Section 1 Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Code	Description	Size	Colour
37020	Holdfast Fast Finish Mineral Turpentine	1 Lt	Clear
37025	Holdfast Fast Finish Mineral Turpentine	4 Lt	Clear

Recommended use:		Thinner
UN number, shipping name and packaging group:		3295 Hydrocarbons, Liquid, NOS III
Supplier contact details:	Soudal Ltd	Freephone: 0800 70 10 80
	14 Avalon Drive	Phone: (07) 847 5540
	Nawton	
	Hamilton 3200	Email: sales@soudal.co.nz
	New Zealand	Website: www.soudal.co.nz
POISON CENTRE NUMBER: 0800 764 766 (24 hours)		

Section 2 Hazards Identification

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

REGULATED under NZS5433:2007 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land

Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) classification:

Classification		GHS Hazard statements	
Flammable Liquid Category 3	**3.1C**	H226	Flammable liquid and vapour
Acute Oral Toxicity Category 5	**6.1E**	H303	May be harmful if swallowed
Acute Dermal Toxicity Category 5	**6.1E**	H313	May be harmful in contact with skin
Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 5	**6.1E**	H333	May be harmful if inhaled
Skin Irritation Category 3	**6.3B**	H316	Causes mild skin irritation
Eye Irritation Category 2	**6.4A**	H319	causes serious eye irritation
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
Narcotic Effects Category 3	**6.9**	H336	may cause drowsiness or dizziness
Aspiration Category 1	**6.1E**	H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
Chronic Aquatic Effects Category 2	**9.1B**	H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

HSNO Signal Word: DANGER

Precautionary Statements:

P101 Read label before use.
P102 Ensure all safety directions are read and understood before use
P210 Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, hot surfaces- No smoking
P240 Ground/ bond container and receiving equipment
P242 Use only non-sparking tools
P243 take precautionary measures against static discharge
P260 Do not breathe fumes/ mists/ vapours/ sprays
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
P271 Use only outdoors or in well ventilated areas
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection
P273 Avoid release to the environment
P405 Store locked up
P403+P235 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, hydrodesulfurized heavy	64742-82-1	Flammable Liquid Category 3; Acute Oral Toxicity Category 5; 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	60 - 65
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	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 effects Category 2	< 20
1,3,5-trimethylbenzene	108-67-8	Flammable Liquid Category 3; Skin Effects Category 3; Eye Effects Category 2; STOT – RE Category 2	< 7
Cumene	98-82-8	Flammable Liquid Category 3; Acute Oral Toxicity Category 4; Acute Dermal Toxicity Category 5; Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 5; Skin Effects Category 3; Eye Effects Category 2; STOT – SE Category 2; STOT – RE Category 2; Chronic aquatic effects Category 2; Vertebrate Toxicity Category 3	< 3
Xylene	1330-20-7	Flammable Liquid Category 3; Acute Oral Toxicity Category 4; Acute Dermal Toxicity Category 4; Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 5; Skin Effects Category 2; Eye Effects Category 2; reproductive Toxicity Category 2; STOT – SE Category 2; STOT – RE Category 2; Chronic Aquatic Effects Category 4; Vertebrate Toxicity Category 3	< 1

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. 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 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

General advice and advice for physicians:
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.

Section 5 Fire-Fighting Measures

Extinguishing media:
Dry chemical, foam, water spray/ fog or carbon dioxide.

Special hazards due to combustion:
Liquid and vapour are flammable. Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame. 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. May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. 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. Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. DO **NOT** approach containers suspected to be hot. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

Section 6 Accidental Release Measures

Minor Spills
Remove all ignition sources. Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material. Wipe up. Collect residues in a flammable waste container.

Major Spills
Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Consider evacuation (or protect in place). No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Increase ventilation. Stop leak if safe to do so. Water spray or fog may be used to disperse /absorb vapour. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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. 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 overexposure 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 or ignition sources. Avoid generation of static electricity. DO NOT use plastic buckets. Earth all lines and equipment. Use spark-free tools when handling. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. 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 flammable liquid storage area. Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. Storage areas should be clearly identified, well illuminated, clear of obstruction and accessible only to trained and authorised personnel - adequate security must be provided so that unauthorised personnel do not have access. Store according to applicable regulations for flammable materials for storage tanks, containers, piping, buildings, rooms, cabinets, allowable quantities and minimum storage distances. Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems. Have appropriate extinguishing capability in storage area (e.g. portable fire extinguishers - dry chemical, foam or carbon dioxide) and flammable gas detectors. Keep adsorbents for leaks and spills readily available. 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	
64742-82-1	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized, heavy	525 mg/m^3	100 ppm		
98-82-8	Cumene	125 mg/m^3	25 ppm	375 mg/m^3	75 ppm
1330-20-7	Xylene	217 mg/m^3	50 ppm		

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.
For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Exposure controls:

Control	Protective measure
Eye	Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical goggles. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH. Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent] 
Respiratory	Type A Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)
Skin	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 watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: For potentially moderate exposures: Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves. For potentially heavy exposures: Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. and safety footwear. 

Section 9 Physical and Chemical Properties

General substance properties:

Property	Details
Appearance	Clear liquid
Odour	Solvent odour
pH	No data.

Vapour pressure	No data.
Viscosity	No data
Boiling Point	154 – 192 °C
Volatile materials	100 %
Freezing/melting point	No data.
Solubility	Immiscible.
Specific gravity/density	0.81 – 0.82
Flash point	41 °C
Danger of explosion	No data.
Auto-ignition temperature	200 °C
Upper and lower flammability limits	No data
Corrosiveness	No data.

Section 10 Stability and Reactivity

Stability:
Stable under normal conditions.

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

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

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

Section 11 Toxicological Information

Test	Data and symptoms of exposure
Inhaled	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual. The acute toxicity of inhaled alkylbenzenes is best described by central nervous system depression. As a rule, these compounds may also act as general anaesthetics. Systemic poisoning produced by general anaesthesia is characterised by lightheadedness, nervousness, apprehension, euphoria, confusion, dizziness, drowsiness, tinnitus, blurred or double vision, vomiting and sensations of heat, cold or numbness, twitching, tremors, convulsions, unconsciousness and respiratory depression and arrest. Cardiac arrest may result from cardiovascular collapse. Bradycardia, and hypotension may also be produced. Inhaled alkylbenzene vapours cause death in animals at air levels that are relatively similar (typically LC50s are in the range 5000 -8000 ppm for 4 to 8 hour exposures). It is likely that acute inhalation exposure to alkylbenzenes resembles that to general anaesthetics. Alkylbenzenes are not generally toxic other than at high levels of exposure. This may be because their metabolites have a low order of toxicity and are easily excreted. There is little or no evidence to suggest that metabolic pathways can become saturated leading to spillover to alternate pathways. Nor is there evidence that toxic reactive intermediates, which may produce subsequent toxic or mutagenic effects, are formed 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 inco-ordination. 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 difficult breathing. There may be a reduction red blood cells and bleeding abnormalities. There may also be drowsiness. Exposure to white spirit may cause nausea and vertigo. Headache, fatigue, tiredness, irritability and digestive disturbances (nausea, loss of appetite

	and bloating) are the most common symptoms of xylene overexposure. Injury to the heart, liver, kidneys and nervous system has also been noted amongst workers. Xylene is a central nervous system depressant
Oral	Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733) Accidental ingestion of the material may be seriously damaging to the health of the individual; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 40 gram may be fatal.
Dermal	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. There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic	Substance accumulation, in the human body, is likely and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility. Based on experience with animal studies, exposure to the material may result in toxic effects to the development of the foetus, at levels which do not cause significant toxic effects to the mother. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Women exposed to xylene in the first 3 months of pregnancy showed a slightly increased risk of miscarriage and birth defects. Evaluation of workers chronically exposed to xylene has demonstrated lack of genetic toxicity. Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis). Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS]

Section 12 Ecological Information

Summary of Ecotoxicity
Toxic 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. When spilled this product may act as a typical oil, causing a film, sheen, emulsion or sludge at or beneath the surface of the body of water. The oil film on water surface may physically affect the aquatic organisms, due to the interruption of the oxygen transfer between the air and the water

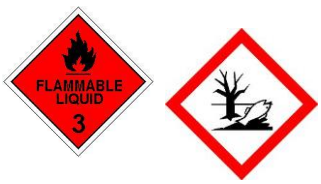
Section 13 Disposal Considerations

Disposal methods:
This product may be disposed of in a landfill provided this product will be kept separated from contact with explosives, oxidisers and ignition sources at all times. This product may be disposed of by burning in an incineration facility. This product may be disposed of by purging. Further details can be provided by local and regional authorities.

Disposal restrictions:
The product must not be disposed of in a landfill or purged within range of legally located persons and places, where upon ignition, would expose them to more blast pressure and heat radiation that described in regulation 6(3)(b) of the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001. Burning must be managed to the performance requirements of regulation 6(3)(b) of the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001. Disposal of this product by landfill, burning or purging must not exceed any relevant exposure limits and/or environmental exposure limits set for the substance or any of its components. Further details can be provided by local and regional authorities.

Special precautions for disposal:
No data.

Section 14 Transport Information



HAZCHEM 3[Y]

Land Transport UNDG

Class or division	3
Subsidiary Risk	
UN Number	**3295**
UN Packing Group	III
Shipping Name	**HYDROCARBONS, liquid, NOS**
Special Provisions	223
Limited Quantites	5 Lt

Air Transport IATA

ICAO/IATA Class	3
ICAO/IATA Subrisk	
UN/ID Number	**3295**
Packing Group	III
Special provision	A3 A224
Cargo only	
Packing instructions	336
Maximum Qty/pack	220 Lt
Passenger and Cargo	
Packing instructions	355
Maximum Qty/pack	60 Lt
Passenger & Cargo Limited Quantity	
Packing instructions	Y344
Maximum Qty/pack	10 Lt
Shipping Name	**HYDROCARBONS, liquid, NOS**

Marine Transport IMDG

IMDG Class	3
IMDG Subrisk	
UN Number	**3295**
UN Packing Group	III
EmS Number	F-E S-D
Special provisions	223
Limited quantities	5 Lt
Marine pollutant	Yes
Shipping Name	**HYDROCARBONS, liquid, NOS**

Section 15 Regulatory Information

HSNO approval number and Group Standard:

HSR002650 Solvents, flammable

Group Standard conditions and other regulations:

Condition	Requirement
SDS	Safety data sheet must be available to a person handling the substance within 10 minutes.
Labelling	Never remove or deface label.
Emergency plan	Required when present in quantities >100 Lt.
Approved handler	Not required
Tracking	Not required.
Bunding and secondary containment	Bunding is dependent upon pack size and total volume
Signage	Required when quantities exceed 1000L
Test certificate	When quantities are in excess of 500 Lt in closed containers of greater than 5Lt capacity and/or when quantities are in excess of 1500 Lt in closed containers of upto 5Lt capacity and/or when quantities are in excess of 100 Lt when in open containers
Hazardous Atmosphere Zone	Required

Fire extinguisher	2 required

Naphtha (Petroleum), hydrodesulfurized, heavy (CAS 64742-82-1) is found on the following regulatory lists
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) – Agents classified by the IARC Monographs
- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
- New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)
- New Zealand hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act – Classification of Chemicals

1,2,4-trimethylbenzene (CAS 95-63-6) is found on the following regulatory lists
- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
- New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act – Classification of Chemicals

Cumene (CAS 98-82-8) is found on the following regulatory lists
- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
- New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)
- New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) – Agents classified by the IARC Monographs

1,3,5-trimethylbenzene (CAS 108-67-8) is found on the following regulatory lists
- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
- New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act – Classification of Chemicals

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:

January 2017 Initial preparation

Abbreviations:

Abbreviation	Description
CAS number	Number assigned to chemical in the Chemical Abstracts Service registry
HAZCHEM code	Code used by fire-fighters to determine correct method of action in the case of fire
HSNO	Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (Act)
ICAO Technical Instructions	International Civil Aviation Organization Technical Instructions
IMDG code	International Maritime Dangerous Goods code controlled by the International Maritime Organization (IMO)
LC_{50}	Lethal concentration 50% - concentration fatal to 50% of the tested population
LD_{50}	Lethal dose 50% - dose fatal to 50% of the tested population
NZS 5433	New Zealand Standard 5433 (Standard for the Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land)
SDS	Safety data sheet
STEL	Short term exposure limit
TWA	Time weighted average (typically measured as 8 hours)

UN number	United nations number
WES	Workplace exposure standard

References
Chemical properties and HSNO classifications derived from the New Zealand chemical classification information database (CCID). www.epa.govt.nz.
Workplace exposure limits derived from Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices 7th Edition. 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 in accord with the EPA "Code of Practice for the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets" [HSNOCOP 8-1 (2006)]
http://www.collievale.com Phone +64 7 5432428

End of SDS

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	New Zealand	Website: www.soudal.co.nz