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

### Product Identifier

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product name</th>
<th>Tradeflex Liquid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Synonyms</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other means of identification</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

| Relevant identified uses | Use according to manufacturer's directions. Requires that the two parts be mixed by hand or mixer before use, in accordance with manufacturers directions. Mix only as much as is required. Do not return the mixed material to the original containers |

### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registered company name</th>
<th>Parex Group (ParexGroup)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>67 Elizabeth Street Wetherill Park NSW 2164 Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>+61 2 9616 3000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>+61 2 9725 5551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Website</td>
<td><a href="http://www.davco.com.au">www.davco.com.au</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:marketing@davco.com.au">marketing@davco.com.au</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Emergency telephone number

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emergency telephone number</th>
<th>CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EMERGENCY NUMBERS</td>
<td>+61 1800 951 288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHER NUMBERS</td>
<td>+61 2 9186 1132</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

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

### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flammability</th>
<th>Min 0</th>
<th>Max 0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body Contact</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mod</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reactivity</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Poisons Schedule**: Not Applicable  
**Classification**: Not Applicable  
**Label elements**:  
**Hazard pictogram(s)**: Not Applicable  
**SIGNAL WORD**: NOT APPLICABLE  
**Hazard statement(s)**: Not Applicable  
**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**: Not Applicable  
**Precautionary statement(s) Response**: Not Applicable  
**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**: Not Applicable
Precautionary statement(s) Disposal
Not Applicable

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances
See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAS No</th>
<th>% [weight]</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>10-30</td>
<td>copolymer emulsion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2634-33-5</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
<td>1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2682-20-4</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
<td>2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>balance</td>
<td>ingredients determined not to be hazardous</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

**Eye Contact**
If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

**Skin Contact**
If skin 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 irritation.

**Inhalation**
If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
Other measures are usually unnecessary.

**Ingestion**
Immediately give a glass of water.
First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

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

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media
The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas.

Though the material is non-combustible, evaporation of water from the mixture, caused by the heat of nearby fire, may produce floating layers of combustible substances. In such an event consider:
- foam.
- dry chemical powder.
- carbon dioxide.

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.
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.

**Fire/Explosion Hazard**
- The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions.
- However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn.
- Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
- Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers.
- Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- May emit acid smoke.
- Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of:
  - carbon dioxide (CO2)
  - other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

**HAZCHEM**
Not Applicable

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.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- Wipe up.
- Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

Major Spills
- Moderate hazard.
- 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.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.

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.

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
- None known

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA
Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Material name</th>
<th>TEEL-1</th>
<th>TEEL-2</th>
<th>TEEL-3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tradeflex Liquid</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Original IDLH</th>
<th>Revised IDLH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,2-benzenesulphonylamine-3-one</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.

Personal protection
- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the


**Class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience.** Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available.

**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

The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material cannot be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.

Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly.

**Body protection**

See Other protection below

**Other protection**

- 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: Tradeflex Liquid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>CPI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BUTYL</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATURAL RUBBER</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEOPRENE</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PVA</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VITON</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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

**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.

---

**SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

- **Appearance**: White liquid with a characteristic odour; miscible with water.
- **Physical state**: Liquid
- **Relative density (Water = 1)**: >1
- **Odour threshold**: Not Available
- **Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**: Not Available
- **pH (as supplied)**: 7-8.5
- **Decomposition temperature**: Not Available
- **Melting point / freezing point (°C)**: Not Available
- **Viscosity (cSt)**: Not Available
- **Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)**: 100 approx
- **Molecular weight (g/mol)**: Not Applicable
- **Flash point (°C)**: Not Applicable
- **Taste**: Not Available
- **Evaporation rate**: Not Available
- **Explosive properties**: Not Available
- **Flammability**: Not Available
- **Oxidising properties**: Not Available
- **Upper Explosive Limit (%)**: Not Available
- **Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**: Not Available
- **Lower Explosive Limit (%)**: Not Available
- **Volatile Component (%vol)**: VOC = <1 g/l (SCAQMD Method 304-91)
- **Vapour pressure (kPa)**: Not Available
- **Gas group**: Not Available
- **Solubility in water**: Miscible
- **pH as a solution (1%)**: Not Available
- **Vapour density (Air = 1)**: Not Available

---

**SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

**Reactivity**

See section 7

---

Continued...
### SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Information on toxicological effects**

#### Inhaled

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

#### Ingestion

The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.

#### Skin Contact

There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.

#### Eye

There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

#### Chronic

Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical stability</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Product is considered stable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Possibility of hazardous reactions

See section 7

#### Conditions to avoid

See section 7

#### Incompatible materials

See section 7

#### Hazardous decomposition products

See section 5

---

**Tradeflex Liquid**

**TOXICITY**

- Not Available

**IRRITATION**

- Not Available

---

**1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one**

**TOXICITY**

- dermal (rat) LD50: 2000 mg/kg

**IRRITATION**

- Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage)

**2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one**

**TOXICITY**

- dermal (rat) LD50: 242 mg/kg

**IRRITATION**

- Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage)

---

**Legend:**

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

---

**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/kg) and the acute dermal 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 felt to be 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 after repeated oral administration including decreased body weight, increased incidence of forestomach hyperplasia, and non-glandular stomach lesions in rats. In dogs, the effects occurred at lower doses than in rats, and included alterations in body weight, increased absolute liver weight and increased absolute liver weight.

Developmental toxicity studies were conducted in rats with maternal effects including decreased body weight gain, decreased food consumption, and clinical toxicity signs (audible breathing, haircoat thinning of the anogenital region, dry brown material around the nasal area) as well as increased mortality.

**2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE**

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the materials. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which may occur after exposure to high levels of irritating compound. Maneria 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.

Based on laboratory and animal testing, exposure to the material may result in irreversible effects and mutations in humans.

In light of potential adverse effects, and to ensure a harmonised risk assessment and management, the EU regulatory framework for biocides has been established with the objective of ensuring a high level of protection of human and animal health and the environment. To this aim, it is required that risk assessment of biocidal products is carried out before they can be placed on the market. A central element in the risk assessment of the biocidal products are the utilization instructions that define the dosage, application method and amount of applications and thus the exposure of humans and the environment to the biocidal substance.

Humans may be exposed to biocidal products in different ways in both occupational and domestic settings. Many biocidal products are intended for industrial sectors or professional uses only, whereas other biocidal products are commonly available for private use by non-professional users. In addition, potential exposure of non-users of biocidal products (i.e. the general public) may occur indirectly via the environment, for example through drinking water, the food chain, as well as through atmospheric and residential exposure.

The material may be irritating to the eyes, with prolonged contact causing 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.

Formaldehyde generators (releasers) are often used as preservatives. The maximum authorised concentration of free formaldehyde is 0.2% and must be
labeled with the warning sign "contains formaldehyde" where the concentration exceeds 0.05%. The use of formaldehyde-releasing preservatives ensures that the level of free formaldehyde in the products is always low but sufficient to inhibit microbial growth - it disrupts metabolism to cause death of the organism. However there is a concern that formaldehyde generators can produce amines capable of causing cancers (nitrosamines) when used in formulations containing amines.

**NOTE:** Substance 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 et al. - Contact Dermatitis 20: 219-39, 1989

### SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### Toxicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Endpoint</th>
<th>Test Duration (HR)</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tradeflex Liquid &amp; 2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE</strong></td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1,2-BENZISOTHIAZOLINE-3-ONE &amp; 2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE</strong></td>
<td>LC50</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>1.6mg/L</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EC50</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Crustacea</td>
<td>0.062mg/L</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EC50</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>Algae or other aquatic plants</td>
<td>0.0403mg/L</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NOEC</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>Algae or other aquatic plants</td>
<td>0.055mg/L</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one</strong></td>
<td>LC50</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>0.07mg/L</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EC50</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Crustacea</td>
<td>0.18mg/L</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EC50</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>Algae or other aquatic plants</td>
<td>0.05mg/L</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EC10</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>Algae or other aquatic plants</td>
<td>0.0346mg/L</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NOEC</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>Algae or other aquatic plants</td>
<td>0.01mg/L</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Legend:**
- Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
- Data available to make classification

#### Persistence and degradability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Persistence: Water/Soil</th>
<th>Persistence: Air</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one</td>
<td>HIGH</td>
<td>HIGH</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Bioaccumulative potential

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Bioaccumulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one</td>
<td>LOW (LogKOW = -0.8787)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Mobility in soil

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Mobility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one</td>
<td>LOW (KOC = 27.88)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

#### Waste treatment methods

| Product / Packaging disposal | Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. |
A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:
- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type.
- **DO NOT** allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and/or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

### SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

**Labels Required**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marine Pollutant</th>
<th>HAZCHEM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**

**Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**

**Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**

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

**Not Applicable**

### SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

| 1,2-BENZISOTHIAZOLE-3-ONE (2634-33-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List | International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations |
| Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals | United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English) |
| Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) | |

| 2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE (2682-20-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List | Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Index |
| Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes | Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6 |
| Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals | International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations |
| Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) | International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) |
| Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3) | United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English) |

### National Inventory Status

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<th>Status</th>
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<tr>
<td>Australia - AICS</td>
<td>No (copolymer emulsion; ingredients determined not to be hazardous) Non-disclosed ingredients</td>
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<td>Canada - DSL</td>
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SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date 13/03/2019
Initial Date 01/11/2009

SDS Version Summary

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Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

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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
BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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