

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1. Identification of the material and the supplier

Product: **SabreFix F35 – Part A**
Product Use: Foam Insulation
Restriction of Use: Refer to Section 15

New Zealand Supplier: Sabre Adhesives Ltd
Address: 42 Cambridge Street South
Levin, 5510, New Zealand
Telephone: +64 (0)6 366 0007
Emergency No: **0800 764 766 (National Poison Centre)**

Australian Supplier: Sabre Adhesives Ltd
Address: Level 6, 10 Herb Elliot Avenue, Sydney NSW, 2127
Telephone No: +61 2 9098 8244
Emergency No: **13 11 26 (National Poison Line)**

Date SDS Issued: 24 July 2024

Section 2. Hazards Identification

Australia:

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia

New Zealand:

This substance is hazardous according to the EPA Hazardous Substances (Classification) Notice 2020

NZ - EPA Approval Code: Construction Products (subsidiary) - HSR002544

Pictograms



SIGNAL WORD: DANGER

GHS Category	Hazard Code	Hazard Statement
Liquefied Gas	H280	Contains gas under pressure may explode if heated.
Acute inhalation toxicity Cat. 4	H332	Harmful if inhaled.
Skin irritation Cat. 2	H315	Causes skin irritation.
Eye irritation Cat. 2	H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
Respiratory sensitisation Cat. 1	H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.

Skin sensitisation Cat. 1	H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure Cat. 1	H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
specific target organ toxicity – single exposure Cat. 3 respiratory tract irritation	H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
	AUH044	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.

Prevention Code Prevention Statement

P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P103	Read carefully and follow all instructions.
P260	Do not breathe fumes, gas, mist, vapours or spray.
P264	Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P280	Wear protective clothing as detailed in SDS Section 8.
P285	In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.

Response Code Response Statement

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P302 + P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P304 + P341	IF INHALED: If breathing is difficult, remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P305 + P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P333 + P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337 + P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P342 + P311	If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

Storage Code Storage Statement

P405	Store locked up.
P403 + P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P410 + P403	Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.

Disposal Code Disposal Statement

P501	Dispose of according to the local authorities
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Section 3. Composition of hazardous Ingredients

Ingredients	Wt%	CAS NUMBER.
Polymeric Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate	60-90	9016-87-9
1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane	5-20	811-97-2

Section 4. First Aid Measures

Routes of Exposure:

If in Eyes 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.
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If on Skin In case of cold burns (frost-bite):
 Move casualty into warmth before thawing the affected part; if feet are affected carry if possible. Bathe the affected area immediately in luke-warm water (not more than 35 deg C) for 10 to 15 minutes, immersing if possible and without rubbing.
DO NOT apply hot water or radiant heat.
 Apply a clean, dry, light dressing of "fluffed-up" dry gauze bandage
 If a limb is involved, raise and support this to reduce swelling
 If an adult is involved and where intense pain occurs provide pain killers such as paracetamol. Transport to hospital, or doctor

If Swallowed Not considered a normal route of exposure. Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

If Inhaled Remove person to fresh air. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. Allow person to assume most comfortable position and keep warm. Keep at rest until fully recovered. Get medical advice if breathing becomes difficult.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms:

Inhalation	Harmful if inhaled. May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation.
Ingestion	Not applicable.
Skin contact	Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Eye contact	Causes serious eye irritation.
Chronic	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Notes to Doctor:	Treat symptomatically.

Section 5. Fire Fighting Measures

Hazard Type	Non Flammable.
Hazards from products	When heated to high temperatures decomposes rapidly generating vapour which pressures and may then rupture containers with release of flammable and highly toxic isocyanate vapour. Fire exposed containers may vent contents through pressure relief valves thereby increasing fire intensity and/ or vapour concentration.

	<p>Fire may produce irritating, poisonous or corrosive gases. Runoff may create fire or explosion hazard. May decompose explosively when heated or involved in fire. High concentration of gas may cause asphyxiation without warning. Contact with gas may cause burns, severe injury and/ or frostbite. POISONOUS: MAY BE FATAL IF INHALED, SWALLOWED OR ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO₂) isocyanates hydrogen cyanide and minor amounts of nitrogen oxides (NO_x) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions. Vented gas is more dense than air and may collect in pits, basements.</p>
Suitable Extinguishing media	<p>Small quantities of water in contact with hot liquid may react violently with generation of a large volume of rapidly expanding hot sticky semi-solid foam. Presents additional hazard when fire fighting in a confined space. Cooling with flooding quantities of water reduces this risk. Water spray or fog may cause frothing and should be used in large quantities. Dry chemical powder. BCF (where regulations permit). Carbon dioxide.</p>
Precautions for firefighters and special protective clothing	<p>Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover. 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 cylinders suspected to be hot. Cool fire-exposed cylinders with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. Excessive pressures may develop in a gas cylinder exposed in a fire; this may result in explosion. Cylinders with pressure relief devices may release their contents as a result of fire and the released gas may constitute a further source of hazard for the fire-fighter. Cylinders without pressure-relief valves have no provision for controlled release and are therefore more likely to explode if exposed to fire.</p>
HAZCHEM CODE	2ZE

Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8. Ventilate spillage area. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid breathing vapour and any contact with liquid or gas. Do not enter confined spaces where gas may be accumulated. Shut off all sources of ignition and increase ventilation. No smoking or naked lights within area.

Prevent by any means available, spillage from entering drains and water-courses.

Stop leak if safe to do so. Remove leaking cylinders to a 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. Dispose of as per Section 13.

Section 7. Handling and Storage

Handling:

- Read carefully and follow all instructions.
- Do not breathe fumes, gas, mist, vapours or spray.
- Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
- Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
- Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
- Wear protective clothing as detailed in SDS Section 8.
- In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.
- Before connecting gas cylinders, ensure manifold is mechanically secure and does not contain another gas.
- Before disconnecting gas cylinder, isolate supply line segment proximal to cylinder, remove trapped gas in supply line with aid of vacuum pump.
- When connecting or replacing cylinders take care to avoid airborne particulates violently ejected when system pressurises.
- Consider the use of doubly-contained piping; diaphragm or bellows sealed, soft seat valves; backflow prevention devices; flash arrestors; and flow monitoring or limiting devices. Gas cabinets, with appropriate exhaust treatment, are recommended, as is automatic monitoring of the secondary enclosures and work areas for release.
- Use a pressure reducing regulator when connecting cylinder to lower pressure (<100 psig) piping or systems
- Use a check valve or trap in the discharge line to prevent hazardous back-flow into the cylinder
- Check regularly for spills or leaks. Keep valves tightly closed but do not apply extra leverage to hand wheels or cylinder keys.
- Open valve slowly. If valve is resistant to opening then contact your supervisor
- Valve protection caps must remain in place unless container is secured with valve outlet piped to use point.
- Never insert a pointed object (e.g. hooks) into cylinder cap openings as a means to open cap or move cylinder. Such action can inadvertently turn the valve and cause a gas leak. Use an adjustable strap instead of wrench to free an over-tight or rusted cap.
- A bubble of gas may build up behind the outlet dust cap during transportation, after prolonged storage, due to defective cylinder valve or if a dust cap is inserted without adequate evacuation of gas from the line. When loosening dust cap, preferably stand cylinder in a suitable enclosure and take cap off slowly. Never face the dust cap directly when removing it; point cap away from any personnel or any object that may pose a hazard. under negative pressure (relative to atmospheric gas)
- 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.
- **DO NOT** transfer gas from one cylinder to another.

Storage:

- Store away from incompatible materials listed in Section 10.
- Keep out of reach of children.
- Store locked up.
- Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.
- Keep container tightly closed.
- Cylinder valve must be closed when not in use or when empty.
- Segregate full from empty cylinders.
- Suckback into cylinder may result in rupture. Use back-flow preventive device in piping.

Section 8	Exposure Controls / Personal Protection
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Exposure Limit Values:**WORKPLACE EXPOSURE STANDARDS (provided for guidance only)**

Substance	TWA		STEL	
	ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³
1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane (HCF 134a) [811-97-2]	1000	4200	-	-

Workplace Exposure Standard – Time Weighted Average (WES-TWA). The time-weighted average exposure standard designed to protect the worker from the effects of long-term exposure. Workplace Exposure Standard – Short-Term Exposure Limit (WESSTEL). The 15-minute average exposure standard. Applies to any 15- Minute period in the working day and is designed to protect the worker against adverse effects of irritation, chronic or irreversible tissue change, or narcosis that may increase the likelihood of accidents. The WES-STEL is not an alternative to the WES-TWA; both the short-term and time-weighted average exposures apply. Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices NOV 2023 14TH EDITION.

Engineering Controls

Ensure good ventilation of the work station.

Personal Protection Equipment

Eyes	Tight-fitting safety goggles. Avoid wearing contact lenses.
Hands	Wear cloth or leather gloves. Insulated gloves should be loose fitting so that may be removed quickly if liquid is spilled upon them. Insulated gloves are not made to permit hands to be placed in the liquid; they provide only short-term protection from accidental contact with the liquid.
Skin	Wear protective clothing and safety shoes.
Respiratory	Type AX Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Section 9	Physical and Chemical Properties
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Appearance	Liquified Gas Canister
Odour	Not available
Odour Threshold	Not available
pH	Not available
Boiling Point	-26.2°C
Melting Point	-101°C
Freezing Point	-101°C
Flash Point	Not available
Flammability	Not Flammable
Upper and Lower Explosive Limits	Not available

Vapour Pressure	560.5 kPa
Vapour Density	3.5 (air=1)
Relative Density	1.2 (water=1)
Solubility in water	Miscible
Partition Coefficient:	Not available
Auto-ignition Temperature	>743°C
Viscosity	Not available
Molecular weight	102 g/mol
Volatile Compound	10% vol

Section 10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability of Substance	Stable at normal conditions.
Conditions to Avoid	Refer to Section 7.
Incompatible Materials	Refer to Section 7.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Refer to Section 5.

Section 11 Toxicological Information

Acute Effects:

Swallowed	Not applicable.
Dermal	Not applicable.
Inhalation	<p>Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system, in a substantial number of individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage. The repair process, which initially evolved to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens, may however, produce further lung damage resulting in the impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Respiratory tract irritation often results in an inflammatory response involving the recruitment and activation of many cell types, mainly derived from the vascular system.</p> <p>The vapour/mist may be highly irritating to the upper respiratory tract and lungs; the response may be severe enough to produce bronchitis and pulmonary oedema. Possible neurological symptoms arising from isocyanate exposure include headache, insomnia, euphoria, ataxia, anxiety neurosis, depression and paranoia. Gastrointestinal disturbances are characterised by nausea and vomiting. Pulmonary sensitisation may produce asthmatic reactions ranging from minor breathing difficulties to severe allergic attacks; this may occur following a single acute exposure or may develop without warning for several hours after exposure. Sensitized people can react to very low doses, and should not be allowed to work in situations allowing exposure to this material. Continued exposure of sensitised persons may lead to possible long term respiratory impairment. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.</p> <p>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. The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere</p>

	<p>developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.</p> <p>Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may produce severely toxic effects. Relatively small amounts absorbed from the lungs may prove fatal. Strong evidence exists that exposure to the material may produce very serious irreversible damage (other than carcinogenesis, mutagenesis and teratogenesis) following a single exposure by inhalation.</p>
Eye	<p>Direct contact with the eye may not cause irritation because of the extreme volatility of the gas; however, concentrated atmospheres may produce irritation after brief exposures.</p> <p>Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by a temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.</p>
Skin	<p>Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition. Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds 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.</p> <p>Vapourising liquid causes rapid cooling and contact may cause cold burns, frostbite, even through normal gloves. Frozen skin tissues are painless and appear waxy and yellow. Signs and symptoms of frostbite may include "pins and needles", paleness followed by numbness, a hardening and stiffening of the skin, a progression of colour changes in the affected area, (first white, then mottled and blue and eventually black; on recovery, red, hot, painful and blistered).</p>

Chronic Effects:

Carcinogenicity	Not applicable.
Reproductive Toxicity	Not applicable.
Germ Cell Mutagenicity	Not applicable.
Aspiration	Not applicable.

STOT/SE	Not applicable.
STOT/RE	<p>Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. Practical evidence shows that inhalation of the material is capable of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals at a greater frequency than would be expected from the response of a normal population.</p> <p>Pulmonary sensitisation, resulting in hyperactive airway dysfunction and pulmonary allergy may be accompanied by fatigue, malaise and aching. Significant symptoms of exposure may persist for extended periods, even after exposure ceases. Symptoms can be activated by a variety of nonspecific environmental stimuli such as automobile exhaust, perfumes and passive smoking.</p> <p>Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals.</p> <p>Substances that can cause occupational asthma (also known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airway hyper-responsiveness via an immunological, irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways have become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance, sometimes even to tiny quantities, may cause respiratory symptoms. These symptoms can range in severity from a runny nose to asthma. Not all workers who are exposed to a sensitiser will become hyper-responsive and it is impossible to identify in advance who are likely to become hyper-responsive.</p> <p>Substances that can cause occupational asthma should be distinguished from substances which may trigger the symptoms of asthma in people with pre-existing air-way hyper-responsiveness. The latter substances are not classified as asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers</p> <p>Wherever it is reasonably practicable, exposure to substances that can cause occupational asthma should be prevented.</p>

Individual component information:

Acute Toxicity:

Chemical Name	Oral – LD50	Dermal – LD50	Inhalation – LC50
polymeric diphenylmethane diisocyanate	43000 mg/kg (rat)	-	0.49 mg/l/4hr (rat)
1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane	-	-	359453.102 ppm/4h (rat)

Section 12. Ecotoxicological Information

This product is not hazardous to the environment.

Persistence and degradability	No data available on product 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane: Persistence: Water/Soil = HIGH Air: HIGH
Bioaccumulative	No data available on product 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane: LOW (LogKOW)=1.68)
Mobility in soil	No data available on product 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane:

	LOW (KOC = 96.63)
Other adverse effects	No data available on product

Toxicity 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>114mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	980mg/l	Not Available
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	142mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	96h	Fish	300mg/l	Not Available
LC50	96h	Fish	450mg/l	Not Available

Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances – Ecotoxicological Information – Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

Section 13. Disposal Considerations

Disposal Method:

Ensure containers are empty before discarding. Recycle where possible. Dispose as per Local Regulations.

Precautions and methods to avoid: None known.

Section 14 Transport Information

This product is classified as a Dangerous Good for transport in Australia; ADG 7

This product is classified as a Dangerous Good for transport in NZ ; NZS 5433:2020 and SNZ HB 5433:2021



Road, Rail, Sea and Air Transport

UN No	3500
Class - Primary	2.2
Packing Group	Not applicable
Proper Shipping Name	CHEMICAL UNDER PRESSURE, N.O.S. (contains polymeric diphenylmethane diisocyanate)
Marine Pollutant	No
Special Provisions	274, 362

Section 15 Regulatory Information

Australia:

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia

Poison Schedule No: Not scheduled

New Zealand:

Product Name: SabreFix F35 – Part A
Date of SDS: 24 July 2024

SDS Prepared by: Technical Compliance Consultants (NZ) Ltd
Tel: +64 9 475 5240 www.techcomp.co.nz

This substance is hazardous according to the EPA Hazardous Substances (Classification) Notice 2020

EPA Approval Code: Construction Products (subsidiary) - HSR002544

Controls in New Zealand:

Trigger quantities for this substance:

HSW (HS) Regulations 2017 and EPA Notices	Trigger Quantity
Certified Handler	Not required
Location Certificate	Not required
Tracking Trigger Quantities	Not required
Signage Trigger Quantities	10 000kg
Emergency Response Plan	1000kg
Secondary Containment	1000kg
Restriction of Use	Only use for the intended purpose.

Section 16 Other Information

Glossary

EC ₅₀	Median effective concentration.
EEL	Environmental Exposure Limit.
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
HSNO	Hazardous Substances and New Organisms.
HSW	Health and Safety at Work.
LC ₅₀	Lethal concentration that will kill 50% of the test organisms inhaling or ingesting it.
LD ₅₀	Lethal dose to kill 50% of test animals/organisms.
LEL	Lower explosive level.
OSHA	American Occupational Safety and Health Administration.
TEL	Tolerable Exposure Limit.
TLV	Threshold Limit Value-an exposure limit set by responsible authority.
UEL	Upper Explosive Level
WES	Workplace Exposure Limit

References:

Australia:

1. Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice.
2. Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons.
3. Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail.
4. Model Work Health and Safety Regulations, Schedule 10: Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and restricted hazardous chemicals.
5. Workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants, Safe work Australia.
6. American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).
7. Globally Harmonised System of classification and labelling of chemicals.

New Zealand:

1. EPA Hazardous Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2017
2. Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices APRIL 2022 edition.
3. Assigning a hazardous substance to a HSNO Approval (Aug 2013).
4. Transport of Dangerous goods on land NZS 5433:2020
5. HSW (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017

Disclaimer

This document has been prepared by TCC (NZ) Ltd and serves as the suppliers Safety Data Sheet ('SDS'). It is based on information concerning the product which has been provided to TCC (NZ) Ltd or obtained from third party sources and is believed to represent the current state of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the product at the time of issue. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained directly from the manufacturer. While TCC (NZ) have taken all due care to include accurate and up-to-date information in this SDS, it does not provide any warranty as to accuracy or completeness. As far as lawfully possible, TCC (NZ) Ltd accept no liability for any loss, injury or damage (including consequential loss) which may be suffered or incurred by any person as a consequence of their reliance on the information contained in this SDS

The information herein is given in good faith, but no warranty, express or implied is made.

Please contact the Australian Manufacturer or New Zealand distributor, if further information is required.

Issue Date: 24 July 2024 Review Date: 24 July 2029