

Safety Data Sheet

SOUDAL

Hazardous, Dangerous Goods

Section 1 | IDENTIFICATION OF CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY

Code	Description	Size	Colour
	Soudal Pro Gaps Universal Bog Filler Part B		Red

Recommended use:				Sealant
Group Standard				HSR002629
UN Number, Proper Shipping Name and Packaging Group				UN 3108 Organic Peroxide Type E Solid
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

Organic Peroxide Type E
Eye Irritation Category 2
Skin Sensitisation Category 1
Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 1
Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3

Label Elements



Signal Word

DANGER

Hazard Statements

H242 Heating may cause fire

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H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life
H410	Very 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 directions have been read and understood
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking
P234	Keep only in original packaging
P235	Keep cool
P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment
P261	Avoid breathing mist/ sprays/ vapours
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection
P272	Contaminated clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling
P273	Avoid release to the environment

Precautionary Statements | Response

P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE/ Doctor/ Physician/ First Aider if you feel unwell
P303+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical attention
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 occurs: Get medical attention
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing
P308+P313	If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention
P312	Call a POISON CENTRE/ Doctor/ Physician/ First Aider if you feel unwell
P391	Collect Spillage

Precautionary Statements | Storage

P403	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool
P411	Store at temperatures not exceeding 40 C
P410	Protect from sunlight

Precautionary Statements | Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/ containers in accordance with local regulations
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Section 3 | COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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INGREDIENT	CAS No	WEIGHT %
Dibenzoyl peroxide	94-36-0	25 – 70
Dimethyl phthalate	131-11-3	25 – 40
Ethanediol	107-21-1	< 10
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:

Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye with 2% sodium carbonate solution or 5% sodium ascorbate solution then wash continuously for at least 15 minutes 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. Transport to hospital (or doctor) without further delay. Removal of contact lenses should only be undertaken by trained personnel.

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:

Remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.

Ingestion:

Immediately give a glass of water. First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Notes to physician:

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 | FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media:

FOR SMALL FIRE: Water spray, foam, CO₂ or dry chemical. DO NOT use water jets.

FOR LARGE FIRE: Flood fire area with water from a distance

Fire and Explosion Hazards:

Will not burn but increases intensity of fire. May explode from friction, shock, heat or containment. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. Heat affected containers remain hazardous. Contact with combustibles such as wood, paper, oil or finely divided metal may produce spontaneous combustion or violent decomposition. May emit irritating, poisonous or corrosive fumes. Combustion/decomposition may produce acrid/toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for Firefighters:

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. Consider evacuation (or protect in place). Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover. Extinguishers should be used only by trained personnel. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. 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. If fire gets out of control withdraw personnel and warn against entry. Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

Fire Decomposition

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

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Hazchem Code 1W

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. No smoking, naked lights, ignition sources. Avoid all contact with any organic matter including fuel, solvents, sawdust, paper or cloth and other incompatible materials, as ignition may result. Avoid breathing dust or vapours and all contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Contain and absorb spill with dry sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. DO NOT use sawdust as fire may result. Scoop up solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. Neutralise/decontaminate area.

Major Spills:

Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Consider evacuation (or protect in place). No smoking, flames or ignition sources. Increase ventilation. Contain spill with sand, earth or other clean, inert materials. NEVER use organic absorbents such as sawdust, paper, cloth; as fire may result. Avoid any contamination by organic matter. Use spark-free and explosion-proof equipment. Collect any recoverable product into labelled containers for possible recycling. DO NOT mix fresh with recovered material. Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. Decontaminate equipment and launder all protective clothing before storage and re-use. If

Section 7 | HANDLING & STORAGE

contamination of drains or waterways occurs advise emergency services.

Handling:

Mix only as much as is required DO NOT return the mixed material to original containers For oxidisers, including peroxides. Avoid personal contact and inhalation of dust, mist or vapours. Provide adequate ventilation. Always wear protective equipment and wash off any spillage from clothing. Keep material away from light, heat, flammables or combustibles. Keep cool, dry and away from incompatible materials. Avoid physical damage to containers. DO NOT repack or return unused portions to original containers. Withdraw only sufficient amounts for immediate use. Use only minimum quantity required. Do NOT allow oxidisers to contact iron or compounds of iron, cobalt, or copper, metal oxide salts, acids or bases. Do NOT use metal spatulas to handle oxidisers. Store peroxides at the lowest possible temperature, consistent with their solubility and freezing point. CAUTION: Do NOT store liquids or solutions of peroxides at a temperature below that at which the oxidiser freezes or precipitates. Peroxides, in particular, in this form are extremely shock and heat sensitive. The hazards and consequences of fires and explosions during synthesis and use of oxidisers is widely recognised; spontaneous or induced decomposition may culminate in a variety of ways, ranging from moderate gassing to spontaneous ignition or explosion. The heat released from spontaneous decomposition of an energy-rich compound causes a rise in the surrounding temperature; the temperature will rise until thermal balance is established or until the material heats to decomposition. The most effective means for minimising the consequences of an accident is to limit quantities to a practical minimum. Even gram-scale explosions can be serious. Once ignited the burning of peroxides cannot be controlled and the area should be evacuated. Oxidisers should be added slowly and cautiously to the reaction medium. This should be completed prior to heating and with good agitation. Organic peroxides are very sensitive to contamination (especially heavy-metal compounds, metal oxide salts, alkaline materials including amines, strong acids, and many varieties of dust and dirt). This can initiate rapid, uncontrolled decomposition of peroxides and possible generation of intense heat, fire or explosion The consequences of accidental contamination from returning withdrawn material to the storage container can be disastrous. When handling NEVER smoke, eat or drink. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Use only good occupational work practice. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Storage:

Store in original containers in an isolated approved flammable materials storage area. Keep containers securely sealed as supplied. WARNING: Gradual decomposition during storage in sealed containers may lead to a large pressure build-up and subsequent explosion. No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store under cover and away from sunlight. Store below safe storage (control) temperature. Always store below 40 deg.C. Store away from flammable or combustible materials, debris and waste. Contact may cause fire or violent reaction. Store away

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from incompatible materials. Store away from foodstuff containers DO NOT stack on wooden floors or wooden pallets. Protect containers against physical damage. Check regularly for spills and leaks. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS

Suitable Container:

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

Storage Incompatibility:

						
+	X	+	X	+	+	+
	X					
	0					
	+					

Must not be stored together
May be stored together with specific precautions
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)
Dibenzoyl peroxide	5		5	
Dimethyl phthalate	5		5	

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 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-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. 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.

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[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 & 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):	50
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/cm³):	1.815 – 1.25
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:

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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:

Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. The inhalation of organic peroxide dusts or vapours can produce throat and lung irritation and cause an asthma-like effect. Over-exposure can cause tears, salivation, lethargy, slow breathing, breathing difficulties, headache, weakness, tremor, stupor and swelling of the lung. The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.

Ingestion:

Ingestion of organic peroxides may produce nausea, vomiting, abnormal pain, stupor, bluish discoloration of skin and mucous membranes. Inflammation of the heart muscle may also occur. 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. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal. Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.

Skin Contact:

The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition. 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. All organic peroxides are irritating to the skin and if allowed to remain on the skin, may produce inflammation; some are allergenic. 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. Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. There is some evidence to suggest that the material may cause mild but significant inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.

Eye Contact:

Eye contact with organic peroxides can cause clouding, redness, swelling and burns of the eye on prolonged contact. Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals. Prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by a temporary redness of the conjunctiva (similar to windburn).

Chronic Health Effects:

Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects. Exposure to phthalates over years leads to pain, numbness and spasms in the hands and feet. Many people have developed multiple disorders in the nervous system and the balancing system. Chronic effects of exposure include allergic reactions characterised by redness, itching, oozing, crusting, and scaling of the skin and asthmatic wheezing. Although it does not exhibit complete carcinogenic or tumour-initiating activity, it has been associated with certain tumours of like papillomas and squamous cell carcinomas. There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Persistent exposure over a long period of time to peroxides produces allergic skin reactions (redness and scaling of the skin) and asthmatic wheezing.

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Ingredient	Fish	Crustacea	Algae
ATE			
Dibenzoyl peroxide	LC ₅₀ 96hr 0.06 mg/L	EC ₅₀ 48hr 0.11 mg/L	EC ₅₀ 72hr 0.042 mg/L
Dimethyl phthalate	LC ₅₀ 96hr 17 mg/L	EC ₅₀ 48hr 33 mg/L	EC ₅₀ 72hr 28 mg/L
1,2-Ethanediol	LC ₅₀ 96hr 8,050 mg/L	EC ₅₀ 48hr >100 mg/L	EC ₅₀ 72hr 6,500 mg/L

Ingredient	Oral LD ₅₀	Dermal LD ₅₀	Inhalation LC ₅₀
ATE			
Dibenzoyl peroxide	7,710 mg/Kg	>1,000 mg/Kg	
Dimethyl phthalate	5,120 mg/Kg	>4,800 mg/Kg	
1,2-Ethanediol	>2,000 mg/Kg	>3,500 mg/Kg	

Classification

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

Section 12 | ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Very 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
Dibenzoyl peroxide	LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW
Dimethyl phthalate	LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW
1,2-Ethanediol	LOW	LOW	LOW	HIGH

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

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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



HAZCHEM

1W

Land Transport UNDG

UN Number	3108
Shipping Name	Organic Peroxide Type E Solid
Class or division	5.2
Subsidiary Risk	Not applicable
UN Packing Group	Not applicable
Environmental Hazard	Environmentally hazardous
Special Provisions	122 274
Limited Quantities	500 g

Air Transport IATA

UN/ID Number	3108
Shipping Name	Organic Peroxide Type E Solid
ICAO/IATA Class	5.2
ICAO/IATA Subrisk	Not applicable
ERG Code	5L
Packing Group	Not applicable
Environmental Hazard	Environmentally hazardous
Special provision	A20 A802
Cargo only	
Packing instructions	570
Maximum Qty/pack	25 Kg
Passenger and Cargo	
Packing instructions	570
Maximum Qty/pack	10 Kg
Passenger & Cargo Limited Quantity	
Packing instructions	Forbidden
Maximum Qty/pack	Forbidden

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Marine Transport IMDG

UN Number	3108
Shipping Name	Organic Peroxide Type E Solid
IMDG Class	5.2
IMDG Subrisk	Not applicable
UN Packing Group	Not applicable
Environmental Hazard	Marine Pollutant
EmS Number	F-J S-R
Special provisions	122 274
Limited quantities	500 g

Section 15 | REGULATORY INFORMATION

HSNO approval number and Group Standard:

HSR002629 Organic Peroxides

Condition	Requirement
SDS	Required
Emergency plan	Required when quantities exceed 500 Kg
Certified handler	Not required
Tracking	Not applicable
Bundling and secondary containment	Not applicable
Signage	Required when quantities exceed 500 Kg
Location Compliance certificate	Organic Peroxide type E required when quantities exceed 25 Kg
Hazardous Atmosphere Zone	Not required
Fire extinguisher	1x required when quantities exceed 25 Kg

National Inventories:

Australia AIC non-industrial use Yes

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

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	Greenhouse Gases	Not applicable

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Basel Convention Hazardous Waste

Not applicable

Section 16 | OTHER INFORMATION

Revision History (valid for five years)

July 2025

Combined SDS 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 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 RESPONSIBLE 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
admin@collievale.com Phone +64 7 5432428

End of SDS