



SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1. Identification of the material and the supplier

Product: **Premium Jaundice**
 Product Use: Supplemental arterial embalming fluid for jaundice cases.
 Restriction of Use in NZ: Refer to Section 15

New Zealand Supplier: **Thirty SixPlus Embalmers**
 Address: 18 Norman Spencer Drive
 Manukau City
 Auckland
 2104

Telephone: 0800 362 256
 Fax: +64 9 262 3705
Emergency No: 0800 764 766 (National Poison Centre)

Australia Supplier: **XXX**
 XXX
 XXX

Tel: +61 XXX
Australian Emergency No 13 11 26 (National Poison Centre)

Date of SDS Preparation: 17 September 2019

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 2017

EPA Approval No: Embalming Products (Combustible) – HSR002561

Pictograms



Toxic/Irritant Chronic Ecotoxic

Signal Word: **DANGER**

NZ HSNO Classification	Hazard Code	Hazard Statement	GHS Category
3.1D	H227	Combustible liquid.	Flam. Liq. 4

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
6.3A	H315	Causes skin irritation.	Skin Irrit. 2
6.4A	H319	Causes serious eye irritation.	Eye Irrit. 2A
6.5B	H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.	Skin Sens. 1
6.6B	H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects.	Muta. 2
6.7A	H350	May cause cancer.	Carc. 1B
6.8B	H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.	Repr. 2
6.9A	H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.	STOT RE 1
9.2B	H422	Toxic to the soil environment.	-
9.3C	H433	Harmful to terrestrial vertebrates.	-

Prevention Code	Prevention Statement
P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P103	Read label before use.
P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210	Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames or hot surfaces. No smoking.
P260	Do not breathe fume, vapours, 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.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.

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.
P330	Rinse mouth.
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before re-use.
P391	Collect spillage.
P301 + P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P302 + P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P304 + P340	IF INHALED: 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.
P308 + P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P333 + P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337 + P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P370 + P378	In case of fire: Use foam, dry chemical powder, BCF or Carbon Dioxide for extinction.

Storage Code	Storage Statement
P405	Store locked up.
P403 + P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Disposal Code	Disposal Statement
P501	Dispose of according to Local Regulations or Authorities

Section 3. Composition / Information on Hazardous Ingredients

Ingredients	Wt%	CAS NUMBER.
Formaldehyde	1-<10	50-00-0
Methanol	4-7	67-56-1
Ethylene Glycol	5-10	107-21-1

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 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. Rinse skin with water/shower. If skin irritation or rash occurs: get medical advice/attention.
- If inhaled Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
- If swallowed Avoid giving milk or oils. Avoid giving alcohol. If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. 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. 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. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms:

Ingestion: Harmful if swallowed. Refer to Section 11

Inhalation: Harmful if inhaled. Refer to Section 11

Skin: May be harmful if in contact with skin. Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Refer to Section 11

Eye: Causes serious eye irritation. Refer to Section 11

Chronic: Suspected of causing genetic defects.

May cause cancer.

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

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.

To treat poisoning by the higher aliphatic alcohols (up to C7):

- Gastric lavage with copious amounts of water.
- It may be beneficial to instill 60 ml of mineral oil into the stomach.
- Oxygen and artificial respiration as needed.
- Electrolyte balance: it may be useful to start 500 ml. M/6 sodium bicarbonate intravenously but maintain a cautious and conservative attitude toward electrolyte

- replacement unless shock or severe acidosis threatens.
- To protect the liver, maintain carbohydrate intake by intravenous infusions of glucose.
- Haemodialysis if coma is deep and persistent. [GOSSELIN, SMITH HODGE: Clinical Toxicology of Commercial Products, Ed 5)

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 shock.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema.
- Anticipate and treat, where necessary, for seizures.
- DO NOT use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.
- Give activated charcoal.

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.
- If the patient is hypoglycaemic (decreased or loss of consciousness, tachycardia, pallor, dilated pupils, diaphoresis and/or dextrose strip or glucometer readings below 50 mg), give 50% dextrose.
- Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- 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. Other useful analyses include anion and osmolar gaps, arterial blood gases (ABGs), chest radiographs and electrocardiograph.
- Positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP)-assisted ventilation may be required for acute parenchymal injury or adult respiratory distress syndrome.
- Acidosis may respond to hyperventilation and bicarbonate therapy.
- Haemodialysis might be considered in patients with severe intoxication.

For C8 alcohols and above.

Symptomatic and supportive therapy is advised in managing patients.

Section 5. Fire Fighting Measures	
Hazard Type	Combustible liquid
Hazards from combustion products	On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). May emit acrid smoke. Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.
Suitable Extinguishing media	Alcohol stable foam. Dry chemical powder. BCF (where regulations permit). Carbon dioxide. Water spray or fog - Large fires only.
Precautions for firefighters and special protective	Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. Avoid spraying water onto

clothing	liquid pools. DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
HAZCHEM CODE	1Z

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.
- Obtain special instructions before use.
- Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
- Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
- Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- Do not breathe fume, vapours, 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.
- Avoid release to the environment.
- Wear protective clothing as detailed in Section 8.

Precautions for Storage:

- Store away from incompatible materials listed in Section 10 such as oxidizing agents, strong acids and bases.
- Keep out of reach of children.
- Store locked up in original container.
- Store in a cool, well-ventilated place.
- Keep container tightly closed.
- Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Store between 10 to 38°C.

Suitable Containers:

- Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
- Metal can or drum.
- Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Section 8 Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

WORKPLACE EXPOSURE STANDARDS (provided for guidance only)

TWA

STEL

Product Name: Premium Jaundice
Date of SDS: 17 September 2019

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

Substance**ppm mg/m³ ppm mg/m³**

Formaldehyde [50-00-0]

0.5 ppm (8 hour shift)
0.33 ppm (12 hour shift)
Ceiling 1 ppm

Methanol [67-56-1]

200 262 250 328

Ethylene glycol (vapour and mist) [107-21-1]

Ceiling 50 ppm (127 mg/m³)

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

Eyes	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.
Hands	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.
Skin	Overalls. PVC Apron. PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.
Respiratory	Type BAX-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001)
General	Eyewash unit. Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.

Section 9 Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance	Translucent liquid; mixes with water.
Colour	Reddish-pink
Odour	Pungent odour

Odour Threshold	Not available
pH	Not available
Boiling Point	64°C
Melting Point	Not available
Freezing Point	Not available
Flash Point	>85°C(TCC)
Flammability	Flammable
Upper and Lower Explosive Limits	6% - 73%
Vapour Pressure	Not available
Vapour Density (Air=1)	<1
Relative Density (Water=1)	>1
Water Solubility	Miscible
Partition Coefficient:	Not available
Auto-ignition Temperature	Not available
Decomposition Temperature	Not available
Kinematic Viscosity	Not available
Particle Characteristics	Not available
Volatile Component (%vol)	>50

Section 10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability of Substance	This product is stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Not available
Conditions to Avoid	Refer to Section 7.
Incompatible Materials	Oxidizing agents, strong acids and bases.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). May emit acrid smoke.

Section 11 Toxicological Information

Acute Effects:

Swallowed	Harmful if swallowed. The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion. Strong evidence exists that exposure to the material may produce serious irreversible damage (other than carcinogenesis, mutagenesis and teratogenesis) following a single exposure by swallowing. Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733)
Dermal	Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption. This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition. Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
Inhalation	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.
Eye	Causes serious eye irritation.
Skin	Causes irritation to the skin.

Chronic Effects:

Carcinogenicity	May cause cancer. Studies show that inhaling this substance for over a long period (e.g. in an occupational setting) may increase the risk of cancer.
Reproductive Toxicity	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
Germ Cell Mutagenicity	Suspected of causing genetic defects.
Aspiration	Not applicable.
STOT/SE	Not applicable.
STOT/RE	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Minor but regular methanol exposures may affect the central nervous system, optic nerves and retinae. Symptoms may be delayed, with headache, fatigue, nausea, blurring of vision and double vision.

Individual component information:

Acute Toxicity:

Chemical Name	Oral – LD50	Dermal – LD50	Inhalation – LC50
Formaldehyde	100 mg/kgm(rat)	270mg/kg (rabbit)	250 ppm/4H (rat)
Methanol	>11872769mg/kg (rat)	15800 mg/kg mg/kg (rabbit)	64000 ppm/4h (rat)
ethylene glycol	4700mg/kg (rat)	9532mg/kg (rabbit)	50.1 mg/L/8 hr(rat)

METHANOL	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.
FORMALDEHYDE	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.
ETHYLENE GLYCOL	For ethylene glycol: Ethylene glycol is quickly and extensively absorbed through the gastrointestinal tract. Limited information suggests that it is also absorbed through the respiratory tract; dermal absorption is apparently slow. Following absorption, ethylene glycol is distributed throughout the body according to total body water. In most mammalian species, including humans, ethylene glycol is initially metabolised by alcohol dehydrogenase to form glycolaldehyde, which is rapidly converted to glycolic acid and glyoxal by aldehyde oxidase and aldehyde dehydrogenase. These metabolites are oxidised to glyoxylate; glyoxylate may be further metabolised to formic acid, oxalic acid, and glycine. [Estimated Lethal Dose (human) 100 ml; RTECS quoted by Orica] Substance is reproductive effector in rats (birth defects). Mutagenic to rat cells.

Section 12. Ecotoxicological Information

New Zealand:

HSNO Classes: 9.2B = Toxic to the soil environment.
9.3B = Toxic to terrestrial vertebrates.

Persistence and degradability	No data available
Bioaccumulation	No data available
Mobility in Soil	No data available
Other adverse effects	No data available

Individual component information:

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	P
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formaldehyde	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 2.97 days)
methanol	LOW	LOW
ethylene glycol	LOW (Half-life = 24 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3.46 days)

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	B
formaldehyde	LOW (LogKOW = 0.35)
methanol	LOW (BCF = 10)
ethylene glycol	LOW (BCF =200)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	M
formaldehyde	HIGH (KOC = 1)
methanol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
ethylene glycol	HIGH (KOC = 1)

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 – Combustible, Toxic, Carcinogenic 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 NOT 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 NOT classified as a Dangerous Good for transport in NZ ; NZS 5433:2012

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

EPA Approval Code: Embalming Products (Combustible) – HSR002561

HSNO Classification: 3.1D, 6.1D(oral, inh), 6.1E(dermal), 6.3A, 6.4A, 6.5B, 6.6B, 6.7A, 6.8B, 6.9A/B, 9.2B, 9.3C

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	1000L (9.2B)
Emergency Response Plan	1000L (6.1D)
Secondary Containment	1000L (6.1D)
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 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.

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