

Liberty 200 and 400 model Robot Cleaners

Maytronics Australia

Chemwatch: 7997-99

Version No: 3.1

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

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Initial Date: 20/01/2026

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Print Date: 27/01/2026

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Liberty 200 and 400 model Robot Cleaners
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	LITHIUM ION BATTERIES (including lithium ion polymer batteries)
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Battery. NOTE: Hazard statement relates to battery contents. Potential for exposure should not exist unless the battery leaks, is exposed to high temperatures or is mechanically, physically or electrically abused. Use involves discharge then regenerative charging cycle from external DC power source. CHARGING HAZARD. Completion of charging process includes evolution of highly flammable and explosive hydrogen gas which is readily detonated by electric spark. No smoking or naked lights. Do not attach/detach metal clips or operate open switches during charging process because of arcing/sparking hazard. Overcharging to excess results in vigorous hydrogen evolution - boiling - which may cause generation of corrosive acid mist.
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Details of the manufacturer or importer of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Maytronics Australia
Address	Unit 2/91 Rudd St Oxley QLD 4075 Australia
Telephone	1300 693 657
Fax	Not Available
Website	Not Available
Email	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)
Emergency telephone number(s)	+61 1800 951 288 (ID#: 7997-99)
Other emergency telephone number(s)	+61 3 9573 3188

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, Germ Cell Mutagenicity Category 1A, Carcinogenicity Category 1A, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H301	Toxic if swallowed.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H340	May cause genetic defects.
H350	May cause cancer.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P260	Do not breathe dust/fume.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P330	Rinse mouth.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P391	Collect spillage.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

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

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

Continued...

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available		hermetically sealed metal case with
346417-97-8	36.2	<u>lithium nickel manganese cobalt oxide</u>
7782-42-5	18.9	<u>graphite</u>
Not Available	15.69	ingredients, proprietary
7440-50-8	7.1	<u>copper</u>
96-49-1	5.5	<u>ethylene carbonate</u>
108-32-7	4.5	<u>propylene carbonate</u>
9002-88-4	3.1	<u>polyethylene</u>
7429-90-5	2.8	<u>aluminium</u>
21324-40-3	1.8	<u>lithium fluorophosphate</u>
9003-07-0	1.2	<u>polypropylene</u>
9003-55-8	0.9	<u>styrene/ butadiene copolymer</u>
7440-02-0	0.9	<u>nickel</u>
24937-16-4	0.7	<u>nylon 12</u>
24937-79-9	0.5	<u>vinylidene fluoride homopolymer</u>
9004-32-4	0.21	<u>sodium carboxymethylcellulose</u>

Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Generally not applicable. <p>If this product comes in contact with eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with water. ▶ If irritation continues, seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Generally not applicable. <p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Generally not applicable. ▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Generally not applicable. <p>Not considered a normal route of entry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Seek medical advice.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None known. ▶ Keep dry <p>▶ NOTE: May develop pressure in containers; open carefully. Vent periodically.</p>
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Slight hazard when exposed to heat, flame and oxidisers.

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Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Non combustible. ▶ Not considered to be a significant fire risk. ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▶ May emit acrid smoke. May emit corrosive and poisonous fumes. <p>Articles and manufactured articles may constitute a fire hazard where polymers form their outer layers or where combustible packaging remains in place.</p> <p>Certain substances, found throughout their construction, may degrade or become volatile when heated to high temperatures. This may create a secondary hazard.</p>
HAZCHEM	2Y

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	<p>Clean up all spills immediately.</p> <p>Avoid contact with skin and eyes.</p> <p>Place in suitable containers for disposal.</p>
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Wear protective clothing, safety glasses, dust mask, gloves. ▶ Secure load if safe to do so. Bundle/collect recoverable product. ▶ Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. ▶ Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use). ▶ Water may be used to prevent dusting. ▶ Collect remaining material in containers with covers for disposal. ▶ Flush spill area with water.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<p>Do not connect the positive terminal to the negative terminal with electrical wire or chain. Avoid polarity reverse connection when installing the battery to an instrument. Do not wet the battery with water, seawater or acid; or expose to strong oxidizer. Do not damage or remove the external tube. Keep the battery away from heat and fire. Do not disassemble or reconstruct the battery; or solder the battery directly. Do not give a mechanical shock or deform. Do not use unauthorized charger or other charging method. This battery is manufactured in a charged state. It is NOT designed for recharging. Recharging can cause battery leakage or in some cases, high pressure rupture. Inadvertent charging can occur if a battery is installed backwards. Use good occupational work practice. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</p> <p>Avoid physical damage to containers.</p>
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Keep dry. ▶ Store under cover. ▶ Protect containers against physical damage. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. <p>Keep out of reach of children.</p> <p>Store out of direct sunlight</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store away from incompatible materials.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	Generally packaging as originally supplied with the article or manufactured item is sufficient to protect against physical hazards. If repackaging is required ensure the article is intact and does not show signs of wear. As far as is practicable possible, reuse the original packaging or something providing a similar level of protection to both the article and the handler.
Storage incompatibility	<p>Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Keep dry ▶ NOTE: May develop pressure in containers; open carefully. Vent periodically.

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

Continued...

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	lithium nickel manganese cobalt oxide	Manganese, dust & compounds (as Mn)	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	graphite	Graphite (all forms except fibres) (respirable dust) (natural & synthetic)	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(e) Containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.
Australia Exposure Standards	copper	Copper (fume)	0.2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	copper	Copper, dusts & mists (as Cu)	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	aluminium	Aluminium, pyro powders (as Al)	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	aluminium	Aluminium (welding fumes) (as Al)	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	aluminium	Aluminium (metal dust)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	nickel	Nickel, powder	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	nickel	Nickel, metal	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Articles or manufactured items, in their original condition, generally don't require engineering controls during handling or in normal use. Exceptions may arise following extensive use and subsequent wear, during recycling or disposal operations where substances, found in the article, may be released to the environment.
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	   
Eye and face protection	None under normal operating conditions. OTHERWISE: ► Safety glasses.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	None under normal operating conditions. OTHERWISE: ► Rubber Gloves
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities

Respiratory protection

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

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required. Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	A-AUS P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - 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)

Respiratory protection not normally required due to the physical form of the product.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

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Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Solid with no odour; insoluble in water.		
Physical state	Manufactured	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	No Odour	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Applicable	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Applicable	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Applicable
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Applicable	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Not Available	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Applicable	VOC g/L	Not Applicable
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	Ignition Distance (cm)	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	Flame Duration (s)	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m³)	Not Available	Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m³)	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	► Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ► Product is considered stable. ► Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information**Information on toxicological effects**

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

Inhaled Vapors or fumes may cause respiratory tract irritation.

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	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.
Ingestion	Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting
Skin Contact	The electrolyte causes severe skin burns and irritation. Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.
Eye	The electrolyte causes eye irritation and damage. Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.
Chronic	The chemicals in this product are contained in a sealed case and exposure does not occur during normal handling and use. Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.

Liberty 200 and 400 model Robot Cleaners	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
lithium nickel manganese cobalt oxide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
graphite	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >2 mg/L/4h ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >200 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
copper	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 0.733 mg/L/4h ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Mouse) LD50: 0.7 mg/kg ^[2]	
ethylene carbonate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 660mg - Mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
propylene carbonate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >=2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 60mg - Moderate
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (Human): 100mg/3D (intermittent) - Moderate
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Moderate
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
polyethylene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	
aluminium	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >2.3 mg/L/4h ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
lithium fluorophosphate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 50-300 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) ^[1]
polypropylene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Mouse) LD50: 3200 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
styrene/ butadiene copolymer	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >20000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 71000 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Mild

nickel	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (Human): 5pph/48H - Severe
nylon 12	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
vinylidene fluoride homopolymer	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
sodium carboxymethylcellulose	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >5.8 mg/L4h ^[2]	
	Oral (Guinea) LD50; 16000 mg/kg ^[2]	

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

LITHIUM NICKEL MANGANESE COBALT OXIDE	<p>Goitrogenic: Goitrogens are substances that suppress the function of the thyroid gland by interfering with iodine uptake, which can, as a result, cause an enlargement of the thyroid (a goitre). Goitrogens include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vitexin, a flavonoid, which inhibits thyroid peroxidase, contributing to goitre - Thiocyanate and perchlorate, which decrease iodide uptake by competitive inhibition and consequently increase release of TSH from the pituitary gland - Lithium, which inhibits thyroid hormone release - Certain foods, such as soy and millet (containing vitexins) and vegetables in the genus Brassica (which includes broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower and horseradish). - Caffeine (found in coffee, tea, cola and chocolate), which acts on thyroid function as a suppressant.
	<p>WARNING: Inhalation of high concentrations of copper fume may cause "metal fume fever", an acute industrial disease of short duration. Symptoms are tiredness, influenza like respiratory tract irritation with fever.</p> <p>for copper and its compounds (typically copper chloride):</p> <p>Acute toxicity: There are no reliable acute oral toxicity results available. In an acute dermal toxicity study (OECD TG 402), one group of 5 male rats and 5 groups of 5 female rats received doses of 1000, 1500 and 2000 mg/kg bw via dermal application for 24 hours. The LD50 values of copper monochloride were 2,000 mg/kg bw or greater for male (no deaths observed) and 1,224 mg/kg bw for female. Four females died at both 1500 and 2000 mg/kg bw, and one at 1,000 mg/kg bw. Symptom of the hardness of skin, an exudation of hardness site, the formation of scar and reddish changes were observed on application sites in all treated animals. Skin inflammation and injury were also noted. In addition, a reddish or black urine was observed in females at 2,000, 1,500 and 1,000 mg/kg bw. Female rats appeared to be more sensitive than male based on mortality and clinical signs.</p> <p>No reliable skin/eye irritation studies were available. The acute dermal study with copper monochloride suggests that it has a potential to cause skin irritation.</p> <p>Repeat dose toxicity: In repeated dose toxicity study performed according to OECD TG 422, copper monochloride was given orally (gavage) to Sprague-Dawley rats for 30 days to males and for 39 - 51 days to females at concentrations of 0, 1.3, 5.0, 20, and 80 mg/kg bw/day. The NOAEL value was 5 and 1.3 mg/kg bw/day for male and female rats, respectively. No deaths were observed in male rats. One treatment-related death was observed in female rats in the high dose group. Erythropoietic toxicity (anaemia) was seen in both sexes at the 80 mg/kg bw/day. The frequency of squamous cell hyperplasia of the forestomach was increased in a dose-dependent manner in male and female rats at all treatment groups, and was statistically significant in males at doses of =20 mg/kg bw/day and in females at doses of =5 mg/kg bw/day doses. The observed effects are considered to be local, non-systemic effect on the forestomach which result from oral (gavage) administration of copper monochloride.</p> <p>Genotoxicity: An in vitro genotoxicity study with copper monochloride showed negative results in a bacterial reverse mutation test with <i>Salmonella typhimurium</i> strains (TA 98, TA 100, TA 1535, and TA 1537) with and without S9 mix at concentrations of up to 1,000 µg/plate. An in vitro test for chromosome aberration in Chinese hamster lung (CHL) cells showed that copper monochloride induced structural and numerical aberrations at the concentration of 50, 70 and 100 µg/mL without S9 mix. In the presence of the metabolic activation system, significant increases of structural aberrations were observed at 50 and 70 µg/mL and significant increases of numerical aberrations were observed at 70 µg/mL. In an in vivo mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus assay, all animals dosed (15 - 60 mg/kg bw) with copper monochloride exhibited similar PCE/(PCE+NCE) ratios and MNPCE frequencies compared to those of the negative control animals. Therefore copper monochloride is not an in vivo mutagen.</p> <p>Carcinogenicity: there was insufficient information to evaluate the carcinogenic activity of copper monochloride.</p> <p>Reproductive and developmental toxicity: In the combined repeated dose toxicity study with the reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test (OECD TG 422), copper monochloride was given orally (gavage) to Sprague-Dawley rats for 30 days to males and for 39-51 days to females at concentrations of 0, 1.3, 5.0, 20, and 80 mg/kg bw/day. The NOAEL of copper monochloride for fertility toxicity was 80 mg/kg bw/day for the parental animals. No treatment-related effects were observed on the reproductive organs and the fertility parameters assessed. For developmental toxicity the NOAEL was 20 mg/kg bw/day. Three of 120 pups appeared to have icterus at birth; 4 of 120 pups appeared runted at the highest dose tested (80 mg/kg bw/day).</p>
COPPER	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
ETHYLENE CARBONATE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

Continued...

For ethylene carbonate: Ethylene carbonate is rapidly converted to ethylene glycol, and both substances have similar toxicity in animals. In animals, chronic exposure has resulted in kidney damage. Testing has not shown ethylene carbonate to cause genetic toxicity. At sufficient doses, ethylene carbonate caused birth defects.

For ethylene glycol:

Ethylene glycol is quickly and extensively absorbed throughout the gastrointestinal tract. Limited information suggests that it is also absorbed through the airways; absorption through skin is apparently slow. Following absorption, it is distributed throughout the body. In humans, it is initially metabolized by alcohol dehydrogenase to form glycoaldehyde, which is rapidly converted to glycolic acid and glyoxal. These breakdown products are oxidized to glyoxylate, which may be further metabolized to formic acid, oxalic acid, and glycine. Breakdown of both glycine and formic acid can generate carbon dioxide, which is one of the major elimination products of ethylene glycol. In addition to exhaled carbon dioxide, ethylene glycol is eliminated in the urine as both the parent compound and glycolic acid. Elimination is rapid and occurs within a few hours.

Respiratory effects: Respiratory system involvement occurs 12-24 hours after swallowing sufficient amounts of ethylene glycol. Symptoms include hyperventilation, shallow rapid breathing, and generalized swelling of the lungs with calcium oxalate deposits occasionally appearing in the lungs. Respiratory system involvement appears to be dose-dependent and occurs at the same time as cardiovascular changes. Later, there may be other changes compatible with adult respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS). Swelling of the lung can be a result of heart failure, ARDS, or aspiration of stomach contents. Symptoms related to acidosis such as fast or excessive breathing are frequently observed; however, major symptoms such as swelling of the lung and inflammation of the bronchi and lungs are relatively rare, and are usually seen only in extreme poisoning.

Cardiovascular effects: Cardiovascular system involvement in humans occurs at the same time as respiratory system involvement, during the second phase of ethylene glycol poisoning by swallowing, which is 12-24 hours after acute exposure. The symptoms of poisoning involving the heart include increased heart rate, heart enlargement and ventricular gallop. There may also be high or low blood pressure, which may progress to cardiogenic shock. In lethal cases, inflammation of the heart muscle has been observed at autopsy. Cardiovascular involvement appears to be rare and usually seen after swallowing higher doses of ethylene glycol. In summary, acute exposure to high levels of ethylene glycol can cause serious cardiovascular effects in humans. The effects of a long-term, low-dose exposure are unknown.

Gastrointestinal effects: Common early acute effects of swallowing ethylene glycol include nausea, vomiting with or without blood, heartburn and abdominal cramping and pain. One patient showed intermittent diarrhea and pain, and after surgery, deposition of oxalate crystals was shown to have occurred.

Musculoskeletal effects: Reported musculoskeletal effects in cases of acute ethylene glycol poisoning include diffuse muscle tenderness and pain, associated with high levels of creatinine in the blood, and jerks and contractions associated with low calcium.

Liver effects: Autopsies carried out on people who died following acute ethylene glycol poisoning showed deposition of calcium oxalate in the liver as well as hydropic and fatty degeneration and cell death (necrosis) of the liver.

Kidney effects: Adverse kidney effects are seen during the third stage of ethylene glycol poisoning, 2-3 days after acute exposure. Calcium oxalate crystals are deposited in the tubules and are seen in the urine. There may also be degeneration and death of tubule cells, and inflammation of the tubule interstitium. If untreated, the degree of kidney damage progresses and leads to blood and protein in the urine, decreased kidney function, reduction in urine output and ultimately, kidney failure. With adequate supportive therapy, kidney function can return to normal or near normal.

Metabolic effects: Metabolic changes can occur within 12 hours of exposure to ethylene glycol. There may be metabolic acidosis, caused by accumulation of glycolic acid in the blood and therefore a reduction in blood pH. The anion gap is increased, due to increased unmeasured anions (mainly glycolate).

Effects on the nervous system: Adverse reactions involving the nervous system are among the first symptoms to appear in humans after ethylene glycol is swallowed. These early effects are also the only symptoms caused by unmetabolised ethylene glycol. Together with metabolic effects (see above), they occur from 0.5-12 hours after exposure and are considered to be part of the first stage in ethylene glycol poisoning. Inco-ordination, slurred speech, confusion and sleepiness are common in the early stages, as are irritation, restlessness and disorientation. Later, there may be effects on cranial nerves (which may be reversible over many months). Swelling of the brain (cerebrum) and crystal deposits of calcium oxalate in the walls of the small blood vessels of the brain were found at autopsy in people who died after acute ethylene glycol poisoning.

Reproductive effects: Animal testing showed that ethylene glycol may affect fertility, survival of fetuses and the male reproductive organs.

Effects on development: Animal studies indicate that birth defects may occur after exposure in pregnancy; there may also be reduction in foetal weight.

Cancer: No studies are known regarding cancer effects in humans or animal, after skin exposure to ethylene glycol.

Genetic toxicity: No human studies available, but animal testing results are consistently negative.

PROPYLENE CARBONATE

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

for propylene carbonate:

Numerous adequate and reliable acute toxicity tests are available on propylene carbonate. Oral and dermal tests meet OECD and EPA test guidelines. Propylene carbonate is practically nontoxic following acute exposures; the oral LD50 is >5000 mg/kg and the dermal LD50 is >3000 mg/kg. No further testing is recommended.

Subchronic studies (13- 14 weeks) of propylene carbonate by inhalation (aerosol) and oral (gavage) routes were conducted in rats according to current guidelines. The oral study indicated low systemic toxicity from propylene carbonate (NOAEL = 5000 mg/kg/day). In the inhalation study, no systemic toxicity was seen at concentrations up to 1000 mg/m³; however, there was periocular irritation and swelling in a few males at 500 and 1000 mg/m³. A dermal carcinogenicity study in mice did not indicate tumorigenic potential or systemic toxicity from 2 years of exposure to propylene carbonate. No further testing is recommended.

There is a negative Ames in vitro mutagenicity assay of propylene carbonate. A single intraperitoneal injection of 1666 mg/kg propylene carbonate did not induce an increase in micronuclei when examined after 30,48 and 72 hours. The mutagenicity battery is satisfactorily filled; no further mutagenicity testing is recommended.

Gavage administration of propylene carbonate to pregnant rats days 6-15 of gestation resulted in systemic toxicity at doses of 3000 and 5000 mg/kg/day, including mortality (not seen in 13 week study of non-pregnant rats). The NOAEL for maternal toxicity was 1000 mg/kg/day. This indicates that pregnant rats are more susceptible to propylene carbonate than are non-pregnant rats. There were no significant differences in live litter size, average fetal weight, percentage of males, or malformed fetuses.

Continued...

	No studies of the effect of propylene carbonate on reproduction are available. However, no adverse effects on testis, ovaries, or accessory sex organs were noted in rats following oral or inhalation of propylene carbonate for 13 weeks. Therefore, reproductive effects from propylene carbonate are unlikely
POLYETHYLENE	<p>Polyethylene pyrolyze</p> <p>Inclusion of polyethylene in the diet of rats at 8 g/kg/day did not result in treatment-related effects. Polyethylene implanted into rats and mice has reportedly caused local tumorigenic activity at doses of 33 to 2120 mg/kg, but the relevance to human exposure is not certain.</p>
POLYPROPYLENE	* For pyrolyze
STYRENE/ BUTADIENE COPOLYMER	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
NICKEL	<p>Oral (rat) TDLo: 500 mg/kg/5D-I Inhalation (rat) TCLo: 0.1 mg/m3/24H/17W-C</p> <p>Tenth Annual Report on Carcinogens: Substance anticipated to be Carcinogen [National Toxicology Program: U.S. Dep. of Health & Human Services 2002]</p>
SODIUM CARBOXYMETHYLCELLULOSE	<p>Neoplastic by RTECS criteria</p> <p>While thought to be uncommon, case reports of severe reactions to carboxymethylcellulose exist. In one such instance, a woman was known to experience anaphylaxis following exposure. Skin testing is believed to be a useful diagnostic tool for this purpose.</p> <p>Effects on inflammation, microbiota-related metabolic syndrome, and colitis are a subject of research. Carboxymethyl cellulose has been found to cause inflammation of the gut, altering microbiota, and was found to be a triggering factor of inflammatory bowel diseases such as ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease</p>
LITHIUM NICKEL MANGANESE COBALT OXIDE & COPPER & NICKEL	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.
LITHIUM NICKEL MANGANESE COBALT OXIDE & GRAPHITE & ALUMINIUM & LITHIUM FLUOROPHOSPHATE & NYLON 12 & VINYLIDENE FLUORIDE HOMOPOLYMER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
GRAPHITE & ETHYLENE CARBONATE & LITHIUM FLUOROPHOSPHATE	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.
ETHYLENE CARBONATE & PROPYLENE CARBONATE	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.
PROPYLENE CARBONATE & NICKEL	<p>WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.</p> <p>For poly-alpha-olefins (PAOs):</p> <p>PAOs are highly branched, isoparaffinic chemicals produced by oligomerisation of 1-octene, 1-decene and/or 1-dodecene. The crude polyalphaolefin mixture is then distilled into appropriate product fractions to meet specific viscosity specifications and hydrogenated.</p> <p>In existing data, there appears to be no data to show that these structural analogs cause health effects. In addition, there is evidence in the literature that alkanes with 30 or more carbon atoms are unlikely to be absorbed when given by mouth. The physical and chemical properties make it unlikely that significant absorption into the body will occur. There are also no functional groups on PAO molecules that are biologically active. PAOs also have low volatility, so that exposure is unlikely to occur by inhalation. The high viscosity of these substances also makes it hard to generate a high concentration of breathable particles in air.</p> <p>Acute toxicity: Animal testing shows that PAOs have relatively low acute toxicity.</p> <p>Repeat dose toxicity: Animal testing shows that PAOs show low repeat dose toxicity – some increased scaling of the skin occurred, with skin inflammation, after exposure at high doses.</p> <p>Reproductive toxicity: Animal testing suggested that application of PAO to skin did not impair reproductive performance.</p> <p>Genetic toxicity: Testing has not shown any evidence that PAOs cause mutations or chromosomal aberrations.</p> <p>Cancer-causing potentials: Animal testing has not shown any propensity to cause tumours. While alpha-olefin polymers have similar properties to mineral oils, they do not contain polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, or other known cancer-causing materials.</p>
POLYETHYLENE & POLYPROPYLENE & STYRENE/ BUTADIENE COPOLYMER	<p>The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:</p> <p>NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.</p> <p>Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.</p>

Liberty 200 and 400 model Robot Cleaners

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

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

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
lithium nickel manganese cobalt oxide	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
graphite	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	96h	Fish	>=100mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
copper	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.011-0.017mg/L	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	<0.001mg/L	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.03-0.058mg/l	4
	NOEC(ECx)	48h	Fish	<0.001mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.003mg/L	2
ethylene carbonate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
propylene carbonate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	100mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>1000mg/l	1
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	900mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	1000mg/l	1
polyethylene	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
aluminium	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.017mg/L	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.736mg/L	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.005mg/L	2
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.078-0.108mg/l	2

Continued...

	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
lithium fluorophosphate	NOEC(ECx)	528h	Fish	0.2mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	62mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	98mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	43mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	42mg/l	2
polypropylene	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
styrene/ butadiene copolymer	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
nickel	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.18mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.174-0.311mg/L	4
	EC50(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.18mg/l	1
nylon 12	LC50	96h	Fish	0.06mg/L	4
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
vinylidene fluoride homopolymer	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
sodium carboxymethylcellulose	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	46.04-165.37mg/l	4
	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	46.04-165.37mg/l	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	>20000mg/L	4
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 4. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 5. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 6. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. Vendor Data				

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
ethylene carbonate	HIGH	HIGH
propylene carbonate	HIGH	HIGH
polyethylene	LOW	LOW
polypropylene	LOW	LOW
vinylidene fluoride homopolymer	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
ethylene carbonate	LOW (LogKOW = -0.3388)
propylene carbonate	LOW (LogKOW = -0.41)
polyethylene	LOW (LogKOW = 17.04)
aluminium	LOW (LogKOW = 0.33)
polypropylene	LOW (LogKOW = 17.21)
nickel	LOW (LogKOW = -0.57)

Continued...

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
vinylidene fluoride homopolymer	LOW (LogKOW = 1.24)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
ethylene carbonate	LOW (Log KOC = 9.168)
propylene carbonate	LOW (Log KOC = 14.85)
polyethylene	LOW (Log KOC = 14.3)
polypropylene	LOW (Log KOC = 23.74)
vinylidene fluoride homopolymer	LOW (Log KOC = 35.04)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations**Waste treatment methods**

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
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SECTION 14 Transport information**Labels Required**

	
Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	2Y

Land transport (ADG)

14.1. UN number or ID number	3480	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	LITHIUM ION BATTERIES (including lithium ion polymer batteries)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class	9
	Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	188 230 310 348 376 377 384 387
	Limited quantity	0

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. UN number	3480	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Lithium ion batteries (including lithium ion polymer batteries)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	9
	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	12FZ
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	

Continued...

14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A88 A99 A154 A164 A183 A201 A213 A331 A334 A802
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	See 965
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	See 965
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	Forbidden

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. UN number	3480	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	LITHIUM ION BATTERIES (including lithium ion polymer batteries)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	9
	IMDG Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5 Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant	
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-A, S-I
	Special provisions	188 230 310 348 376 377 384 387
	Limited Quantities	0

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

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

Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
lithium nickel manganese cobalt oxide	Not Applicable
graphite	Not Applicable
copper	Not Applicable
ethylene carbonate	Not Applicable
propylene carbonate	Not Applicable
polyethylene	Not Applicable
aluminium	Not Applicable
lithium fluorophosphate	Not Applicable
polypropylene	Not Applicable
styrene/ butadiene copolymer	Not Applicable
nickel	Not Applicable
nylon 12	Not Applicable
vinylidene fluoride homopolymer	Not Applicable
sodium carboxymethylcellulose	Not Applicable

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
lithium nickel manganese cobalt oxide	Not Applicable
graphite	Not Applicable
copper	Not Applicable
ethylene carbonate	Not Applicable
propylene carbonate	Not Applicable
polyethylene	Not Applicable

Continued...

Product name	Ship Type
aluminium	Not Applicable
lithium fluorophosphate	Not Applicable
polypropylene	Not Applicable
styrene/ butadiene copolymer	Not Applicable
nickel	Not Applicable
nylon 12	Not Applicable
vinylidene fluoride homopolymer	Not Applicable
sodium carboxymethylcellulose	Not Applicable

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

lithium nickel manganese cobalt oxide is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

graphite is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

copper is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

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

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

ethylene carbonate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

propylene carbonate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

polyethylene is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

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

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

aluminium is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

lithium fluorophosphate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

polypropylene is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

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

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

styrene/ butadiene copolymer is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Continued...

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

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

nickel is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

nylon 12 is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

vinylidene fluoride homopolymer is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

sodium carboxymethylcellulose is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	No (lithium nickel manganese cobalt oxide)
Canada - DSL	No (lithium nickel manganese cobalt oxide; lithium fluorophosphate)
Canada - NDSL	No (lithium nickel manganese cobalt oxide; graphite; copper; ethylene carbonate; propylene carbonate; polyethylene; aluminium; polypropylene; styrene/ butadiene copolymer; nickel; nylon 12; vinylidene fluoride homopolymer; sodium carboxymethylcellulose)
China - IECSC	No (lithium nickel manganese cobalt oxide)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (lithium nickel manganese cobalt oxide; polyethylene; polypropylene; styrene/ butadiene copolymer; nylon 12; vinylidene fluoride homopolymer; sodium carboxymethylcellulose)
Japan - ENCS	No (lithium nickel manganese cobalt oxide; graphite; copper; aluminium; nickel)
Korea - KECI	No (lithium nickel manganese cobalt oxide)
New Zealand - NZIoC	No (lithium nickel manganese cobalt oxide; lithium fluorophosphate)
Philippines - PICCS	No (lithium nickel manganese cobalt oxide)
USA - TSCA	TSCA Inventory 'Active' substance(s) (graphite; copper; ethylene carbonate; propylene carbonate; polyethylene; aluminium; lithium fluorophosphate; polypropylene; styrene/ butadiene copolymer; nickel; nylon 12; vinylidene fluoride homopolymer; sodium carboxymethylcellulose); No (lithium nickel manganese cobalt oxide)
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (lithium nickel manganese cobalt oxide; ethylene carbonate; lithium fluorophosphate; vinylidene fluoride homopolymer)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (lithium nickel manganese cobalt oxide; lithium fluorophosphate; nylon 12)
UAE - Control List (Banned/Restricted Substances)	No (lithium nickel manganese cobalt oxide; copper; ethylene carbonate; propylene carbonate; polyethylene; lithium fluorophosphate; polypropylene; styrene/ butadiene copolymer; nylon 12; vinylidene fluoride homopolymer; sodium carboxymethylcellulose)
Legend:	<i>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.</i>

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	22/01/2026
Initial Date	20/01/2026

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
3.1	22/01/2026	Physical and chemical properties - Appearance, Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Supplier Information

Continued...

Other information**Ingredients with multiple cas numbers**

Name	CAS No
graphite	7782-42-5, 115344-49-5, 1215114-94-5, 12424-49-6, 12751-41-6, 1397692-45-3, 1399-57-1, 155660-93-8, 156854-02-3, 159251-18-0, 164973-65-3, 1811526-35-8, 182761-22-4, 2093098-71-4, 2179292-22-7, 2183464-49-3, 37265-44-4, 37265-48-8, 50814-81-8, 72840-52-9, 82696-74-0, 82696-75-1, 82701-02-8, 82701-03-9, 82701-04-0, 82701-05-1, 82701-06-2, 82709-42-0, 83797-07-3, 84739-05-9, 857167-12-5, 87934-03-0
copper	7440-50-8, 133353-46-5, 133353-47-6, 195161-80-9, 65555-90-0, 72514-83-1, 1441640-38-5, 1993435-25-8, 2056901-56-3
propylene carbonate	108-32-7, 51260-39-0, 16606-55-6
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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
- ▶ ES: Exposure Standard
- ▶ OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- ▶ NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- ▶ LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- ▶ TLV: Threshold Limit Value

Continued...

- 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
- KECL: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
- TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
- INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
- NCI: National Chemical Inventory
- FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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