



MT400, MT406G, MT600, MT600G, MT603G, MT603FG

GME Pty Ltd

Chemwatch: 9654-03

Version No: 3.1

Safety Data Sheet according to Work Health and Safety Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) 2023 and ADG requirements

Initial Date: 22/09/2026

Revision Date: 28/09/2026

Print Date: 30/09/2026

S.GHS.AUS.EN.E

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	MT400, MT406G, MT600, MT600G, MT603G, MT603FG
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	MT603GSVC-02; 97MT600BAT
Proper shipping name	LITHIUM METAL BATTERIES CONTAINED IN EQUIPMENT
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	1. The unit is an Emergency Position Indicating Radio Beacon (EPIRB) and is designed to be provided on watercraft as a safety aid. When activated the EPIRB flashes and radio signals are emitted on internationally recognised VHF and UHF distress channels. 2. MT406G, MT600G, MT603G and MT603FG variants are equipped with an integral GPS receiver which can provide location co-ordinates for inclusion in the UHF distress transmission. 3. Typically, in use the EPIRB is deployed in water, where it is designed to float and self-right such that the antenna is in a substantially vertical orientation. 4. The integral power source (1 Battery), which cannot normally be accessed without opening the unit, is comprised of two (2), series connected, LiSO2 cells. The battery is not to be removed or tampered with – to be used for purpose only. Note: Hazard statement relates to battery contents. Potential for exposure should not exist unless the battery leaks, is exposed to high temperatures or is mechanically, physically or electrically abused. Note: The manufacturer certifies that the battery model has passed all tests required by the UN Manual of Tests and Criteria, Part III, Subsection 38.3. The corresponding 'Test Summary' is available from the manufacturer. Use according to manufacturer's directions.
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Details of the manufacturer or importer of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	GME Pty Ltd
Address	17 Gibbon Road, Winston Hills, NSW 2153 Australia
Telephone	+61 288 676 000 +61 288 676 199
Fax	Not Available
Website	gme.net.au
Email	enquiries@gme.net.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	GME Pty Ltd
Emergency telephone number(s)	+61 418 995 181 (Mon-Fri 9am to 6pm)
Other emergency telephone number(s)	Not Available

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

MT400, MT406G, MT600, MT600G, MT603G, MT603FG

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 3, Carcinogenicity Category 2
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H331	Toxic if inhaled.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P260	Do not breathe dust/fume.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].
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.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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No further product hazard information.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

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MT400, MT406G, MT600, MT600G, MT603G, MT603FG

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available		sealed battery, containing
7446-09-5	<30	<u>sulfur dioxide</u>
75-05-8	<9	<u>acetonitrile</u>
1333-86-4	6.5-7	<u>carbon black</u>
7439-93-2	<3	<u>lithium</u>
7550-35-8	2-2.5	<u>lithium bromide</u>
Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available		

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If battery is leaking and material contacts the eye. If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. ▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. ▶ 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.
Skin Contact	If battery is leaking and material contacts the skin. Remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Wash thoroughly all affected areas with water and soap. Seek medical attention if swelling/redness/blistering or irritation occurs.
Inhalation	If battery is leaking, contents may be irritating to respiratory passages. Remove patient to fresh air and seek medical attention.
Ingestion	If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Following acute or short term repeated exposure to hydrofluoric acid:

- ▶ Subcutaneous injections of Calcium Gluconate may be necessary around the burnt area. Continued application of Calcium Gluconate Gel or subcutaneous Calcium Gluconate should then continue for 3-4 days at a frequency of 4-6 times per day. If a "burning" sensation recurs, apply more frequently.
- ▶ Systemic effects of extensive hydrofluoric acid burns include renal damage, hypocalcaemia and consequent cardiac arrhythmias. Monitor haematological, respiratory, renal, cardiac and electrolyte status at least daily. Tests should include FBE, blood gases, chest X-ray, creatinine and electrolytes, urine output, Ca ions, Mg ions and phosphate ions. Continuous ECG monitoring may be required.
- ▶ Where serum calcium is low, or clinical, or ECG signs of hypocalcaemia develop, infusions of calcium gluconate, or if less serious, oral Sandocal, should be given. Hydrocortisone 500 mg in a four to six hourly infusion may help.
- ▶ Antibiotics should not be given as a routine, but only when indicated.
- ▶ Eye contact pain may be excruciating and 2-3 drops of 0.05% pentocaine hydrochloride may be instilled, followed by further irrigation

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments
1. Methaemoglobin in blood	1.5% of haemoglobin	During or end of shift	B, NS, SQ

B: Background levels occur in specimens collected from subjects **NOT** exposed.

NS: Non-specific determinant; Also seen after exposure to other materials

SQ: Semi-quantitative determinant - Interpretation may be ambiguous; should be used as a screening test or confirmatory test.

Clinical effects of lithium intoxication appear to relate to duration of exposure as well as to level.

- ▶ Lithium produces a generalised slowing of the electroencephalogram; the anion gap may increase in severe cases.
- ▶ Emesis (or lavage if the patient is obtunded or convulsing) is indicated for ingestions exceeding 40 mg (Li)/Kg.
- ▶ Overdose may delay absorption; decontamination measures may be more effective several hours after cathartics.
- ▶ Charcoal is not useful. No clinical data are available to guide the administration of catharsis.
- ▶ Haemodialysis significantly increases lithium clearance; indications for haemodialysis include patients with serum levels above 4 meq/L.
- ▶ There are no antidotes.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

- ▶ Chronic exposures to cobalt and its compounds results in the so-called "hard metal pneumoconiosis" amongst industrial workers. The lesions consist of nodular conglomerate shadows in the lungs, together with peribronchial infiltration. The disease may be reversible. The acute form of the disease resembles a

Continued...

MT400, MT406G, MT600, MT600G, MT603G, MT603FG

hypersensitivity reaction with malaise, cough and wheezing; the chronic form progresses to cor pulmonale.

- Chronic therapeutic administration may cause goiter and reduced thyroid activity.
 - An allergic dermatitis, usually confined to elbow flexures, the ankles and sides of the neck, has been described.
 - Cobalt cardiomyopathy may be diagnosed early by changes in the final part of the ventricular ECG (repolarisation). In the presence of such disturbances, the changes in carbohydrate metabolism (revealed by the glucose test) are of important diagnostic value.
 - Treatment generally consists of a combination of Retabolil (1 injection per week over 4 weeks) and beta-blockers (average dose 60-80 mg Obsidan/24 hr).
- Potassium salts and diuretics have also proved useful.

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX (BEI)

Determinant	Sampling time	Index	Comments
Cobalt in urine	End of shift at end of workweek	15 ug/L	B
Cobalt in blood	End of shift at end of workweek	1 ug/L	B, SQ

B: Background levels occur in specimens collected from subjects NOT exposed

SQ: Semi-quantitative determinant - Interpretation may be ambiguous; should be used as a screening test or confirmatory test.

SECTION 5 Firefighting 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 substance or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▸ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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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. ▸ 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. Slight hazard when exposed to heat, flame and oxidisers.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▸ Non combustible. ▸ Not considered a significant fire risk ▸ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▸ Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). ▸ May emit acrid smoke and poisonous, corrosive fumes Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: ▸ carbon dioxide (CO₂) ▸ carbon monoxide (CO) metal oxides hydrofluoric acid
HAZCHEM	4Y

SECTION 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. ▸ Secure load if safe to do so. ▸ Bundle/collect recoverable product. ▸ Collect remaining material in containers with covers for disposal.
Major Spills	▸ Clean up all spills immediately. ▸ Wear protective clothing, safety glasses, dust mask, gloves. ▸ Secure load if safe to do so. Bundle/collect recoverable product. ▸ Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. ▸ Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use).

Continued...

MT400, MT406G, MT600, MT600G, MT603G, MT603FG

- Water may be used to prevent dusting.
- Collect remaining material in containers with covers for disposal.
- Flush spill area with water.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	- Limit all unnecessary personal contact. - Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. - Use in a well-ventilated area. - When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. - Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. - Avoid physical damage to containers. - Use good occupational work practice. - Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.
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. - Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. - Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. - Store away from incompatible materials. Keep out of reach of children.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	- Avoid strong bases. - Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates. - Avoid reaction with oxidising agents - Keep dry

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	sulfur dioxide	Sulphur dioxide	2 ppm / 5.2 mg/m3	13 mg/m3 / 5 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Workplace exposure limits for airborne contaminants (WEL list) (Effective from 1 December 2026) - Appendix A - Workplace Exposure Limits	sulfur dioxide	Sulfur dioxide	Not Available	0.65 mg/m3 / 0.25 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	acetonitrile	Acetonitrile	40 ppm / 67 mg/m3	101 mg/m3 / 60 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Workplace exposure limits for airborne contaminants (WEL list) (Effective from 1 December 2026) - Appendix A - Workplace Exposure Limits	acetonitrile	Acetonitrile	20 ppm / 34 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	carbon black	Carbon black	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Workplace exposure limits for airborne contaminants (WEL list) (Effective from 1 December 2026) - Appendix A - Workplace Exposure Limits	carbon black	Carbon black	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Workers exposed to this chemical may require specific health monitoring (see regulations 368-378, Schedule 14 to the model WHS Regulations).

MT400, MT406G, MT600, MT600G, MT603G, MT603FG

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	   
Eye and face protection	None under normal operating conditions. OTHERWISE: - Safety glasses with side shields. - Chemical goggles.[AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] - 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].
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	None under normal operating conditions. OTHERWISE: - 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.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities otherwise use - Overalls. - P.V.C apron. - Barrier cream. - Skin cleansing cream. - Eye wash unit.

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

MT400, MT406G, MT600, MT600G, MT603G, MT603FG

Material	CPI
BUTYL	A
BUTYL/NEOPRENE	A
CPE	A
PE/EVAL/PE	A
PVA	A
SARANEX-23	A
NEOPRENE	B
TEFLON	B
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NITRILE	C
VITON/NEOPRENE	C

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

Respiratory protection

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

Where the concentration of gas/particulates 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.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	AE-AUS	-	AE-PAPR-AUS / Class 1
up to 50 x ES	-	AE-AUS / Class 1	-
up to 100 x ES	-	AE-2	AE-PAPR-2 ^

^ - 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)

· Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.

· The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress

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MT400, MT406G, MT600, MT600G, MT603G, MT603FG

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 term, 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.

due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).

· Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.

· Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.

· Where protection from nuisance levels of dusts are desired, use type N95 (US) or type P1 (EN143) dust masks. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU)

· Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.

· Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Appearance	Solid battery.		
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 (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (mm²/s)	Not Applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Applicable	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	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Applicable	VOC g/L	Not Applicable
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	Ignition Distance (cm)	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	Flame Duration (s)	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m³)	Not Available	Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m³)	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

MT400, MT406G, MT600, MT600G, MT603G, MT603FG

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

a) Acute Toxicity	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as acutely toxic.
b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as skin corrosive or irritating.
c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as eye damaging or irritating
d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as sensitising to skin or the respiratory system
e) Mutagenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
f) Carcinogenicity	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as carcinogenic
g) Reproductivity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
h) STOT - Single Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
i) STOT - Repeated Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
j) Aspiration Hazard	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Inhaled	Inhalation of vapors or fumes released due to heat or a large number of leaking batteries may cause respiratory and eye irritation. Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.
Ingestion	Contents of a cell if opened destructively or leaking may be harmful if swallowed. Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. 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.
Skin Contact	Contact with battery contents will cause irritation. A shorted lithium battery can cause thermal and chemical burns upon contact with skin. Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.
Eye	Contact with battery contents will cause irritation. Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.
Chronic	The chemicals in this product are contained in a sealed can and exposure does not occur during normal handling and use. Overexposure can cause symptoms of non-fibrotic lung injury and membrane irritation. [Manufacturer] Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Lithium compounds can affect the nervous system and muscle. This can cause tremor, inco-ordination, spastic jerks and very brisk reflexes. Inhalation of cobalt powder can induce asthma, chest tightness and chronic inflammation of the bronchi. Chronic exposure to cobalt causes increase in blood haemoglobin, increased production of cells in the blood marrow and thyroid gland, discharge from around the heart and damage to the alpha cells of the pancreas. May possibly affect fertility*.

MT400, MT406G, MT600, MT600G, MT603G, MT603FG	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
sulfur dioxide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 1260 ppm4h ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 6ppm/32D - Mild
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) ^[1]
acetonitrile	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100uL/24H - Moderate
	Inhalation(Rabbit) LC50; 4.748 mg/L4h ^[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rabbit) LD50; 50 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]

MT400, MT406G, MT600, MT600G, MT603G, MT603FG

	TOXICITY		IRRITATION	
carbon black				

MT400, MT406G, MT600, MT600G, MT603G, MT603FG

	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
lithium	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) ^[1]
lithium bromide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >15.57 mg/l4h ^[1]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >500 mg/kg ^[1]	

Legend:

1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

SULFUR DIOXIDE	400-500 ppm - immediately dangerous to life. NOTE: Aggravates chronic pulmonary disease and increases the risk of acute and chronic respiratory disease - condition aggravated by smoking. The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
ACETONITRILE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. 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. Absorption of acetonitrile occurs after oral, skin, or inhalation exposure. The liquid or vapour is irritating to the skin, eyes, and airways. At high enough doses, death can occur quickly from respiratory failure. Lower doses cause typical symptoms of cyanide poisoning such as salivation, nausea, vomiting, anxiety, confusion, rapid and difficult breathing, rapid pulse, unconsciousness, and convulsions. There could be damage to the liver and kidney, bleeding into the brain as well as foetal abnormalities or death.
CARBON BLACK	Inhalation (rat) TCLo: 50 mg/m3/6h/90D-I Nil reported WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.
LITHIUM BROMIDE	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. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested. Goitrogenic: Goitrogens are substances that suppress the function of the thyroid gland by interfering with iodine uptake, which can, as a result, cause an enlargement of the thyroid (a goitre). Goitrogens include: - Vitexin, a flavonoid, which inhibits thyroid peroxidase, contributing to goitre - Thiocyanate and perchlorate, which decrease iodide uptake by competitive inhibition and consequently increase release of TSH from the pituitary gland - Lithium, which inhibits thyroid hormone release - Certain foods, such as soy and millet (containing vitexins) and vegetables in the genus Brassica (which includes broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower and horseradish). - Caffeine (found in coffee, tea, cola and chocolate), which acts on thyroid function as a suppressant.
SULFUR DIOXIDE & LITHIUM & LITHIUM BROMIDE	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. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.
CARBON BLACK & LITHIUM	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Acute Toxicity	✓	Carcinogenicity	✓
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✗

MT400, MT406G, MT600, MT600G, MT603G, MT603FG

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✓	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

MT400, MT406G, MT600, MT600G, MT603G, MT603FG	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
sulfur dioxide	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
acetonitrile	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>1000mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	24h	Crustacea	<0.001mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
carbon black	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.2mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	33.076-41.968mg/l	4
	NOEC(ECx)	24h	Crustacea	3200mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
lithium	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	25.6mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	10mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.65mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	18mg/l	2
lithium bromide	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	BCF	672h	Fish	<4	7
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	112mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	364mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	1.7mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	438mg/l	2
Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 4. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 5. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 6. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. Vendor Data 8. User defined data					

For Fluorides: Small amounts of fluoride have beneficial effects however; excessive intake over long periods may cause dental and/or skeletal fluorosis. Fluorides are absorbed by humans following inhalation of workplace and ambient air that has been contaminated, ingestion of drinking water and foods and dermal contact. Populations living in areas with high fluoride levels in groundwater may be exposed to higher levels of fluorides in their drinking water or in beverages prepared with the water. Among these populations, outdoor labourers, people living in hot climates, and people with excessive thirst will generally have the greatest daily intake of fluorides because they consume greater amounts of water.

Atmospheric Fate: Both hydrogen fluoride and particulate fluorides will be transported in the atmosphere and deposited on land or water by wet and dry deposition. Non-volatile inorganic fluoride particulates are removed from the atmosphere via condensation or nucleation processes. Fluorides adsorbed on particulate matter in the atmosphere are generally stable and are not readily hydrolyzed, although they may be degraded by radiation if they persist in the atmosphere. Fluorine and the silicon fluorides (fluosilicates, silicofluorides) are hydrolyzed in the atmosphere to form hydrogen fluoride. Hydrogen fluoride may combine with water vapour to produce an aerosol or fog of aqueous hydrofluoric acid. Inorganic fluoride compounds, with the exception of sulfur hexafluoride, are not expected to remain in the troposphere for long periods or to migrate to the stratosphere. Estimates of the residence time of sulfur hexafluoride in the atmosphere range from 500 to several thousand years. Fluoride in aerosols can be transported over large distances by wind or as a result of atmospheric turbulence. Fluorosilicic acid and hydrofluoric acid in high aquatic concentrations such as may be found in industrial waste ponds may volatilize, releasing silicon

tetrafluoride and hydrogen fluoride into the atmosphere. Soluble inorganic fluorides may also form aerosols at the air/water interface or vaporize into the atmosphere whereas undissolved species generally undergo sedimentation.

Terrestrial Fate: Soils - Atmospheric fluorides may be transported to soils and surface waters through both wet and dry deposition processes where they may form complexes and bind strongly to soil and sediment. Solubilisation of inorganic fluorides from minerals may also be enhanced by the presence of bentonite clays and humic acid. Factors that influence the mobility of inorganic fluorides in soil are pH and the formation of aluminium and calcium complexes. In more acidic soils, concentrations of inorganic fluoride were considerably higher in the deeper horizons. The low affinity of fluorides for organic material results in leaching from the more acidic surface horizon and increased retention by clay minerals and silts in the more alkaline, deeper horizons. The maximum adsorption of fluoride to soil was reported to occur at pH 5.5. In acidic soils with pH below 6, most of the fluoride is in complexes with either aluminium or iron. Fluoride in alkaline soils at pH 6.5 and above is almost completely fixed in soils as calcium fluoride, if sufficient calcium carbonate is available. Fluoride is extremely immobile in soil.

Aquatic Fate: Fresh Water: - In water, the transport and transformation of inorganic fluorides are influenced by pH, water hardness and the presence of ion-exchange materials such as clays. In natural water, fluoride forms strong complexes with aluminium in water, and fluorine chemistry in water is largely regulated by aluminium concentration and pH. Below pH 5, fluoride is almost entirely complexed with aluminium and consequently, the concentration of free F⁻ is low. Once dissolved, inorganic fluorides remain in solution under conditions of low pH and hardness and in the presence of ion-exchange material. Sea Water - Fluoride forms stable complexes with calcium and magnesium, which are present in sea water. Calcium carbonate precipitation dominates the removal of dissolved fluoride from sea water. The residence time for fluoride in ocean sediment is calculated to be 2-3 million years.

Ecotoxicity: Fluorides have been shown to accumulate in animals that consume fluoride-containing foliage. However, accumulation is primarily in skeletal tissue and therefore, it is unlikely that fluoride will biomagnify up the food chain.

For lithium (Anion):

Environmental Fate: Lithium hypochlorite is an algaecide, disinfectant, fungicide and food

contact surface sanitizer. Its primary use is as a pesticide to control algae, bacteria and mildew in swimming pool water systems, hot tubs and spas. Lithium is an element that occurs naturally at low levels in food and drinking water. Compounds of lithium that would most likely enter freshwater environments are from mining, refining, and fabrication. Fluorides and carbonates of lithium appear to be the most probable environmental contaminants.

Atmospheric Fate: Lithium will react with oxygen to form lithium chloride and nitrogen, to form lithium nitride. Freshly cut surfaces will tarnish in the presence of the substance in the air.

Terrestrial Fate: Soil Lithium is found naturally in the Earth's crust and this content is estimated to be from 20 to 70 ppm, by weight. However, the concentration of lithium in soil varies significantly depending on geographic location and soil type.

Terrestrial Fate: Plants - Lithium is not a dietary mineral for plants but it does stimulate plant growth. It is readily absorbed by plants, causing plants to be an indicator of soil lithium concentrations.

Aquatic Fate: Lithium hypochlorite, like all the hypochlorite salts, forms hypochlorous acid when dissolved in water; it is hypochlorous acid that exhibits actual pesticide activity. Pieces of lithium metal react slowly with water to liberate hydrogen, a flammable gas, but the reaction does not generate enough heat to cause spontaneous ignition. Powdered lithium may react explosively with water.

Ecotoxicity: Lithium can have toxic effects on the reproductive systems of experimental animals and increasing consumption may result in adverse effects on health and environment. Lithium has significant biological availability only when administered as a partially soluble salt, such as lithium carbonate. Lithium hypochlorite is considered slightly toxic to nontoxic to avian

species, and it is not expected to be found in the environment at levels of concern. Therefore, risk to avian species is expected to be minimal. Toxicity to fish and aquatic invertebrates, however, is considered very high. Lithium salt is toxic to rainbow trout, fathead minnow, and *Daphnia magna* water fleas. Lithium is not expected to accumulate in mammals and its human and environmental toxicity are low. Lithium does accumulate in several species of fish, mollusks and crustaceans where it stored in the digestive tract and outer skeleton.

For Cobalt Compounds:

Environmental Fate: The sources of cobalt in the atmosphere are both natural and man-made. The primary man-made sources of cobalt are the burning of fossil fuels, phosphate fertilizers, mining/smelting/processing of cobalt containing ores, etc.

Atmospheric Fate: Cobalt does not vaporize thus; it enters the air in particulate form. The transport of cobalt, in air, depends on its particle size and density, as well as weather conditions; it can be returned to land or surface water by rain or, it may settle to the ground by dry deposition.

Terrestrial Fate: Soil Cobalt is a naturally occurring substance in the Earth's crust. Cobalt may be retained by mineral oxides such as iron and manganese oxide, crystalline materials, and natural organic substances, in soil. Sorption of cobalt to soil occurs rapidly, (within 1-2 hours). Clay minerals sorb relatively small amounts of cobalt. Adsorption of cobalt onto iron and manganese increases with pH. As pH increases, insoluble hydroxides, or carbonates, may form, reducing mobility. Plants take-up cobalt compounds from the soil and plant surfaces. However, the translocation, (movement), of cobalt from roots to above-ground parts of plants is not significant in most soils.

Aquatic Fate: Cobalt strongly binds to humic substances naturally present in aquatic environments. Cobalt may sorb to particles/sediment, however; the binding of cobalt to dissolved organic substances can significantly reduce sorption. The adsorption of cobalt by particulate matter decreases as pH decreases. In low oxygen, seawater sediment systems, Cobalt-60 is 250 times more mobile than it is in freshwater sediment systems, in the presence of oxygen. In oxygenated waters, 98% of cobalt-60 is permanently fixed to sediment.

Ecotoxicity: Cobalt-60 is taken up by phytoplankton and unicellular algae, (*Senenastrium capricornutum*), which may result in transfer of the substance up the food chain, however; cobalt levels generally diminish with increasing levels in the food chain. Cobalt largely accumulates in the viscera and on the skin, as opposed to the edible parts of the fish. Uptake of ⁶⁰Co is very low in whitefish. Much of the cobalt taken up by mollusks and crustaceae is adsorbed to the shell or exoskeleton - very little cobalt is generally accumulated in the edible parts. Vitamin B12, (cobalamins), which contains cobalt, is synthesized by 58 species of bacteria, as well as blue-green algae and actinomycetes, (mold-like bacteria). Consequently, vitamin B12 levels in marine water range from very low levels, in some open ocean water, to much higher levels, in some coastal waters. Freshwater environments have comparable levels of vitamin B12. Some female birds sequester metals into their eggs under certain conditions, which may jeopardize the developing embryos.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
sulfur dioxide	LOW	LOW
acetonitrile	HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)	HIGH (Half-life = 541.29 days)

MT400, MT406G, MT600, MT600G, MT603G, MT603FG

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
sulfur dioxide	LOW (LogKOW = -2.2)
acetonitrile	LOW (BCF = 0.4)
lithium	LOW (LogKOW = -0.77)
lithium bromide	LOW (BCF = 31)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
sulfur dioxide	MEDIUM (Log KOC = 2.989)
acetonitrile	LOW (Log KOC = 4.5)

SECTION 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 disposal. ▶ Bury residue in an authorised landfill. ▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.
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SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	4Y

Land transport (ADG)

14.1 UN number or ID number	3091				
14.2 UN proper shipping name	LITHIUM METAL BATTERIES CONTAINED IN EQUIPMENT				
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	<table> <tr> <td>Class</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr> <td>Subsidiary Hazard</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> </table>	Class	9	Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
Class	9				
Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable				
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable				
14.5 Environmental hazard	Not Applicable				
14.6 Special precautions for user	<table> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td><td>188 230 310 360 376 377 384 387 390</td></tr> <tr> <td>Limited quantity</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>	Special provisions	188 230 310 360 376 377 384 387 390	Limited quantity	0
Special provisions	188 230 310 360 376 377 384 387 390				
Limited quantity	0				

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. UN number	3091						
14.2 UN proper shipping name	Lithium metal batteries contained in equipment (including lithium alloy batteries)						
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	<table> <tr> <td>ICAO/IATA Class</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr> <td>ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> <tr> <td>ERG Code</td><td>12FZ</td></tr> </table>	ICAO/IATA Class	9	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable	ERG Code	12FZ
ICAO/IATA Class	9						
ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable						
ERG Code	12FZ						
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable						

14.5 Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A48 A88 A99 A154 A164 A181 A185 A213 A220
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	970
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	35 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	970
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	5 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	Forbidden

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. UN number	3091	
14.2 UN proper shipping name	LITHIUM METAL BATTERIES CONTAINED IN EQUIPMENT (including lithium alloy batteries)	
14. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	9
	IMDG Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5 Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14. Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-A, S-I
	Special provisions	188 230 310 360 376 377 384 387 390
	Limited Quantities	0

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
sulfur dioxide	Not Applicable
acetonitrile	Not Applicable
carbon black	Not Applicable
lithium	Not Applicable
lithium bromide	Not Applicable

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
sulfur dioxide	Not Applicable
acetonitrile	Not Applicable
carbon black	Not Applicable
lithium	Not Applicable
lithium bromide	Not Applicable

The manufacturer certifies that the battery model has passed all tests required by the UN Manual of Tests and Criteria, Part III, Subsection 38.3. The corresponding 'Test Summary' is available from the manufacturer.

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

sulfur dioxide is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

acetonitrile is found on the following regulatory lists

- Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
- Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
- EAEU Narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors - II. Precursors of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances - List III (Russian)

carbon black is found on the following regulatory lists

- Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
- Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
- Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans
- International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

lithium is found on the following regulatory lists

- Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 2
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4
- Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
- FEI Equine Prohibited Substances List - Banned Substances
- FEI Equine Prohibited Substances List (EPSL)
- International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

lithium bromide is found on the following regulatory lists

- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4
- Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (sulfur dioxide; acetonitrile; carbon black; lithium; lithium bromide)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (lithium)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	All chemical substances in this product have been designated as TSCA Inventory 'Active'
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
UAE - Control List (Banned/Restricted Substances)	No (sulfur dioxide; acetonitrile; carbon black; lithium)
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	28/09/2026
Initial Date	22/09/2026

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
3.1	28/09/2026	Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Use

Other information

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
- ▶ ES: Exposure Standard
- ▶ 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
- ▶ DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- ▶ PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
- ▶ MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
- ▶ IMSBC: International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code
- ▶ IGC: International Gas Carrier Code
- ▶ IBC: International Bulk Chemical Code

- ▶ AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- ▶ DSL: Domestic Substances List
- ▶ NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
- ▶ IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- ▶ EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ▶ ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- ▶ NLP: No-Longer Polymers
- ▶ ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
- ▶ KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- ▶ NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- ▶ PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
- ▶ TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- ▶ TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
- ▶ INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
- ▶ NCI: National Chemical Inventory
- ▶ FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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