SECTION 1 – IDENTIFICATION OF MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

AUSTRALIAN SUPPLIER:	Oxtek Solutions Pty Ltd.
ABN:	55 644 013 123.
ADDRESS:	Unit 5, 17-19 Miles Street, Mulgrave, VIC 3170 Australia.
TELEPHONE:	(+61 3) 9798 7534.
FREECALL:	(+61) 1300 698 351.
AH EMERGENCY TELEPHONE:	13 1126 (24 Hours) – Australian National Poisons Centre.
WEB PAGE:	www.oxtek.com.au
EMAIL:	reception@oxtek.com.au
NEW ZEALAND SUPPLIER:	Lynch & Associates Limited.
ADDRESS:	Level 4, 72-74 Taharoto Road, Takapuna, Auckland, 0622, New Zealand.
TELEPHONE:	(+61 3) 9798 7534.
AH EMERGENCY TELEPHONE:	0800 POISON (0800 764 766) (24 Hours) - New Zealand National Poisons Centre.
Product Name:	**X100 Green Concrete Cure™**
Proper Shipping Name:	Not applicable.
Product Use:	Inorganic moisture control treatment for concrete.
Manufacturer's Product Code:	Not applicable.
Creation Date:	10 June 2026.
Revision Date:	Before 9 June 2031.

SECTION 2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

AUSTRALIA:

This product is classified as a **NON-HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL** in accordance with the WHS and as **NON-HAZARDOUS** in accordance with the GHS. This product is classified as **NON-DANGEROUS GOODS** according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code).

Dangerous Goods:	Not applicable.
Hazardous Classes & Categories:	
Physical:	Not applicable.
Health:	Not applicable.
Environmental:	Not applicable.
Signal Word:	Not applicable.
Hazard Statements:	Not applicable.
Precautionary Statements:	
General:	P101: If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. P102: Keep out of reach of children. P103: Read carefully and follow all instructions.
Prevention:	Not applicable.
Response:	Not applicable.
Storage:	Not applicable.
Disposal:	Not applicable.
Pictogram:	Not applicable.
Pictogram Description:	Not applicable.
Other Hazards which do not result in Classification:	Not applicable.

SECTION 2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION (CONTINUED)

NEW ZEALAND:

This product is classified as **NON-HAZARDOUS** according to the criteria in the Hazardous Substances (Hazard Classification) Notice 2020 and as **NON-HAZARDOUS** in accordance with the GHS. This product is classified as **NON-DANGEROUS GOODS** according to the criteria in the New Zealand Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005.

Dangerous Goods:	Not applicable.
Hazardous Classes & Categories:	
Physical:	Not applicable.
Health:	Not applicable.
Environmental:	Not applicable.
Signal Word:	Not applicable.
Hazard Statements:	Not applicable.
Precautionary Statements:	
General:	P101: If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. P102: Keep out of reach of children. P103: Read carefully and follow all instructions.
Prevention:	Not applicable.
Response:	Not applicable.
Storage:	Not applicable.
Disposal:	Not applicable.
Pictogram:	Not applicable.
Pictogram Description:	Not applicable.
Other Hazards which do not result in Classification:	Not applicable.

SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients:	CAS Number:	Proportion:
Silicates	Proprietary	< 10 % w/w
Silicon Dioxide, chemically prepared	7631-86-9	< 1% w/w
Lithium Silicate	12627-14-4	< 1% w/w
Other Ingredients (Non-Hazardous) and Water	Proprietary	To 100% w/w
Total		**100% w/w**

SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

Scheduled Poisons (AUSTRALIA):	Poisons Information Centre in each Australian State capital city can provide additional assistance for scheduled poisons. (Phone Australia 13 1126) or a doctor (at once).
Scheduled Poisons (NEW ZEALAND):	New Zealand National Poisons Centre can provide additional assistance for scheduled poisons. Phone 0800 POISON (or 0800 764 766) or a doctor (at once).
First Aid Facilities Required:	Eye wash fountains and a general washing facility should be easily accessible in the immediate work area.
Inhalation:	Remove affected person immediately from source of exposure. Keep the affected person warm and at rest. Get prompt medical attention.

SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES (CONTINUED)

Ingestion (swallowed):	If swallowed DO NOT induce vomiting. Immediately rinse out mouth with water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious patient. If vomiting occurs naturally, have affected person lean forward to reduce the risk of aspiration into the lungs. Get to a doctor or hospital quickly.
Skin Contact:	Remove affected person from source of contamination. If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. Get medical attention promptly if symptoms occur after washing.
Eye Contact:	Remove affected person immediately from source of exposure. If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Make sure to remove any contact lenses from the eyes before rinsing. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 131 126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention immediately.
Advice to Doctor:	No specific antidote. Treat symptomatically. Poisons Information Centre in each Australian State capital city or New Zealand National Poisons Centre can provide additional assistance for scheduled poisons.

SECTION 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media:	Fine water spray, define extinguishing measures according to neighbouring conditions.
Unsuitable extinguishing media:	Not applicable.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical:	Do not breathe fumes/vapour/spray. Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.
Special protective equipment and precautions for fire fighting:	In case of a large fire or in confined or poorly ventilated spaces, wear full fire-resistant protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode. Use water spray to cool unopened containers. Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so. Evacuate area. Do not allow run-off from fire-fighting to enter drains or water courses. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations. If safe to do so, remove container(s) from the path of the fire if it can be done without risk. Do not scatter spilled material with high-pressure water streams. Dyke for later disposal. Use extinguishing agents for surrounding fire.
Hazchem code:	Not applicable.
ANZERGB:	Not applicable.
Flash point:	> 95°C.
Flammability:	Product is Non-combustible according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG Code) and the New Zealand Land Transport Rule, Dangerous Goods for Transport by Road and Rail. No special measures for fire and explosion protection. No dangerous decomposition products known.

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:

General information:	Except in case of small spillages, the feasibility of any actions should always be assessed and advised, if possible, by a trained, competent person in charge of managing the emergency. If required, notify relevant authorities according to all applicable regulations. Evacuate non-essential personnel. For personal protection see section 8. Stop or contain leak at the source, if safe to do so. Ensure adequate ventilation. Do not breathe vapours. Barrier cream applied before work may make it easier to clean the skin after exposure, but does not prevent absorption through the skin.
Advice for non-emergency personnel:	Do not touch or walk through spilled material, product may represent slip hazard. For personal protection see section 8.
Advice for emergency responders:	Take all appropriate steps to avoid slip hazards to the rescuers. In case of spillages: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.
Environmental precautions:	Avoid release to the environment. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g. by containment or oil barriers). Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. Do not allow to enter drainage system, surface or ground water. In the event of product entering waters or drainage system, or polluting soil or plants contact the Environmental Protection Authority or your local Waste Management Authority.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:	DO NOT TOUCH SPILLED MATERIAL! Stop leak if possible without risk. Spilt material should be absorbed into dry, inert material (e.g. sand, vermiculite, diatomite, acid binders, universal binders, sawdust etc.), which then can be put into appropriately labelled drums. For large spills, provide dyking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If dyked material can be pumped, store recovered material in appropriate container. Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorbent. Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in the cleanup of releases. You will need to determine which regulations are applicable. Sections 13 and 15 of this SDS provide information regarding certain local or national requirements. The waste material can be disposed of by incineration (preferably high temperature) by an approved agent according to local conditions.
Reference to other sections:	See Section 7 for information on safe handling; See Section 8 for information on personal protection equipment; See Section 13 for information on disposal.

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES (CONTINUED)

Other information:	Recommended measures are based on the most likely spillage scenarios for this material. Local regulations may also prescribe or limit actions to be taken.

SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling:	
Advice on safe handling:	Avoid all personal contact, including skin and eye contact and contamination of clothing. Do not get on skin or clothing. Avoid breathing mist or vapours. Do not swallow. Avoid contact with eyes. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice, based on the results of the workplace exposure assessment. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Avoid formation of aerosols. In case of aerosol formation special protective measures are required (exhausting by suction, respiratory protection). Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Keep containers closed at all times. Avoid physical damage to containers. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimise release to the environment. Use only with sufficient ventilation. Respiratory protection is necessary where aerosol or mist formation occurs. Refer to Section 8.
Technical measures:	See Engineering measures and put on appropriate personal protective equipment, where required (see Section 8).
Prevention of fire and explosion:	No special measures required.
Hygiene measures:	If exposure to product is likely during typical use, provide eye flushing systems and safety showers close to the working place. Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Barrier cream applied before work may make it easier to clean the skin after exposure, but does not prevent absorption through the skin. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.
Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:	
Technical measures/storage conditions:	Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in properly labelled original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.
Storage Class:	Not applicable.
Materials to avoid:	Aluminium, zinc or light metals.
Packaging material:	Steel or stainless steel. Use polyolefin receptacles.

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure control measures (AUSTRALIA):	
Exposure standards time-weighted average (TWA):	Workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants (as published by Safework Australia): **Time-weighted Average (TWA)**: None established for product. TWA for Silica (as respirable dust is 2 mg/m^3) (Safework Australia). These standards are to be observed until 30 November 2026.
Exposure standards short term exposure limit (STEL):	Workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants (as published by Safework Australia): **Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL)**: None established for product. These standards are to be observed until 30 November 2026.
Exposure standards comment:	These exposure standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity. These standards are to be observed until 30 November 2026.
Exposure limits time-weighted average (TWA):	Workplace exposure limits for airborne contaminants (as published by Safework Australia): **Time-weighted Average (TWA)**: None established for product. TWA for Silica (as respirable dust is 2 mg/m^3) (Safework Australia). These limits are to be observed from 1 December 2026.
Exposure limits short term exposure limit (STEL):	Workplace exposure limits for airborne contaminants (as published by Safework Australia): **Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL)**: None established for product. These limits are to be observed from 1 December 2026.
Exposure limits comment:	These exposure limits are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These exposure limits should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity. These limits are to be observed from 1 December 2026.
Biological monitoring:	Biological exposure indices (BEI) (as published by ACGIH®): **Biological Exposure Determinants**: None established for product.
Exposure control measures (NEW ZEALAND):	
Exposure standards time-weighted average (TWA):	Workplace exposure standards, as published by WorkSafe in New Zealand: **Time-weighted Average (TWA)**: None established for product. TWA for Fumed silica (as respirable dust is 2 mg/m^3) (WorkSafe, New Zealand).
Exposure standards short term exposure limit (STEL):	Workplace exposure standards, as published by WorkSafe, New Zealand: **Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL)**: None established for product.
Exposure standards ceiling:	**Ceiling**: None established for product.
Exposure standards comment:	These Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION (CONTINUED)

Biological monitoring:	Biological exposure indices (BEI) (as published by WorkSafe, New Zealand): **Biological Exposure Determinants**: None established for product.
Engineering controls:	Product is recommended to be applied using flood coating or appropriate spray apparatus adjusted to avoid aerosol formation. In outdoor application no special ventilation or breathing equipment is required. If applied indoors, extra mechanical ventilation may be required to facilitate more comfortable breathing and minimize the risk of inhalation of vapours.
Individual protection measures:	
General protective & hygiene measures:	The usual precautionary measures are to be adhered to when handling chemicals. Keep away from foodstuffs, beverages and feed. Immediately remove all soiled and contaminated clothing. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of work. Avoid contact with the eyes and skin.
Eye and face protection:	The use of face shields, chemical goggles, or safety glasses with side shield protection (meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1337) is recommended.
Skin protection:	Chemical resistant impervious gloves (e.g. PE/EVAL/PE gloves complying with AS/NZS 2161) are recommended. Please observe the instructions regarding permeability and breakthrough time which are provided by the supplier of the gloves. Also take into consideration the specific local conditions under which the product is used, such as the danger of cuts, abrasion, and the contact time.
Clothing:	Suitable protective clothing complying with AS/NZS 4501, suitable footwear complying with AS/NZS 2210 are recommended.
Respiratory protective equipment:	No special precautions are envisaged to be required. No adverse respiratory exposure anticipated under normal use. However, if the product is spilled in case of inadequate ventilation or if exposure standards are exceeded then use a full-face air purifying respirator (e.g. with Class ABEK filter) meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716.

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Low viscosity colourless transparent liquid.
Odour:	Odourless.
Odour threshold:	Not available.
pH:	Ca. 11.4.
Melting point/ freezing point:	Not available.
Initial boiling point/ boiling range:	> 100°C @ 760 mm Hg.
Flash point:	> 95°C.
Evaporation rate:	Not available.
Flammability (solid, gas):	Not applicable.
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits:	Not applicable.
Vapour pressure:	Not available.
Vapour density:	Not available.
Relative density:	Ca. 1.06 @ 20°C.
Solubility:	Fully miscible in water.

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES (CONTINUED)

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water:	Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature:	Not available.
Decomposition temperature:	Not applicable.
Viscosity:	Low.
Specific heat value:	Not available.
Saturated vapour concentration:	Not available.
Release of invisible flammable vapours and gases:	Not applicable.
Particle size:	Not applicable.
Size distribution:	Not applicable.
Shape and aspect ratio:	Not applicable.
Crystallinity:	Not applicable.
Dustiness:	Not applicable.
Surface area:	Not applicable.
Degree of aggregation or agglomeration, and dispersibility:	Not applicable.
Redox potential:	Not available.
Biodurability or biopersistence:	Not available.
Surface coating or chemistry:	Not applicable.

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity:	Product is not expected to be chemically reactive.
Chemical stability:	Stable under recommended storage conditions at normal temperatures and pressure.
Possibility of hazardous reactions:	Strong exothermic reaction with acids. May react with light alloys to form hydrogen.
Conditions to avoid:	Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
Incompatible materials:	Acids, light alloys.
Hazardous decomposition products:	No dangerous decomposition products known.

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

General:	Alkaline product.
Health Effects:	
Acute:	
Acute toxicity data (oral):	No data for product.
Acute toxicity data (dermal):	No data for product.
Acute toxicity data (inhalation):	No data for product.
Repeated dose (chronic) toxicity data:	No data for product.
Skin corrosion/irritation:	No data for product.
Serious eye damage/irritation:	No data for product.
Respiratory or skin sensitisation:	No sensitising effects known.
Germ cell mutagenicity:	On basis of current knowledge, not expected to be mutagenic.
Carcinogenicity:	Based on the available toxicological data no specific evaluation of the carcinogenic potential is scientifically implicated.
Reproductive toxicity:	On the basis of the available data no reproductive hazards are expected.

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) – single exposure:	No data for product.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) – repeated exposure:	No data for product.
Aspiration hazard:	No data for product.
Information on Possible Routes of Exposure:	Eyes, skin, mouth.
Inhalation:	Inhalation should be avoided and may provoke symptoms of irritation of the nasal and gastrointestinal tracts.
Skin contact:	Skin contact may result in skin irritation (redness).
Eye contact:	Eye contact may provoke the following symptoms: Tearing; Redness; Discomfort.
Ingestion (swallowed):	Swallowing may result in nausea, vomiting and irritation of the gastrointestinal tract.
Other health effects:	Not applicable.

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity:	This product is not classified as Harmful to aquatic life (according to GHS) and is not classified as Environmentally hazardous substance (according to the ADG Code and the New Zealand Land Transport Rule, Dangerous Goods 2005 incorporating the New Zealand Standard NZS 5433:2020, Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land and New Zealand Handbook SNZ HB 5433:2021, UN dangerous goods list).
Fish Toxicity:	None available for product.
Invertebrates Toxicity:	None available for product.
Algae Toxicity:	None available for product.
Toxicity to Microorganisms:	None available for product.
Information about elimination (persistence & degradability):	No data available for product, on basis of ingredients, product is inorganic and expected to be readily mineralised.
Bioaccumulative potential:	No data available for product, on basis of ingredients not expected to be bioaccumulative.
Mobility in soil:	Given its physical and chemical characteristics, the product may be mobile in the ground. The product is miscible with water and may contaminate ground water.
Behaviour in Sewage Processing Plants:	The product is an alkaline solution. Neutralisation is normally necessary before wastewater is discharged into sewage treatment plants.
General:	DO NOT DISCHARGE INTO DRAINS, WATERWAYS, SEWER OR ENVIRONMENT. Product is miscible with water. Do not allow undiluted product or large quantities of it to reach ground water, water course or sewage system. Inform local authorities if this occurs.

SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods:

Product:	Should not be released into the environment. Product is alkaline and should be neutralised prior to disposal. Recommended to be handed over to hazardous waste disposers or licensed chemical waste collection agent and adhering to the applicable relevant Commonwealth, state, territory and local government regulations.
Uncleaned packaging:	Empty containers may contain residues of product. Recommended cleansing agent is water, if necessary with cleansing agents. Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal.
Other information:	Refer to section 8 for safety and protective measures for disposal personnel.

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Road and rail transport:	This material is **classified** as **NON-DANGEROUS GOODS** according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG Code), and the New Zealand Land Transport Rule, Dangerous Goods 2005 incorporating the New Zealand Standard NZS 5433:2020, Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land and New Zealand Handbook SNZ HB 5433:2021, UN dangerous goods list).
UN number:	Not applicable.
Proper shipping name or technical name:	Not applicable.
ADG transport hazard class:	Not applicable.
Packing group:	Not applicable.
Hazchem code:	Not applicable.
ANZERGB:	Not applicable.
Marine transport:	This material is **classified** as **NON-DANGEROUS GOODS** and is **not classified** as a MARINE POLLUTANT by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.
UN number:	Not applicable.
Proper shipping name or technical name:	Not applicable.
IMDG hazard class:	Not applicable.
Packing group:	Not applicable.
Air transport:	This material is **classified** as **NON-DANGEROUS GOODS**, by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.
UN number:	Not applicable.
Proper shipping name or technical name:	Not applicable.
IATA hazard class:	Not applicable.
Packing group:	Not applicable.
Hazard class label:	Not applicable.

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

Compliance with international agreements:

Basel Convention:	This product is not subject to the Basel Convention (Hazardous waste).
MARPOL:	This product is not subject to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL).
Montreal Protocol:	This product is not subject to the Montreal Protocol (Ozone depleting substances).
The Rotterdam Convention:	This product is not subject to the Rotterdam Convention (Prior Informed Consent).
The Stockholm Convention:	This product is not subject to the Stockholm Convention (Persistent Organic Pollutants).
Australian and New Zealand Standards:	Australian Standard AS 1337.0:2020, Personal protective equipment, Part 0: Eye and face protection - Vocabulary, Standards Australia International Ltd, GPO Box 476, Sydney, NSW 2001, Australia, 2020. Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337.1:2010, Personal eye protection, Part 1: Eye and face protectors for occupational applications, Standards Australia International Ltd, GPO Box 476, Sydney, NSW 2001, Australia, 2010. Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1715:2009, Selection, use and maintenance of respiratory protective equipment, Standards Australia International Ltd, GPO Box 476, Sydney, NSW 2001, Australia, 2009. Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1716:2012, Respiratory protective devices, Standards Australia International Ltd, GPO Box 476, Sydney, NSW 2001, Australia, 2012. Australian Standard AS 1940:2017, The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids, Standards Australia International Ltd, GPO Box 476, Sydney, NSW 2001, Australia, 2017. Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 2161:2016, Occupational protective gloves – Selection, use and maintenance, Standards Australia International Ltd, GPO Box 476, Sydney, NSW 2001, Australia, 2016. Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 2161.1:2016, Occupational protective gloves. Part 1: Selection, use and maintenance, Standards Australia International Ltd, GPO Box 476, Sydney, NSW 2001, Australia, 2016. Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 2161.2:2020, Occupational protective gloves, Part 2: General requirements and test methods (ISO 21420:2020, MOD), Standards Australia International Ltd, GPO Box 476, Sydney, NSW 2001, Australia, 2020. Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 2161.3:2020, Occupational protective gloves, Part 3: Protection against mechanical risks, Standards Australia International Ltd, GPO Box 476, Sydney, NSW 2001, Australia, 2020. Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 2161.4:1999, Occupational protective gloves, Part 4: Protection against thermal risks (heat and fire) (Reconfirmed 2016), Standards Australia International Ltd, GPO Box 476, Sydney, NSW 2001, Australia, 1999.

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 2161.6:2014, Occupational protective gloves, Part 6: Protective gloves for structural firefighting - Laboratory test methods and performance requirements, Standards Australia International Ltd, GPO Box 476, Sydney, NSW 2001, Australia, 2014.

Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 2161.7.1:1998, Occupational protective gloves, Part 7.1: Protection against cuts and stabs by hand knives - Chainmail gloves and arm guards (Reconfirmed 2016), Standards Australia International Ltd, GPO Box 476, Sydney, NSW 2001, Australia, 1998.

Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 2161.7.2:2005, Occupational protective gloves, Part 7.2: Protection against cuts and stabs by hand knives - Gloves and arm guards made of material other than chainmail (Reconfirmed 2017), Standards Australia International Ltd, GPO Box 476, Sydney, NSW 2001, Australia, 2005.

Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 2161.7.3:2005, Occupational protective gloves, Part 7.3: Protection against cuts and stabs by hand knives - Impact cut test for fabric, leather and other materials, Standards Australia International Ltd, GPO Box 476, Sydney, NSW 2001, Australia, 2005.

Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 2161.8:2002, Occupational protective gloves, Part 8: Protection against ionizing radiation and radioactive contamination, Standards Australia International Ltd, GPO Box 476, Sydney, NSW 2001, Australia, 2002.

Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 2161.10.1:2005, Occupational protective gloves, Part 10.1: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms - Terminology and performance requirements (Reconfirmed 2016), Standards Australia International Ltd, GPO Box 476, Sydney, NSW 2001, Australia, 2005.

Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 2161.10.2:2005, Occupational protective gloves, Part 10.2: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms - Determination of resistance to penetration, Standards Australia International Ltd, GPO Box 476, Sydney, NSW 2001, Australia, 2005.

Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 2161.10.3:2005, Occupational protective gloves, Part 10.3: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms - Determination of resistance to permeation by chemicals (Reconfirmed 2016), Standards Australia International Ltd, GPO Box 476, Sydney, NSW 2001, Australia, 2005.

Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 2210.1:2025, Safety, protective and occupational footwear, Part 1: Guide to selection, care and use, Standards Australia International Ltd, GPO Box 476, Sydney, NSW 2001, Australia, 2025.

Australian Zealand Standard AS 2210.2:2019, Personal protective equipment, Method 2: Test methods for footwear (ISO 20344:2011, MOD), Standards Australia International Ltd, GPO Box 476, Sydney, NSW 2001, Australia, 2019.

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Australian Standard AS 2210.3:2019, Personal protective equipment, Part 3: Safety footwear (ISO 20345:2011, MOD), Standards Australia International Ltd, GPO Box 476, Sydney, NSW 2001, Australia, 2019.
Australian Standard AS 2210.5:2019, Personal protective equipment, Part 5: Occupational footwear (ISO 20347:2012, MOD), Standards Australia International Ltd, GPO Box 476, Sydney, NSW 2001, Australia, 2019.
Australian Standard AS 3780:2023, The storage and handling of corrosive substances, Standards Australia International Ltd, GPO Box 476, Sydney, NSW 2001, Australia, 2023.
Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 3833:2007, The storage and handling of mixed classes of dangerous goods, in packages and intermediate bulk containers, Standards Australia International Ltd, GPO Box 476, Sydney, NSW 2001, Australia, 2007.
Australian Standard AS 4326:2008, The storage and handling of oxidizing agents, Standards Australia International Ltd, GPO Box 476, Sydney, NSW 2001, Australia, 2008.
Australian Standard AS 4332:2004, The storage and handling of gases in cylinders (Reconfirmed 2016), Standards Australia International Ltd, GPO Box 476, Sydney, NSW 2001, Australia, 2004.
Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 4452:1997, The storage and handling of toxic substances, Standards Australia International Ltd, GPO Box 476, Sydney, NSW 2001, Australia, 1997.
Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 4501.1:2008, Occupational protective clothing, Part 1: Guidelines on the selection, use, care and maintenance of protective clothing (Reconfirmed 2020), Standards Australia International Ltd, GPO Box 476, Sydney, NSW 2001, Australia, 2008.
Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 4501.2:2006, Occupational protective clothing, Part 2: General requirements), Standards Australia International Ltd, GPO Box 476, Sydney, NSW 2001, Australia, 2006.
Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 4502.1:2006, Methods for evaluating clothing for protection against heat and fire, Part 1: Evaluation of thermal behaviour of materials and material assemblies when exposed to a source of radiant heat, Standards Australia International Ltd, GPO Box 476, Sydney, NSW 2001, Australia, 2006.
Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 4502.2:1997, Methods for evaluating clothing for protection against heat and fire, Part 2: Evaluation of heat transmission of materials and material assemblies when exposed to flame, Standards Australia International Ltd, GPO Box 476, Sydney, NSW 2001, Australia, 1997.
Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 4502.3:1997, Methods for evaluating clothing for protection against heat and fire, Part 3: Evaluation of the behaviour of materials and material assemblies when exposed to small splashes of molten metal, Standards Australia International Ltd, GPO Box 476, Sydney, NSW 2001, Australia, 1997.
Australian Standard AS 4332:2004, The storage and handling of gases in cylinders (Reconfirmed 2016), Standards Australia International Ltd, GPO Box 476, Sydney, NSW 2001, Australia, 2004.

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

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ADG Code:	Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail, 7.9th Edition, The National Transport Commission, Melbourne, Australia, July 2024, website: https://www.ntc.gov.au/
AICIS:	All ingredients are listed on the Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC), website: https://www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

GHS:	Globally Harmonized System of classification and labelling of chemicals (GHS), 7th Revised edition, United Nations, New York, USA and Geneva, Switzerland, 2017, website: https://unece.org/ghs-rev7-2017
HSNO:	This product is classified as NON-HAZARDOUS according to the EPA Guide to classifying hazardous substances in New Zealand. Further information at website: https://www.legislation.govt.nz/
NZIoC:	All ingredients are listed or are exempt from listing on the NZIoC, website: https://www.epa.govt.nz/database-search/new-zealand-inventory-of-chemicals-nzioc/
SUSMP:	Not scheduled against the Poisons Standard, or the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP), published as the Therapeutic Goods (Poisons Standard—June 2026) Instrument 2026, Therapeutic Goods Administration, Woden, Australia, 27 May 2026, website: https://www.tga.gov.au/products/regulations-all-products/legislation-and-legislative-instruments/poisons-standard-susmp

SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

Acronyms and Comments:

ACGIH®:	The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH®) is a 501(c) (3) charitable scientific organization, established in 1938, that advances occupational and environmental health. Examples of this include their annual edition of the TLVs® and BEIs® book and Guide to Occupational Exposure Values. Contact details are American Conference of Industrial Hygienists, 3640 Park 42 Drive, Cincinnati, OH 45241, U.S.A., website: https://www.acgih.org/
ADG Code:	Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail, website: https://www.ntc.gov.au/
AICIS:	Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme which replaced National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme (NICNAS), GPO Box 58, Sydney NSW 2001, Australia, website: https://www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/
AIIC:	Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals issued by the Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme, website: https://www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/
Airborne contaminant:	A contaminant in the form of a fume, mist, gas, vapour, fibre or dust, and includes microorganisms. An airborne contaminant of this type is a potentially harmful substance that is either not naturally in the air or is present in an unnaturally high concentration and to which workers may be exposed in their working environment.
ANZERGB:	Australian & New Zealand Emergency Response Guide Book (2024). This guidebook is published by the Competent Authorities Panel (CAP), a national body comprising state and territory Competent Authorities for the transport of dangerous goods by road and rail in Australia. Further information is available at https://www.ntc.gov.au/codes-and-guidelines/australian-dangerous-goods-code
AS:	Standards issued by Standards Australia, GPO Box 476, Sydney NSW 2001, Australia and are available at website https://store.standards.org.au/

SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

AS/NZ:	Standards issued by Standards Australia, GPO Box 476, Sydney NSW 2001, Australia and Standards New Zealand, PO Box 1473, Wellington, 6011, New Zealand, 2021. Australian Standards are available at website: https://store.standards.org.au/ ;New Zealand Standards are available at website: https://www.standards.govt.nz/
Basel Convention:	The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, website: https://www.basel.int/
BEI:	Biological Exposure Indices published by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH), 3640 Park 42 Drive, Cincinnati, OH 45241, U.S.A., website: https://www.acgih.org/
Biological exposure index (BEI):	Guidance values for assessing biological monitoring results. It indicates a concentration below which nearly all workers should not experience adverse health effects from exposure to a particular substance. Biological Exposure Indices are published by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH®), 3640 Park 42 Drive, Cincinnati, OH 45241, USA, website: https://www.acgih.org/ and other organisations including WorkSafe, PO Box 165, Wellington 6140, New Zealand, website: https://www.worksafe.govt.nz/
CAS number:	Refers to Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number. CAS Chemical Registry System was introduced in 1965 and is a division of the American Chemical Society. This Registry assigns a unique identifying series of numbers to each individual chemical, Chemical Abstracts Service is located at 2540 Olentangy River Road, Columbus, Ohio 43202 U.S.A., website: https://www.cas.org/cas-data/cas-registry
Ceiling:	A concentration that should not be exceeded at any time during any part of the working day.
EC:	This refers to the median effective concentration (EC_{50}) which is a statistically derived concentration of a substance in an environmental medium expected to produce a certain effect in 50 % of test organisms in a given population under a defined set of conditions. Note: EC_n refers to the median concentration that is effective in n % of the test population.
Eight-hour time weighted average (TWA):	The maximum average airborne concentration of a substance when calculated over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week.
EPA:	The Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) in New Zealand is responsible for national environmental regulatory functions currently spread across Government. It processes matters of national significance under the Resource Management Act, undertakes all functions under the HSNO Act, undertakes permitting and exemption functions under the Ozone Layer Protection Act, permitting functions relating to the import and export of hazardous waste, and advises on the development of National Environmental Standards. The Environmental Protection Authority postal address is Private Bag 63002, Wellington 6140, New Zealand, website: https://www.epa.govt.nz
ERMA:	Environmental Risk Management Authority in New Zealand, now replaced by EPA.

SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Exposure limit:	An exposure standard in the Safe Work Australia "Workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants" publication issued in May 2025. An exposure standard listed in this publication represents the airborne concentration of a particular substance or mixture that must not be exceeded. The exposure limit can be of three forms: • eight-hour time weighted average, • peak limitation or limit, and short term exposure limit.
Exposure standard:	An exposure standard such as those in the Safe Work Australia "Workplace exposure standard for airborne contaminants" publication and in the Worksafe New Zealand (WorkSafe) "Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices" publication. An exposure standard listed in this publication represents the airborne concentration of a particular substance or mixture that must not be exceeded. The exposure standard can be of three forms: • eight-hour time weighted average (TWA), • peak limitation or limit (for Safe Work Australia) or ceiling (for WorkSafe), and short term exposure limit (STEL).
GHS:	Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals, a globally harmonised system for classification and labelling of chemicals proposed by the United Nations, website: https://unece.org/
Hazchem:	An emergency action code developed by the United Kingdom Fire Service to provide emergency services personnel with information on the fire fighting medium to be used, the personnel protective equipment required, the risk of violent reaction or explosion and how to treat spillages of dangerous goods. It is available from website: https://www.ricardo.com/
HSNO:	Refers to the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act in New Zealand which was first legislated in 1996 and is administered by the EPA, and covers all Hazardous Substances and New Organisms, website: https://www.legislation.govt.nz/; Further information at the website is available on: • Guide to classifying hazardous substances in New Zealand. • Hazardous Substances (Labelling) Notice 2017. • Hazardous Substances (Packaging) Notice 2017. Hazardous Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2017.
HSWA:	Refers to the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 in New Zealand. Reference should also be made to the Health and Safety at Work (General Risk and Workplace Management) Regulations 2016 in New Zealand.
IARC:	International Agency for Research on Cancer, website: https://www.iarc.who.int/
IMDG:	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code for transport by sea, website: https://www.imo.org/

SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Inhalable dust:	Inhalable dust is smaller than 100 micron (abbreviated to µ) in size and affects the upper respiratory system including the mouth, nose, throat, and upper respiratory tract. A micron is also referred to as a micrometre (abbreviated to µm) and is a millionth part of a metre. Examples of inhalable dust sources include the grinding of metals such as lead-containing alloys and earth-moving activities in construction and remediation. Due to the range of hazards that can result from dust exposure in workplaces, the implementation of a range of control measures is required by businesses to ensure workers do not exceed certain exposure standards and limits. Also please refer to the section on respirable dust.
LC/LD:	The median lethal dose, LD_{50} (abbreviation for "lethal dose, 50%"), LC_{50} (lethal concentration, 50%) is the dose required to kill half the members of a tested population after a specified test duration. LD_{50} figures are frequently used as a general indicator of a substance's acute toxicity.
MARPOL:	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, website: https://www.imo.org/
mg/m³:	mg = milligrams, and m^3 = cubic metres. mg/m^3 is used for reporting the concentration of solids (e.g. dusts or metal fume) in the worker's atmosphere (as mass per volume of air). It can also be used for reporting airborne concentrations of liquid particles (mists) or even gases, although gases are usually reported in ppm.
Montreal Protocol:	The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, as adjusted and/or amended, website: https://www.unep.org/
NTP:	National Toxicology Program (USA Department of Health and Human Services), website: https://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/
NZIoC:	The New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals is a database of all the hazardous chemical components of products approved under group standards. It also includes a number of non-hazardous chemical components. It is administered by the Environmental Protection Authority, New Zealand, website: https://www.epa.govt.nz/database-search/new-zealand-inventory-of-chemicals-nzioc/
NZS:	Standards issued by Standards New Zealand, PO Box 1473, Wellington 6140, New Zealand, available at website: https://www.standards.govt.nz/
OSHA:	Occupational Safety and Health Administration (USA), website: https://www.osha.gov/
PE/EVAL/PE:	Polyethylene/Ethylene-vinyl alcohol or EVOH/Polyethylene.
Peak limitation or limit:	The maximum or peak concentration of an airborne contaminant measured over the shortest analytically practicable period of time possible, and not exceeding 15 minutes. Exposure above the peak limitation can cause immediate and severe health effects, even if the exposure is very short. Exposure above the peak limitation is not allowed at any time. A peak limitation cannot be adjusted for longer or shorter working days.
PPE:	Personal Protective Equipment.
ppm:	Parts of vapour or gas per million parts of air.

SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Respirable dust:	The fraction of total inhalable dust that is able to penetrate and deposit in the lower bronchioles and alveolar region of the lungs. Unlike inhalable dust, respirable dust cannot be seen in normal lighting as they are smaller than 10 microns (abbreviated to µ) in size. A micron is also referred to as a micrometre (abbreviated to µm) and is a millionth part of a metre. Due to their extremely small size, respirable dust particles can stay airborne for a significant amount of time and can be inhaled deep into the lungs causing irrevocable lung damage. Respirable dust sources include the grinding of hazardous metals containing silica and quartz or coal dust produced from the quarrying of coal. Airborne particles on the finer end of the respirable dust scale i.e., less than 10 microns, can cause inflammation of the heart, raising the probability of heart disease. Due to the range of hazards that can result from dust exposure in workplaces, the implementation of a range of control measures is required by businesses to ensure workers do not exceed certain exposure standards and limits. Also please refer to the section on inhalable dust.
Rotterdam Convention:	The Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, website: https://www.pic.int/
Safe Work Australia:	Safe Work Australia was formerly the Australian Safety and Compensation Council, which included the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (NOHSC). Safe Work Australia postal address is GPO Box 641, Canberra, ACT 2601 Australia, website: https://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/
SDS:	Refers to Safety Data Sheet, which is a document that describes the hazardous properties of a substance, including its identity, chemical and physical properties, health hazard information, precautions for use and safe handling information. It was formerly known as Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS).
Short term exposure limit (STEL):	The time weighted average maximum airborne concentration of a substance calculated over a 15-minute period. Applies to any 15-minute period in the working day and is designed to protect the worker against adverse effects of irritation, chronic or irreversible tissue change, or narcosis that may increase the likelihood of accidents. The STEL is not an alternative to the TWA; both the short-term and time-weighted average exposures apply. Exposures at concentrations between the TWA and the STEL should be less than 15 minutes, should occur no more than four times per day, and there should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures in this range. It is understood that exposure to this concentration should neither impair the health of, nor cause undue discomfort to, nearly all workers.
Stockholm Convention:	The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, website: https://chm.pops.int/
SUSMP:	The Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons, abbreviated to SUSMP, and also known as the Poisons Standard , published as the Therapeutic Goods (Poisons Standard—June 2026) Instrument 2026, Therapeutic Goods Administration, Woden, Australia, 27 May 2026, website: https://www.tga.gov.au/products/regulations-all-products/legislation-and-legislative-instruments/poisons-standard-susmp

SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

TDL_0:	Total Dose Low means the smallest deadly dose, which caused a toxic or other harmful effect after application on humans or animal.
TWA:	This is also known as the Eight-hour time weighted average and refers to the maximum average airborne concentration of a substance when calculated over an eight hour working day, for a five day working week.
UN number:	United Nations Number, website: https://unece.org/
WHS:	Model work health and safety legislation introduced by the Australian government which consists of an integrated package of a model Work Health and Safety (WHS) Act, supported by model Work Health and Safety (WHS) Regulations, model Codes of Practice and a National Compliance and Enforcement Policy. The WHS Regulations implement a new system of chemical hazard classification, labelling and safety data sheet requirements based on the GHS. Further information is available at website: https://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/
Workplace exposure limits for airborne contaminants (WEL list):	Safe Work Australia publication of Workplace exposure limits for airborne contaminants issued in May 2025. Workplace exposure limits are values that refer to the airborne concentration of substances, at which it is believed that nearly all workers can be repeatedly exposed to day after day without coming to harm. The values are normally calculated on work schedules of five shifts of eight hours duration over a 40 hour work week. These limits are to be observed from 1 December 2026 and replace the exposure standards in the Safe Work Australia publication "Workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants". Safe Work Australia postal address is GPO Box 641, Canberra, ACT 2601 Australia, website: https://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/
Workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants (WES list):	Safe Work Australia publication of Workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants, issued in November 2025. Workplace exposure standards are values that refer to the airborne concentration of substances, at which it is believed that nearly all workers can be repeatedly exposed to day after day without coming to harm. The values are normally calculated on work schedules of five shifts of eight hours duration over a 40-hour work week. These standards are to be observed until 30 November 2026. From 1 December 2026 compliance with the exposure limits in the Safe Work Australia publication "Workplace exposure limits for airborne contaminants" is required. Safe Work Australia postal address is GPO Box 641, Canberra, ACT 2601 Australia, website: https://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/
Worksafe New Zealand (WorkSafe):	Worksafe New Zealand (WorkSafe) is New Zealand's primary work health and safety regulator. WorkSafe postal address is PO Box 165, Wellington 6140, New Zealand, website: https://www.worksafe.govt.nz/
Issue date:	10 June 2026.
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Contact point:	Office Manager.
Telephone:	(+61 3) 9798 7534.
Note:	Safety Data Sheets are updated frequently. Please ensure that you have a current copy.

SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Disclaimer:	This SDS summarizes at the date of issue our best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information of this product, and in particular how to safely handle and use this product in the workplace. Since Oxtek Solutions Pty Ltd cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, review this SDS in the context of how the user intends to handle and use the product in the workplace. This SDS does not represent a guarantee for the properties of the product(s) described in terms of the legal warranty regulations. If clarification or further information is needed to ensure that an appropriate assessment can be made, the user should contact this company.
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