

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Version: 01
Date of Issue: 23/02/2021
Date of First Issue: 23/02/2021

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ACCORDING TO: Code of Practice for the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals (Safe Work Australia, 2020) & GHS 7

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

Product identifier used on the label	M-Coat A
Other means of identification	None
Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use	
Recommended use	Coatings and paints, thinners, paint removers.
Restrictions on use	Anything other than the above.
Supplier/Manufacturer name, address and telephone number	
Supplier/Manufacturer	VISHAY MEASUREMENTS GROUP, INC.
Address	Post Office Box 27777 Raleigh, NC 27611 USA
Telephone	+1 919-365-3800
Fax	+1 919-365-3945
E-Mail (competent person)	mm.us@vpgsensors.com
Importer/Distributor name, address and telephone number	To be added by Australian importer/distributor
Name	
Address	
Telephone	
Emergency telephone number	61-290372994 (for spills and releases) CHEMTREC (24 hours)

SECTION 2: HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

In accordance with the Safe Work Australia model Work Health and Safety Regulations (2020) & GHS 7	Flammable Liquid - Category 3 Aspiration hazard - Category 1 Acute toxicity (Dermal) - Category 4 Acute toxicity (Inhalation) - Category 4 Skin corrosion/irritation - Category 2 Eye Damage/Irritation - Category 2 Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure - Category 3 Specific target organ toxicity — repeated exposure - Category 2 Hazardous to the aquatic environment, Chronic, Category 3
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Label elements

Hazard Symbol



Flame



Health hazard



Exclamation mark

Signal Word(s)

DANGER

Hazard Statement(s)

H226: Flammable liquid and vapour.
H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H312+H332: Harmful in contact with skin or if inhaled.
H315: Causes skin irritation.

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Precautionary Statement(s)	H319: Causes serious eye irritation. H335: May cause respiratory irritation. H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. P210: Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. P260: Do not breathe vapour. P301+P310: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. P331: Do NOT induce vomiting. P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. P264: Wash hands and exposed skin thoroughly after handling. P337+P313: If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. P312: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell. P403+P233: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. P273: Avoid release to the environment.
Other Hazards	None assigned
Other Hazards that do not Result in Classification	None Known

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances Not applicable

Mixtures Substances in preparations / mixtures

Chemical identity of the substance	%W/W	CAS No.	EC No.	Hazard classification
Xylene Synonym(s): Dimethylbenzene	50 - 60	1330-20-7	215-535-7	Flammable Liquid - Category 3 Aspiration hazard - Category 1 Acute toxicity (Dermal) - Category 4 Acute toxicity (Inhalation) - Category 4 Skin corrosion/irritation - Category 2 Eye Damage/Irritation - Category 2 Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure - Category 3 Specific target organ toxicity — repeated exposure - Category 2 Hazardous to the aquatic environment, Chronic, Category 3
Ethylbenzene	<10	100-41-4	202-849-4	Flammable Liquid - Category 2 Aspiration hazard - Category 1 Acute toxicity (Inhalation) - Category 4 Skin corrosion/irritation - Category 2 Eye Damage/Irritation - Category 2 Specific target organ toxicity — repeated exposure - Category 2 Hazardous to the aquatic environment, Chronic, Category 3

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES



Description of first aid measures

First aid facilities
Self-protection of the first aider

Eyewash facilities should be stationed close to workplace where possible.
Use personal protective equipment as required. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment, avoid direct contact. Contaminated clothing should be laundered before reuse. Do not breathe vapour. Ensure adequate ventilation.

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Inhalation	Wear suitable respiratory protective equipment if exposure to high levels of material are likely. Do not use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Apply artificial respiration if necessary. Get immediate medical advice/attention.
Skin Contact	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove contaminated clothing and wash all affected areas with plenty of water. Contaminated clothing should be thoroughly cleaned. If skin irritation occurs, get medical advice/attention.
Eye Contact	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
Ingestion	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration into the lungs. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Harmful in contact with skin or if inhaled. Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye irritation. May cause respiratory irritation. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary	Treat symptomatically. IF SWALLOWED: Do NOT induce vomiting.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

Suitable Extinguishing Media
Unsuitable extinguishing Media

Extinguish preferably with foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical.
Water is not generally recommended since it can be ineffective; however, it can be used successfully to cool containers exposed to the fire and to disperse fumes.

Special hazards arising from the chemical

Flammable liquid and vapour. May decompose in a fire giving off toxic fumes. Carbon oxides and traces of incompletely burned carbon compounds. May form explosive mixture with air particularly in enclosed spaces. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel considerable distances to a source of ignition and flashback.

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire fighters

Fire fighters should wear complete protective clothing including self-contained breathing apparatus. Do not breathe fumes. Keep containers cool by spraying with water if exposed to fire. Avoid run off to waterways and sewers.

Hazchem Code

●3Y

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Ensure adequate ventilation. Stop leak if safe to do so. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Do not breathe vapour. Ensure suitable personal protection during removal of spillages. See Section: 8.

Environmental precautions

Avoid release to the environment. Do not allow to enter drains, sewers or watercourses. Spillages or uncontrolled discharges into watercourses must be alerted to the Environment Agency or other appropriate regulatory body.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Ensure suitable personal protection (including respiratory protection) during removal of spillages. Contain spillages. Use non-sparking equipment when picking up flammable spill. Adsorb spillages onto sand, earth or any suitable adsorbent material. Transfer to a container for disposal. Ventilate the area and wash spill site after material pick-up is complete. Dispose of this material and its container as hazardous waste

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SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Ensure adequate ventilation. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Do not breathe vapour. Use personal protective equipment as required. See Section: 8. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash hands before breaks and after work.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep only in original container. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Keep in a cool place.

Storage temperature
Storage life
Incompatible materials

Ambient.
Stable under normal conditions.
Keep away from: Strong oxidising agents and polymerisation catalysts, such as peroxy or azo compounds, strong acids, alkalis and oxidising agents.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational Exposure Limits

Chemical name	Synonym(s)	CAS No.	TWA (ppm)	TWA (mg/m ³)	STEL (ppm)	STEL (mg/m ³)	Advisory carcinogen category	Other advisory information	Notes
Xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers)	Dimethylbenzene	1330-20-7	80	350	150	655	-	-	-
Ethylbenzene	-	100-41-4	100	434	125	543	-	-	-

Source: Safe Work Australia Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants (2019)

Biological exposure indices

Not established

Appropriate engineering controls

Ensure adequate ventilation or use appropriate containment. Atmospheric levels should be controlled in compliance with the occupational exposure limit. Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion-proof equipment, and intrinsically safe electrical systems. Eyewash bottles should be available.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

General hygiene measures for the handling of chemicals are applicable. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Do not breathe vapour. Wash hands before breaks and after work. Keep work clothes separately. Do not eat, drink or smoke at the work place.

Eye/face protection



Wear protective eye glasses for protection against liquid splashes. Wear eye protection with side protection.

Skin protection



Hand protection: Wear impervious gloves. Gloves should be changed regularly to avoid permeation problems. Breakthrough time of the glove material: refer to the information provided by the gloves' producer.

Body protection: Wear impervious protective clothing, including boots, lab coat, apron or coveralls, as appropriate, to prevent skin contact.

Respiratory protection



In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection. Open system(s): Wear suitable respiratory protective equipment.

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Thermal hazards

Not applicable.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Liquid
Colour	Amber
Odour	Benzene-like aromatic odour
Melting point and freezing point	Not established.
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	137°C
Flammability	Not applicable - Liquid
Lower and upper explosion limit or lower and upper flammability limit	Flammable Limits (Lower) (%v/v): 1.0 (Air) Flammable Limits (Upper) (%v/v): 7.0 (Air)
Flash point	26°C [Closed cup]
Auto-ignition temperature	Not established.
Decomposition temperature	Not established.
pH	Not established.
Kinematic viscosity	Not established.
Solubility	Insoluble in water.
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value)	Not established.
Vapour pressure	>1.1 bar
Density and Relative density	1.14 g/cm ³
Relative vapour density	3.6 (Air = 1)
Particle characteristics	Not applicable (Liquid)

Additional parameters

Evaporation rate	0.6 (BuAc = 1)
Volatile Organic Compound Content	589 g/L
Explosive properties	Not explosive.
Oxidising properties	Not oxidising.

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	Stable under normal conditions.
Chemical stability	Stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Flammable liquid and vapour. The vapour may be invisible, heavier than air and spread along ground. May form explosive mixture with air particularly in enclosed spaces. Susceptible to violent exothermic polymerisation, initiated by heating or the presence of catalysts.
Conditions to avoid	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
Incompatible materials	Keep away from: Strong oxidising agents and polymerisation catalysts, such as peroxy or azo compounds, strong acids, alkalis and oxidising agents.
Hazardous decomposition product(s)	May decompose in a fire giving off toxic fumes. Carbon oxides and traces of incompletely burned carbon compounds.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

(Substances in preparations / mixtures)

Acute toxicity

Ingestion

Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Acute Toxicity Estimate Mixture Calculation: Estimated LC50 > 2000 mg/kg bw/day.

Inhalation

Acute toxicity (Inhalation) - Category 4; Harmful if inhaled.
Acute Toxicity Estimate Mixture Calculation: Estimated LD50 >10 - ≤20 mg/l.

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Dermal	Xylene	Acute toxicity (Inhalation) - Category 4. EU Harmonised Classification LC50 (rat) 6350 ppm (27571 mg/m ³) (EU Method B.2) (Hine, 1970)
	Ethylbenzene	Acute toxicity (Inhalation) - Category 4. EU Harmonised Classification Acute toxicity (dermal), Category 4; Harmful in contact with skin. Acute Toxicity Estimate Mixture Calculation: Estimated LC50 >1000 - ≤2000 mg/kg bw/day.
Skin corrosion/irritation	Xylene	Acute toxicity (Dermal) - Category 4 Read across LD50 (rabbit) mg/kg bw/day 12126 (Unnamed, 1962) Skin corrosion/irritation - Category 2; Harmful in contact with skin.
	Xylene	Skin corrosion/irritation - Category 2. EU Harmonised Classification Read across (chevron paraxylene). Slightly irritating to skin. (rat) (EU Method B.4) (Chatterjee, 2005).
Serious eye damage/irritation	Ethylbenzene	Skin corrosion/irritation - Category 2 Moderate irritant (rabbit) (Unnamed, 1949) (Smyth et al, 1962) Eye Damage/Irritation - Category 2; Causes serious eye irritation.
	Xylene	Eye Damage/Irritation - Category 2
Respiratory or skin sensitization	Ethylbenzene	Eye Damage/Irritation - Category 2
	Xylene	Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Xylene	Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met.
	Xylene	Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Carcinogenicity	Xylene	Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met.
	Xylene	Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Reproductive toxicity	Xylene	Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure - Category 3; May cause respiratory irritation.
	Xylene	Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure - Category 3; May cause respiratory irritation.
STOT - single exposure	Xylene	Specific target organ toxicity — repeated exposure, Category 2; May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
	Xylene	Specific target organ toxicity — repeated exposure, Category 2: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure: central nervous system, liver, kidneys. Oral: NOAEL 750 mg/kg bw/day (rat) (EU Method B.32) (Unnamed, 1986) Inhalation: NOAEL >3515 mg/kg bw/day (Dog) (Carpenter, 1975) Dermal: No data
STOT - repeated exposure	Ethylbenzene	Specific target organ toxicity — repeated exposure, Category 2 : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure: Hearing Organs. EU Harmonised Classification. Oral: NOAEL 75 mg/kg bw/day (rat) (OECD 407) (Unnamed, 2003) Inhalation: NOAEC 75 ppm (rat) (OECD 453) (Unnamed, 1999) Dermal: No data
	Ethylbenzene	Aspiration hazard - Category 1; May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Aspiration hazard	Xylene	Aspiration hazard - Category 1 Viscosity 0.5134 mPa·s at 40 °C
	Ethylbenzene	Aspiration hazard - Category 1. EU Harmonised Classification. Viscosity 0.641 mm ² /s at 40°C
Information on likely routes of exposure		
Inhalation	Possible route of exposure.	
Ingestion	Unlikely route of exposure.	
Skin Contact	Possible route of exposure.	
Eye Contact	Unlikely route of exposure.	
Early onset symptoms related to exposure	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Harmful in contact with skin or if inhaled. Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye irritation. May cause respiratory irritation. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.	
Delayed health effects from exposure	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.	

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Exposure levels and health effects	See section 8
Interactive effects	None Known
Other information	None Known
NTP Report on Carcinogens	No components listed.
IARC Monographs	Xylene: Group 3 Ethylbenzene: Group 2B

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, Chronic, Category 3; Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Estimated Mixture LC50 >10 to ≤ 100 mg/l (Fish) Xylene Hazardous to the aquatic environment, Chronic, Category 3 EC50 (Daphnia magna) 31.1 mg/l (48 hour) (Unnamed, 1989) Ethylbenzene Hazardous to the aquatic environment, Chronic, Category 3 EC50 (Daphnia magna) 58 mg/l (48 hour) (OECD 202)
Persistence and degradability	No data for the mixture as a whole. Xylene Readily biodegradable. (10 Days) (OECD 301 F) Ethylbenzene Readily biodegradable. (ISO 14593 / OECD 301 B)
Bioaccumulative potential	No data for the mixture as a whole. Xylene The substance has low potential for bioaccumulation. BCF: 25.9 L/kg ww (Walsh et al. 1977) (Read across) Ethylbenzene The substance has low potential for bioaccumulation. BCF: 110 L/kg ww - QSAR (US EPA 2000).
Mobility in soil	No data for the mixture as a whole. Xylene The substance is predicted to have moderate mobility in soil. Log Koc= 2.73 (Hodson et al 1988). Ethylbenzene Testing waived. Readily biodegradable. LogKoc: 3.12 - QSAR (US EPA, 2008)
Other adverse effects	None known.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Safe handling and disposal methods	Do not release undiluted and unneutralised to the sewer. Dispose of contents in accordance with local, state or national legislation. Dispose of this material and its container as hazardous waste.
Disposal of contaminated packaging	Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residue. Handle contaminated packages in the same way as the substance itself.
Environmental regulations	Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

	ADG	IMDG	IATA/ICAO
UN number	UN 1263	UN 1263	UN 1263
Proper Shipping Name	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL
Transport hazard class(es)	3	3	3
Packing group	III	III	III
Environmental hazards	Not classified	Not classified as a Marine Pollutant.	Not classified
Special precautions for user	See Section: 2		
Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code	Not applicable.		
Hazchem code	●3Y		

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SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

International Regulations (for example)

Montreal Protocol/Stockholm Convention/ Rotterdam Convention/ Basel Convention / MARPOL All chemicals are not listed

National Regulations

Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) All components are listed on AICS

NICNAS - Priority Existing Chemicals All chemicals are not listed

NICNAS - IMAP Framework Xylene: Tier II: Human Health Assessment

Ethylbenzene: Tier I: Environment Assessment & Tier II: Human Health Assessment

NICNAS - High Volume Industrial Chemical List Xylene: Threshold Range: Between 10,000 and 99,999 tonnes

National Pollutant Inventory Xylene and Ethylbenzene: Threshold Category = 1, Threshold = 10 tpa

The Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) Xylene: Schedule 6; Appendix E, Part 2; Appendix F, Part 3

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

The following sections contain revisions or new statements: not applicable – V1.0

Version: 1.0

Revision Date: not applicable – V1.0

Date of First Issue: 23/02/2021

References:

Safety Data Sheets for ingoing ingredients. National Industrial Chemical Notification and Assessment Scheme (NICNAS).

EU Data: Harmonised Classification(s) for Xylene (CAS No. 1330-20-7) and Ethylbenzene (CAS No. 100-41-4). Existing ECHA registration(s) for Xylene (CAS No. 1330-20-7) and Ethylbenzene (CAS No. 100-41-4).

NICNAS IMAP Human health tier II assessments:

Xylene: https://www.nicnas.gov.au/chemical-information/imap-assessments/imap-group-assessment-report?assessment_id=126

Ethylbenzene: <https://www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/sites/default/files/Benzene%2C%20ethyl- Human%20health%20tier%20II%20assessment.pdf>

Literature References

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2. Hine CH, Zuidema HH. (1970) The toxicological properties of hydrocarbon solvents. Industrial Medicine 39, 215-200.
3. Chatterjee A, Babu R, Abaghotu E and Singh M. (2005) The effect of occlusive and unocclusive exposure to xylene and benzene on skin irritation and molecular responses in hairless rats. Arch Toxicol 79: 294-301
4. Carpenter CP, Kinkead ER, Geary DJ, et al. (1975) Petroleum hydrocarbon toxicity studies: V. Animal and human response to vapors of mixed xylenes. Toxicol Appl Pharmacol 33:543-558
5. Walsh, Armstrong, Bartley, Salman and Frank (1977). Residues of emulsified xylene in aquatic weed control and their impact on rainbow trout. Appl. Sci. Branch, Eng. Res. Cent. Denver, CO: 15p.
6. US EPA (2000) BCFBAF version 3.01, EPIWEB 4.0
7. US EPA (2008) KOCWIN version 2, EPIWEB 4.0
8. Hodson J and Williams NA. (1988). The estimation of the adsorption coefficient (Koc) for soils by high performance liquid chromatography. Chemosphere 17, 67-77.

The mixture is classified in accordance with Safe Work Australia model Work Health and Safety Regulations (2020) & GHS 7

LEGEND

ADG	Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)
BCF	Bioconcentration factor
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods
LTEL	Long term exposure limit

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NICNAS	National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme
NTP	National Toxicology Program
QSAR	Quantitative structure-activity relationship
RID	Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
STEL	Short term exposure limit
TWA	Time Weighted Average

Training advice: Consideration should be given to the work procedures involved and the potential extent of exposure as they may determine whether a higher level of protection is required.

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