

# Safety Data Sheet

# SOUDAL

## Hazardous, Dangerous Goods

### Section 1 | IDENTIFICATION OF CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY

Code	Description	Size	Colour
146309	Soudabond 265 Aerosol	500 ml	
167505	Soudabond 265 Click & Spray	750 ml	

<b>Recommended use:</b>		Aerosol		
<b>Group Standard</b>		HSR002515		
<b>UN Number, Proper Shipping Name and Packaging Group</b>		UN 1950 AEROSOLS, FLAMMABLE		
<b>Supplier Contact details</b>	<b>Soudal Pty Ltd</b>	Telephone: <b>1300 507 011</b>	<b>Soudal Ltd</b>	Freephone: <b>0800 70 10 80</b>
	75 Owen Street	ABN: 50 1591 240 53	134 Kohia Drive	Phone: 07 847 5540
	Glendenning		Horotiu	
	NSW 2761	Email: <a href="mailto:soudlinfo@soudal.com.au">soudlinfo@soudal.com.au</a>	Hamilton	Email: <a href="mailto:sales@soudal.co.nz">sales@soudal.co.nz</a>
	Australia	Website: <a href="http://www.soudal.com.au">www.soudal.com.au</a>	New Zealand	Website: <a href="http://www.soudal.co.nz">www.soudal.co.nz</a>
<b>New Zealand POISON CENTRE NUMBER: 0800764 766(24 hours)</b>				
<b>Australia POISON CENTRE 131126</b>				
<b>Australia Emergency Telephone number: 1300 507 011</b>				

### 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

Flammable Aerosol	Category 1
Acute Oral Toxicity	Category 4
Skin Irritation	Category 2
Eye Irritation	Category 2
STOT – SE NE	Category 3
Aspiration	Category 1
Acute Aquatic Hazard	Category 1
Chronic Aquatic Hazard	Category 1

#### Label Elements





# Safety Data Sheet

# SOUDAL

P312	Call a POISON CENTRE/ doctor/ physician/ first aider if you feel unwell
P370+P378	In case of Fire: use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish
P391	Collect spillage

## Precautionary Statements | Storage

P405	Store locked up
P410+P412	Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperature exceeding 50°C
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep containers tightly closed.

## Precautionary Statements | Disposal

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

INGREDIENT	CAS No	WEIGHT %
Dimethyl ether	115-10-6	25 - 75
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	25 - 75
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 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 delay. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel

### Skin Contact:

Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream. DO NOT use solvents. Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.

### Inhalation:

Remove to fresh air. 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. If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Transport to hospital, or doctor.

### Ingestion:

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

### Notes to physician:

Treat symptomatically.

## Section 5 | FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### Suitable extinguishing media:

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

**SMALL FIRE:** Water spray, dry chemical or CO<sub>2</sub>

**LARGE FIRE:** Water spray or fog.

# Safety Data Sheet



# SOUDAL

## Fire and Explosion Hazards:

Liquid and vapour are flammable. Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flame. Rupturing containers may rocket and scatter burning materials. Hazards may not be restricted to pressure effects. May emit acrid, poisonous or corrosive fumes. On combustion, may emit 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 breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed. 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<sub>2</sub>), 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:

Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses. Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation. Wipe up. If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from all ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated. Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.

### Major Spills:

Clear area of all unprotected personnel and move upwind. Alert Emergency Authority and advise them of the location and nature of hazard. May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear full body clothing with breathing apparatus. Prevent by any means available, spillage from entering drains and watercourses. Consider evacuation. Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation. No smoking or naked lights within area. Use extreme caution to prevent violent reaction. Stop leak only if safe to do so. 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. 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 breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Increase ventilation. Stop leak if safe to do so. Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapour. Absorb or cover spill with sand, earth, inert materials or vermiculite. If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated. Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely. Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.

## 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. Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans. DO NOT spray directly on humans, exposed food or food utensils. Avoid physical damage to containers. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Work clothes should be laundered separately. 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.

# Safety Data Sheet

# SOUDAL

## Storage:

Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can. Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area. DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. Keep containers securely sealed. Contents under pressure. Store away from incompatible materials. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Avoid storage at temperatures higher than 40 °C. Store in an upright position. Protect containers against physical damage. Check regularly for spills and leaks. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS

## Suitable Container:

Aerosol dispenser. Check that containers are clearly labelled.

## Storage Incompatibility:

						
+	X	+	X	+	+	+
		X				
		O				
		+				

Must NOT be stored together  
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/m <sup>3</sup> )	STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
Dimethyl ether	766	958	760	950
Cyclohexane	350	1050	350	1050

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

# Safety Data Sheet



# SOUDAL

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:

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 AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<b>Physical State:</b>	Aerosol
<b>Colour:</b>	Coloured
<b>Odour:</b>	Characteristic
<b>Odour threshold:</b>	No data
<b>Freezing/ Melting Point/Range (°C):</b>	Not available
<b>Boiling Point/Range (°C):</b>	-25
<b>Flammability:</b>	Not available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%):</b>	0.6
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%):</b>	18
<b>Flash Point (°C):</b>	-20
<b>Autoignition Temp (°C):</b>	> 200
<b>Decomposition Temp (°C):</b>	Not available
<b>SADT (°C):</b>	Not applicable
<b>pH:</b>	Not available
<b>Dynamic viscosity:</b>	Not available
<b>Kinematic viscosity:</b>	Not available
<b>Water Solubility:</b>	Immiscible
<b>Solubility:</b>	Not available
<b>Coeff Octanol/ water distribution:</b>	Not available
<b>Vapour Pressure (kPa):</b>	6
<b>Specific Gravity (g/cm<sup>3</sup>):</b>	0.839
<b>Relative Vapour Density:</b>	Not available
<b>Volatiles (%):</b>	Not available
<b>Total VOC:</b>	Not available
<b>Evaporation Rate:</b>	Not available
<b>Explosive Properties:</b>	No chemical group associated with explosive properties
<b>Oxidising Properties:</b>	No chemical group associated with oxidizing properties
<b>Corrosive Properties:</b>	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.

**Product Name: Soudabond 265 Aerosol**  
**Issued: 2026-04-03**

**Version: 1**

**Reference No:**  
**Page 6 of 11**

# Safety Data Sheet

  
**SOUDAL****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. 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. Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination. Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal. Following inhalation, ethers cause lethargy and stupor. Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas. The vapour may displace and replace air in breathing zone, acting as a simple asphyxiant. This may happen with little warning of overexposure. **WARNING:** Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal. Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.

**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 Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal. Not a likely route of entry into the body in commercial or industrial environments. The liquid may produce considerable gastrointestinal discomfort and be harmful or toxic if swallowed.

**Skin Contact:**

The material is not thought to be a skin irritant (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Temporary discomfort, however, may result from prolonged dermal exposures. Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. Spray mist may produce discomfort Absorption may produce headache, dizziness, and central nervous system depression. 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. Eye contact with alkyl ethers (vapour or liquid) may produce irritation, redness and tears.

**Chronic Health Effects:**

Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Main route of exposure to the gas in the workplace is by inhalation.

Ingredient	Oral LD <sub>50</sub>	Dermal LD <sub>50</sub>	Inhalation LC <sub>50</sub>
ATE			
Dimethyl ether			>20000 ppm/4h
Cyclohexane	12705 mg/kg	>2000 mg/kg	>5540 ppm/4h

**Classification**

Acute Oral Toxicity	Category 4
Acute Dermal Toxicity	not classified

# Safety Data Sheet

# SOUDAL

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	not classified
STOT – SE	Category 3
STOT – RE	not classified
Aspiration Hazard	Category 1

## Section 12 | ECOTOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ingredient	Fish (LC <sub>50</sub> 96hr)	Crustacea(LC <sub>50</sub> 48hr)	Algae (EC <sub>50</sub> 96hr)
ATE			
Dimethyl ether	1783 mg/L	>4400 mg/L	154.917 mg/L
Cyclohexane	4.53 mg/L	0.9 mg/L	2.17 mg/L

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
Dimethyl ether	LOW	LOW	LOW	HIGH
Cyclohexane	HIGH	LOW	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



HAZCHEM

not applicable

# Safety Data Sheet

## Land Transport UNDG

UN Number **1950**  
 Shipping Name **Aerosols**  
 Class or division **2.1**  
 Subsidiary Risk Not applicable  
 UN Packing Group Not applicable  
 Environmental Hazard **Environmental hazardous**  
 Special Provisions **63 190 277 327 344 381**  
 Limited Quantities **1000 ml**

## Air Transport IATA

UN/ID Number **1950**  
 Shipping Name **Aerosols, flammable**  
 ICAO/IATA Class **2.1**  
 ICAO/IATA Subrisk Not applicable  
 ERG Code **10L**  
 Packing Group Not applicable  
 Environmental Hazard **Environmentally Hazardous**  
 Special provision **A1 A145 A167 A802**  
 Cargo only  
   Packing instructions **203**  
   Maximum Qty/pack **150 Kg**  
 Passenger and Cargo  
   Packing instructions **Forbidden**  
   Maximum Qty/pack **Forbidden**  
 Passenger & Cargo Limited Quantity  
   Packing instructions **Forbidden**  
   Maximum Qty/pack **Forbidden**

## Marine Transport IMDG

UN Number **1950**  
 Shipping Name **Aerosols**  
 IMDG Class **2.1**  
 IMDG Subrisk Not applicable  
 UN Packing Group Not applicable  
 Environmental Hazard **Marine Pollutant**  
 EmS Number **F-D S-U**  
 Special provisions **63 190 277 327 344 381 959**  
 Limited quantities **1000 ml**

## Section 15 | REGULATORY INFORMATION

### HSNO approval number and Group Standard:

**HSR002515      Aerosols, flammable**

Condition	Requirement
SDS	Required
Emergency plan	Required when quantities exceed 3000Lt water equivalent
Certified handler	Not required
Tracking	Not applicable
Bunding and secondary containment	Not required

# Safety Data Sheet

# SOUDAL

<b>Signage</b>	Required when quantities exceed 3000Lt water equivalent
<b>Location Compliance certificate</b>	<b>Flammable Aerosol Category 1</b> required when quantities exceed 3000Lt water equivalent
<b>Hazardous Atmosphere Zone</b>	Required as per AS/NZS 60079.10
<b>Fire extinguisher</b>	Required

## National Inventories:

Australia	AICC <small>non-industrial use</small>	Yes
Canada	DSL	Yes
	NDSL	No
China	IECSC	Yes
EU	EINEC/ELINCS/NLP	Yes
Japan	ENCS	No
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
UAE		No

This material is not subject to the following international agreements:

Montreal Protocol	<small>Ozone Depleting Substances</small>	Not applicable
Stockholm Convention	<small>Persistent Organic Pollutants</small>	Not applicable
Rotterdam Convention	<small>Prior Informed Consent</small>	Not applicable
Kyoto Protocol	<small>Greenhouse Gases</small>	Not applicable
Basel Convention	<small>Hazardous Waste</small>	Not applicable

## Section 16 | OTHER INFORMATION

### Revision History (valid for five years)

April 2026 origination

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

Please read all labels carefully before using product.

### Acronyms:

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

### References

Chemical properties and GHS classifications derived from the New Zealand chemical classification information database (CCID). [www.epa.govt.nz](http://www.epa.govt.nz).  
Workplace exposure limits derived from Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices 15<sup>th</sup> 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.

# Safety Data Sheet



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