

SDI Limited

Version No: 6.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 12/01/2016 Print Date: 22/03/2016 Initial Date: Not Available L.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	Permite; Lojic +; GS-80; GS-80 Spherical; F400; New Ultrafine; SDI Admix; SDI Spherical; SDI Alloy, and Ultratabs- Alloy powder and Tablets
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses

For filling of cavitated teeth by dental professionals.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	SDI Limited	SDI Brazil Industria E Comercio Ltda	SDI Germany GmbH	
Address	3-15 Brunsdon Street VIC Bayswater 3153 Australia	Rua Dr. Virgilio de Carvalho Pinto, 612 São Paulo CEP 05415-020 Brazil	Hansestrasse 85 Cologne D-51149 Germa	
Telephone	+61 3 8727 7111 (Business Hours)	+55 11 3092 7100	+49 0 2203 9255 0	
Fax	+61 3 8727 7222	+55 11 3092 7101	+49 0 2203 9255 200	
Website	www.sdi.com.au	www.sdi.com.au	www.sdi.com.au	
Email	info@sdi.com.au	brasil@sdi.com.au	germany@sdi.com.au	
Registered company name	SDI (North America) Inc.			
Address	1279 Hamilton Parkway IL Itasca 60143 United States			
Telephone	+1 630 361 9200 (Business hours)			
Fax	Not Available			
Website	Not Available			
Email	USA.Canada@sdi.com.au			

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	SDI Limited	Not Available	Not Available	
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 3 8727 7111	Not Available	Not Available	
Other emergency telephone numbers	ray.cahill@sdi.com.au	Not Available	Not Available	
Association / Organisation	Not Available			
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 3 8727 7111			
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available			

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

NON-HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification	Not Applicable
Label elements	

SIGNAL WORD NOT APPLICABLE

Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

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Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal Not Applicable

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
		tablets and alloy powder contains
7440-22-4	40-70	silver
7440-31-5	20-30	tin
7440-50-8	5-30	copper
7440-74-6	0-0.5	indium
7440-66-6	0-0.5	zinc

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	 If this product comes in contact with the eyes: Wash out immediately 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. Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin or hair contact occurs: Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	 If dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area. Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear breathing passages. Ask patient to rinse mouth with water but to not drink water. Seek immediate medical attention.
Ingestion	Seek medical attention. Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.				
Advice for firefighters					
-	Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.				
Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.					
Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.					
Fire Fighting	 Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. 				
File Fighting	NOT approach containers supported to be bet				

- 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/Explosion Hazard

May emit poisonous fumes.

Articles and manufactured articles may constitute a fire hazard where polymers form their outer layers or where combustible packaging remains in place. Certain substances, found throughout their construction, may degrade or become volatile when heated to high temperatures. This may create a secondary hazard.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	 Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes. Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator. Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Sweep up, shovel up or Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use). Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealable, labelled container.
Major Spills	 Minor hazard. Clear area of personnel. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required. Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe hand	ling
Safe handling	 Avoid all personal 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. DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Avoid physical damage to containers. Always wash hands with scap and water after handling. Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. 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.
Other information	 Store away from incompatible materials. Store in a dry and well ventilated-area, away from heat and sunlight.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	DO NOT repack. Use containers supplied by manufacturer only. Store below 25 deg. C.	
Storage incompatibility	Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.	

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	silver	Silver, metal	0.1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	tin	Tin, metal	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	copper	Copper (fume) / Copper, dusts & mists (as Cu)	0.2 mg/m3 / 1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	indium	Indium & compounds (as In)	0.1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	indium	Fume (thermally generated) (respirable dust)	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	zinc	Fume (thermally generated) (respirable dust)	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
silver	Silver	0.1 mg/m3	0.1 mg/m3	11 mg/m3
tin	Tin	6 mg/m3	67 mg/m3	400 mg/m3

copper	Copper 1 mg/m3 1 mg/m3				45 mg/m3
indium	Indium 0.1 mg/m3 0.1 mg/m3				0.45 mg/m3
zinc	Zinc 1.9 mg/m3 21 mg/m3 120		120 mg/m3		
Ingredient	Original IDLH			Revised IDLH	
silver	N.E. mg/m3 / Unknown mg/m3 / N.E. ppm / Unknown ppm		10 mg/m3 / 1 mg/m3		
tin	Unknown mg/m3 / 400 mg/m3 / Unknown ppm		25 mg/m	n3 / 100 mg/m3	
copper	N.E. mg/m3 / N.E. ppm			100 mg/	m3
indium	Not Available		Not Ava	ilable	
zinc	Not Available			Not Ava	ilable

MATERIAL DATA

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Articles or manufactured items, in their original condition, generally don't require engineering controls during handling or in normal use. Exceptions may arise following extensive use and subsequent wear, during recycling or disposal operations where substances, found in the article, may be released to the environment.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	 Safety glasses with side shields Chemical goggles. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	Wear impervious gloves.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: • Overalls. • Barrier cream. • Eyewash unit.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Bluish-grey silver alloy powder and silver-grey compressed silver alloy powder (tablets) with no odour, insoluble in water.		
Physical state	Manufactured	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Applicable
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Undetermined (>500)	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Undetermined (>900)	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Applicable	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Applicable
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Applicable	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Applicable	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity See section 7

Chemical stability	Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled		ion of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives duced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene ol measures be used in an occupational setting.	
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the inc	ividual.	
Skin Contact	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. Irritation and skin reactions are possible with sensitive skin Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material 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.		
Eye	Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).		
Chronic	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.		
Permite; Lojic +; GS-80; GS-80 Spherical; F400; New Ultrafine; SDI Admix; SDI	ТОХІСІТҮ	IRRITATION	
Subscript: SDI Allow and Allow			

Ultrafine; SDI Admix; SDI	TOXICITY	IRRITATION		
Spherical; SDI Alloy, and Ultratabs- Alloy powder and Tablets	Not Available	Not Available		
	ТОХІСІТҮ	IRRITATION		
silver	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available		
	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	IRRITATION		
tin	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available		
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]			
	ΤΟΧΙCITY	IRRITATION		
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Nil Reported		
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 0.733 mg/l4 h ^[1]			
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1.03 mg/l4 h ^[1]			
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1.67 mg/l4 h ^[1]			
	Oral (rat) LD50: 300-500 mg/kg ^[1]			
indium	ΤΟΧΙCITY	IRRITATION		
indium	Not Available	Not Available		
	ΤΟΧΙCITY	IRRITATION		
zinc	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1130 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available		
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]			
Legend:	 Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical 	s - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data Substances		

 for copper and its compounds (typically copper chloride):

 Acute toxicity: There are no reliable acute oral toxicity results available. In an acute dermal toxicity study (OECD TG 402), one group of 5 male rats and 5 groups of 5 female rats received doses of 1000, 1500 and 2000 mg/kg bw via dermal application for 24 hours. The LD50 values of copper monochloride were 2,000 mg/kg bw or greater for male (no deaths observed) and 1,224 mg/kg bw for female. Four females died at both 1500 and 2000 mg/kg bw, and one at 1,000 mg/kg bw. Symptom of the hardness of skin, an exudation of hardness site, the formation of scar and reddish changes were observed on application sites in all treated animals. Skin inflammation and injury were also noted. In addition, a reddish or black urine was observed in females at 2,000, 1,500 and 1,000 mg/kg bw.

 Female rats appeared to be more sensitive than male based on mortality and clinical signs.

 No reliable skin/eye irritation studies were available. The acute dermal study with copper monochloride was given orally (gavage) to Sprague-Dawley rats for 30 days to males and for 39 - 51 days to females at concentrations of 0, 1.3, 5.0, 20, and 80 mg/kg bw/day. The NOAEL value was 5 and 1.3 mg/kg bw/day for male and female rats, respectively. No deaths were observed in male rats. One treatment-related death was observed in female rats in the high dose group. Erythropoietic toxicity (anaemia) was seen in both sexes at the 80 mg/kg bw/day. The frequency of squamous cell hyperplasia of the forestomach

Permite; Lojic +; GS-80; GS-80 Spherical; F400; New Ultrafine; SDI Admix; SDI Spherical; SDI	
Alloy, and Ultratabs- Alloy powder and Tablets	

	ug/mL without S9 mix. In the presence of the metabolic activation system, significant increases of structural aberrations were observed at 50 and 70 ug/mL and significant increases of numerical aberrations were observed at 70 ug/mL. In an in vivo mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus assay, all animals dosed (15 - 60 mg/kg bw) with copper monochloride exhibited similar PCE/(PCE+NCE) ratios and MNPCE frequencies compared to those of the negative control animals. Therefore copper monochloride exhibited similar PCE/(PCE+NCE) ratios and MNPCE frequencies compared to those of the negative control animals. Carcinogenicity: there was insufficient information to evaluate the carcinogenic activity of copper monochloride. Reproductive and developmental toxicity: In the combined repeated dose toxicity study with the reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test (OECD TG 422), copper monochloride was given orally (gavage) to Sprague-Dawley rats for 30 days to males and for 39-51 days to females at concentrations of 0, 1.3, 5.0, 20, and 80 mg/kg bw/day. The NOAEL of copper monochloride for fertility toxicity was 80 mg/kg bw/day for the parental animals. No treatment-related effects were observed on the reproductive organs and the fertility parameters assessed. For developmental toxicity the NOAEL was 20 mg/kg bw/day. Three of 120 pups appeared runted at the highest dose tested (80 mg/kg bw/day). WARNING: Inhalation of high concentrations of copper fume may cause "metal fume fever", an acute industrial disease of short duration. Symptoms are tiredness, influenza like respiratory tract irritation with fever.				
	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.				
ZINC					
ZINC TIN & INDIUM	intracellular oedema of the epidermis.				
-	intracellular oedema of the epidermis. No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.				
TIN & INDIUM	intracellular oedema of the epidermis. No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. Carcinogenicity				
TIN & INDIUM Acute Toxicity	intracellular oedema of the epidermis. No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. Carcinogenicity Reproductivity STOT - Single Exposure				
TIN & INDIUM Acute Toxicity Skin Irritation/Corrosion Serious Eye	intracellular oedema of the epidermis. No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. Carcinogenicity Carcinogenici				

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S – Data Not Available to make classification
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SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
silver	BCF	336	Crustacea	0.02mg/L	4
silver	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.00024mg/L	4
silver	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.001628837mg/L	4
silver	LC50	96	Fish	0.0012mg/L	2
silver	NOEC	480	Crustacea	0.00031mg/L	2
tin	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.00018mg/L	5
tin	LC50	96	Fish	>0.0124mg/L	2
tin	NOEC	168	Crustacea	<0.005mg/L	2
tin	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.0192mg/L	2
copper	BCF	960	Fish	200mg/L	4
copper	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.013335mg/L	4
copper	NOEC	96	Crustacea	0.0008mg/L	4
copper	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.001mg/L	5
copper	EC50	96	Crustacea	0.001mg/L	5
copper	LC50	96	Fish	0.0028mg/L	2
zinc	BCF	360	Algae or other aquatic plants	9mg/L	4
zinc	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.106mg/L	4
zinc	LC50	96	Fish	0.00272mg/L	4
zinc	EC50	120	Fish	0.00033mg/L	5
zinc	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.04mg/L	5
zinc	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.000084981mg/L	2

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

Page 7 of 8

Permite; Lojic +; GS-80; GS-80 Spherical; F400; New Ultrafine; SDI Admix; SDI Spherical; SDI Alloy, and Ultratabs- Alloy powder and Tablets

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients
Mobility in soil	
Mobility in soil	Mobility

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods	
Product / Packaging disposal	 Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. 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 INFORMATION

Labels Required			
Marine Pollutant	NO		
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable		
Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS			
Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS			
Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS			
Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code Not Applicable			

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

SILVER(7440-22-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS				
Australia Exposure Standards		Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)		
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists		International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs		
TIN(7440-31-5) IS FOUND ON	THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS			
Australia Exposure Standards		Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)		
Australia Hazardous Substances	Information System - Consolidated Lists			
COPPER(7440-50-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS				
Australia Exposure Standards		Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)		
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists		International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs		
INDIUM(7440-74-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS				
Australia Exposure Standards		Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)		
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists		International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs		
ZINC(7440-66-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS				
Australia Exposure Standards		Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)		
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists		International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs		
National Inventory	Status			
Australia - AICS	Y			
Canada - DSL	Y			
Canada - NDSL	N (zinc; indium; copper; tin; silver)			
China - IECSC	Y			
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Υ			
Japan - ENCS	N (zinc; indium; copper; tin; silver)			
Korea - KECI	Y			
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y			

Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
Legend:	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by SDI Limited using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC — TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average PC — STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit, IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations OSF: Odour Safety Factor NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level TLV: Threshold Limit Value LOD: Limit of Detection OTV: Odour Threshold Value BCF: BioConcentration Factors BEI: Biological Exposure Index

The information contained in the Safety Data Sheet is based on data considered to be accurate, however, no warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of the data or the results to be obtained from the use thereof.

Other information:

Prepared by: SDI Limited 3-15 Brunsdon Street, Bayswater Victoria, 3153, Australia

Phone Number: +61 3 8727 7111

Date of preparation/revision: 23rd September 2015

Department issuing SDS: Research and Development

Contact: Technical Director

