

## Section 1 Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Code	Description	Size	Colour
20125	Gorilla Solvent Cleaner	4Lt	Clear
20126	Gorilla Solvent Cleaner	20Lt	Clear
37013	Gorilla Solvent Cleaner	1Lt	Clear

Recommended use:	Cleaner
HSNO Group Standard	HSR002528
UN number, shipping name and packaging group:	UN 1993 Flammable Liquid NOS
Supplier contact details:	Soudal Ltd
	14 Avalon Drive
	Nawton
	Hamilton 3200
	New Zealand
	Freephone: 0800 70 10 80
	Phone: (07) 847 5540
	Fax: (07) 847 0324
	Email: info@soudal.co.nz
	Website: <a href="http://www.soudal.co.nz">www.soudal.co.nz</a>
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 NZS5433:2007 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land

### Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) classification:

Classification	GHS Hazard statements
<b>Flammable Liquid Category 2</b> 3.1B	H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour
<b>Acute Oral Toxicity Category 5</b> 6.1E	H303 May be harmful if swallowed
<b>Acute Dermal Toxicity Category 5</b> 6.1E	H313 May be harmful in contact with skin
<b>Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 5</b> 6.1E	H333 May be harmful if inhaled
<b>Skin Effects Category 2</b> 6.3A	H315 Causes skin irritation
<b>Eye Effects Category 2</b> 6.4A	H319 Causes serious eye irritation
<b>STOT – SE Category 1</b> 6.9A	H370 Causes damage to organs
<b>STOT – RE Category 1</b> 6.9A	H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
<b>STOT – SE NE Category 3</b> 6.9	H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness
<b>Aspiration Category 1</b> 6.1D	H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
<b>Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2</b> 9.1B	H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

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/ lighting/ ventilating/ intrinsically safe equipment  
P242 Use only non-sparking tools  
P243 Take action to prevent static discharge  
P260 Do not breathe fumes/ mists/ vapours/ sprays  
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product  
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection  
P273 Avoid release to the environment  
P370+P378 In case of fire: Use dry powder, carbon dioxide or foam to extinguish  
P391 Collect spillage  
P405 Store locked up  
P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed

#### Section 3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS No.	Individual HSNO classification	Concentration (% by Wt.)
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-49-0	Flammable Liquid Category 2; Acute Oral Toxicity Category 5; Acute Dermal Toxicity Category 5; Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 5; Skin Effects Category 2; Eye Effects Category 2; STOT – SE NE Category 3; Aspiration Hazard Category 1; Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2	> 60
Hexane	110-54-3	Flammable Liquid Category 2; Acute Oral Toxicity Category 5; Skin Effects Category 3; Eye Effects Category 2; STOT – SE Category 1; STOT – RE Category 1; Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2	< 10
Ingredients not considered to be hazardous			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 flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available. Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre. Transport to hospital, or doctor.

##### 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:

Water spray, dry chemical or CO<sub>2</sub>

##### 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 & Emergency New Zealand and tell them location and nature of hazard. May be violently or explosively reactive. 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. DO NOT approach aerosols suspected to be hot. Cool fire-exposed aerosols 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

Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses. Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation. Wipe up. If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from all ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated. Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.

##### Major Spills

Clear area of all unprotected personnel and move upwind. Alert Emergency Authority and advise them of the location and nature of hazard. Wear full body clothing with breathing apparatus. Prevent by any means available, spillage from entering drains and water-courses. Consider evacuation. Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation. No smoking or naked lights within area. Use extreme caution to prevent violent reaction. Stop leak only if safe to do so. Water spray or fog may be used to disperse vapour. DO NOT enter confined space where gas may have collected. Keep area clear until gas has dispersed.

#### Section 7 Handling and Storage

##### Handling:

The conductivity of this material may make it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10 000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semi-conductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid. 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 ( $\leq 1$  m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then  $\leq 7$  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.

##### 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
110-54-3	Hexane	20 ppm	72 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	





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:

## SAFETY DATASHEET

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 conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA 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
<b>Eye</b>	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 
<b>Respiratory</b>	A type A organic vapour respirator is recommended when ventilation is limited
<b>Skin</b>	PE/EVAL/PE; PVA; Saranex; Vitor or Viton/Chlorobutyl 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
<b>Appearance</b>	Clear liquid
<b>Odour</b>	Hydrocarbon
<b>pH</b>	No data
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	No data kPa
<b>Viscosity</b>	No data
<b>Vapour Density</b>	4.8 Heavier than air
<b>Boiling Point</b>	No data
<b>Volatile materials</b>	100 %
<b>Freezing/melting point</b>	No data
<b>Solubility</b>	Insoluble in water
<b>Specific gravity/density</b>	0.84 g/ml
<b>Flash point</b>	- 22 °C
<b>Danger of explosion</b>	Highly flammable;
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	No data
<b>Upper and lower flammability limits</b>	LEL – no data % UEL –no data %
<b>Evaporation Rate</b>	0.46 Butyl acetate = 1

Corrosiveness	No data
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## 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. Contact with water may release flammable gases

### Incompatible materials to avoid:

Avoid oxidising agents, strong acids and strong bases.

### Hazardous decomposition products:

Combustion will result in the release of carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide and other toxic vapours

## Section 11 Toxicological Information

Test	Data and symptoms of exposure
Inhaled	There is strong evidence to suggest that this material can cause, if inhaled once, very serious, irreversible damage of organs. The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. 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. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Inhaling high concentrations of mixed hydrocarbons can cause narcosis, with nausea, vomiting and light-headedness. Low molecular weight (C <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>12</sub> ) 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. Nerve damage can be caused by some non-ring hydrocarbons. Symptoms are temporary, and include weakness, tremors, increased saliva, some convulsions, excessive tears with discolouration and incoordination lasting up to 24 hours. 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. Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Oral	There is strong evidence to suggest that this material can cause, if swallowed once, very serious, irreversible damage of organs. 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. Isoparaffinic hydrocarbons cause temporary lethargy, weakness, incoordination and diarrhoea. 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. Chronic inhalation or skin exposure to n-hexane may cause damage to nerve ends in extremities, e.g. finger, toes with loss of sensation.
Dermal	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. There is strong evidence to suggest that this material, on a single contact with skin, can cause very serious, irreversible damage of organs. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition. Skin exposure to isoparaffins may produce slight to moderate irritation in animals and humans. Rare sensitisation reactions in humans have occurred. 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 liquid may be able to be mixed with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. The material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives. Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.
Eye	Application of isoparaffins into rabbit eyes produces only slight irritation. 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. Limited evidence or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals. Prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by a temporary redness of the conjunctiva (similar to windburn). The liquid may produce eye discomfort and is capable of causing temporary impairment of vision and/or transient eye inflammation, ulceration.

## SAFETY DATASHEET

<b>Chronic</b>	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless, exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course. 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. Chronic inhalation or skin exposure to n-hexane may cause damage to nerve ends in extremities, e.g. finger, toes with loss of sensation.
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	Oral LD <sub>50</sub> mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Dermal LD <sub>50</sub> mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Inhalation LC <sub>50</sub> mg/L
Solvent Naphtha, hydrotreated, light	> 4500	> 1900	
Hexane	15840	3000	47945 /4h

## Section 12 Ecological Information

### Summary of Ecotoxicity

Toxic to aquatic life; Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. 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
Solvent naphtha, hydrotreated, light	LC <sub>50</sub> 4.1	EC <sub>50</sub> 48hr 3	EC <sub>50</sub> 96hr > 1
Hexane	LC <sub>50</sub> 1.67	EC <sub>50</sub> 48hr 21.85	EC <sub>50</sub> 96hr 3.089

	Persistence H <sub>2</sub> O/ Soil	Persistence Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Hexane	LOW	LOW	MEDIUM	LOW

## Section 13 Disposal Considerations

### 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.

## Section 14 Transport Information



HAZCHEM

3YE

### Land Transport UNDG

Class or division 3  
 Subsidiary Risk  
 UN Number **1993**  
 UN Packing Group II  
 Shipping Name **FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.**  
 Special Provisions 274  
 Limited Quantities 1000 ml

### Air Transport IATA

ICAO/IATA Class 3  
 ICAO/IATA Subrisk  
 UN/ID Number **1993**



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 **FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.**

## Marine Transport IMDG

IMDG Class 3  
IMDG Subrisk  
UN Number **1993**  
UN Packing Group II  
EmS Number F-E S-E  
Special provisions 274  
Limited quantities 1000 ml  
Marine pollutant Yes  
Shipping Name **FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.**

## Section 15 Regulatory Information

### HSNO approval number and Group Standard:

HSR002528 Cleaning Products (Flammable)

### Group Standard conditions and other regulations:

Condition	Requirement
<b>SDS</b>	Safety data sheet must be available to a person handling the substance within 10 minutes.
<b>Emergency plan</b>	Required when present in quantities >250 Lt.
<b>Certified Handler</b>	Not required
<b>Tracking</b>	Not required
<b>Bunding and secondary containment</b>	Based on total volumes and pack sizes held on site
<b>Signage</b>	Required when present in quantities >250
<b>Location Compliance certificate</b>	Required when present in quantities >100 Lt in closed containers greater than 5Lt and/or >250 Lt in closed containers less than 5Lt else >50Lt in open containers
<b>Hazardous Atmosphere Zone</b>	Required when present in quantities >25 Lt in closed containers, else lower volumes for opened containers
<b>Fire extinguisher</b>	2 Required when present in quantities >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	Y
Japan	ENCS	N
Korea	KECI	Y
New Zealand	NZIOC	Y
Philippines	PICCS	Y
USA	TSCA	Y
Taiwan	TCSI	Y
Mexico	INSQ	Y
Vietnam	NCI	Y

Russia  
Thailand

ARIPS  
TECI

Y  
N

## Section 16 Other Information

### Revision History:

May 2019

November 2014

Updated to current requirements

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 <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)
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](http://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

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End of SDS