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------------|-----------|
| ICAO/IATA Class:                        | 4.2       | ICAO/IATA Subrisk:                      | 4.3       |
| UN/ID Number:                           | 3393      | Packing Group:                          | -         |
| Special provisions:                     | None      |                                         |           |
| Cargo Only                              |           |                                         |           |
| Packing Instructions:                   | Forbidden | Maximum Qty/Pack:                       | Forbidden |
| Passenger and Cargo                     |           | Passenger and Cargo                     |           |
| Packing Instructions:                   | Forbidden | Maximum Qty/Pack:                       | Forbidden |
| Passenger and Cargo<br>Limited Quantity |           | Passenger and Cargo<br>Limited Quantity |           |

|                                                                                                           |           |                     |           |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|
| Packing Instructions:                                                                                     | Forbidden | Maximum Qty/Pack:   | Forbidden |
| Shipping name:ORGANOMETALLIC SUBSTANCE, SOLID, PYROPHORIC, WATER REACTIVE(contains lithium dimethylamide) |           |                     |           |
| <b>Maritime Transport IMDG:</b>                                                                           |           |                     |           |
| IMDG Class:                                                                                               | 4.2       | IMDG Subrisk:       | 4.3       |
| UN Number:                                                                                                | 3393      | Packing Group:      | I         |
| EMS Number:                                                                                               | F-G,S-M   | Special provisions: | 274       |
| Limited Quantities:                                                                                       | 0         |                     |           |
| Shipping name:ORGANOMETALLIC SUBSTANCE, SOLID, PYROPHORIC, WATER REACTIVE(contains lithium dimethylamide) |           |                     |           |

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

**lithium dimethylamide (CAS: 3585-33-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Canada - Alberta Ambient Air Quality Guidelines","Canada - Alberta Ambient Air Quality Objectives","Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits","Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits","Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English)","Canada National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI)","US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants","US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants","US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)","US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants","US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants","US Clean Air Act (CAA) National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)"

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

### LIMITED EVIDENCE

- Ingestion may produce health damage\*.
- Cumulative effects may result following exposure\*.
- Possible risk of harm to breastfed babies\*.

\* (limited evidence).

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- Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

[www.chemwatch.net/references](http://www.chemwatch.net/references).

- The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

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