Section 1 Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Code	Description	Size	Colour
19328	**Sousdaseal Galvanised Sealant**	380g	Silver

Recommended use:		Sealant
HSNO Group Standard		HSR002662
UN number, shipping name and packaging group:		UN1133 Adhesives Packing Group III
Supplier contact details:	Soudal Ltd	Freephone: 0800 70 10 80
	134 Kohia Drive	Phone: (07) 847 5540
	Horotiu	
	Hamilton 3288	Email: info@soudal.co.nz
	New Zealand	Website: www.soudal.co.nz
POISON CENTRE NUMBER: 0800 764 766 (24 hours)		

Section 2 Hazards Identification

Statement of Hazardous Nature
This product is classified as: **HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE** according to the criteria of HSNO.

REGULATED under NZS5433:2020 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land

Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) classification:

Classification		GHS Hazard statements	
Flammable Liquid	**Category 2**	H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour
Eye Effects	**Category 2**	H318	Causes serious eye irritation
Reproductive Toxicity	**Category 2**	H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
STOT – SE	**Category 2**	H371	May cause damage to organs
STOT – RE **Category 2**		H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

HSNO Signal Word: DANGER

Precautionary Statements:
Keep out of reach of children
Ensure all safety directions are read and understood before use

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking
P240 Ground and bond container and receiving equipment
P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting/ intrinsically safe equipment
P242 Use only non-sparking tools
P243 Take action to prevent static discharge
P233 Keep container tightly closed
P260 Do not breathe mists/ sprays/ vapours
P280 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection
P264 Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product

P370+378 In case of fire use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish

P403+235 Store in a well ventilated place. Keep cool
P405 Store locked up
P501 Dispose of contents/ container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation

Section 3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS No.	Individual HSNO classification	Concentration (% by Wt.)
Acetone	67-64-1	Flammable Liquid Category 2; Eye Effects Category 2	20 – 40 %
Kaolinite	1318-74-7	Carcinogenicity Category 1	10 – 20 %
Ethyl Acetate	141-78-6	Flammable Liquid Category 2; Eye Effects Category 2; STOT – SE Category 2; STOT – RE Category 2	10 – 20 %
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	78-93-3	Flammable Liquid Category 2; Eye Effects Category 2; STOT – SE Category 2; STOT – RE Category 2	10 – 20 %
Polyvinyl chloride	9002-86-2	Skin Effects Category 2; Eye Effects Category 2; STOT – SE RTI Category 3	1 – 3 %
Quartz	14808-60-7	Carcinogenicity Category 1; STOT – SE Category 1; STOT – RE Category 1	1 – 3 %
Aluminium	7429-90-5	Flammable Solid Category 2; STOT – SE Category 2	< 1 %
Calcium distearate	1592-23-0	Eye Effects Category 2; STOT – SE RTI Category 3	< 1 %
Naphtha (Petroleum), hydrotreated heavy, <0.1% benzene	64742-48-9	Flammable Liquid Category 3; STOT – SE NE Category 3; Aspiration Category 1	< 1 %
Polyvinyl alcohol	9002-89-5	Reproductive Toxicity Category 1	< 1 %
Xylene	1330-20-7	Flammable Liquid Category 3; Acute Oral Toxicity Category 4; Acute Dermal Toxicity Category 4; Skin Effects Category 2; Eye Effects Category 2; Reproductive Toxicity Category 2; STOT – RE Category 2	< 1 %
4-tert-butylphenol	98-54-4	Acute Oral Toxicity Category 4; Acute Dermal Toxicity Category 4; Skin Effects Category 2; Eye Effects Category 2	< 1 %
Ingredients not contributing to the classification			balance

Section 4 First Aid Measures74

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

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

Skin contact:
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. 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:
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 spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus. 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. Avoid giving milk or oils. Avoid giving alcohol

General advice and advice for physicians:
Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 Fire-Fighting Measures

Extinguishing media:
Foam; Water spray, dry chemical or CO_2

Fire Incompatibility:
Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Special hazards due to combustion:
Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers. 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 Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. 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
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.

Major Spills
Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Stop leak if safe to do so. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent). Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Section 7 Handling and Storage

Handling:
Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Do NOT use compressed air for filling discharging or handling operations. Contains low boiling substance: Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately. Check for bulging containers. Vent periodically Always release caps or seals slowly to ensure slow dissipation of vapours Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. Avoid smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Vapour may ignite on pumping or pouring due to static electricity. DO NOT use plastic buckets. Earth and secure metal containers when dispensing or pouring product. Use spark-free tools when handling. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. Keep containers securely sealed. Avoid physical damage to containers. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Work clothes should be laundered separately. Use good occupational work practice. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.

Storage:
Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area. No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. Keep containers securely sealed. Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry well ventilated area. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS

Suitable Container:
Packing as supplied by manufacturer. Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C): (i) Removable head packaging; (ii) Cans with friction closures and (iii) low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used

Section 8 Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Exposure Limits

CAS no.	Substance or ingredient	WES-TWA		WES-STEL	
67-64-1	Acetone	500 ppm	1185 mg/m^3	1000 ppm	2375 mg/m^3
141-78-9	Ethyl acetate	200 ppm	720 mg/m^3		
78-93-3	Methyl ethyl ketone	150 ppm	445 mg/m^3	300 ppm	890 mg/m^3
9002-86-2	Polyvinyl chloride		10 mg/m^3 3 mg/m^3 Respirable		
1592-23-0	Calcium stearate		10 mg/m^3 3 mg/m^3 Respirable		
64742-48-9	Naphtha (petroleum) hydrotreated heavy		5 mg/m^3		
9002-89-5	Polyvinyl alcohol		10 mg/m^3 3 mg/m^3 Respirable		
1330-20-7	Xylene	50 ppm	217 mg/m^3		
98-54-4	4-tert butylphenol		10 mg/m^3 3 mg/m^3 Respirable		

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 98-54-4independent 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. For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant. 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. [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent] Close fitting gas tight goggles 
Respiratory	Not normally required. Where inadequate ventilation exists then a Particulate filter is recommended 
Skin	Butyl or PE/EVAL/PE or Teflon gloves. Avoid skin contact. If skin contact or contamination of clothing is likely, protective clothing should be worn. [AS 2161] Wear protective clothing. 

Section 9 Physical and Chemical Properties

General substance properties:

Property	Details
Appearance	Silver paste
Odour	Solvent
pH	No data
Vapour pressure	No data kPa
Viscosity	No data
Vapour Density	No data
Boiling Point	56 °C
Volatile materials	52 %
Freezing/melting point	No data
Solubility	No data
Specific gravity/density	1.00 g/ml
Flash point	-17 °C
Danger of explosion	Not applicable

Auto-ignition temperature	460 °C
Upper and lower flammability limits	LEL 2 % UEL 12 %
Evaporation Rate	No data Butyl acetate = 1
Corrosiveness	No data
Viscosity	No data

Section 10 Stability and Reactivity

Stability:
Stable under normal conditions.

Conditions to avoid:
Exposure to excessive heat, open flames and sparks. Avoid conditions that favour the formation of excessive mists and/or fumes.

Incompatible materials to avoid:
Avoid oxidising agents, strong acids and strong bases.

Hazardous decomposition products:
Combustion will result in the release of carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO_2); and pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit corrosive fumes.

Section 11 Toxicological Information

Test	Data and symptoms of exposure
Inhaled	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. The main effects of simple esters are irritation, stupor and insensibility. Headache, drowsiness, dizziness, coma and behavioural changes may occur. Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas. The vapour may displace and replace air in breathing zone, acting as a simple asphyxiant. This may happen with little warning of overexposure. The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation. Acute exposure by inhalation also causes nervous system depression, headache, and nausea. High vapour levels are easily detected due to odour, however odour fatigue may occur, with loss of warning of exposure. High concentrations depress the central nervous system, causing headache, vertigo, poor concentration, sleep and failure of the heart and breathing
Oral	The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence
Dermal	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. 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.
Eye	The liquid may produce eye discomfort and is capable of causing temporary impairment of vision and/or transient eye inflammation, ulceration There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain.

Chronic	Studies show that inhaling this substance for over a long period (e.g. in an occupational setting) may increase the risk of cancer. 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. Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects. Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility. Based on experience with animal studies, exposure to the material may result in toxic effects to the development of the foetus, at levels which do not cause significant toxic effects to the mother. There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems

	Oral LD_{50} mg/m³	**Dermal LD_{50} mg/m³**	**Inhalation LC_{50} mg/L**
Acetone	5800	20000	44 /4h
Ethyl acetate	4100	>18000	>18 /4h
Methyl ethyl ketone	2054	6480	32 /4h
Calcium stearate	>2000	>2000	1.241 /4h
Naphtha (petroleum) hydrotreated heavy	>4500	>1900	>4.42 / 4h
Polyvinyl alcohol	>4000	>7940	
Xylene	2119	>1700	5000 ppm /4h
p-tert-butylphenol	>2000	2288	

Section 12 Ecological Information

Summary of Ecotoxicity
Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters. Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites. DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

	Fish mg/L	**Crustacea mg/L**	**Algae mg/L**
Acetone	$LC_{50\ 96hr}$ >100 NOEC $_{48hr}$ 0.01	$EC_{50\ 48hr}$ 6098.4	$EC_{50\ 96hr}$ >9.873
Ethyl acetate	$LC_{50\ 96hr}$ >75.6	$EC_{50\ 48hr}$ 164	NOEC $_{72hr}$ >100
Methyl ethyl ketone	$LC_{50\ 96hr}$ 324	$EC_{50\ 48hr}$ 308 NOEC $_{48hr}$ 68	$EC_{50\ 72hr}$ 1972 $EC_{50\ 96hr}$ >500
Calcium stearate	$LC_{50\ 96hr}$ 2.7 NOEC $_{336hr}$ >0.5	$EC_{50\ 48hr}$ 2.4	$EC_{50\ 72hr}$ 3.5
Naphtha (Petroleum) hydrotreated heavy			$EC_{50\ 96hr}$ 64
Xylene	$LC_{50\ 96hr}$ 2.6	$EC_{50\ 48hr}$ 1.8	$EC_{50\ 72hr}$ 4.6 NOEC $_{73hr}$ 0.44
p-tert-butylphenol	$LC_{50\ 96hr}$ >1	$EC_{50\ 48hr}$ >3.4	$EC_{50\ 72hr}$ 2.4 $EC_{10\ 72hr}$ 0.23

	Persistence H_2O/ Soil	**Persistence Air**	**Bioaccumulation**	**Mobility**
Acetone	LOW	MEDIUM	LOW	HIGH
Ethyl acetate	LOW	LOW	HIGH	LOW
Methyl ethyl ketone	LOW	LOW	LOW	MEDIUM
Polyvinyl chloride	LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW
Polyvinyl alcohol	LOW	LOW	LOW	HIGH
Xylene	HIGH	LOW	MEDIUM	
p-tert-butylphenol	HIGH	HIGH	LOW	LOW

Section 13 Disposal Considerations

Disposal methods:
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. Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site. Allow small quantities to evaporate. DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans. Bury residues and emptied aerosol cans 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. DO NOT deposit the hazardous substance into or onto a landfill or a sewage facility. Burning the hazardous substance must happen under controlled conditions with no person or place exposed to (1) a blast overpressure of more than 9 kPa; or (2) an unsafe level of heat radiation.
The disposed hazardous substance must not come into contact with class 1 or 5 substances.

Section 14 Transport Information

HAZCHEM	**3YE**

Land Transport UNDG

UN Number	**1133**
Shipping Name	**Adhesives** containing flammable liquid
Class or division	**3**
Subsidiary Risk	None
UN Packing Group	**II**
Environmental hazard	not applicable
Special Provisions	not applicable
Limited Quantities	**5 L**

Air Transport IATA

UN/ID Number	**1133**
Shipping Name	**Adhesives** containing flammable liquid
ICAO/IATA Class	**3**
ICAO/IATA Subrisk	None
ERG Code	**3L**
Packing Group	**II**
Environmental hazard	not applicable
Special provision	**A3**
Cargo only	
Packing instructions	**364**
Maximum Qty/pack	**60 L**
Passenger and Cargo	
Packing instructions	**353**
Maximum Qty/pack	**5 L**
Passenger & Cargo Limited Quantity	
Packing instructions	**Y341**
Maximum Qty/pack	**1 L**

Marine Transport IMDG

UN Number	**1133**
Shipping Name	**Adhesives** containing flammable liquid
IMDG Class	**3**
IMDG Subrisk	None
UN Packing Group	**II**
Environmental hazard	not applicable
EmS Number	**F-E S-D**
Special provisions	not applicable
Limited quantities	**5 L**

Section 15 Regulatory Information

HSNO approval number and Group Standard:

HSR002662 Surface Coatings & Colorants Flammable

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 present in quantities exceed 250 Lt
Certified Handler	Not required
Tracking	Not required
Bunding and secondary containment	Dependent on total quantity and pack size
Signage	Required when present in quantities exceed 500 Lt
Location Compliance certificate	Flammable Liquid Category 2 when quantities exceed 100Lt in closed containers of greater than 5L capacity else when quantities exceed 250Lt in closed containers of less than 5Lt capacity else when quantities exceed 50Lt in open containers of any capacity
Hazardous Atmosphere Zone	Required to meet the requirements of AS/NZS 60079.10
Fire extinguisher	2 required when quantities exceed 100 Lt

National Inventories

Y = All ingredients are on the inventory

Australia	AICS	Y
Canada	DSL	N
Canada	NDSL	N
China	IECSC	Y
Europe	EINEC/ELINCS/NLP	N
Japan	ENCS	N
Korea	KECI	Y
New Zealand	NZIOC	Y
Philippines	PICCS	Y
USA	TSCA	Y
Taiwan	TCSI	Y
Mexico	INSQ	N
Vietnam	NCI	Y
Russia	ARIPS	Y

Section 16 Other Information

Revision History:

October 2021	Reviewed against GHS v7 and revised EPA thresholds
September 2018	New formulation
March 2017	Initial preparation

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 12-1 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 SDS