

Section 1 – Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Code	Description	Size	Colour
01468	Gorilla Power Fixer Automotive Part B	10 gm	Grey
01469	Gorilla Power Fixer Automotive Part B	30 gm	Grey

Recommended use:		Filler
Supplier contact details:	Soudal Ltd	Freephone: 0800 70 10 80
	14 Avalon Drive	Phone: (07) 847 5540
	Nawton	Fax: (07) 847 0324
	Hamilton 3200	Email: sales@soudal.co.nz
	New Zealand	Website: www.soudal.co.nz
POISON CENTRE NUMBER: 0800 764 766 (24 hours)		

Section 2 – Hazard Identification

Statement of Hazardous Nature

This product is classified as:

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE according to the criteria of HSNO.

REGULATED under NZS5433:2007 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land

Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) classification:

Classification	Hazard statements
Organic Peroxide Type E 5.2E	H242 Heating may cause a fire
Acute Oral Toxicity Category 4 6.1D	H302 Harmful if swallowed
Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 4 6.1D	H332 Harmful if inhaled
Skin Effects Category 2 6.3A	H315 Causes skin irritation
Eye Effects Category 2 6.4A	H319 Causes serious eye irritation
Skin Sensitisation Category 1 6.5B	H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction
Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 1 9.1A	H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
Vertebrate hazard Category 3 9.3C	H433 harmful to terrestrial vertebrates

HSNO Signal Word:

WARNING



Precautionary Statements:

Read label before use.

Keep out of reach of children.

Ensure all safety directions are read and understood before use

Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces

No smoking

Keep only in original packaging

Keep Cool

Ground/ bond container and receiving equipment

Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated place

Avoid breathing fumes/ mists/ vapours/ sprays

Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face
Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the
workplace

Do not eat, drink or smoke while handling this product

In case of fire Use Carbon Dioxide, Dry powder to extinguish

Avoid release to the environment

Store in a well-ventilated place.

Store at temperatures not exceeding 30°C

Store separately

Protect from sunlight

Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS No.	Individual HSNO classification	Concentration (% by Wt.)
Dibenzoyl peroxide	94-36-0	Organic Peroxide Type B; Eye Effects Category 2; Skin Sensitation Category 1; Chronic Aquatic hazard Category 1	40 – 60
Dimethyl Phthalate	131-11-3	Acute Oral Toxicity Category 4; Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 3; Eye Effects Category 2; Chronic Aquatic hazard Category 4; Vertebrate Hazard Category 3	20 – 40
Ethylene glycol	107-21-1	Acute Oral Toxicity Category 4; Eye Effects Category 2; STOT – SE Category 1; STOT – RE Category 1; Vertebrate Hazard Category 3	1 - 10

This is a commercial product whose exact ratio of components may vary slightly. Minor quantities of other non hazardous ingredients are also possible.

Section 4 – First Aid Measures

NZ Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766) | NZ Emergency Services: 111

Eye contact:

Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye with 2% sodium carbonate solution or 5% sodium ascorbate solution then wash continuously for at

least 15 minutes with fresh running water. Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Transport to hospital (or doctor) without further delay. Removal of contact lenses should only be undertaken by trained personnel.

Skin or hair contact:

Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

Inhalation:

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

Ingestion:

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.

General advice and advice for physicians:

Treat symptomatically.

You should call The Poisons Information Centre if you feel that you may have been poisoned, burned or irritated by this product. The number is 0800 764766 from anywhere in New Zealand (13 1126 in Australia) and is available at all times. Have this SDS or product label with you when you call.

Section 5 - Fire-Fighting Measures

Extinguishing media:

Foam, Carbon Dioxide, Dry Powder, water fog

Fire/ Explosion Hazard

Liquid and vapour are flammable. Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

Advice for fire-fighters:

Alert Fire & Emergency New Zealand and tell them location and nature of hazard. May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Consider evacuation (or protect in place). Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover. If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control the fire and cool adjacent area. Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures**Minor Spills**

Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Remove all ignition sources. Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material. Wipe up. Collect residues in a flammable waste container. Slippery when spilt.

Major Spills:

Environmental hazard – contain spillage. Slippery when spilt. Clear area of personnel. Alert Fire & Emergency New Zealand and tell them location and nature of hazard. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required. Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage**Handling:**

Mix only as much as is required. DO NOT return the mixed material to original containers. Avoid personal contact and inhalation of dust, mist or vapours.

Provide adequate ventilation. Always wear protective equipment and wash off any spillage from clothing. Keep material away from light, heat, flammables or combustibles. Keep cool, dry and away from incompatible materials. Avoid physical damage to containers. DO NOT repack or return unused portions to original containers. Withdraw only sufficient amounts for immediate use. Use only minimum quantity required. Avoid using solutions of peroxides in volatile solvents. Solvent evaporation should be controlled to avoid dangerous concentration of the peroxide. Do NOT allow peroxides to contact iron or compounds of iron, cobalt, or copper, metal oxide salts, acids or bases. Do NOT use metal spatulas to handle peroxides Do NOT use glass containers with screw cap lids or glass stoppers. Store peroxides at the lowest possible temperature, consistent with their solubility and freezing point. CAUTION: Do NOT store liquids or solutions of peroxides at a temperature below that at which the peroxide freezes or precipitates. Peroxides in this form are extremely shock and heat-sensitive. Refrigerated storage of peroxides must ONLY be in explosion-proof units. The hazards and consequences of fires and explosions during synthesis and use of peroxides is widely recognised; spontaneous or induced decomposition may culminate in a variety of ways, ranging from moderate gassing to spontaneous ignition or explosion. The heat released from spontaneous decomposition of an energy-rich compound causes a rise in the surrounding temperature; the temperature will rise until thermal balance is established or until the material heats to decomposition, The most effective means for minimising the consequences of an accident is to limit quantities to a practical minimum. Even gram-scale explosions can be serious. Once ignited the burning of peroxides cannot be controlled and the area should be evacuated. Unless there is compelling reason to do otherwise, peroxide concentration should be limited to 10% (or less with vigorous reactants). Peroxide concentration is rarely as high as 1% in the reaction mixture of polymerisation or other free-radical reactions, Peroxides should be added slowly and cautiously to the reaction medium. This should be completed prior to heating and with good agitation. Addition of peroxide to the hot monomer is extremely dangerous. A violent reaction (e.g., fire or explosion) can result from inadvertent mixing of promoters (frequently used with peroxides in polymerisation systems) with full-strength peroxide Organic peroxides are very sensitive to contamination (especially heavy-metal compounds, metal oxide salts, alkaline materials including amines, strong acids, and many varieties of dust and dirt). This can initiate rapid, uncontrolled decomposition of peroxides and possible generation of intense heat, fire or explosion The consequences of accidental contamination from returning withdrawn material to the storage container can be disastrous. When handling NEVER smoke, eat or drink. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Use only good occupational work practice. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Storage:

Store in original containers in an isolated approved flammable materials storage area. Keep containers securely sealed as supplied. WARNING: Gradual decomposition during storage in sealed containers may lead to a large pressure build-up and subsequent explosion. No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area. Store under cover and away from sunlight. Store below safe storage (control) temperature. Always store below 30 °C. Store away from flammable or combustible materials, debris and waste. Contact may cause fire or violent reaction. Store away from incompatible materials. Store away from foodstuff containers DO NOT stack on wooden floors or wooden

pallets. Protect containers against physical damage. Check regularly for spills and leaks. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. Keep locked up.

Restrictions may apply on quantities and to other materials permitted in the same location.

FOR MINOR QUANTITIES:

Ensure that: packages are not opened in storage area, the goods are kept at least 3 metres from sources of heat as well as all other dangerous goods and all other materials which might react with this material might react to cause a fire, a chemical reaction or explosion, materials for absorbing and neutralising spills are kept near the storage; procedures are displayed at the storage describing actions to be taken in the event of a spill or fire. adequate numbers and types of portable fire extinguisher are provided in or near the storage area.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Exposure limits:




CAS no.	Substance or ingredient	WES-TWA	WES-STEL
94-36-0	Dibenzoyl peroxide	5 mg/m ³	

The TWA exposure value is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5-day working week. The STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that may be equalled (but should not be exceeded) for no longer than 15 minutes and should not be repeated more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. The term "peak" is used when the TWA limit, because of the rapid action of the substance, should never be exceeded, even briefly.

Engineering Controls:

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure. General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Exposure controls:

Control	Protective measure
Eye	Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical goggles. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent] 
Respiratory	Type A organic vapour is recommended (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent) 
Skin	Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. Natural+Neoprene; Natural rubber; neoprene; Nitrile; PVC; Teflon Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber NOTE: The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. 

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

General substance properties:

	breathing difficulties, headache, weakness, tremor, stupor and swelling of the lung. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.
Oral	<p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Ingestion of organic peroxides may produce nausea, vomiting, abnormal pain, stupor, bluish discoloration of skin and mucous membranes. Inflammation of the heart muscle may also occur. Swallowing dimethyl phthalate may cause central nervous system depression. The toxicity of phthalates is not excessive due to slow oral absorption and metabolism. Absorption is affected by fat in the diet. Repeated doses can cause cumulative toxic effects, and symptoms include an enlarged liver which often reverses if exposure is maintained. Carbohydrate metabolism is disrupted, and cholesterol and triglyceride levels in the blood falls. In rats, there is also strong evidence of withering of the testicles. Some phthalates can increase the effects of antibiotics, thiamine (vitamin B1) and sulfonamides. For ethylene glycol: Symptoms following swallowing ethylene glycol include failure of breathing, central nervous system depression, cardiovascular collapse, lung swelling, acute kidney failure, and even brain damage. Swallowing 100 millilitres has caused death. There are three stages of ethylene glycol poisoning. The severity of each stage depends upon the amount of ethylene glycol swallowed. There is usually minimal damage to the liver. In the first 12 hours, central nervous system depression is seen. A temporary feeling of exhilaration occurs, without the odour of ethanol. There may be gastrointestinal complaints including nausea and vomiting. Acidosis, coma, convulsions and seizures may also occur. Disorders in eye movements may occur, although otherwise eye examination usually remains normal. At 12-24 hours after swallowing, effects on the lung and heart appear. These are characterized by fast heart rate, fast breathing, and mildly high blood pressure. Congestive heart failure and circulatory collapse may occur in severe poisonings. Effects on the kidney are seen 24-72 hours post-ingestion and are characterized by reduced urine output, flank pain, death of kidney tubules, kidney failure, and rarely, failure of the bone marrow. Kidney damage may be permanent. Acid base disturbances (acidosis) in the blood result from the formation of glycolic acid and some lactic acid. Animal testing showed that ethylene glycol, if swallowed during pregnancy, may lead to birth defects. Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.</p>
Dermal	<p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. All organic peroxides are irritating to the skin and if allowed to remain on the skin, may produce inflammation; some are allergenic. Dimethyl phthalate, used as an insect repellent, has not been known to cause irritation or sensitization. Most liquid alcohols appear to act as primary skin irritants in humans. Significant percutaneous absorption occurs in rabbits but not apparently in man. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. There is some evidence to suggest that the material may cause mild but significant inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.</p>
Eye	<p>Animal testing shows dimethyl phthalate only causes slight irritation when applied undiluted to the eye. Eye contact with organic peroxides can cause clouding, redness, swelling and burns of the eye on prolonged contact. Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals. Prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by a temporary redness of the conjunctiva (similar to windburn).</p>
Chronic	<p>Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Strong evidence exists that this substance may cause irreversible mutations (though not lethal) even following a single exposure. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Laboratory (in vitro) and animal studies show, exposure to the material may result in a possible risk of irreversible effects, with the possibility of producing mutation. There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Based on experience with similar materials, there is a possibility that exposure to the material may reduce fertility in humans at levels which do not cause other toxic effects. Prolonged or repeated skin contact with benzoyl peroxide may result in allergic skin reactions even at diluted concentrations. Ingestion results in abdominal pain, low body oxygen and severe depression. Chronic effects of exposure include allergic reactions characterised by redness, itching, oozing, crusting, and scaling of the skin and asthmatic wheezing. Although it does not exhibit complete carcinogenic or tumour-initiating activity, it has been associated with certain tumours of like papillomas and squamous cell carcinomas. Because it is soluble in fat but much less so in water, dimethyl phthalate can accumulate in body tissue. Therefore chronic exposure tends to be more important than acute exposure. Persistent exposure over a long period of time to peroxides produces allergic skin reactions (redness and scaling of the skin) and asthmatic wheezing. Exposure to ethylene glycol over a period of several weeks may</p>

	cause throat irritation, mild headache and low backache. These may worsen with increasing concentration of the substance. They may progress to a burning sensation in the throat, a burning cough, and drowsiness.
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	Oral LD ₅₀ mg/m ³	Dermal LD ₅₀ mg/m ³	Inhalation LC ₅₀ mg/L
Dibenzoyl Peroxide	6400	> 1000	
Dimethyl Phthalate	200 – 2000	> 2000	
Ethylene Glycol	3.58 – 12.7	9530	100.2 /8h

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Harmful to terrestrial vertebrates. Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites. **Do NOT discharge to sewer or waterway**

	Fish mg/L	Crustacea mg/L	Algae mg/L
Dibenzoyl Peroxide	LC ₅₀ 0.06	EC ₅₀ 0.11	EC ₅₀ 0.042 NOEC 0.02
Dimethyl Phthalate	LC ₅₀ 16	EC ₅₀ 33	EC ₅₀ 0.96 BCF 100 EC ₁₀ 0.28 NOEC 0.2
Ethylene Glycol	LC ₅₀ 72 - 860	EC ₅₀ 100 NOEC 1	EC ₅₀ 3 - 536

	Persistence H ₂ O/ Soil	Persistence Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Dibenzoyl Peroxide	LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW
Dimethyl Phthalate	LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW
Ethylene Glycol	LOW	LOW	LOW	HIGH

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Otherwise: If container cannot be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.

DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. Consult Land Waste Authority for disposal. Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site. Packages that have been in direct contact with the hazardous substance must be only disposed if the hazardous substance was appropriately removed and cleaned out from the package. The package must be disposed according to the manufacturer's directions taking into account the material it is made of. Packages which hazardous content have been appropriately treated and removed may be recycled. The hazardous substance must only be disposed if it has been treated by a method that changed the characteristics or composition of the substance and it is no longer hazardous.

Only dispose to the environment if a tolerable exposure limit has been set for the substance. Only deposit the hazardous substance into or onto a landfill or sewage facility or incinerator, where the hazardous substance can be handled and treated appropriately.

Section 14 - Transport Information



HAZCHEM

1W

Land Transport UNDG

Class or division 5.2
 Subsidiary Risk None
 UN Number **3108**
 UN Packing Group
 Shipping Name **ORGANIC PEROXIDE, TYPE E, SOLID**
 Special Provisions 122 274 323
 Limited Quantities 500 g

Air Transport IATA

ICAO/IATA Class 5.2
 ICAO/IATA Subrisk None
 UN/ID Number **3108**
 Packing Group
 Special provision A20
 Cargo only
 Packing instructions 570
 Maximum Qty/pack 25 Kg
 Passenger and Cargo
 Packing instructions 570
 Maximum Qty/pack 10 Kg
 Passenger & Cargo Limited Quantity
 Packing instructions Forbidden
 Maximum Qty/pack Forbidden
 Shipping Name **ORGANIC PEROXIDE, TYPE E, SOLID**

Marine Transport IMDG

IMDG Class 5.2
 IMDG Subrisk None
 UN Number **3108**
 UN Packing Group
 EmS Number F-J, S-R
 Special provisions 122 274
 Limited quantities 500 g
 Marine pollutant Yes
 Shipping Name **ORGANIC PEROXIDE, TYPE E, SOLID**

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

HSNO approval number and Group Standard:
 HSR002629 Organic Peroxides

Group Standard conditions and other regulations:

Condition	Requirement
SDS	Safety data sheet must be available to a person handling the substance within 10 minutes.
Emergency plan	Required when quantities exceed 500Lt
Certified handler	Not required
Tracking	Not applicable
Bunding and secondary containment	Secondary containment is required based on pack size and total volume
Signage	Required when present in quantity 250 L.
Compliance certificate	Not required

Hazardous Atmosphere zone	Not required
Fire extinguisher	2 required when quantities exceed 250 Lt

National Inventories

Australia	AICS	Yes
Canada	DSL	Yes
Canada	NDSL	No
China	IESCS	Yes
Europe	EINECS	Yes
Japan	ENCS	Yes
Korea	KECI	Yes
New Zealand	NZIoC	Yes
Philippines	PICCS	Yes
USA	TSCA	Yes

Section 16 – Other Information

Revision History

March 2019

Origination

Abbreviations:

Abbreviation	Description
CAS number	Number assigned to chemical in the Chemical Abstracts Service registry
HAZCHEM code	Code used by fire-fighters to determine correct method of action in the case of fire
HSNO	Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (Act)
ICAO Technical Instructions	International Civil Aviation Organization Technical Instructions
IMDG code	International Maritime Dangerous Goods code controlled by the International Maritime Organization (IMO)
LC ₅₀	Lethal concentration 50% - concentration fatal to 50% of the tested population
LD ₅₀	Lethal dose 50% - dose fatal to 50% of the tested population
NZS 5433	New Zealand Standard 5433 (Standard for the Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land)
SDS	Safety data sheet
STEL	Short term exposure limit
TWA	Time weighted average (typically measured as 8 hours)
UN number	United nations number
WES	Workplace exposure standard

References

Chemical properties and HSNO classifications derived from the New Zealand chemical classification information database (CCID).www.epa.govt.nz.

Workplace exposure limits derived from Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices 9th Edition.

The information provided on this SDS is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered as a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material in combination with any other material or in any process, unless specified in the text.

This SDS was prepared by Collievale Enterprises Ltd in accord with the Hazardous Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2017

<http://www.collievale.com> Phone +64 7 5432428

End of MSDS

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	New Zealand	Website: www.soudal.co.nz