OneDose SC8 MedicShield
Safety Data Sheet

1. Identification of Substance & Company

Product

Product name	OneDose SC8 MedicShield
Product code	NA
HSNO approval	HSR002530
Approval description	Cleaning Products Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020
UN number	NA
Proper Shipping Name	NA
DG class	NA
Packaging group	NA
Hazchem code	NA
Uses	Sanitising hard surfaces. This product when diluted/mixed may not require the same control measures as the neat product. Use according to manufacturer's directions.

Company Details

Company	Integra Industries Ltd
Address	21A Grosvenor St , South Dunedin
Telephone	0800 667 843
Website	www.integraindustries.co.nz

Emergency Telephone Number: 0800 764 766

2. Hazard Identification

Approval

Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation.

Hazard Categories	Hazard Statement/s
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2	H315 Causes skin irritation.
Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1	H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2	H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3	H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

SYMBOLS

WARNING

Other Classifications

There are no other classifications that are known to apply

Precautionary Statements

Prevention
P280 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P261 Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P264 Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

Response
P302+P352 In case of fire: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P333+P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Storage Not applicable.

Disposal P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

Component	CAS/ Identification	%[Weight]
didecyldimethylammonium chloride	7173-51-5	<2

Legend: 1. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 3. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available

4. First Aid

Description of First Aid Measures

Ingestion

IF SWALLOWED:
- Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

Eye Contact

IF IN EYES:
- 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; 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 ON SKIN (OR HAIR):
- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

Inhalation

IF INHALED:
- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.

Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically

5. Firefighting Measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media:
- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used. Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical:
- Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

Special firefighting instructions:
- 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 firefighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

Fire/ Explosion Hazard

carbon dioxide (CO_2) nitrogen oxides (NO_x)
other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes.
May emit corrosive fumes.

- 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.

Other decomposition products include:

6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8.

Environmental Precautions

See section 12.

Clean-up method

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.

MAJOR SPILLS:
Moderate Hazard

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

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

7. Storage and Handling

Storage

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Storage Incompatibility

- Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents

Handling

- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
- 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.

Other information

- Store in original containers.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protective Equipment

Occupational exposure limit values

Ingredient Data

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
didecyldimethylammonium chloride	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure/biological Limits

No biological limits allocated.

Engineering Measures

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.

Individual Protection Measures, Such As Personal Protective Equipment

Eye and Face Protection

- 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.

Skin Protection

See Hand protection below

Hands/feet Protection

- Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
- NOTE:
- The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.

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 can not 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.

Body Protection

See Other protection below

Other Protection

- Overalls.
- P.V.C apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.

Respiratory Protection

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

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical

nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10	1000	A-AUS / Class1	-
up to 50	1000	-	A-AUS / Class 1
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	A-2
up to 100	10000	-	A-3
100+			Airline**

*- Continuous-flow; ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand
^ - 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)

Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.

The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.

Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

9. Physical & Chemical Properties

Appearance	Blue colour unfragranced liquid; miscible with water.
Form	Liquid
Odour	Not Available
Colour	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	7.2
Relative density (Water=1)	Not Available
Melting point / freesing point	Not Applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	78
Flashpoint	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available
Low Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available
Boiling/freezing point	Not Available
Solubility	Miscible
Flammability	Highly Flammable

10. Stability & Reactivity

Chemical Stability	• Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. • Product is considered stable. • Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Conditions to be avoided	See section 7
Reactivity	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition	See section 5
Possibility of hazardous	See section 7

reactions
Incompatible materials See section 7

11. Toxicological Information

Summary

Information on toxicological effects

Supporting Data

Acute	**Toxicity**	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
	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.
	Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of vapours, fumes or aerosols, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress.
	Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
	Skin	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
	Chronic	Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.
Chronic	**Sensitisation**	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
	Skin Irritation/Corosion	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as skin corrosive or irritating.
	Serious Eye Damage/ Irritation	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as eye damaging or irritating
	Respiratory or Skin Sensitisation	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as sensitising to skin or the respiratory system
	Mutagenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
	Carcinogenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
	Reproductive / Developmental	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
	STOT – Single Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
	STOT – Repeated Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
	Aspiration Hazard	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Cleaner Disenfectant Sanitiser Medicshield HG Concentrate 5 Litre

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Not Available	Not Available

Didecyldimethylammonium chloride

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
dermal (rat) LD50: >1000 mg/kg[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage)[1]
Oral (Rat) LD50: 84 mg/kg[2]	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Severe
	Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive)[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*

DIDECYLDIMETHYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE
Somnolence recorded.
There is no data that exists regarding the health effects of cationic dialkyldimethylammonium (DADMA) salts, but they are expected to have similar properties to alkyltrimethylammonium (ATMA) salts, although they are generally less irritating than the corresponding ATMA salts
Fatty Nitrogen-Derived Cationics (FND Cationics) have minimal to moderate acute toxicity but may be acutely lethal at very high doses. Repeated exposure also is associated with low toxicity. They are unlikely to cause mutation or affect reproduction, cause birth defects or development of the unborn.
For alkyltrimethylammonium chloride (ATMAC)
Most undiluted cationic surfactants satisfy the criteria for classification as Harmful (Xn) with R22 and as Irritant (Xi) for skin and eyes with R38 and R41. In addition, certain surfactants will satisfy the criteria for classification as Corrosive with R34 in addition to the acute toxicity.
According to Centre Europeen des Agents de Surface et de leurs Intermediaires Organiques (CESIO), C8-18 alkyltrimethylammonium chloride (ATMAC) (i.e., lauryl, coco, soya, and tallow) are classified as Corrosive (C) with the risk phrases R22 (Harmful if swallowed) and R34 (Causes burns). C16 ATMAC is classified as Harmful (Xn) with the risk phrases R22 (Harmful if swallowed), R38 (Irritating to skin), and R41 (Risk of serious damage to eyes). C20-22 ATMAC are classified as Irritant (Xi) with R36/38 (Irritating to eyes and skin).
Acute toxicity: ATMAB (the bromide) is poorly absorbed through the skin or the digestive tract. 551ddac
The material may cause severe 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. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.
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.

12. Ecological Data

Summary

BRIEFLY SUMMARISE ECOTOXICITY. In all cases prevent run-off to drains, sewers and waterways.

Supporting Data

Toxicity

CLEANER DISENFECTANT SANIER GELLER MEDICSHIELD HG CONCENTRATE 5 LITRE

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

ETHANOL

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	48h	Crustacea	2mg/L	4

EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	275mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	42mg/L	4
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.001mg/L	4
EC50(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.001mg/L	4

***Legend**: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data*

Bioaccumulation potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
didecyldimethylammonium chloride	LOW (LogKOW = 2.59)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

Persistence and Degradability

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

Environmental impact

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.
Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

13. Disposal Considerations

Wate treatment methods

Product / Packaging Disposal method

- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
- Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

Otherwise:

- If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
- Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.
- 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.

Ensure that the hazardous substance is disposed in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017.

Disposal Requirements
Packages that have been in direct contact with the hazardous substance must be only disposed if the hazardous substance was appropriately removed and cleaned out from the package. The package must be disposed according to the manufacturer's directions taking into account the material it is made of. Packages which hazardous content have been

appropriately treated and removed may be recycled.

The hazardous substance must only be disposed if it has been treated by a method that changed the characteristics or composition of the substance and it is no longer hazardous.

14. Transport Information

UN number:	NA	**Proper shipping name:**	NA
Class(es)	NA	**Packing group:**	NA
Special Precautions for user:	NA	**Hazchem code:**	NA

IMDG

UN number:	NA	**Proper shipping name:**	NA
Class(es)	NA	**Packing group:**	NA
Special Precautions for user:	NA	**EmS:**	NA

IATA

UN number:	NA	**Proper shipping name:**	NA
Class(es)	NA	**Packing group:**	NA
Special Precautions for user:	NA	**ERG Guide**	NA

15. Regulatory Information

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture
This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR002530	Cleaning Products Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020

Please refer to Section 8 of the SDS for any applicable tolerable exposure limit or Section 12 for environmental exposure limit.

didecyldimethylammonium chloride is found on the following regulatory lists
New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

Hazardous Substance Location
Subject to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Quantity (Compliance Certificate)	Quantity (Compliance Certificate - Farms >4 ha)
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Certified Handler
Subject to Part 4 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Class of substance	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Refer Group Standards for further information

Maximum quantities of certain hazardous substances permitted on passenger service vehicles
Subject to Regulation 13.14 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Gas (aggregate water capacity in mL)	Liquid (L)	Solid (kg)	Maximum quantity per package for each classification
6.5A or 6.5B	120	1	3	

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes

Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (didecyldimethylammonium chloride)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
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
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.*

16. Other Information

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

Review

Date	Reason for review
1 April 2025	Phone number updated

Disclaimer

This SDS was prepared by INTEGRA INDUSTRIES LTD and is based on our current state of knowledge, including information obtained from suppliers. The SDS is given in good faith and constitutes a guideline (not a guarantee of safety). The level of risk each substance poses is relevant to its properties (as summarised in the SDS) AND HOW THE SUBSTANCE IS USED. While guidelines are given for personal protective equipment, such precautions must be relevant to the use. The likely GHS 7 classifications for this SDS have been estimated based on general information from the supplier (e.g., hazard, toxicological). This SDS is copyright INTEGRA INDUSTRIES LTD and must not be copied, edited or used for other than intended purpose. To contact the SDS author, email sales@integraindustries.co.nz or phone: +64 3 455 6805.