

Section 1 Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Code	Description	Size	Colour
72258	Holdfast WD40 Penetrating Oil	300 g	

Recommended use:	Aerosol
UN number, shipping name and packaging group:	1950 Aerosols
Supplier contact details:	Soudal Ltd
	14 Avalon Drive
	Phone: (07) 847 5540
	Nawton
	Fax: (07) 847 0324
	Hamilton 3200
	Email: sales@holdfast.co.nz
	New Zealand
	Website: www.holdfast.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 Aerosol Category 1 2.1.2A	H222 Extremely flammable aerosol
Acute Oral Toxicity Category 4 6.1D	H302 Harmful if swallowed
Acute Dermal Toxicity Category 5 6.1E	H313 May be harmful in contact with skin
Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 4 6.1D	H332 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
 P211 Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source
 P251 Pressurised container: Do not pierce or burn even after use
 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+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed
 P410+P412 Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C

Section 3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS No.	Individual HSNO classification	Concentration (% by Wt.)
Naphtha petroleum, hydrosulfurized 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
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic	64742-54-7	Acute Oral Toxicity Category 5; Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 5; Eye Effects Category 2; Narcotic Effects Category 3	10 – 20
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	< 10
1,3,5-trimethylbenzene	108-67-8	Flammable Liquid Category 3; Skin Effects Category 3; Eye Effects Category 2; STOT – RE Category 2	< 10
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	< 10
Ingredients not contributing to the classification	Various		> 10

Section 4 First Aid Measures

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

Eye contact:

Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes 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. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Skin contact:

SAFETY DATASHEET

Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream. **DO NOT use solvents.** Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.

Inhalation:

Remove to fresh air. 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. If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Transport to hospital, or doctor.

Ingestion:

Avoid giving milk or oils. Avoid giving alcohol. Not considered a normal route of entry. 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 Fire: Dry chemical, water spray/ fog or carbon dioxide.
Large Fire: water spray/ fog

Special hazards due to combustion:

Containers may explode when heated - Ruptured cylinders may rocket May burn but does not ignite easily. Fire exposed cylinders may vent contents through pressure relief devices thereby increasing vapour concentration. Fire may produce irritating, poisonous or corrosive gases. Runoff may create fire or explosion hazard. May decompose explosively when heated or involved in fire. Contact with gas may cause burns, severe injury and/ or frostbite.
POISONOUS: MAY BE FATAL IF INHALED, SWALLOWED OR ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN

Advice for fire-fighters:

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. 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 cylinders suspected to be hot.** Cool fire exposed cylinders with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove cylinders from path of fire. Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use. Excessive pressures may develop in a gas cylinder exposed in a fire; this may result in explosion. Cylinders without pressure-relief valves have no provision for controlled release and are therefore more likely to explode if exposed to fire. Positive pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus is required for fire-fighting of hazardous materials. Full structural fire-fighting (bunker) gear is the minimum acceptable attire. The need for proximity, entry and special protective clothing should be determined for each incident, by a competent fire-fighting safety professional.

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. Increase ventilation. No smoking or naked lights within area. 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. Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place. **DO NOT exert excessive pressure on valve; DO NOT attempt to operate damaged valve.** 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 courses. 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. Absorb or cover spill with sand, earth, inert materials or vermiculite. If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated. Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely. Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.

Section 7 Handling and Storage

Handling:

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 or ignition sources. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. **When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans. DO NOT spray directly on humans, exposed food or food utensils.** 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 are maintained.

Storage:

Cylinders should be stored in a purpose-built compound with good ventilation, preferably in the open. Such compounds should be sited and built in accordance with statutory requirements. The storage compound should be kept clear and access restricted to authorised personnel only. Cylinders stored in the open should be protected against rust and extremes of weather. Cylinders in storage should be properly secured to prevent toppling or rolling. Gas cylinders should be segregated according to the requirements of the Hazardous Substances & New Organism Act. Check storage areas for hazardous concentrations of gases prior to entry. Full cylinders should be arranged so that the oldest stock is used first. Cylinders in storage should be checked periodically for general condition and leakage. Protect cylinders against physical damage. Move and store cylinders correctly as instructed for their manual handling.

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	
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. 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
Eye	No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: For potentially moderate or heavy exposures: Safety glasses with side shields. NOTE: Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and ALL lenses concentrate them. 
Respiratory	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	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	Aerosol
Odour	Solvent odour
pH	No data.
Vapour pressure	724 kPa @ 21°C.
Viscosity	No data

SAFETY DATASHEET

Boiling Point	162 – 192 °C
Volatile materials	78 %
Freezing/melting point	No data.
Solubility	Immiscible.
Specific gravity/density	No data
Flash point	41 °C
Danger of explosion	No data.
Auto-ignition temperature	No data
Upper and lower flammability limits	LEL 0.7% UEL 7.0%
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 contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Hazardous decomposition products:

Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: carbon monoxide (CO); carbon dioxide (CO₂); sulfur oxides (SO_x) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

Section 11 Toxicological Information

Test	Data and symptoms of exposure
Inhaled	Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful. 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. There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. 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 toxic gases may cause: Central Nervous System effects including depression, headache, confusion, dizziness, stupor, coma and seizures; respiratory: acute lung swellings, shortness of breath, wheezing, rapid breathing, other symptoms and respiratory arrest; heart: collapse, irregular heartbeats and cardiac arrest; 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

SAFETY DATASHEET

	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. Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas. The vapour may displace and replace air in breathing zone, acting as a simple asphyxiant. This may happen with little warning of overexposure. The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation. WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal. 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	Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual. Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result.
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. Spray mist may produce discomfort 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	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas.
Chronic	Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. There is some evidence from animal testing that exposure to this material may result in reduced fertility. There is some evidence from animal testing that exposure to this material may result in toxic effects to the unborn baby. Principal route of occupational exposure to the gas is by inhalation. 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.

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. 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.

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 Not applicable

Land Transport UNDG

Class or division 2.1
Subsidiary Risk
UN Number **1950**
UN Packing Group
Shipping Name **AEROSOLS**
Special Provisions 63 190 277 327 344 381
Limited Quantities 1000 ml

Air Transport IATA

ICAO/IATA Class 2.1
ICAO/IATA Subrisk
UN/ID Number **1950**
Packing Group
Special provision A145 A167 A802 A1
Cargo only
Packing instructions 203
Maximum Qty/pack 150 Kg
Passenger and Cargo
Packing instructions 203: forbidden
Maximum Qty/pack 75 Kg: Forbidden
Passenger & Cargo Limited Quantity
Packing instructions Y203: Forbidden
Maximum Qty/pack 30 Kg G: Forbidden
Shipping Name **AEROSOLS**

Marine Transport IMDG

IMDG Class 2.1
IMDG Subrisk
UN Number **1950**
UN Packing Group
EmS Number F-D S-U
Special provisions 63 190 277 327 344 950
Limited quantities 1000 ml
Marine pollutant Yes
Shipping Name **AEROSOLS**

Section 15 Regulatory Information
HSNO approval number and Group Standard:

HSR002515 Aerosols, 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	Required when quantities exceed 3000 Lt (aggregate water quantity)
Tracking	Not required.
Bunding and secondary containment	Bunding is dependent upon pack size and total volume
Signage	Required when quantities exceed 1000L
Test certificate	Required when quantities exceed 3000Lt aggregate water quantities

SAFETY DATASHEET

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

Distillates (Petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic (CAS 64742-54-7) 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)

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

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

SAFETY DATASHEET

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

Supplier contact details:	Soudal Ltd	Freephone: 0800 70 10 80
	14 Avalon Drive	Phone: (07) 847 5540
	Nawton	Fax: (07) 847 0324
	Hamilton 3200	Email: sales@holdfast.co.nz
	New Zealand	Website: www.holdfast.co.nz