Safety Data Sheet

SOUDAL

Hazardous, Dangerous Goods

Section 1 | IDENTIFICATION OF CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY

Code	Description	Size	Colour
148559	Soudafoam MAXTWO HF Part A	**6 kg**	**Champagne** **2-component product**

Recommended use:				Sealant
Group Standard				HSR002670
UN Number, Proper Shipping Name and Packaging Group				UN 3500 Chemicals under Pressure
Supplier Contact details	**Soudal Pty Ltd**	Telephone: **1300 507 011**	**Soudal Ltd**	Freephone: **0800 70 10 80**
	75 Owen Street	ABN: 50 1591 240 53	134 Kohia Drive	Phone: 07 847 5540
	Glendenning		Horotiu	
	NSW 2761	Email: soudlinfo@soudal.com.au	Hamilton	Email: sales@soudal.co.nz
	Australia	Website: www.soudal.com.au	New Zealand	Website: www.soudal.co.nz

New Zealand POISON CENTRE NUMBER: 0800764 766(24 hours)

Australia POISON CENTRE 131126

Australia Emergency Telephone number: 1300 507 011

Section 2 | HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Statement of Hazardous Nature

This product is classified as: **HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE** according to the criteria of GHS v7 & WHS Regulations.
REGULATED under NZS5433:2020 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land & ADG

Poison Schedule: Unknown

Hazard Classification

Compressed Gas Under Pressure	
Skin Irritation	**Category 2**
Eye Irritation	**Category 2**
STOT – RE	**Category 2**
Chronic Aquatic Hazard	**Category 2**

Label Elements

Signal Word **WARNING**

Hazard Statements

H280	Contains gas under pressure. May explode if heated
H315	Causes skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Supplementary Statements

Precautionary Statements | Prevention

P101	Keep out of reach of children
P102	Read label before use
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
P260	Do not breathe gas
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
NZ	Beware: Deliberately sniffing of inhaling concentrated contents can be harmful or fatal
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection
P284	In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling
P273	Avoid release to the environment

Precautionary Statements | Response

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE/ Doctor/ Physician/ First Aider
P303+P362	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap
P332+P313	If skin irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention
P362-P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: get medical advice/ attention
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing
P312	Call a POISON CENTRE/ Doctor/ Physician/ First Aider if you feel unwell
P391	Collect spillage

Precautionary Statements | Storage

P410+P403	Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place

Precautionary Statements | Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/ containers in accordance with local regulations

Section 3 | COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

This is a commercial product whose exact ratio of components may vary slightly. Quantities of other non-hazardous ingredients are also possible.

Section 4 | FIRST AID MEASURES

General Information:

You should call The Poisons Information Centre if you feel that you may have been poisoned, burned or irritated by this product. The number is 131126 from anywhere in Australia or 0800 7674766 from anywhere in New Zealand and is available at all times. Have this SDS or product label with you when you call.

NZ EMERGENCY SERVICES: 111 **AUSTRALIAN EMERGENCY SERVICES: 000**

Eye contact:

f product comes in contact with eyes remove the patient from gas source or contaminated area. Take the patient to the nearest eye wash, shower or other source of clean water. Open the eyelid(s) wide to allow the material to evaporate. Gently rinse the affected eye(s) with clean, cool water for at least 15 minutes. Have the patient lie or sit down and tilt the head back. Hold the eyelid(s) open and pour water slowly over the eyeball(s) at the inner corners, letting the water run out of the outer corners. The patient may be in great pain and wish to keep the eyes closed. It is important that the material is rinsed from the eyes to prevent further damage. Ensure that the patient looks up, and side to side as the eye is rinsed in order to better reach all parts of the eye(s) Transport to hospital or doctor. Even when no pain persists and vision is good, a doctor should examine the eye as delayed damage may occur. If the patient cannot tolerate light, protect the eyes with a clean, loosely tied bandage. Ensure verbal communication and physical contact with the patient. DO NOT allow the patient to rub the eyes DO NOT allow the patient to tightly shut the eyes DO NOT introduce oil or ointment into the eye(s) without medical advice DO NOT use hot or tepid water.

Skin Contact:

Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

Inhalation:

Following exposure to gas, remove the patient from the gas source or contaminated area. NOTE: Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), including positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus may be required to assure the safety of the rescuer. Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block the airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. If the patient is not breathing spontaneously, administer rescue breathing. If the patient does not have a pulse, administer CPR. If medical oxygen and appropriately trained personnel are available, administer 100% oxygen. Summon an emergency ambulance. If an ambulance is not available, contact a physician, hospital, or Poison Control Centre for further instruction. Keep the patient warm, comfortable and at rest while awaiting medical care. MONITOR THE BREATHING AND PULSE, CONTINUOUSLY. Administer rescue breathing (preferably with a demand-valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask-device, or pocket mask as trained) or CPR if necessary.

Ingestion:

Not considered a normal route of entry. Avoid giving milk or oils. Avoid giving alcohol.

Notes to physician:

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 | FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

INGREDIENT	CAS No	WEIGHT %
Trans-1,3,3,3-tetrafluoroprop-1-ene	29118-24-9	10 – 20
Tribromoneopentyl alcohol	36483-57-5	1 – 10
Diethylene glycol	111-46-6	1 - 10
N-methylcyclohexylamine	7560-83-0	1 – 10
Dibutyltin dilauryl mercaptide	1185-81-5	< 1
Ingredients determined to be non-hazardous		balance

Suitable extinguishing media:

Small Fire: Use extinguishing agent suitable for type of surrounding fire

Large Fire: Cool cylinder

DO NOT direct water at source of leak or venting safety devices as icing may occur.

Fire and Explosion Hazards:

Containers may explode when heated – ruptured cylinders may rocket. Fire exposed containers may vent contents through pressure relief devices. High concentations of gas may cause asphyxiation without warning. May decompose explosively when heated or involved in fire. Contact with gas may cause burns, severe injury and/or frostbite.

Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for Firefighters:

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear berathing apparatus and protective gloves. Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. DO NOT approach cylinders suspected to be hot. Cool fire exposed cylinders with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove cylinders from path of fire.

Fire Decomposition

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO_2), hydrogen chloride (HCl), Phosgene ($COCl_2$), phosphorus oxides (PO_x), hydrogen fluoride (HF), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Hazchem Code 2ZE

Section 6 | ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:

Refer Section 8

Environmental Precautions:

Refer Section 12

Minor Spills:

Avoid breathing vapour and any contact with liquid or gas. Protective equipment including respirator should be used. DO NOT enter confined spaces where gas may have accumulated. Increase ventilation. Clear area of personnel. Stop leak only if safe to so do. Remove leaking cylinders to safe place. Release pressure under safe controlled conditions by opening valve. Do not exert excessive pressure on the valve; do not attempt to operate a damaged valve Orientate cylinder so that the leak is gas, not liquid, to minimise rate of leakage Keep area clear of personnel until gas has dispersed.

Major Spills:

Clear area of all unprotected personnel and move upwind. Alert Emergency Authority and advise them of the location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus and protective gloves. Prevent by any means available, spillage from entering drains and water-courses. Consider evacuation. Increase ventilation. No smoking or naked lights within area. Stop leak only if safe to so do. Water spray or fog may be used to disperse vapour. DO NOT enter confined space where gas may have collected. Keep area clear until gas has dispersed. Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place. Fit vent pipes. Release pressure under safe, controlled conditions Burn issuing gas at vent pipes. DO NOT exert excessive pressure on valve; DO NOT attempt to operate damaged valve.

Section 7 | HANDLING & STORAGE

Handling:

Suck back of water into the container must be prevented. Do not allow backfeed into the container. Do NOT drag, slide or roll cylinders - use a suitable hand truck for cylinder movement · Test for leakage with brush and detergent - NEVER use a naked flame. · Do NOT heat cylinder by any means to increase the discharge rate of product from cylinder. · Leaking gland nuts may be tightened if necessary. · If a cylinder valve will not close completely, remove the cylinder to a well-ventilated location (e.g. outside) and, when empty, tag as FAULTY and return to supplier. · Obtain a work permit before attempting any repairs. · DO NOT attempt repair work on lines, vessels under pressure. · Atmospheres must be tested and O.K. before work resumes after leakage.

Storage:

Cylinders should be stored in a purpose-built compound with good ventilation, preferably in the open. Such compounds should be sited and built in accordance with statutory requirements. The storage compound should be kept clear and access restricted to authorised personnel only. Cylinders stored in the open should be protected against rust and extremes of

weather. Cylinders in storage should be properly secured to prevent toppling or rolling. Cylinder valves should be closed when not in use. Where cylinders are fitted with valve protection this should be in place and properly secured. Gas cylinders should be segregated according to the requirements of the Dangerous Goods Act. Preferably store full and empty cylinders separately. Check storage areas for hazardous concentrations of gases prior to entry.

Suitable Container:

Packing as supplied by manufacturer. Cyliinder. Check that containers are clearly labelled.

Storage Incompatibility:

+	X	+	O	+	+	+

X *Must not be stored together*

0 *May be stored together with specific preventions*

\+ *May be stored together*

Section 8 | EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

National Occupational Exposure Limits:

	New Zealand		Australia	
	TWA (mg/m^3)	STEL (mg/m^3)	TWA (mg/m^3)	STEL (mg/m^3)
Diethylene glycol	44	176	100	
Dibutyltin dilauryl mercaptide	0.05	0.2	0.1	0.2

The TWA exposure value is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5-day working week. The STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that may be equalled (but should not be exceeded) for no longer than 15 minutes and should not be repeated more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. The term "peak "is used when the TWA limit, because of the rapid action of the substance, should never be exceeded, even briefly.

Biological Limit Values:

As per the "National Model Regulations for the Control of Workplace Hazardous Substances (Safe Work Australia)" the ingredients in this material do not have a Biological Limit Allocated.

Engineering Measures:

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 98-54-4independent 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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure. For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Personal Protection Equipment:

The following Australian Standards will provide general advice regarding safety clothing and equipment:

Respiratory equipment: **AS/NZS 1715**, Protective Gloves: **AS 2161**, Industrial Clothing: **AS 2919**, Industrial Eye Protection: **AS 1336** and **AS/NZS 1337**, Occupational Protective Footwear: **AS/NZS 2210**.

Eye Protection:

Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing

of lenses 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].

Skin Protection:

Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PE/EVAL/PE. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber Overalls. PVC Apron. PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe

Respiratory Protection:

Not normally required. Where inadequate ventilation exists then a Type BKAX-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Thermal Protection:

Gloves are recommended, as gas may cause icing

Hygiene measures:

Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash hands prior to eating, drinking or smoking. Avoid contact with clothing. Avoid eye contact and repeated or prolonged skin contact. Avoid inhalation of dust. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Section 9 | PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State:	Compressed gas
Colour:	Colourless
Odour:	Characteristic
Odour threshold:	No data
Freezing/ Melting Point/Range (°C):	Not available
Boiling Point/Range (°C):	Not available
Flammability:	Not available
Lower Explosive Limit (%):	Not available
Upper Explosive Limit (%):	Not available
Flash Point (°C):	Not available
Autoignition Temp (°C):	Not available
Decomposition Temp (°C):	Not available
SADT (°C):	Not applicable
pH:	Not applicable
Dynamic viscosity:	Not available
Kinematic viscosity:	Not available
Water Solubility:	Immiscible
Solubility:	Not available
Coeff Octanol/ water distribution:	Not available
Vapour Pressure (kPa):	Not available
Specific Gravity (g/cm^3):	1.23
Relative Vapour Density:	Not available
Volatiles (%):	Not available
Total VOC:	Not available
Evaporation Rate:	Not available
Explosive Properties:	No chemical group associated with explosive properties
Oxidising Properties:	No chemical group associated with oxidizing properties
Corrosive Properties:	No chemical group associated with corrosive properties

Section 10 | STABILITY & REACTIVITY

Reactivity:

Refer Section 7

Chemical Stability:

Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid:

Refer Section 7

Incompatibilities:

Refer Section 7

Polymerisation:

This product will not undergo polymerization reactions

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Refer Section 5

Section 11 | TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Inhalation:

The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract 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. Inhalation of non-toxic gases may cause: CNS effects: headache, confusion, dizziness, stupor, seizures and coma; respiratory: shortness of breath and rapid breathing; cardiovascular: collapse and irregular heartbeats; gastrointestinal: mucous membrane irritation, nausea and vomiting. Limited evidence exists that this substance may cause irreversible mutations (though not lethal) even following a single exposure.

Ingestion:

Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual. Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments

Skin Contact:

This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the bloodstream 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.

Eye Contact:

This material causes serious eye irritation. Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas.

Chronic Health Effects:

There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Ample evidence exists from experimentation that reduced human fertility is directly caused by exposure to the material. Main route of exposure to the gas in the workplace is by inhalation.

Ingredient	Oral LD_{50}	Dermal LD_{50}	Inhalation LC_{50}
ATE			
Trans-1,3,3,3-tetrafluoroprop-1-ene			>1,157 ppm/4hr
Tribromoneopentyl alcohol	1,630 mg/kg	>2,000 mg/kg	
Diethylene glycol	12,665 mg/kg	11,890 mg/kg	>4.6 mg/L/4hr

N-methylcyclohexylamine	267 mg/kg	323 mg/kg	>0.54 mg/L/4hr
Dibutyltin dilauryl mercaptide	136 mg/kg	>1,000 mg/kg	

Classification

Acute Oral Toxicity	not classified
Acute Dermal Toxicity	not classified
Acute Inhalation Toxicity	not classified
Skin Corrosion/Irritation	Category 2
Eye Corrosion/Irritation	Category 2
Respiratory Sensitisation	not classified
Skin Sensitisation	not classified
Germ Cell Mutagenicity	not classified
Carcinogenicity	not classified
Reproductive Toxicity	Category 2
STOT – SE	not classified
STOT – RE	not classified
Aspiration Hazard	not classified

Section 12 | ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ingredient	Fish	Crustacea	Algae
ATE			
Trans-1,3,3,3-tetrafluoroprop-1-ene	$LC_{50\ 96hr}$ >117 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 48hr}$ >160 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 72hr}$ >170 mg/L
Tribromoneopentyl alcohol	$LC_{50\ 96hr}$ 32 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 48hr}$ 64 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 72hr}$ 29 mg/L
Diethylene glycol	$LC_{50\ 96hr}$ >100 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 48hr}$ >100 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 72hr}$ >6,500 mg/L $EC_{50\ 96hr}$ >4,556 mg/L
N-methylcyclohexylamine	$LC_{50\ 96hr}$ 62 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 48hr}$ 8 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 72hr}$ 0.063 mg/L
Dibutyltin dilauryl mercaptide		$EC_{50\ 48hr}$ 0.023 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 72hr}$ 1.6 mg/L

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. 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. DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

	Persistence Water/Soil	Persistence Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Tribromoneopentyl alcohol			LOW	
Diethylene glycol	LOW	LOW	LOW	HIGH
N-methylcyclohexylamine	HIGH	HIGH	LOW	LOW
Dibutyltin dilauryl mercaptide	HIGH	HIGH	LOW	LOW

Section 13 | DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

Otherwise: If container cannot be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot

be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. 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. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. 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. 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.

Section 14 | TRANSPORT CONSIDERATIONS

Marine Pollutant	No
HAZCHEM	**2ZE**

Land Transport UNDG

UN Number	**3500**
Shipping Name	**Chemicals under Pressure, N.O.S.** (contains 1,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene)
Class or division	**2.2**
Subsidiary Risk	Not applicable
UN Packing Group	Not applicable
Environmental Hazard	Not applicable
Special Provisions	**274 362**
Limited Quantities	**0**

Air Transport IATA

UN/ID Number	**3500**
Shipping Name	**Chemicals under Pressure, N.O.S.** (contains 1,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene)
ICAO/IATA Class	**2.2**
ICAO/IATA Subrisk	Not applicable
ERG Code	**2L**
Packing Group	Not applicable
Environmental Hazard	Not applicable
Special provision	**A187**
Cargo only	
Packing instructions	**218**
Maximum Qty/pack	**150 Kg**
Passenger and Cargo	
Packing instructions	**218**
Maximum Qty/pack	**75 Kg**
Passenger & Cargo Limited Quantity	

Packing instructions	**Forbidden**
Maximum Qty/pack	**Forbidden**

Marine Transport IMDG

UN Number	**3500**
Shipping Name	**Chemicals under Pressure, N.O.S.** (contains 1,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene)
IMDG Class	**2.2**
IMDG Subrisk	Not applicable
UN Packing Group	Not applicable
Environmental Hazard	Not applicable
EmS Number	**F-C S-V**
Special provisions	**274 362**
Limited quantities	**0**

Section 15 | REGULATORY INFORMATION

HSNO approval number and Group Standard:

HSR002670 Surface Coatings & Colourants Subsidiary Hazard

Condition	Requirement
SDS	Required
Emergency plan	Required when quantities exceed 1000 Lt
Certified handler	Not required
Tracking	Not applicable
Bunding and secondary containment	Not applicable
Signage	Required when quantities exceed 1000 Lt
Location Compliance certificate	Not required
Hazardous Atmosphere Zone	Not applicable
Fire extinguisher	Not required

National Inventories:

Australia AIIC non-industrial use		Yes
Canada	DSL	Yes
	NDSL	No
China	IECSC	No
EU	EINEC/ELINCS/NLP	No
Japan	ENCS	Yes
Korea	KECI	No
New Zealand	NZIOC	Yes
Philippines	PICCS	No
US	TSCA	Yes
Taiwan	TCSI	Yes
Mexico	INSQ	No
Vietnam	NCI	Yes
Russia	FBEPH	No

This material is not subject to the following international agreements:

Montreal Protocol Ozone Depleting Substances	Not applicable
Stockholm Convention Persistent Organic Pollutants	Not applicable

Rotterdam Convention Prior Informed Consent	Not applicable
Kyoto Protocol Greenhous Gases	Not applicable
Basel Convention Hazardous Waste	Not applicable

Section 16 | OTHER INFORMATION

Revision History (valid for five years)

June 2025 Joint format

This SDS contains only safety-related information. For other data see product literature.

Please read all labels carefully before using product.

Acronyms:

AICIS	Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
ADG	Australian Dangerous Goods
CAS number	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
Hazchem Code	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially fire-fighters.
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
NOS	Not otherwise specified
STEL	Short term Exposure Limit
TWA	Time Weighted Average
UN Number	United Nations Number
WES	Workplace Exposure Standard

References

Chemical properties and GHS classifications derived from the New Zealand chemical classification information database (CCID). www.epa.govt.nz.

Workplace exposure limits derived from Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices 15th Edition (February 2025).

This SDS was prepared by Collievale Enterprises Ltd in accord with the Safe Work Australia – Preparation of safety datasheets for hazardous chemicals Code of Practice July 2020 and the Hazardous Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2020

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End of SDS