Safety Data Sheet

Hazardous, Non-Dangerous Goods

Section 1 | IDENTIFICATION OF CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY

Code	Description	Size	Colour
56219	Soudal Soudaseal FR	600 ml	Grey

Recommended use:				Sealant
Group Standard				HSR002670
UN Number, Proper Shipping Name and Packaging Group				Not applicable
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.

NOT REGULATED under NZS5433:2020 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land & ADG

Poison Schedule: Unknown

Hazard Classification

Skin Irritation	Category 2
Eye Irritation	Category 2
Skin Sensitisation	Category 1
Reproductive Toxicity	Category 2
STOT – RE	Category 1
Chronic Aquatic Hazard	Category 3

Label Elements

Signal Word **DANGER**

Hazard Statements

H315	Causes skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Supplementary Statements

Precautionary Statements | Prevention

P102	Keep out of reach of children
P103	Read label before use
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
P260	Do not breathe mist/ spray/ vapours
P280	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection
P264	Wash exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace
P273	Avoid release to the environment

Precautionary Statements | Response

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand
P301+P330	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if able and easy to do. Continue rinsing
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention/ advice
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing
P308+P313	If exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTRE/ doctor/ physician/ first aider

Precautionary Statements | Storage

P405	Store locked up

Precautionary Statements | Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/ containers in accordance with local regulations

Section 3 | COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

INGREDIENT	CAS No	WEIGHT %
3-aminopropyltrimethoxysilane	13822-56-5	20 – 30
Dioctyltinbis(acetylacetonate)	54068-28-9	20 – 30
Tris(2-chloroisopropyl)phosphate	13674-84-5	10 - 20
Trimethoxyvinylsilane	2768-02-7	1 - 10
Bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidiyl) sebacate	52829-07-9	< 1
Ingredients determined to be non-hazardous		balance

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:

Wash out immediately with fresh 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. Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel

Skin Contact:

Quickly but gently, wipe material off skin with a dry, clean cloth. Immediately 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.

Inhalation:

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. Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.

Ingestion:

IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY. For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. In the meantime, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition. If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the SDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist. If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the SDS. Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise: INDUCE vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, ONLY IF CONSCIOUS. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. NOTE: Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means

Notes to physician:

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 | FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media:

Foam. Dry chemical powder. BCF (where regulations permit). Carbon dioxide. Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

Fire and Explosion Hazards:

Combustible. Will burn if ignited.

Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for Firefighters:

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use

Fire Decomposition

Combustion products include: carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide (CO_2), formaldehyde (CH_2O), Hydrogen chloride (HCl); Phsogene ($COCl_2$), Nitrogen oxides (Nox), Phosphorus oxides (Pox), Silicone dioxide (SiO_2), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Hazchem Code

Not applicable

Section 6 | ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:

Refer Section 8

Environmental Precautions:

Refer Section 12

Minor Spills:

Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles. Trowel up/scrape up. Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealed container. Flush spill area with water.

Major Spills:

Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Stop leak if safe to do so. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent). Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. After clean-up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services. Environmental hazard - contain spillage

Section 7 | HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling:

Avoid skin contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. DO NOT allow material to come in direct contact with human skin or eyes. DO NOT allow material to come in contact with exposed food or food contact surfaces. Suitable PPE must be worn at all times. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Avoid physical damage to containers. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. Use good occupational work practice. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained

Storage:

Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Suitable Container:

Packing as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks

Storage Incompatibility:

+	X	+	O	+	+	O

X Must NOT be stored together
O May be stored together with specific prevention
+ May be stored together

Section 8 | EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

National Occupational Exposure Limits:

	New Zealand		Australia	
	TWA (mg/m³)	STEL (mg/m³)	TWA (mg/m³)	STEL (mg/m³)
Bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidiyl) sebacate	10			

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 A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Thermal Protection:

Not required

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 AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State:	Paste
Colour:	Coloured
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 available
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):	1.566
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 AND 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 can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. There is strong evidence to suggest that this material can cause, if inhaled once, serious, irreversible damage of organs. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Minor but regular methanol exposures may effect the central nervous system, optic nerves and retinae. Symptoms may be delayed, with headache, fatigue, nausea, blurring of vision and

double vision. Continued or severe exposures may cause damage to optic nerves, which may become severe with permanent visual impairment even blindness resulting. Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.

Ingestion:

Strong evidence exists that exposure to the material may cause irreversible damage (other than cancer, mutations and birth defects) following a single exposure by swallowing. The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as 'harmful by ingestion'. This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.. Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual

Skin Contact:

This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. There is strong evidence to suggest that this material, on a single contact with skin, can cause serious, irreversible damage of organs. 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 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. Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.

Eye Contact:

This material causes serious eye irritation.

Chronic Health Effects:

Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Strong evidence exists that this substance may cause irreversible mutations (though not lethal) even following a single exposure. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Ample evidence exists from experimentation that reduced human fertility is directly caused by exposure to the material. There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment.

Ingredient	Oral LD_{50}	Dermal LD_{50}	Inhalation LC_{50}
ATE			
3-aminopropyltrimethoxysilane	5628 mg/kg	15800 mg/kg	64000 ppm/4h
Dioctyltinbis(acetyl acetonate)	2500 mg/kg	>2000 mg/kg	1224 ppm/4h
Tris(2-chloroisopropyl) phosphate	>500 mg/kg	>2000 mg/kg	>4.6 mg/L/4h
Trimethoxyvinylsilane	>300 mg/kg	3423 mg/kg	2773 ppm/4h
Bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidiyl) sebacate	3700 mg/kg	>3100 mg/kg	>0.5 mg/L/4h

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	Category 1
Germ Cell Mutagenicity	not classified
Carcinogenicity	not classified
Reproductive Toxicity	Category 1
STOT – SE	not classified

STOT – RE	Category 2
Aspiration Hazard	not classified

Section 12 | ECOTOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ingredient	Fish ($LC_{50\ 96hr}$)	Crustacea($LC_{50\ 48hr}$)	Algae ($EC_{50\ 96hr}$)
ATE			
3-aminopropyltrimethoxysilane	>100 mg/L	>100 mg/L	603 mg/L
Dioctyltinbis(acetyl acetonate)	60.1 mg/L	>22 mg/L	<0.001 mg/L
Tris(2-chloroisopropyl) phosphate	56.2 mg/L	65335 mg/L	82 mg/L
Trimetrhoxyvinylsilane	>92.2 mg/L	>100 mg/L	>89 mg/L
Bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidiyl) sebacate	7.9 mg/L	20 mg/L	0.705 mg/L

Harmful to aquatic life. 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
3-aminopropyltrimethoxysilane	HIGH	HIGH	LOW	LOW
Tris(2-chloroisopropyl) phosphate	HIGH	HIGH	LOW	LOW
Trimethoxyvinylsilane	HIGH	HIGH	LOW	LOW
Bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidiyl) sebacate	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	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

NOT REGULATED

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 10000 Lt
Certified handler	Not required
Tracking	Not applicable
Bunding and secondary containment	Required based on pack size and total quantity
Signage	Required when quantities exceed 10000 Lt
Location Compliance certificate	Not required
Hazardous Atmosphere Zone	Not required
Fire extinguisher	Not required

National Inventories:

Australia AIIC non-industrial use		No
Canada	DSL	No
	NDSL	No
China	IECSC	No
EU	EINEC/ELINCS/NLP	Yes
Japan	ENCS	No
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
UAE		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)

April 2026	Reformulation, and reformat to combined format
February 2021	Review and update to GHS v7 format
February 2017	Initial preparation

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 SUMMARISES OUR BEST KNOWLEDGE OF THE HEALTH AND SAFETY HAZARD INFORMATION OF THE PRODUCT AND HOW TO SAFELY HANDLE AND USE THE PRODUCT IN THE WORKPLACE BASED ON THE INFORMATION PROVIDED AT THE TIME OF ISSUE. IT IS BASED ON THE PRESENT LEVEL OF RESEARCH AND TO THIS EXTENT WE BELIEVE IT IS ACCURATE. HOWEVER, NO GUARANTEE OF ACCURACY IS MADE OR IMPLIED AND SINCE CONDITIONS OF USE ARE BEYOND OUR CONTROL, ALL INFORMATION RELEVANT TO USAGE IS OFFERED WITHOUT WARRANTY. THE MANUFACTURER/ SUPPLIER WILL NOT BE HELD RESPSONSIBLE FOR ANY UNAUTHORISED USE OF THIS INFORMATION OR FOR ANY MODIFIED OR ALTERED VERSIONS.

EACH USER MUST REVIEW THIS SDS IN THE CONTEXT OF HOW THE PRODUCT WILL BE HANDLED AND USED IN THE WORKPLACE. IF CLARIFICATION OR FURTHER INFORMATION IS NEEDED TO ENSURE THAT AN APPROPRIATE RISK ASSESSMENT CAN BE MADE, THE USER SHOULD CONTACT THIS COMPANY, SO WE CAN ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FROM OUR SUPPLIERS

OUR RESPONSIBILITY FOR PRODUCTS SOLD IS SUBJECT TO OUR STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS, A COPY OF WHICH IS SENT TO OUR CUSTOMERS AND IS ALSO AVAILABLE ON REQUEST.

SAFETY DATASHEETS ARE UPDATED FREQUENTLY, PLEASE ENSURE THAT YOU HAVE A CURRENT COPY.

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