Intex BlazeBlocker® *F2* Fire Rated Sealant

1. Identification

Product Details:	
Product Code:	6FR3W2,6FR6W2, 6FR3G2, 6FR6G2
Product Name:	Intex BlazeBlocker® *F2* Fire Rated Sealant
Product Use:	An acrylic fire and acoustic rated sealing compound, designed for the sealing of gaps and service penetrations in plasterboard and masonry walls, floors, and ceilings.
Manufacturer/ Supplier By:	**Intex Group International Pty Ltd** *(ACN 163012039)* 115 McKellar Way Epping, Victoria, Australia, 3076 **+61 3 9357 9299** *(or 1300 107 108 within Australia)* **Intex New Zealand Pty Ltd** *(NZCN 7388136)* 13 Mahunga Drive, Mangere Bridge, Auckland 2022, New Zealand **+64 6 377 7255** *(or 0800 278 276 within New Zealand)* **13 11 26** *(AU Poisons Info Centre)* **0800 764 766** *(NZ Poisons Info Centre)*

2. Hazardous Identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Poisons Schedules:	Not Applicable.
Classification [1]	Skin Sensitizer Category 1
Legend:	No significant hazard.
Main Hazards:	*1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3 Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI*
Label Elements:	
Hazard Pictograms(s):	
Hazard Statement(s):	WARNING
H317:	May cause an allergic reaction.
Precautionary Statement(s) Prevention:	
P280:	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P261:	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P272:	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary Statement(s) Response	
P363:	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P302+P352:	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P333+P313:	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
Precautionary Statement(s) Storage:	Not Applicable.

Precautionary Statement(s) Disposal:

P501:	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Substances:

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
14808-60-7	10-30	Silica crystalline - quartz
55965-84-9	<0.01	Isothiazolinones, mixed
2634-33-5	<0.02	1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one
2682-20-4	<0.02	2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one
Not Available	>60	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous

4. First Aid Measures *(Symptoms)*

Description of first aid measures:

Skin contact:	**If skin contact occurs:** Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Flush skin and hair with running water *(and soap if available)*. Seek medical attention in event of irr̃tation.
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.
Ingestion :	**If swallowed do NOT induce:** 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. Seek medical advice.
Inhalation:	If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed: Treat symptomatically

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Extinguishing media:	There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used. Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.
Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture:	
Fire Incompatibility:	None known.
Advice for firefighters	
Fire Fighting:	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. Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
Fire/Explosion Hazard:	Non combustible. Not considered a significant fire ñsk, however containers may burn. Silicon dioxide (SiO2) May emit poisonous fumes. May emit oorrosive fumes.
HAZCHEM:	Not Applicable.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures :	See section 8.
Environmental precautions:	See section 12.
Methods and material for containment and cleaning up:	
Minor Spills:	Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles. Trowel up/scrape up.
Major Spills:	Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.	

7. Handling & Storage

Precautions for safe handling:

Safe handling:	Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure oocurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
Other information:	Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. Store in a cool, dry; well-ventilated area. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:

Suitable container:	Polyethylene or polypropylene container. Packing as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility:	Not Known.

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Control parameters:

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	silica crystalline - quaM	Silica - Crystalline	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	silica crystalline - quaM	QuaM (respirable dust)	0.1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	silica crystalline - quaM	Quartz (respirable dust)	0.1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
silica crystalline - quartz	Silica, crystalline-quartz; (Silicon dioxide)	0.075 mg/m3	33 mg/m3	200 mg/m3
Ingredient	**Original IDLH**	Revised IDLH		
silica crystalline - quartz	Not Available	Not Available		
isothiazolinones, mixed	Not Available	Not Available		
1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one	Not Available	Not Available		
2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	Not Available	Not Available		
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous	Not Available	Not Available		

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection - *Cont*

Exposure controls	
Appropriate 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.
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.
Skin protection:	See Hand protection below:
Hands/feet protection:	Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber. **NOTE:** The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. Butyl rubber gloves. Nitrile rubber gloves.
Body protection:	See other protection below.
Other protection:	Overalls. P.V.C. Apron. Barrier Cream.
Thermal hazards:	Not Available.

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection - *Cont*

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

Pbrsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the compurer- genezafed selection:

Aftek Fyreflex Grey.

Respiratory protection

Type KAX-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particles in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Material	CPI	Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
BUTYL	C	up to 10 x ES	KAX-AUS P2		KAX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
NATURAL RUBBER	C	up to 50 x ES		KAX-AUS / Obs 1 P2	14808-60-7
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C	up to 100 x ES		KAX-2 P2	KAX-PAPR-2 P2 ^
NEOPRENE	C				
NITRILE	C				
NITRILE+PVC	C				
PVC	C				
TEFLON	C				
TEFLON-FEP	C				

* CPI - Chemwatch Pelomance Index A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

"Where the glove is to be used on a short tern, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX - Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

If inhalation risk above the TLV exisD, wear approved dust respirator.

Use respirators with protection factors appropriate for the exposure level.

Up to 5 X TLV, use vaJveless mask type; up to 10 XTLV, use 1/2 mask dust respirator Up to 50 XTLV, use full face dust respirator or demand type C air supplied respirator

Up to 500 X TLV, use powered air-purifying dust respirator or a Type C pressure demand supplied-air respirator

Over 500 XTLV wear full-face self-contained breathing apparatus with positive pressure mode or a combination respirator with a Type C positive pressure supplied-air full-face respirator and an auxiliary self-contained breathing apparatus operated in pressure demand or other positive pressure mode

9. Physical & Chemical Properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties:

Appearance:	Off white or coloured paste with a mild odour; mixes with water.
Physical state	Non Slump Paste.
Odour	Not Available.
Odour threshold	Not Available.
pH (aa supplied)	7-9
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available.
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available.
Flesh point(°C)	Not Available.
Evaporation rate	Not Available.
Flammability	Not Available.
Upper Explosive Limit (96)	Not Available.
Lower Explosive Limit (9â)	Miscible.
Vapour pressure(kPa)	None known.
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible.
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available.

Relative density (Water = 1)	-1.6
Partition coefficient n-octanol /water	Not Available.
Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available.
Decomposition temperature	Not Available.
Viecoaity (est)	Not Available.
Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available.
Teste	Not Available.
Explosive properties	Not Available.
Oxidising properties	Not Available.
Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mWm)	Not Available.
Volatile Component (96vol)	Not Available.
Gas group	Not Available.
pH as a solution (196)	Not Available.
VOC	←8 g/L

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 7.
Other Info:	See section 7.

11. Toxicological Information

Information on toxicological effects:

Inhaled:	There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.	
Ingestion:	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.	
Skin Contact:	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should and 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.	
Eye:	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.	
Chronic:	Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.	
BlazeBlocker® F2 Fire Rated Sealant:	**TOXICITY:** Not Available	**IRRITATION:** Not Available
Silica crystalline - quartz:	**TOXICITY:** Not Available	**IRRITATION:** Not Available
iIsothiazolinones, mixed:	**TOXICITY:** Not Available	**IRRITATION:** Not Available
1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one:	**TOXICITY:** Not Available	**IRRITATION:** Not Available
2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one:	**TOXICITY:** Not Available	**IRRITATION:** Not Available
Legend:	*1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Repisiered Substances - Acute toxicity2." Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances*	
SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ:	WARNING: For inhalation exposure ONLY: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified occupational exposures to respirable (←5 um) crystalline silica as being carcinogenic to humans . This classification is based on what IARC considered sufficient evidence from epidemiological studies of humans for the carcinogenicity of inhaled silica in the forms of quaM and cristobalite. Crystalline silica is also known to cause silicosis, a non-cancerous lung disease. Intermittent exposure produces; focal fibrosis, (pneumoconiosis), cough, dyspnoea, liver tumours.	
1,2-BENZISOTHIAZOLINE-3-ONE:	Acute toxicity data show that 1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one (BIT) is moderately toxic by the oral and dermal routes but that this chemical is a severe eye irritant. Irritation to the skin from acute data show only mild skin irritation , but repeated dermal application indicated a more significant skin irritation response. The neurotoxicity observed in the rat acute oral toxicity study (piloerection and upward curvature of the spine at 300 mg/kg and above; decreased activity, prostration, decreased abdominal muscle tone, reduced righting reflex, and decreased rate and depth of breathing at 900 mg/kq) and the acute demaJ toxicity study(upward curvature of the spine was observed in increased incidence, but this was absent after day 5 post-dose at a dose of 2000 mg/kg) were fekto be at exposures in excess of those expected from the use pattern of this pesticide and that such effects would not be observed at estimated exposure doses. Subchronic oral toxicity studies showed systemic effects later repeated oral administration including decreased body weight, increased incidence of forestomach hyperplasia, and non-glandular stomach lesions in rats.	
2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE:	NOTE: Substances has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay; or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA. Considered to be a minor sensitiser in Kathon CG (1) (1). Bruze etal - Contact Dermatitis 20: 219-39, 1989	
ISOTHIAZOLINONES, MIXED & 1,2-BENZISOTHIAZOLINE-3-ONE & 2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE:	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 uiticaria 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.	
ISOTHIAZOLINONES, MIXED & 2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE:	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.	

11. Toxicological Information - *Cont*

ISOTHIAZOLINONES, MIXED & 2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE:	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
ISOTHIAZOLINONES, MIXED & 2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE:	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.
ISOTHAZOLNONES,WIXED& 2-METHYL-44SOTHIAZOLN3-ONE:	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Qher criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyper-reactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia.
Acute Toxicity:	⃠ **Carcinogenicity:** ⃠
Skin Irritation/Corrosion:	⃠ **Reproductivity:** ⃠
Serious Eye Damage/irritation:	⃠ **STOT - Single Exposure:** ⃠
Respiratory or Skin sensitization:	✓ **STOT - Repeated Exposure:** ⃠
Mutagenicity:	⃠ **Aspiration Hazard:** ⃠
Legend:	☒ *Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification* ✓ *Data available to make classification* ⃠ *Dala Not Available to make classification*

12. Ecological Information

BlazeBlocker® F2 Fire Rated Sealant	**ENDPOINT:** Not Available	**TEST DURATION (HR):** Not Available	**SPECIES:** Not Available	**VALUE:** Not Available	**SOURCE:** Not Available
silica crystalline - quartz	**ENDPOINT:** Not Available	**TEST DURATION (HR):** Not Available	**SPECIES:** Not Available	**VALUE:** Not Available	**SOURCE:** Not Available
isothiazolinones, mixed	**ENDPOINT:** Not Available	**TEST DURATION (HR):** Not Available	**SPECIES:** Not Available	**VALUE:** Not Available	**SOURCE:** Not Available
1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one:	**ENDPOINT:** LC50 EC50	**TEST DURATION (HR):** 96 48	**SPECIES:** Fish Crustacea	**VALUE:** 1.6mg/L 0.062mg/L	**SOURCE:** 4 4
2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one:	**ENDPOINT:** LC50 EC50 EC50	**TEST DURATION (HR):** 96 48 72	**SPECIES:** Fish Crustacea Algae or other aquatic plants	**VALUE:** 0.07mg/L 0.18mg/L 0.05mg/L	**SOURCE:** 4 4 4
Legend:	*Extracted ham 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN So/ie V3.12 (OSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecoiox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazan:I Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data*				

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability:

Ingredient: 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	**Persistence: Water/Soil:** HIGH	**Persistence: Air:** HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential:

Ingredient: 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	**Bioaccumulation:** LOW (LogKOW = -0.8767)

Mobility in soil:

Ingredient: 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	**Mobility:** LOW (KOC - 27.88)

13. Disposal Considerations

Waste treatment methods:	
Product / Packaging disposal:	Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposed. Bury residue in an authorised landfill. Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

14. Transport Information

Labels Required:	
Marine Pollutant:	No.
HAZCHEM:	Not Applicable.
	Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS **Air transport (ICAO-IAIA / 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

15. Regulatory Information

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

SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ(14808-60-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS
Australia Exposure Standards
Australia Hazardous Substanoes Information System -
Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
International Agency for Research on Canoer (IARC) -
Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

ISOTHIAZOLINONES, MIXED(55965-84-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

1,2-BENZISOTHIAZOLINE-3-ONE(2634-33-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS
Australia Hazardous Substanoces Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE(2682-20-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	
Australia - AICS	N (isothiazolinones, mixed)
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (1,2-benzisdhiazoline-3-one; isothiazolinones, mixed; 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one; silica crystalline - quartz)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	N (isothiazolinones, mixed)
Japan - ENCS	Y
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	N (isothiazolinones, mixed)
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)*

14. Disposal Considerations

Disposal Operations:	Tipping above or underground *(eg landfill etc)* according to local or national legislation. Do not discharge into drains or water ways.
Disposal of Packaging:	Dispose of as normal industrial waste according to local or national legislation.

15. Transport Hazards

Transport Hazards:	No regulations apply for the transport of this material. Not classified as hazardous road, rail, sea or air transport.
Hazard Symptoms:	No significant hazard.

16. Additional Information

Risk Phrases used in S.2:	R51/53: Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment R65: Harmful – may cause lung damage if swallowed.

16. Other Information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers:

Name:	**CAS No.**
Silica crystalline - quanz	14808-60-7, 1Z2304-48-7, 122304-49-8, 12425-26-2, 1317-79-9, 70594-95-5, 87347-84-0, 308075-07-2
Isdhiazolinones, mixed	55965-84-9, 96118-96-6

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee 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
BET: Biological Exposure Index

This information is based on our present knowledge. However, this shall not constitute a guarantee for any specific product features and shall not establish a legally valid contractual relationship.
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Prepared by Intex International Pty Ltd.
End of SDS.