20091Section 1 Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Code	Description	Size	Colour
20091	Carbond 955 Windscreen Primer	30 ml	Black

Recommended use:		Sealant
HSNO Group Standard		HSR002669
UN number, shipping name and packaging group:		UN 1139
Supplier contact details:	Soudal Ltd	Freephone: 0800 70 10 80
	134 Kohia Drive	Phone: (07) 847 5540
	Horotiu	
	Hamilton 3288	Email: info@soudal.com
	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 GHS v7.

REGULATED under NZS5433:2020 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land

GHS classification:

Classification		GHS Hazard statements
Flammable	**Category 1**	H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour
Skin Irritation	**Category 2**	H315 Causes skin irritation
Eye Irritation	**Category 2**	H319 Causes serious eye irritation
Respiratory Sensitsiation	**Category 1**	H334 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled
Skin Sensitisation	**Category 1**	H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction
Carcinogenicity	**Category 2**	H351 Suspected of causing cancer
STOT – RE	**Category 1**	H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure [Respiratory System | Inhalation]
STOT – SE RTI	**Category 3**	H335 May cause respiratory irritation
STOT – SE NE	**Category 3**	H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness

HSNO Signal Word: DANGER

Precautionary Statements: P102 Keep out of the reach of children

P103 Read label 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 non-sparking tools
P243 Take action to prevent static discharge
P260 Do not breathe mists/ vapours/ sprays
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well ventilated place
P280 Wear protective gloved, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection
P284 In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection
If spraying: Wear air-fed respiratory protection
P264 Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling
P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace
P405 Store locked up
P403+235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection points in accordance with local regulations

Section 3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS No.	Individual GHS classification	Concentration (% by Wt.)
2-Butanone	78-93-3	Flammable Liquid Category 2 | Eye Irritation Category 2 | STOT – RE Category 2	40 – 60
n-Butyl acetate	123-86-4	Flammable Liquid Category 2 | Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 4 | Eye Irritation Category 2	5 – 15
Polymethylene polyphenyl isocyanate	9016-87-9	Eye Irritation Category 2 | Skin Sensitisation Category 1	5 – 10
Polyisocyanate based on hexamethylene diisocyanate and toluene diisocyanate	26426-91-5	Eye Irritation Category 2 | Skin Sensitisation Category 1	5 - 10
4,4'-Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	101-68-8	Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 2 | Skin Irritation Category 2 | Eye Irritation Category 2 | Respiratory Sensitisation Category 1 | Skin Sensitisation Category 1 | Carcinogenicity Category 2 | STOT – RE Category 1	2 - 5
3-glycidyloxypropyltrimethoxysilane	2630-83-8	Eye Irritation Category 2	< 2.5
Hexamethylene diisocyanate	28182-81-2	Skin Sensitisation Category 1	< 2.5
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	108-65-6	Flammable Liquid Category 3 | Eye Irritation Category 2	< 2
4-methyl-m-phenylene diisocyanate	584-84-9	Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 1 | Eye Irritation Category 2 | Respiratory Sensitisation Category 1 | Skin Sensitisation Category 1 | Carcinogencity Category 2 | STOT – RE Category 1 | Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3	< 0.1
Hexamethylene diisocyanate	822-06-0	Acute Oral Toxicity Category 4 | Acute Dermal Toxicity Category 3 | Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 1 | Skin Irritation Category 2 | Eye Irritation Category 2 | Respiratory Sensitisation Category 1 | Skin Sensitisation Category 1 | STOT – RE Category 1	< 0.1
Ingredients not contributing to classification			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:

Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. 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. Other measures are usually unnecessary. Following uptake by inhalation, move person to an area free from risk of further exposure. Oxygen or artificial respiration should be administered as needed. Asthmatic-type symptoms may develop and may be immediate or delayed up to several hours. Treatment is essentially symptomatic. A physician should be consulted.

Ingestion:

Immediately give a glass of water. First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus

General advice and advice for physicians:

Treat symptomatically

Section 5 Fire-Fighting Measures

Extinguishing media:

Small quantities of water in contact with hot liquid may react violently with generation of a large volume of rapidly expanding hot sticky semi-solid foam. Presents additional hazard when fire fighting in a confined space. Cooling with flooding quantities of water reduces this risk. Water spray or fog may cause frothing and should be used in large quantities. Alcohol stable foam. Dry chemical powder. Carbon dioxide. Water spray or fog - Large fires only

Fire/ Explosion Hazard:

Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. Severe 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 breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Consider evacuation 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 fire and cool adjacent area. 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:

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 DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin Consider storage under inert gas.

Storage:

Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area. DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. Keep containers securely sealed. Contents under pressure. Store away from incompatible materials. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Protect containers against physical damage. Check regularly for spills and 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. For low viscosity materials Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type.

Section 8 Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Exposure Limits

CAS no.	Substance or ingredient	WES-TWA	WES-STEL
78-93-3	Butanone	445 mg/m^3 150 ppm	`890 mg/m^3 300 ppm
123-86-4	n-Butyl acetate	713 mg/m^3 150 ppm	`950 mg/m^3 200 ppm
9016-87-9	MDI Oligomer	0.02 mg/m^3 as NCO	0.07 mg/m^3 as NCO
10-68-8	MDI	0.02 mg/m^3 as NCO	0.07 mg/m^3 as NCO
822-06-0	HDI	0.02 mg/m^3 as NCO	0.07 mg/m^3 as NCO
108-65-6	Propylene glycol monmethyl ether	369 mg/m^3 100 ppm	`553 mg/m^3 150 ppm
584-84-9	TDI	0.02 mg/m^3 as NCO	0.07 mg/m^3 as NCO

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	Not generally required. If exposure standards are likely to be exceeded, then a Type A filter is recommended. If spraying, then air-fed respiration is mandatory in New Zealand 
Skin	Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PE/EVAL/PE. 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 watchbands should be removed and destroyed. 

Section 9 Physical and Chemical Properties

General substance properties:

Property	Details
Appearance	Black Liquid
Odour	Characteristic
pH	Not available
Vapour pressure	105 hPa
Vapour Density	Not available
Viscosity	Not available
Boiling Point	97 ℃
Volatile materials	Not available
Freezing/melting point	Not available
Water Solubility	Immiscible
Specific gravity/density	0.95 g/ml
Flash point	-8 ℃
Auto-ignition temperature	200 ℃
Upper and lower flammability limits	Not available
Corrosiveness	Not available

Section 10 Stability and Reactivity

Stability:
Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Conditions to avoid:
ignition sources

Incompatible materials to avoid:
Oxidising or reducing agents

Hazardous decomposition products:
carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

Section 11 Toxicological Information

Summary of 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. The main effects of simple esters are irritation, stupor and insensibility. Headache, drowsiness, dizziness, coma and behavioural changes may occur. The vapour/mist may be highly irritating to the upper respiratory tract and lungs; the response may be severe enough to produce bronchitis and pulmonary oedema. Gastrointestinal disturbances are characterised by nausea and vomiting. Pulmonary sensitisation may produce asthmatic reactions ranging from minor breathing difficulties to severe allergic attacks; this may occur following a single acute exposure or may develop without warning for several hours after exposure. Sensitized people can react to very low doses and should not be allowed to work in situations allowing exposure to this material. Continued exposure of sensitised persons may lead to possible long term respiratory impairment. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. 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. Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual. High concentrations depress the central nervous system, causing headache, vertigo, poor concentration, sleep and failure of the heart and breathing
Oral	Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. 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 is not thought to be a skin irritant (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Temporary discomfort, however, may result from prolonged dermal exposures. Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use. 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 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.
Eye	If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage. The vapour when concentrated has pronounced eye irritation effects and this gives some warning of high vapour concentrations. If eye irritation occurs seek to reduce exposure with available control measures or evacuate area.
Chronic	There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. 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 exists, from results in experimentation, that developmental disorders are directly caused by human exposure to the material. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following

Ingredient	Oral LD_{50}	Dermal LD_{50}	Inhalation LC_{50}
ATE			
Butanone	2054 mg/kg	6480 mg/kg	32 mg/L/4hr
n-Butyl acetate	3200 mg/kg	3200 mg/kg	0.74 mg/L/4h
MDI Oligomer	43000 mg/kg	> 9400 mg/kg	0.49 mg/L/4h
MDI	2200 mg/kg	> 6200 mg/kg	0.368 mg/L /4h
Gamma-glycidoxypropyltrimethoxysilane	7010 mg/kg	4247 mg/kg	> 5.3 mg/L/4h

Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	3739 mg/kg	> 2000 mg/kg	

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.

Ingredient	Fish	Crustacean	Algae
ATE			
Butanone	$LC_{50\ 96hr}$ 324 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 48hr}$ 308 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 72hr}$ 1220 mg/L $EC_{50\ 96hr}$ >500 mg/L
n-butyl acetate	$LC_{50\ 96hr}$ 18 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 48hr}$ 32 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 72hr}$ 246 mg/L
MDI	$LC_{50\ 96hr}$ >95 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 48hr}$ >100 mg/L $NOEC_{504hr}$ >10 mg/L	
Gamma-glycidoxypropyltrimethoxysilane	$LC_{50\ 96hr}$ 4.9 mg/L $NOEC_{96hr}$ 1.5 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 48hr}$ 473 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 72hr}$ >420 mg/L $EC_{50\ 96hr}$ 250 mg/L
HDI Polymer	$LC_{50\ 96hr}$ >100 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 48hr}$ >100 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 72hr}$ >1000 mg/L
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	$LC_{50\ 96hr}$ 100 mg/L $NOEC_{\backslash 336hr}$ 47.5 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 48hr}$ 373 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 72hr}$ >1000 mg/L $EC_{50\ 96hr}$ >1000 mg/L

Ingredient	Persistence Water/ Soil	Persistence Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Butanone	LOW	LOW	LOW	MEDIUM
n-Butyl acetate	LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW
MDI	LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW
Gamma-glycidoxypropyltrimethoxysilane	HIGH	HIGH	LOW	LOW
HDI polymer	HIGH	HIGH	LOW	LOW
Propyleen glycol monmethyl ether	LOW	LOW	LOW	HIGH

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.

Ensure that the hazardous substance is disposed in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017
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	**1866**
Shipping Name	**RESIN SOLUTION, flammable**
Class or division	3
Subsidiary Risk	Not applicable
UN Packing Group	**II**
Environmental Hazard	not applicable
Special Provisions	**223**
Limited Quantities	**1000 ml**

Air Transport IATA

UN/ID Number	**1866**
Shipping Name	**Resin Solution, flammable**
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	**363**
Maximum Qty/pack	**5 L**
Passenger & Cargo Limited Quantity	
Packing instructions	**Y341**
Maximum Qty/pack	**1 L**

Marine Transport IMDG

UN Number	**1866**
Shipping Name	**RESIN SOLUTION, flammable**
IMDG Class	**3**
IMDG Subrisk	None
Packing Group	**II**
Environmental Hazard	not applicable
EmS Number	**F-E S-E**
Special provisions	**223 955**
Limited quantities	**1000 ml**

Section 15 Regulatory Information

HSNO approval number and Group Standard:

HSR002669	**Surface Coatings & Colourants, Flammable, Carcinogenic**

Group Standard conditions and other regulations:

Condition	Requirement
SDS	Required

Emergency plan	Required when quantities exceed 250Lt
Certified handler	Not required
Tracking	Not applicable
Bunding and secondary containment	Required dependent on total volumes held and pack sizes
Signage	Required when quantities exceed 250 Lt
Location Compliance certificate	**Flammable Liquid Category 2** required when quantities exceed 100L in closed containers of greater than 5L capacity, and/or greater than 250Lt in closed containers of less than 5L capacity and/or greater than 50Lt in open containers
Hazardous Atmosphere Zone	As per AS/NZS 60079.10
Fire extinguisher	2 Required when quantities exceed 250 Lt

National Inventories

Y = All ingredients are on the inventory

Australia	AICS	Y
Canada	DSL	Y
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	N

Section 16 Other Information

Revision History:

March 2023 Updated following review.

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 5433:2020	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 GHS 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 13th Edition (April 2022).

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 in accord with the Hazardous Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2020
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End of SDS