Code	Description	Size	Colour
20052	Soudal Raw Aluminium Protector	500 ml	Clear
20115	Soudal Raw Aluminium Protector	500 ml	White
20116	Soudal Raw Aluminium Protector	500 ml	Bronze
20117	Soudal Raw Aluminium Protector	500 ml	Grey
20151	Soudal Raw Aluminium Protector	500 ml	Black
20110	Soudal Raw Aluminium Protector	4 Lt	Clear
20111	Soudal Raw Aluminium Protector	4 Lt	White
20112	Soudal Raw Aluminium Protector	4 Lt	Bronze
20113	Soudal Raw Aluminium Protector	4 Lt	Grey
20150	Soudal Raw Aluminium Protector	4 Lt	Black

Recommended use:		Adhesive
HSNO group standard:		HSR002662
UN number, shipping name and packaging group:		UN1133 Adhesive PG III
Supplier contact details:	Soudal Ltd	Freephone: 0800 70 10 80
	14 Avalon Drive	Phone: (07) 847 5540
	Nawton	
	Hamilton 3200	Email: info@soudal.co.nz
	New Zealand	Website: www.soudal.co.nz
NZ Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766) | NZ Emergency Services: 111		

2. Hazards Identification

2.1 Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) classification:

Classification		Hazard statements	
Flammable Liquid Category 2	**3.1B**	H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour
Acute Oral Toxicity Category 5	**6.1E**	H303	May be harmful if swallowed
Skin Effects Category 2	**6.3A**	H315	Causes skin irritation
Eye Effects Category 1	**6.4A**	H319	Causes serious eye irritation
Skin Sensitisation Category 1	**6.5B**	H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
Reproductive Toxicity Category 2	**6.8B**	H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
STOT – SE Category 2	**6.9B**	H371	May cause damage to organs

STOT – RE Category 2	**6.9B**	H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
STOT – SE NE Category 3	**6.9**	H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
Aspiration Category 1	**6.1D**	H304	Ma be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3	**9.1C**	H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

2.2 Symbols:

2.3 Signal Word:

DANGER

2.4 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/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces – No smoking
P240 Ground/ bond container and receiving equipment
P241 Use explosion proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting/ intrinsically safe equipment
P242 Use only non-sparking tools
P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge
P260 Do not breathe fumes/ mists/ vapours/ dusts
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace
P264 Wash thoroughly after handling.
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P273 Avoid release to the environment
P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool
P405 Store locked up

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

3.1 Information on the ingredients used in the substance:

Ingredient	CAS No.	Individual HSNO classification	Concentration (%)
Naphtha petroleum, hydrodesulphurised, heavy, <0.1% benzene	64742-82-1	Flammable Liquid Category 3; Acute Dermal Toxicity Category 5; Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 5; Skin effects Category 3; Eye Effects Category 2; Narcotic Effects Category 3; Aspiration Category 1; Chronic Aquatic Effects Category 2	20 – 40
Toluene	108-88-3	Flammable Liquid Category 2; Acute Oral Toxicity Category 4; Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 4; Skin Effects Category 2; Eye Effects Category 2; Reproductive Toxicity Category 2; STOT – SE Category 2; STOT – RE Category 2; Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 4; Vertebrate Toxicity Category 3	10 – 20

Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl-	95-63-6	Flammable Liquid Category 3; Acute Oral Toxicity Category 5; Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 4; Skin Effects Category 3; Eye Effects Category 2; STOT – SE Category 2; STOT – RE Category 2; Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2	1 - 3
Zinc, bis(dibutylcarbamo dithioato-κS,κS')-, (T-4)-	136-23-2	Skin Effects Category 2; Eye Effects Category 2; Skin Sensitisation Category 1; Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 1	0.1 - 1
Phenol, 2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-methyl-	2440-22-4	Skin Sensitisation Category 1	0.1 - 1
Decanedioic acid, bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidinyl) ester	52829-07-9	Eye Effects Category 2; Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2	0.1 - 1
Ingredients determined to be non-hazardous			10 – 60

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

4. First Aid Measures

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

4.1 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.

4.2 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.

4.3 Inhalation:
Remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.

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

4.5 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.

5. Fire-Fighting Measures

5.1 Extinguishing media:
Foam; water spray; carbon dioxide

5.2 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

5.3 Advice for fire-fighters:

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.

6. Accidental Release Measures

6.1 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.

6.2 Major Spills:

Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire & Emergency New Zealand 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.

6.3 Special hazards due to combustion

May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

7. Handling and Storage

7.1 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. 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

7.2 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.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

8.1 Exposure limits:

CAS no.	Substance or ingredient	WES-TWA	WES-STEL
64742-82-1	Naphtha petroleum, hydrodesulphurised, heavy, <0.1% benzene	525 mg/m^3 100 ppm	
108-88-3	Toluene	188 mg/m^3 50 ppm	
2440-22-4	2-benzotriazolyl-4-methylphenol	10 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.

8.2 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. 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.

8.3 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	Not normally required. Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content. The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
Skin	 PE/EVAL/PE; PVA or Viton recommended. Avoid skin contact. If skin contact or contamination of clothing is likely, protective clothing should be worn. [AS 2161] Wear protective clothing.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

9.1 General substance properties:

Property	Details
Appearance	Clear Viscous Paste
Odour	Characteristic
pH	No data.
Vapour pressure	No data.
Viscosity	No data
Boiling Point	110 °C
Volatile materials	40 %.
Freezing/melting point	No data.
Water Solubility	Insoluble in water
Specific gravity/density	0.94 g/ml
Flash point	4 °C
Auto-ignition temperature	No data.
Upper and lower flammability limits	Lower 1.1 % Upper 6.0 %
Corrosiveness	No data.

10. Stability and Reactivity

10.1 Stability:
Stable under normal conditions.

10.2 Conditions to avoid:
Exposure to excessive heat, open flames and sparks. Avoid conditions that favour the formation of excessive mists and/or fumes. Contact with water may release flammable gases. Contact with water causes a chemical reaction

10.3 Incompatible materials to avoid:
Mild steel; Copper alloys; strong acids

10.4 Hazardous decomposition products:
Combustion will result in the release of carbon monoxide; carbon dioxide and other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic materials

11. Toxicological Information

11.1 Summary of Toxicity

Ingredient	Oral LD_{50}	Dermal LD_{50}	Inhalation LC_{50}
Naphtha petroleum, hydrodesulphurised, heavy, <0.1% benzene	> 4500 mg/kg	> 1900 mg/kg	
Toluene	636 mg/kg	> 2000 mg/kg	49 mg/L/4h
Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl-	5000 mg/kg	> 3160 mg/kg	18 mg/L/4h
Zinc, bis(dibutylcarbamo dithioato-κS,κS')-, (T-4)-	> 5000 mg/kg	> 2000 mg/kg	
Phenol, 2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-methyl-	>10,000 mg/kg	> 1000 mg/kg	1.42 mg/L/4h
Decanedioic acid, bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidinyl) ester	3700 mg/kg	> 3100 mg/kg	0.5 mg/L/4h

11.2 Acute toxicity:

Test	Data and symptoms of exposure
Inhaled	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. Inhaling high concentrations of mixed hydrocarbons can cause narcosis, with nausea, vomiting and light-headedness. Low molecular weight (C_2-C_{12}) hydrocarbons can irritate mucous membranes and cause incoordination, giddiness, nausea, vertigo, confusion, headache, appetite loss, drowsiness, tremors and stupor. 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. On exposure to mixed trimethylbenzenes, some people may become nervous, tensed, anxious and have difficulty breathing. There may be a reduction red blood cells and bleeding abnormalities. There may also be drowsiness. Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and incoordination. Exposure to white spirit may cause nausea and vertigo. The acute toxicity of inhaled alkylbenzene is best described by central nervous system depression. These compounds may also act as general anaesthetics. Whole body symptoms of poisoning include light-headedness, nervousness, apprehension, a feeling of well-being, confusion, dizziness, drowsiness, ringing in the ears, blurred or double vision, vomiting and sensations of heat, cold or numbness, twitching, tremors, convulsions, unconsciousness, depression of breathing, and arrest. Heart stoppage may result from cardiovascular collapse. A slow heart rate and low blood pressure may also occur. Alkylbenzenes are not generally toxic except at high levels of exposure. Their breakdown products have low toxicity and are easily eliminated from the body.
Oral	Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons can irritate the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine, and cause swellings and ulcers of the mucous. Symptoms include a burning mouth and throat; larger amounts can cause nausea and vomiting, narcosis, weakness, dizziness, slow and shallow breathing, abdominal swelling, unconsciousness and convulsions.
Dermal	The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition 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. Toxic effects may result from skin absorption 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. The material may cause moderate 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. Aromatic hydrocarbons may produce sensitivity and redness of the skin. They are not likely to be absorbed into the body through the skin but branched species are more likely to.
Eye	Direct eye contact with petroleum hydrocarbons can be painful, and the corneal epithelium may be temporarily damaged. Aromatic species can cause irritation and excessive tear secretion. 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 produces a high level of eye discomfort and is capable of causing pain and severe conjunctivitis. Corneal injury may develop, with possible permanent impairment of vision, if not promptly and adequately treated.

Chronic	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. Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility. Intentional abuse (glue sniffing) or occupational exposure to toluene can result in chronic habituation. Chronic abuse has caused inco-ordination, tremors of the extremities (due to widespread cerebrum withering), headache, abnormal speech, temporary memory loss, convulsions, coma, drowsiness, reduced colour perception, blindness, nystagmus (rapid, involuntary eye movements), hearing loss leading to deafness and mild dementia. Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin. Immersion of the hands and forearms in white spirits may quickly result in inflammation of the skin and follicles. Workers exposed to white spirit have reported nausea and vomiting and one worker has been reported to develop aplastic anaemia, bone marrow depression and this person later died from septicaemia. There has been 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.

12. Ecological Information

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. DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways

12.2 Summary of Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Fish	Crustacea	Algae
Naphtha petroleum, hydrodesulphurised, heavy, <0.1% benzene	$LC_{50\ 96h}$ 4.1 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 48h}$ 4.5 mg/L $NOEC_{720h}$ 0.024 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 72h}$ > 1 mg/L $EC_{50\ 96h}$ 0.277 mg/L
Toluene	$LC_{50\ 96h}$ 0.0073 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 48h}$ 3.78 mg/L $NOEC_{168h}$ 0.74 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 96h}$ 12.5 mg/L $BCF_{\ 24h}$ 10 mg/L
Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl-	$LC_{50\ 96h}$ 1.318 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 48h}$ 6.14 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 96h}$ 2.154 mg/L
Zinc, bis(dibutylcarbamo dithioato-κS,κS')-, (T-4)-	$LC_{50\ 96h}$ >0.016 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 48h}$ 0.74 mg/L $NOEC_{504h}$ 0.0032 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 96h}$ 1.1 mg/L
Phenol, 2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-methyl-	$LC_{50\ 96h}$ >0.17 mg/L	$NOEC_{504h}$ 0.013 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 96h}$ 0.0722 mg/L
Decanedioic acid, bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidinyl) ester	$LC_{50\ 96h}$ 0.175 mg/L		$EC_{50\ 96h}$ 0.027 mg/L $NOEC_{\ 72h}$ 0.05 mg/L

13. Disposal Considerations

13.1 Disposal methods:

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.

14. Transport Information

HAZCHEM	3YE

Land Transport UNDG

Class or division	3
Subsidiary Risk	
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	
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	
UN Number	1133
UN Packing Group	II
EmS Number	F-E S-D
Special provisions	
Limited quantities	5L
Marine pollutant	Yes
Shipping Name	ADHESIVES containing flammable liquid

15. Regulatory Information

15.1 HSNO approval number and Group Standard:

HSR002662 Surface Coatings and Colourants (Flammable)

15.2 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 >1,000 L.
Certified Handler	Not required
Tracking	Not applicable
Bunding and secondary containment	Needs to meet the requirements based on total liquid holding
Signage	Required when present in quantities >1,000 L.
Location Compliance Certificate	**Class 3.1B** when quantities exceed 100Lt in closed containers of capacity greater than 5Lt, else greater than 250Lt in closed containers of capacity less than 5Lt else greater than 50Lt in open containers
Hazardous Area	Required in accordance with NZS60079.10
Fire extinguisher	2x required when quantities exceed 100Lt

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
Taiwan	TCSI	Y
Mexico	INSQ	Y
Vietnam	NCI	Y
Russia	ARIPS	Y
Thailand	TECI	N

Y = All ingredients are on the inventory

16. Other Information

16.1 Revision summary:

August 2019	Updated formulation with additional disclosure; reformatted to meet current SDS requirements
March 2017	Initial preparation

16.2 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)
LC50	Lethal concentration 50% - concentration fatal to 50% of the tested population
LD50	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

16.3 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