1. Identification

Product identifier	Super Solspray Fragrance Free	
Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use	Specifically formulated to remove graffiti from hard surfaces such as floors and walls. This product also contains a grease cutting agent and can be used for cleaning oils and fats from hard surfaces.	
Details of manufacturer or importer	Company Name	Chemwell Pty Ltd ABN 94 155 544 040
	Address	3 Clive St, Springvale, VIC, 3171
	Phone	03 9558 5678
	Email	chemwell@chemwell.com.au
	Website	www.chemwell.com.au
Emergency phone number	Police, Fire & Ambulance	000
	Poisons Information Centre	13 11 26

2. Hazard(s) Identification

This material is hazardous according to criteria of Safe Work Australia.
NOT considered as a 'Dangerous Good' by the Australian Code for transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.

Classification of the hazardous chemical	Acute Aquatic Toxicity 3 Acute Toxicity, Oral 5 Corrosive to metals 1 Eye Damage/Irritation 1 Flammable Liquid 4 Skin Corrosion/Irritation 2
Hazard symbols	
Signal word(s)	Danger

Hazard statement(s)		H227 - Combustible liquid H290 - May be corrosive to metals H303 - May be harmful if swallowed H315 - Causes skin irritation H318 - Causes serious eye damage H402 - Harmful to aquatic life
Precautionary statement(s)	Prevention	P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. P234 - Keep only in original container. P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling. P273 - Avoid release to the environment.
	Response	P312 - Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. P302+352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. P321 - Specific treatment (see … on this label). P332+313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. P362 - Take off contaminated clothing. P305+351+338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do – continue rinsing. P310 - Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. P370+378 - In case of fire: Use … to extinguish.
	Storage	P406 - Store in a corrosive resistant container with a resistant inner liner.
	Disposal	P501 - Dispose of contents/container to in accordance with local regulation.

3. Composition and Information on Ingredients

Name	Proportion
Sodium Hydroxide 46% Solution	<10%
Trisodium Phosphate	<10%
Polyethylene Glycol Dodecyl Ether	<10%
2-Butoxyethanol	10-30%
Fatty Alcohol Glycoside	<10%

Disclosure of ingredients is only required if an ingredient causes the classification of the chemical to include a hazard class and hazard category in the following list:

- Acute toxicity (oral, dermal and inhalation) – Category 1 to 4

- Respiratory sensitiser – Category 1
- Skin sensitiser – Category 1
- Mutagenicity – Category 1 or 2
- Carcinogenicity – Category 1 or 2
- Toxic to reproduction – Category 1 or 2
- Target organ toxicity (single exposure) – Category 1 or 2
- Target organ toxicity (repeat exposure) – Category 1 or 2
- Aspiration hazards – Category 1
- Skin corrosion or irritation – Category 1 or 2
- Serious eye damage or eye irritation – Category 1 or 2A

4. First Aid Measures

Swallowed	Immediately rinse mouth out thoroughly with water and give water to drink. DO NOT induce vomiting. Seek medical advice.
Eye	Immediately irrigate eyes with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes with eyelids held open. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the non-affected eye. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. Seek medical advice.
Skin	Immediately wash affected area with large amounts of water. Remove any contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. Seek medical advice if pain or irritation persists.
Inhaled	For all but minor symptoms seek medical advice. Not considered a normal feature of use.
First Aid Facilities	Standard first aid facilities.
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically based on judgement of doctor and individual reactions of patient.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Suitable extinguishing equipment	Use water fog (or if unavailable fine water spray), alcohol-resistant foam, dry agent (carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder).
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Hazardous products of combustion for each ingredient are: Ingredient 1) Reacts with aluminium/ zinc producing flammable, explosive hydrogen gas. Reacts violently with acids. Reacts with ammonium salts liberating ammonia gas. Reacts exothermically on dilution with water. Other combustion products include: caustic compounds. Ingredient 3) Sodium and phosphorus oxides may form when heated to decomposition. Ingredient 4) When heated to decomposition it emits acrid smoke and irritating fumes. Ingredient 5) Combustion products may include but are not limited to: Carbon monoxide. Carbon

	dioxide. Ingredient 6) May produce oxides of carbon
Special protective equipment and precautions for fire fighters	Wear positive-pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). Avoid contact with this material during fire fighting operations. If contact is likely, change to full chemical resistant fire fighting clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus. If this is not available, wear full chemical resistant clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus and fight fire from a remote location. For protective equipment in post-fire or non-fire clean-up situations, refer to the relevant section. Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids. HazChem (EAC): 3WE

6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	Personnel involved in the clean-up should wear protective clothing as listed in section 8. Use clean, non-sparking tools and equipment. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Increase ventilation. Avoid walking through spilled product as it may be slippery. Stop leak if safe to do so. Clean up all spills immediately. Clear area of all unnecessary personnel.
Environmental precautions	Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	Avoid walking through spilled product as it may be slippery. Stop leak if safe to do so. This may involve tipping container on its side. Clean up all spills immediately. Clear area of all unnecessary personnel. If safe to do so repack leaking container into new container. Place inert, absorbent, non-combustible material onto spillage. Wipe up. Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

7. Handling and Storage

Handling	Observe good personal hygiene practices and recommended procedures. Wash thoroughly after handling. Check Section 8 for details of personal protective measures, and make sure that those measures are followed. The measures detailed below under "Storage" should be followed during handling in order to

	minimise risks to persons using the product in the counteractingly workplace. Also, avoid contact or contamination of product with incompatible materials listed in Section 10.
Storage	Storage

8. Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Exposure standards	No value assigned for this specific material by Safe Work Australia. However, Exposure Standard(s) for ingredient(s) are: Ingredient 1) No Data Available Ingredient 3) AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Limits: 5mg/m3 (15 minute STEL) Ingredient 4) We are not aware of any exposure standards having been entered for this product. Ingredient 5) 96.9 mg/m3 AU OEL TWA 242 mg/m3 AU OEL STEL Ingredient 6) No exposure standard data available.
Biological limits	Biological limits for ingredient(s) are: Ingredient 1) No information available on biological limit values for this product. Ingredient 3) No biological limit values have been entered for this product. Ingredient 4) No information available on biological limit values for this product. Ingredient 5) No biological limit values have been entered for this product. Ingredient 6) No biological limit allocated.
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 protective equipment (PPE)	Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical protective gloves.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance (physical state, colour etc.)	Clear Liquid
Odour	Not specified
Odour threshold	Not specified
pH	Not specified
Melting point/freezing point	Not specified
Initial boiling point and boiling range	Not specified
Flash point	Not specified
Evaporation rate	Not specified
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not specified
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Not specified
Rejonasus Factor	Not specified
Vapour pressure	Not specified
Vapour density	Not specified
Relative density	Not specified
Solubility	Not specified
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not specified
Auto-ignition temperature	Not specified
Decomposition temperature	Not specified
Viscosity	Not specified

10. Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity	No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.
Chemical stability	Stable under normal ambient storage and handling conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	No data available.

Conditions to avoid	No data available.
Incompatible materials	No data available.
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5.

11. Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity, Dermal	Not Applicable
Acute Toxicity, Dusts And Mists	Not Applicable
Acute Toxicity, Gases	Not Applicable
Acute Toxicity, Inhalation	Not Applicable
Acute Toxicity, Oral	Category 5
Acute Toxicity, Vapours	Not Applicable
Skin Corrosion/Irritation	Category 2
Eye Damage/Irritation	Category 1
Respiratory Sensitization	Not Applicable
Skin Sensitization	Not Applicable
Germ Cell Mutagens	Not Applicable
Carcinogenicity	Not Applicable
Reproductive Toxicity	Not Applicable
Specific Target Organ Toxicity RE	Not Applicable
Specific Target Organ Toxicity SE	Not Applicable
Aspiration Hazard	Not Applicable

Toxicological Information for Sodium Hydroxide 46% Solution

General Information:

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h SEVERE

Eye (rabbit):0.05 mg/24h SEVERE

Eye (rabbit):1 mg/24h SEVERE

Eye (rabbit):1 mg/30s rinsed- SEVERE

The material may produce severe 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) thickening of the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. Prolonged contact is unlikely, given the severity of response, but repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.

Eye Irritant: The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

Ingestion: Swallowing can result in nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, abdominal pain and chemical burns to the gastrointestinal tract. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

Inhalation: Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product. The material may produce respiratory tract irritation. Symptoms of pulmonary irritation may include coughing, wheezing, laryngitis, shortness of breath, headache, nausea, and a burning sensation. Unlike most organs, the lung can respond to a chemical insult or a chemical agent, by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage (inflammation of the lungs may be a consequence). The repair process (which initially developed to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens) may, however, cause further damage to the lungs (fibrosis for example) when activated by hazardous chemicals. Often, this results in an impairment of gas exchange the primary function of the lungs. Therefore prolonged exposure to respiratory irritants may cause sustained breathing difficulties.

Skin Irritant: Bare unprotected skin should not be exposed to this material. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (non allergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis. Historically there may be inter-cellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

Chronic

Other:

Principal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact with the material, eye contact with the material and accidental ingestion.

A prompt response to all contact is imperative to minimize damage. Reaction to contact with broken skin is prompt and intense. Reaction to contact with intact skin apart from initial soapy feeling may be delayed, but unless removed quickly will result in burns, which may proceed to deep ulceration with scarring.

Carcinogen Category: No Data Available

Toxicological Information for Trisodium Phosphate

Acute toxicity Oral LD50 Rat: 7400 mg/kg (Trisodium Phosphate Dodecahydrate)

Skin Causes irritation to skin. Symptoms include redness, itching and pain. Extent of damage depends on duration of contact. More serious effect may occur if the skin is moist. Aqueous, high alkaline solutions may produce caustic burns.

Eye Causes irritation to eyes, may be severe with possible corneal damage. Aqueous, highly alkaline solutions may produce caustic burns.

Inhalation Causes irritation to the respiratory tract. Symptoms may include coughing, shortness of breath. Behaves as a moderately strong alkali: intense exposure may result in the destruction of mucous membranes. May cause asthmatic bronchitis, chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary oedema.

Ingestion Causes irritation to the gastrointestinal tract. Symptoms may include nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. May cause mild burning of mouth, throat and stomach. Its alkaline nature may injure the oesophagus and digestive tract. Aqueous, highly alkaline solutions may produce caustic burns.

Sensitization Not determined.

Mutagenicity Not mutagenic in Ames Test

Carcinogenicity No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.

STOT - single exposure May cause respiratory irritation.

STOT - repeated exposure No data available.

Aspiration No data available.

Toxicological Information for Polyethylene Glycol Dodecyl Ether

Acute toxicity Oral, mouse: LD50 = 1170 mg/kg (data on Lauryl Alcohol EO (7))

Dermal: The toxicity of polyoxyethylene lauryl ether to the skin was determined by the closed patch test. It was harmful to the blood vessel of the dermal layer but had little effect on the epidermal layer. (1)

Eye No information available. May cause severe eye irritation.

Ingestion No adverse effect, but large amount may cause nausea and vomiting.

Inhalation No information available.

Skin Contact with skin may cause irritation.

Sensitization No information available.

Mutagenicity No information available.

Carcinogenicity No evidence of carcinogenic effects. Not listed on IARC.

Reproductive No information available.

STOT - single exposure No information available.

STOT - repeated exposure No information available.

Aspiration No information available.

Toxicological Information for 2-Butoxyethanol

Acute toxicity

Ingestion Low toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury. In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: blood (haemolysis) and secondary effects on the kidney and liver. Human red blood cells have been shown to be significantly less sensitive to haemolysis than those of rodents and rabbits. Massive ingestion of ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (attempted suicides) may produce metabolic acidosis and subsequent secondary effects such as haemolysis, central nervous system and kidney effects.

LD50, rat 1,300 mg/kg

LD50, Guinea pig, 1,400 mg/kg

Dermal Prolonged skin contact to animals which are less sensitive to haemolysis, as are humans, did not result in the absorption of harmful amounts.

LD50, guinea pig > 2,000 mg/kg

Inhalation Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat). In humans, symptoms may include: Headache. In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: blood (haemolysis) and secondary effects on the kidney and liver. Human red blood cells have been shown to be significantly less sensitive to haemolysis than those of rodents and rabbits.

LC0, 1 h, Vapour, Guinea pig > 3.1 mg/l No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Eye May cause severe eye irritation. May cause moderate corneal injury. Effects may be slow to heal. Vapour may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness.

Skin Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness. Repeated exposure may cause irritation, even a burn. May cause more severe response on covered skin (under clothing, gloves).

SensitizationSkin: Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in humans. Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

Respiratory: No relevant data found.

Chronic Toxicity & Carcinogenicity In long-term animal studies with ethylene glycol butyl ether, small but statistically significant increases in tumours were observed in mice but not rats. The effects are not believed to be relevant to humans. If the material is handled in accordance with proper industrial handling procedures, exposures should not pose a carcinogenic risk to man.

Developmental Has been toxic to the foetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

Reproductive In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals.

Genetic In vitro genetic toxicity studies were predominantly negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

STOT - repeated exposure In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: blood (haemolysis) and secondary effects on the kidney and liver. Human red blood cells have been shown to be significantly less sensitive to haemolysis than those of rodents and rabbits.

Aspiration Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

Toxicological Information for Fatty Alcohol Glycoside

Acute toxicity: Low toxicity, LD50 Oral (rat) >= 2000 mg/kg.

Skin corrosion/irritation: May cause skin irritation.

Serious eye

damage/irritation:

Severely irritating to eyes.

Respiratory or skin

sensitisation:

Not expected to cause sensitisation

Germ cell mutagenicity: Not expected to be mutagenic

Carcinogenicity: Not expected to be carcinogenic

Reproductive toxicity: Not expected to impair fertility

Specific Target Organ

Toxicity (STOT) –

single exposure:

Data not available

Specific Target Organ

Toxicity (STOT) –

Data not available

repeated exposure:

Aspiration hazard: Data not available

12. Ecological Information

Acute Aquatic Toxicity	Category 3
Chronic Aquatic Toxicity	Not Applicable

Ecological Information for Ingredient 1

None specified.

Ecological Information for Ingredient 2

Ecotoxicity Fish LC50 (96h): 43mg/l. Metal-containing inorganic substances generally have negligible vapour pressure and are not expected to partition to air. Once released to surface waters and moist soils their fate depends on solubility and dissociation in water. Environmental processes (such as oxidation and the presence of acids or bases) may transform insoluble metals to more soluble ionic forms. Microbiological processes may also transform insoluble metals to more soluble forms. Such ionic species may bind to dissolved ligands or sorb to solid particles in aquatic or aqueous media. A significant proportion of dissolved/ sorbed metals will end up in sediments through the settling of suspended particles. The remaining metal ions can then be taken up by aquatic organisms.

Persistence/Degradability Even though many metals show few toxic effects at physiological pHs, transformation may introduce new or magnified effects. A metal ion is considered infinitely persistent because it cannot degrade further. Persistence: Water/ Soil : LOW

Mobility When released to dry soil most metals will exhibit limited mobility and remain in the upper layer; some will leach locally into ground water and/ or surface water ecosystems when soaked by rain or melt ice. Environmental processes may also be important in changing solubilities. Mobility : HIGH

Environmental Fate Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Bioaccumulation Potential The current state of science does not allow for an unambiguous interpretation of various measures of bioaccumulation. The counter-ion may also create health and environmental concerns once isolated from the metal. Under normal physiological conditions the counter-ion may be essentially insoluble and may not be bioavailable. Environmental processes may enhance bioavailability. Bioaccumulation : LOW

Environmental Impact No Data Available

Ecological Information for Ingredient 3

Toxicity

Toxicity to bacteria: EC50 >1000 mg/l. Exposure period: 48 hours. Source: Active sludge. Method: OECD 209.

Source: Hoechst study.

Persistence and degradability

Not applicable to inorganic compounds.

Bio accumulative/ Bioconcentration potential

No information available.

Mobility in soil

No data available.

Other adverse effects

Environmental fate: While the alkalinity of this material is readily reduced in natural waters, the resulting phosphate may persist indefinitely or incorporate into biological systems. Inorganic compounds in contact with the soil,

subsurface or surface waters may be taken up by plants and utilized as essential nutrients. Phosphates may also form precipitates, usually in the form of calcium or magnesium. The resultant compounds are insoluble in water and become part of the soil or sediment.

Ecological Information for Ingredient 4

Toxicity

Aquatic toxicity - fish: LC0 - Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe) - 2,400 mg/l - 48 h

Aquatic toxicity - crustacean: Not determined

Aquatic toxicity - algae: Not determined

Persistence and degradability

Not available.

Bio accumulative potential

Not determined.

Mobility in soil

Not determined.

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

PBT/vPvB assessment not available as chemical safety assessment not required/not conducted.

Other adverse effects

No data available.

Ecological Information for Ingredient 5

Toxicity

Toxic to aquatic life.

Persistence and degradability

BOD: AEROBIC: Dodecyl alcohol, ethoxylated, present at 30 mg/L, reached 74% of its theoretical BOD in 4 weeks using an activated sludge inoculum at 100 mg/L in the Japanese MITI test. Dodecyl alcohol, ethoxylated, present at 2-5 mg/L, exhibited mean values of 74, 77 and 84% of its theoretical BOD in 30 days using an activated sludge inoculum at www mg/L in the Closed Bottle test. (1)

COD: Not available

Bio accumulative/ Bioconcentration potential

An estimated BCF of 81 was calculated in fish for dodecyl alcohol, ethoxylated(SRC), using an estimated log Kow of 3.40 and a regression-derived equation. According to a classification scheme, this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is moderate (SRC). (1)

Mobility in soil

The estimated Koc value of 150 of dodecyl alcohol, ethoxylated suggests it is expected to have high mobility in soil (SRC). (1)

Other adverse effects

Environmental fate: Do NOT allow product to enter waterways, drains or sewers.

This material and its containers must be disposed of hazardous waste.

Ecological Information for Ingredient 6

Toxicity

Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50/LL50/EL50 greater than 100 mg/L in most sensitive species).

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), static test, 96 h: 1,474 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 h, immobilization: 1,550 mg/l

Aquatic Plant Toxicity EbC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), static test, biomass growth inhibition, 74 h: 911 mg/l

Toxicity to Micro-organisms IC50; Bacteria: > 1,000 mg/l

Fish Chronic Toxicity Value (ChV) Danio rerio (zebra fish), semi-static test, 21 d, reproduction, NOEC: 100 mg/l

Persistence and degradability

Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability. Material is ultimately biodegradable (reaches >70% mineralisation in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).

OECD Biodegradation Tests:

Biodegradation 90.40%

Exposure Time 28 d

Method OECD 301B Test

10 Day Window pass

Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow <3).

Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): 0.81 Measured

Mobility in soil

Mobility in soil: Potential for mobility in soil is high (Koc between 50 and 150).

Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc): 67 Estimated

Henry's Law Constant (H): 1.60E-06 atm*m3/mole Measured

Other adverse effects

No information provided.

Ecological Information for Ingredient 7

Ecotoxicity

Acute toxicity:

Fish – No data available

Aquatic invertebrate – No data available

Algae – No data available

Microorganisms – No data available

Chronic toxicity:

Fish – No data available

Aquatic invertebrate – No data available

Algae – No data available

Microorganisms – No data available

Persistence and degradability

Readily and rapidly biodegradable.

Bioaccumulative potential

No data available.

Mobility in soil

No data available.

Other adverse effects

No data available.

13. Disposal considerations

Dispose of in accordance with all local, state and federal regulations. All empty packaging should be disposed of in accordance with Local, State, and Federal Regulations or recycled/reconditioned at an approved facility.

14. Transport Information

Not considered as a 'Dangerous Good' by the Australian Code for transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.

UN Number	Not applicable
Proper shipping name or Technical Name	Not Applicable
Transport hazard class	
Packing Group	
Environmental hazards for Transport Purposes	Classified as having an acute aquatic toxicity.
UFAC Code	TANZ 30DAA
Special Precautions for user	None specified
Additional Information	None specified
Hazchem or Emergency Action Code	3WE

15. Regulatory Information

No information in this section.

16. Other information

Date of Preparation: 26-July-2023