

## Section 1 – Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Code	Description	Size	Colour
19329	Gorilla Galvanised Sealant	380 g	Silver

Recommended use:	Sealant	
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: <a href="mailto:info@soudal.co.nz">info@soudal.co.nz</a>
	New Zealand	Website: <a href="http://www.soudal.co.nz">www.soudal.co.nz</a>
<b>POISON CENTRE NUMBER: 0800 764 766 (24 hours)</b>		

## 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
Flammable Liquid Cat 2	3.1B	H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour
Acute Oral Toxicity Category 5	6.1E	H303 May be harmful if swallowed
Skin Effects Cat 3	6.3B	H316 Causes mild skin irritation
Eye Effects Cat 2	6.4A	H319 Causes serious eye irritation
Skin Sensitisation Category 1	6.5B	H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction
Carcinogenicity Category 1	6.7A	H350 May cause cancer
Reproductive Toxicity Category 2	6.8B	H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
STOT – SE Cat 2	6.9B	H371 May cause damage to organs
STOT – RE Cat 2	6.9B	H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
STOT – SE Narcosis Category 3	6.9	H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness

HSNO Signal Word :

**DANGER**



### Precautionary Statements:

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.  
 P102 Keep out of reach of children.  
 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 discharges  
 P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product  
 P260 Do not breathe fumes/ mists/ vapours/ sprays  
 P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area  
 P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection  
 P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace

P370+P378 In case of fire: use Dry powder, Carbon Dioxide or foam to extinguish  
 P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool  
 P405 Store locked up

### Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS No.	Individual HSNO classification	Concentration (% by Wt.)
2-propanone	67-64-1	Flammable Liquid Category 2; Acute Oral Toxicity Category 5; Skin Effects Category 3; Eye Effects Category 2	20 – 40
Acetic acid ethyl ester	141-78-6	Flammable Liquid Category 2; Acute Oral Toxicity Category 5; Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 5; Eye Effects Category 2; STOT – RE Category 2; STOT – SE Category 2	10 – 20
2-butanone	78-93-3	Flammable Liquid Category 2; Acute Oral Toxicity Category 5; Skin Effects Category 3; Eye Effects Category 2; STOT – RE Category 2; STOT – SE Category 2	10 – 20
Chloroethene	75-01-4	Flammable gas Category 1; Acute Oral Toxicity Category 4; Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 5; Skin Sensitisation Category 1; Carcinogenicity Category 1A; STOT – RE Category 1; STOT – SE Category 1; Vertebrate Hazard Category 2	1 – 3
Acetic acid ethenyl ester	108-05-4	Flammable Liquid Category 2; Acute Oral Toxicity Category 4; Acute Dermal Toxicity Category 4; Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 3; Skin Effects Category 2; Eye Effects Category 2; Carcinogenicity Category 2; Reproductive Toxicity Category 2; STOT – SE Category 2; STOT – RE Category 2; Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 4; Vertebrate Hazard Category 3	0.1 – 1
Phenol, 4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-	98-54-4	Acute Oral Toxicity Category 4; Acute Dermal Toxicity Category 4; Skin Effects Category 2; Eye Effects Category 2; Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 4; Vertebrate Hazard Category 3	0.1 – 1
Ingredients determined to be non-hazardous			balance

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:**

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.

**Inhalation:**

Remove from contaminated area. Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. Other measures are usually unnecessary

**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.

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

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, Water Spray; Carbon Dioxide

**Fire/ Explosion Hazard**

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:**

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).

Alert Fire & Emergency New Zealand and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. Use firefighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. 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. Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

**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.

**Special hazards due to combustion**

May emit poisonous fumes (carbon dioxide CO, carbon dioxide CO<sub>2</sub>) and other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. Contains low boiling substances. Closed containers may rupture due to pressure build-up under fire conditions.

**Section 7 - Handling and Storage**

**Handling:**

Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. Contains low boiling substance: Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure build-up 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 Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (<=1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then

<= 7 m/sec). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling discharging or handling operations. 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. **DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin**

**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.

**Section 8 - Exposure Controls/Personal Protection**

**Exposure limits:**

CAS no.	Substance or ingredient	WES-TWA	WES-STEL
67-64-1	2-propanone	500 ppm 1185 mg/m3	1000 ppm 2375 mg/m3
141-78-6	Acetic acid ethyl ester	200 ppm 720 mg/m3	
78-93-3	2-butanone	150 ppm 445 mg/m3	300 ppm 890 mg/m3
75-01-4	Chloroethene	1 ppm 2.6 mg/m3	
108-05-4	Acetic acid ethenyl ester	10 ppm 35 mg/m3	20 ppm 70 mg/m3

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. Employees exposed to confirmed human carcinogens should be authorized to do so by the employer, and work in a regulated area. Work should be undertaken in an isolated system such as a "glove-box" . Employees should wash their hands and arms upon completion of the assigned task and before engaging in other activities not associated with the isolated system.

Within regulated areas, the carcinogen should be stored in sealed containers, or enclosed in a closed system, including piping systems, with any sample ports or openings closed while the carcinogens are contained within. Open-vessel systems are prohibited. Each operation should be provided with continuous local exhaust ventilation so that air movement is always from ordinary work areas to the operation. Exhaust air should not be discharged to regulated areas, non-regulated areas or the external environment unless decontaminated. Clean make-up air should be introduced in sufficient volume to maintain correct operation of the local exhaust system. For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood. Prior to removing protective garments the employee should undergo decontamination and be required to shower upon removal of the garments and hood. Except for outdoor systems, regulated areas should be maintained under negative pressure (with respect to non-regulated areas). Local exhaust ventilation requires make-up air be supplied in equal volumes to replaced air.

Laboratory hoods must be designed and maintained so as to draw air inward at an average linear face velocity of 0.76 m/sec with a minimum of 0.64 m/sec. Design and construction of the fume hood requires that insertion of any portion of the employees body, other than hands and arms, be disallowed.

**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	Particulate (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent) recommended if exposure level is likely to be exceeded 



Test	Data and symptoms of exposure
<b>Inhaled</b>	The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Exposure to 400ppm ethyl acetate may cause mild eye, nose and throat irritation in unacclimated persons. However, production workers with regular exposure have better tolerance. 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 of humans to high concentrations of methyl ethyl ketone produces irritation to the eyes, nose and throat. 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.
<b>Oral</b>	Acute exposure of humans to high concentrations of methyl ethyl ketone produces irritation to the eyes, nose and throat. 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.
<b>Dermal</b>	<p>Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use. In humans exposed to methyl ethyl ketone, skin inflammation has been reported. Animal testing has shown methyl ethyl ketone to have high acute toxicity from skin exposure. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Entry into the bloodstream, 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.</p> <p>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>
<b>Eye</b>	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. The liquid may produce eye discomfort and is capable of causing temporary impairment of vision and/or transient eye inflammation, ulceration
<b>Chronic</b>	Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. There is ample evidence that this material can be regarded as being able to cause cancer in humans based on experiments and other information. Harmful: 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. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. Animal testing shows that methyl ethyl ketone may have slight effects on the nervous system, liver, kidney and respiratory system; there may also be developmental effects and an increase in birth defects. However, there is limited information available on the long-term effects of methyl ethyl ketone in humans, and no information is available on whether it causes developmental or reproductive toxicity or cancer. It is generally considered to have low toxicity, but it is often used in combination with other solvents, and the toxic effects of the mixture may be greater than with either solvent alone. In animals, repeated exposure to vinyl chloride caused little liver or kidney damage. In humans, repeated exposure causes sleepiness and nervous system effects. There may also be trouble with swallowing, with upper abdominal pain, swelling, discomfort, a heaviness in the right lower chest and poor appetite. Liver enlargement with congestion may cause a picture similar to hepatitis, although without jaundice. Some cases become chronic. Allergic dermatitis and hardening of skin with Raynaud's syndrome have been observed. Repeated exposure of workers has caused raised liver enzyme levels, depression of the central nervous system, decreased breathing function and emphysema. There is a dose-related effect in relation to several tumours; the cancer-causing nature of vinyl chloride is due to its breakdown products rather than the compound itself. Cancers of the brain, airways, blood vessels of the liver, as well as lymphomas, are all increased in people exposed to vinyl chloride at work. Workers exposed to acetone for long periods showed inflammation of the airways, stomach and small bowel, attacks of giddiness and loss of strength.

**Ingredient Data**

Ingredient	Oral LD <sub>50</sub>	Dermal LD <sub>50</sub>	Inhalation LC <sub>50</sub>
2-propanone	5,800 mg/kg	20,000 mg/Kg	100.2 mg/l/8hr
Acetic acid ethyl ester	5,620 mg/kg		50 mg/l/1hr

2-butanone	2,054 mg/kg	6,480 mg/kg	47 mg/l/8hr
Chloroethene	>500 mg/kg		1.12 mg/L/15min
Acetic acid ethenyl ester	2,900 mg/kg	2,335 mg/kg	11.4 mg/L/4hr
Phenol, 4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-	>2,000 mg/kg	2,288 mg/kg	

## Section 12 - Ecological Information

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Ingredient	Fish		Crustacean		Algae	
2-propanone	LC50 96hr	>100 mg/L	EC50 48hr	> 100 mg/L	EC50 96hr NOEC 96hr	20.565 mg/L 4.95 mg/L
Acetic acid, ethyl ester	LC50 96hr	212.5mg/L	EC50 48hr NOEC 504hr	164 mg/L 2.4 mg/L	EC50 96hr BCF24hr	2500 mg/L 0.05 mg/L
2-butanone	LC50 96hr	>400 mg/L	EC50 48hr NOEC 48hr	308 mg/L 68 mg/L	EC50 96hr	>500 mg/L
Chloroethene	LC50 96hr NOEC 96hr	210 mg/L 128 mg/L			EC3 168hr	710 mg/L
Acetic acid ethenyl ester	LC50 96hr NOEC 816hr	14 mg/L 0.55 mg/L	EC50 48hr	12.6 mg/L	EC50 72hr	7.48 mg/L
Phenol, 4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-	LC50 96hr NOEC 816hr	5.14 mg/L 2.3 mg/L	EC50 48hr	3.9 mg/L	EC50 726hr BCF24hr	11.2 mg/L 0.05 mg/L

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Soil Mobility
2-propanone	LOW	MEDIUM	LOW	HIGH
Acetic acid ethyl ester	LOW	LOW	HIGH	LOW
2-butanone	LOW	LOW	LOW	MEDIUM
Chloroethene	HIGH	LOW		
Acetic acid ethenyl ester	LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW
Phenol, 4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-	HIGH	HIGH	LOW	LOW

On the basis of available evidence concerning either toxicity, persistence, potential to accumulate and or observed environmental fate and behaviour, the material may present a danger, immediate or long-term and /or delayed, to the structure and/ or functioning of natural ecosystems. Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters. Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

## Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

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. A person must not dispose of a hazardous substance that is or contains halogenated organic compounds by incineration below 850°C. Ensure that the disposal of material and packaging is carried out in accordance with Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017.

## Section 14 - Transport Information



HAZCHEM

3YE

**Land Transport UNDG**

Class or division 3  
 Subsidiary Risk None  
 UN Number **1133**  
 UN Packing Group II  
 Shipping Name **ADHESIVES containing flammable liquid**  
 Special Provisions  
 Limited Quantities 5 L

**Air Transport IATA**

ICAO/IATA Class 3  
 ICAO/IATA Subrisk None  
 UN/ID Number **1133**  
 Packing Group II  
 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  
 Shipping Name **ADHESIVES containing flammable liquid**

**Marine Transport IMDG**

IMDG Class 3  
 IMDG Subrisk None  
 UN Number **1133**  
 UN Packing Group II  
 EmS Number F-E S-D  
 Special provisions  
 Limited quantities 5L  
 Marine pollutant No  
 Shipping Name **ADHESIVES containing flammable liquid**

**Section 15 - Regulatory Information**

**HSNO approval number and Group Standard:**

HSR002669 Surface Coatings and Colourants (Flammable, Toxic [6.7])

**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 250 L
Approved handler	Not required
Tracking	Not applicable
Bundling and secondary containment	Needs to meet the requirements based on total liquid holding
Signage	Required when present in quantity >1,000 L.
Location Compliance Certificate	Required when quantities exceed 250L in containers of upto 5Lt capacity, or in excess of 50Lt in open containers.
Hazardous area	As required under AS/NZS 60079.10
Fire extinguisher	2 required when quantities exceed 50 L



### National Inventories

Australia	AICS	Y
Canada	DSL	Y
Canada	NDSL	N
China	IECSC	Y
Europe	EINEC/ELINCS/NLP	Y
Japan	ENCS	Y
Korea	KECI	Y
New Zealand	NZIoC	Y
Philippines	PICCS	Y
USA	TSCA	Y

Y = All ingredients are on the inventory

### Section 16 – Other Information

#### Revision History

September 2018	New formulation
March 2017	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 <sub>50</sub>	Lethal concentration 50% - concentration fatal to 50% of the tested population
LD <sub>50</sub>	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)
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](http://www.epa.govt.nz). Workplace exposure limits derived from Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices 9th Edition. [www.mbie.govt.nz](http://www.mbie.govt.nz).

**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 Datasheet) Notice 2017  
<http://www.collievale.com> Phone +64 7 5432428

End of MSDS