



## SAFETY DATA SHEET

<b>Section 1.</b>	<b>Identification of the material and the supplier</b>
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Product:	<b>Leak Guard</b>
Product Use:	Embalming fluid
Restriction of Use in NZ:	Refer to Section 15
<b>New Zealand Supplier:</b>	<b>Thirty SixPlus Embalmers</b>
Address:	18 Norman Spencer Drive Manukau City Auckland 2104
Telephone:	0800 362 256
Fax:	+64 9 262 3705
<b>Emergency No:</b>	<b>0800 764 766 (National Poison Centre)</b>
<b>Australia Supplier:</b>	<b>XXX</b> XXX XXX
Tel:	+61 XXX
<b>Australian Emergency No</b>	<b>13 11 26 (National Poison Centre)</b>
Date of SDS Preparation:	1 August 2019

<b>Section 2.</b>	<b>Hazards Identification</b>
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**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 2017

**EPA Approval No:** Embalming Products (Corrosive) – HSR002562

**Pictograms**



Allergic    Chronic    Corrosive    Ecotoxic

Signal Word: **DANGER**

NZ HSNO Classification	Hazard Code	Hazard Statement	GHS Category
6.1D (oral)	H302	Harmful if swallowed.	Acute Tox. 4

6.1D (inh)	H332	Harmful if inhaled.	Acute Tox. 4
6.1E (dermal)	H313	May be harmful in contact with skin.	Acute Tox. 5
6.5A	H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.	Resp. Sens. 1
6.9B	H371	May cause damage to organs.	STOT SE 2
8.2B	H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.	Skin Corr. 1B
8.3A	H318	Causes serious eye damage.	Eye Corr. 1
9.1D	H413	May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.	Aquatic Chronic 4
9.2B	H422	Toxic to the soil environment.	-
9.3B	H432	Toxic to terrestrial vertebrates.	-

<b>Prevention Code</b>	<b>Prevention Statement</b>
P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P103	Read label before use.
P260	Do not breathe fumes, 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.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective clothing as detailed in Section 8.
P285	In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.

<b>Response Code</b>	<b>Response Statement</b>
P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P391	Collect spillage.
P301 + P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P301 + P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303 + P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304 + P340	IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
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.
P309 + P311	IF exposed or if you feel unwell: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P342 + P311	If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

<b>Storage Code</b>	<b>Storage Statement</b>
P405	Store locked up.

<b>Disposal Code</b>	<b>Disposal Statement</b>
P501	Dispose of according to Local Regulations or Authorities

### **Section 3. Composition / Information on Hazardous Ingredients**

<b>Ingredients</b>	<b>Wt%</b>	<b>CAS NUMBER.</b>
Glutaraldehyde	10-15	111-30-8
Non-Hazardous	To bal	

## Section 4. First Aid Measures

Routes of Exposure:

If in Eyes	Rinse cautiously with water for 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice.
If on Skin	Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. If skin irritation or rash occurs: get medical advice/attention.
If Swallowed	<p>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. Rinse mouth. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Observe the patient carefully.</p> <p>Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</p>
If Inhaled	<p>Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</p> <p>Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. Transport to hospital or doctor.</p> <p>Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema. Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung oedema, fluid in the lungs).</p> <p>As this reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in semi-recumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested.</p> <p>Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or beclomethasone derivative may be considered. This must definitely be left to a doctor or person authorised by him/her.</p>

### Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms:

<b>Ingestion:</b>	<p>Harmful if swallowed.</p> <p>The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion.</p> <p>Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733)</p>
<b>Inhalation:</b>	<p>Toxic if inhaled. Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Glutaraldehyde strongly irritates the eyes, nose, airways and skin. It causes chest tightness, excessive secretion of tears, wetness and crusting around the face and excessive salivation. There may be distinct acute nervous behaviour and liver damage.</p>
<b>Skin:</b>	<p>May be harmful if in contact with skin. Causes severe skin burns. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the bloodstream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the</p>

skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

**Eye:** The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating. If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.

**Chronic:** Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore, emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

For corrosives:

#### BASIC TREATMENT

Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.

Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.

Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min. Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema. Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.

Anticipate seizures.

Where eyes have been exposed, flush immediately with water and continue to irrigate with normal saline during transport to hospital.

DO NOT use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.

Skin burns should be covered with dry, sterile bandages, following decontamination.

DO NOT attempt neutralisation as exothermic reaction may occur.

#### ADVANCED TREATMENT

Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred. Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.

Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.

Start an IV D5W TKO.

If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications. Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.

Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications. Treat seizures with diazepam.

Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

#### EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

Laboratory analysis of complete blood count, serum electrolytes, BUN, creatinine, glucose, urinalysis, baseline for serum aminotransferases (ALT and AST), calcium, phosphorus and magnesium, may assist in establishing a treatment regime.

Positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP)-assisted ventilation may be required for acute parenchymal injury or adult respiratory distress syndrome.

Consider endoscopy to evaluate oral injury.

Consult a toxicologist as necessary.

### Section 5. Fire Fighting Measures

<b>Hazard Type</b>	Non-Flammable
<b>Hazards from combustion products</b>	On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). May emit acrid smoke. Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive. Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.
<b>Suitable Extinguishing media</b>	Foam, dry chemical powder, BCF (where regulations permit), carbon dioxide and water spray or fog.

<b>Precautions for firefighters and special protective clothing</b>	Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Use firefighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. Do not approach containers suspected to be hot. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
<b>HAZCHEM CODE</b>	<b>2X</b>

## Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

### Personal precautions:

Use protective clothing as detailed in Section 8. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Remove sources of ignition

### Environmental precautions:

Do not discharge into drains/surface waters/groundwater. Do not discharge into the subsoil/soil.

### Spill and Disposal procedures:

Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material. Dispose of waste safely, according to local Council regulations detailed in Section 13.

## Section 7. Handling and Storage

### Precautions for Handling:

- Read label before use.
- Do not breathe fumes, 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.
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Avoid contact with moisture.
- Avoid release to the environment.
- Wear protective clothing as detailed in Section 8.
- In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.

### Precautions for Storage:

- Store away from incompatible materials listed in Section 10.
- Keep out of reach of children.
- Store locked up.
- Store in a cool, well-ventilated place.
- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.

### Suitable Containers:

- Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.
  - Plastic pail.
  - Polyliner drum.
  - Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
  - Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
- For low viscosity materials:
- Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type.

## Section 8 Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

### WORKPLACE EXPOSURE STANDARDS (provided for guidance only)

Substance	TWA ppm mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm mg/m <sup>3</sup>
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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 2017 9TH EDITION.

**Engineering Controls**

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 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.

**Personal Protection Equipment**



<b>Eyes</b>	Chemical goggles. Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes. 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.
<b>Hands</b>	Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.
<b>Skin</b>	Overalls. PVC Apron. Barrier cream and skin cleaning cream.
<b>Respiratory</b>	Type A Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)
<b>General</b>	Ensure there is a eyewash unit and safety shower.

**Section 9 Physical and Chemical Properties**

<b>Appearance</b>	liquid; mixes with water.
<b>Colour</b>	Clear
<b>Odour</b>	Characteristic odour
<b>Odour Threshold</b>	Not available
<b>pH</b>	Not available
<b>Boiling Point</b>	100°C
<b>Melting Point</b>	Not available
<b>Freezing Point</b>	Not available
<b>Flash Point</b>	Not available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not flammable
<b>Upper and Lower Explosive Limits</b>	Not available

<b>Vapour Pressure</b>	Not available
<b>Vapour Density (Air=1)</b>	>1
<b>Relative Density (Water=1)</b>	1.106
<b>Water Solubility</b>	Miscible
<b>Partition Coefficient:</b>	Not available
<b>Auto-ignition Temperature</b>	Not available
<b>Decomposition Temperature</b>	Not available
<b>Kinematic Viscosity</b>	Not available
<b>Particle Characteristics</b>	Not available
<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	>90

## Section 10. Stability and Reactivity

<b>Stability of Substance</b>	This product is stable under normal conditions.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See incompatible materials below.
<b>Conditions to Avoid</b>	None known.
<b>Incompatible Materials</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>reacts with water forming an aqueous polymer solution</li> <li>reacts violently with strong oxidisers, strong acids, bromine, ketones.</li> <li>is incompatible with caustics, ammonia, amines, acetophenone, acetyl benzene, xylenes, the activated form (an alkaline solutions) react readily with alcohol, ketones, amines, hydrazines and proteins.</li> <li>Avoid reaction with oxidising agents dangerous goods of other classes.</li> <li>Avoid strong bases.</li> </ul>
<b>Hazardous Decomposition Products</b>	On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). May emit acrid smoke. Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive. Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

## Section 11 Toxicological Information

### Acute Effects:

<b>Swallowed</b>	Harmful if swallowed. 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. The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion. Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733)
<b>Dermal</b>	May be harmful in contact with skin. 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.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Harmful if inhaled. Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful. 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. Glutaraldehyde strongly irritates the eyes, nose, airways and skin. It causes chest tightness, excessive secretion of tears, wetness and crusting around the face and excessive salivation. There may be distinct acute nervous behaviour and liver damage.
<b>Eye</b>	The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating. If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.
<b>Skin</b>	Causes severe skin burns. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

**Chronic Effects:**

<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Reproductive Toxicity</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Germ Cell Mutagenicity</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Aspiration</b>	Not applicable.
<b>STOT/SE</b>	Not applicable.
<b>STOT/RE</b>	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
<b>Chronic</b>	Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue. Inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Exposure to Aliphatic aldehydes can cause irritation of the skin.

**Individual component information:**

**Acute Toxicity:**

<b>Chemical Name</b>	<b>Oral – LD50</b>	<b>Dermal – LD50</b>	<b>Inhalation – LC50</b>
glutaraldehyde	770.40 mg/kgm(rat)	1771.20mg/kg (rat)	0.48 mg/L/4hd(rat)

<b>GLUTARALDEHYDE</b>	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact.
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**Section 12. Ecotoxicological Information**

**New Zealand:**

**HSNO Classes:** 9.1D = May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.  
9.2B = Toxic to the soil environment.  
9.3B = Toxic to terrestrial vertebrates.

<b>Persistence and degradability</b>	No data available
<b>Bioaccumulation</b>	No data available
<b>Mobility in Soil</b>	No data available
<b>Other adverse effects</b>	No data available

**Individual component information:**

<b>Persistence and degradability</b>		<b>P</b>
<b>Ingredient</b>	<b>Persistence: Water/Soil</b>	<b>A</b>

Product Name: Leak Guard  
Date of SDS: 1 August 2019

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



glutaraldehyde	LOW	LOW
<b>Bioaccumulative potential</b>		
Ingredient	B	
glutaraldehyde	LOW (LogKOW = 0.1821)	
<b>Mobility in soil</b>		
Ingredient	M	
glutaraldehyde	HIGH (KOC = 1.094)	

Do not allow to enter waterways.

### Section 13. Disposal Considerations

#### Disposal Method:

Spent media that has removed toxic chemicals should be examined for specific hazards. Spilled product may be recovered for use if it has not come in contact with liquids or been exposed to significant amounts of gaseous contaminants. Dispose of according to Local Regulations.

Ensure any container holding waste product or contaminated spill media is labelled "Hazardous Waste – Corrosive and Ecotoxic" and that the label also has the Toxic, Corrosive, Chronic and Ecotoxic Pictograms, waste type identifier, and the business name, address, and phone number.

**Precautions or methods to avoid:** Avoid release to the environment.

### Section 14 Transport Information

**This product is classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG Code) (7th edition).**

**This product is classified as a Dangerous Good for transport in NZ ; NZS 5433:2012**



#### Road, Rail, Sea and Air Transport

<b>UN No</b>	1760
<b>Class - Primary</b>	8
<b>Packing Group</b>	II
<b>Proper Shipping Name</b>	CORROSIVE LIQUIDS, N.O.S. (contains glutaraldehyde)
<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	No
<b>Special Provisions</b>	If the product's individual container is below 1L, it can be transported as a non-DG as long as the product packaging is still labelled as per DG requirements and the driver is given safety information in accordance with Chapter 3.4 of the UNRTDG.

### 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.

Classified as a Schedule 6 Poison according to the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

#### New Zealand:

This substance is classified hazardous according to the EPA Hazardous Substances (Classification) Notice 2017

<b>HSW (HS) Regulations 2017 and EPA Notices</b>	<b>Trigger Quantity</b>
Certified Handler	Not required
Location Certificate	250L (8.2B)
Tracking Trigger Quantities	Not required
Signage Trigger Quantities	250L (8.2B)
Emergency Response Plan	1000L (8.2B)
Secondary Containment	1000L (8.2B)
Restriction of Use	Only use for the intended purpose.

## **Section 16 Other Information**

### **Glossary**

EC <sub>50</sub>	Median effective concentration.
EEL	Environmental Exposure Limit.
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
HSNO	Hazardous Substances and New Organisms.
HSW	Health and Safety at Work.
LC <sub>50</sub>	Lethal concentration that will kill 50% of the test organisms inhaling or ingesting it.
LD <sub>50</sub>	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 Nov 2017 edition.
3. Assigning a hazardous substance to a HSNO Approval (Aug 2013).
4. Transport of Dangerous goods on land NZS 5433:2012
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: 1 August 2019

Review Date: 1 August 2024