

Section 1 Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Code	Description	Size	Colour
75128	Gorilla Penetrating Spray	400 ml	

Recommended use:	Aerosol	
UN number, shipping name and packaging group:	1950 Aerosols	
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: info@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 Aerosol Category 1	2.1.2A	H222 Extremely flammable aerosol
Skin Irritation Category 2	6.3A	H315 Causes skin irritation
Eye Irritation Category 2	6.4A	H319 causes serious eye irritation
Narcotic Effects Category 3	6.9	H336 may cause drowsiness or dizziness

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
 - P271 Use only outdoors or in well ventilated areas
 - P261 Avoid breathing spray
 - P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection
- Store locked up
 Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50C
 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed

Section 3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

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Ingredient	CAS No.	Individual HSNO classification	Concentration (% by Wt.)
Butane mixture	74-98-6/ 106-97-8/ 75-28-5	Flammable Gas Category 1	50 – 60
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-47-8	Flammable Liquid Category 3; Acute Oral Toxicity Category 5; Acute Dermal Toxicity Category 5; Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 5; Skin Effects Category 2; Eye Effects Category 2; Narcotic Effects Category 3; Aspiration Category 1	20 – 30
Sulphonic acids, petroleum, sodium salts	68608-26-4	Eye Effects Category 1	< 1
Distillates (petroleum), solvent dewaxed heavy paraffinic	64742-65-0	Acute Oral Toxicity Category 5; Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 5; Eye Effects Category 2; Narcotic Effects Category 3	< 1

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:

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:

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. Avoid giving milk or oils. Avoid giving alcohol.

General advice and advice for physicians:

Treat symptomatically

Section 5 Fire-Fighting Measures

Extinguishing media:

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

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 Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions. **WARNING:** Aerosol containers may present pressure related hazards.

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 with pressure relief devices may release their contents as a result of fire and the released gas may constitute a further source of hazard for the fire-fighter. Cylinders without pressure-relief valves have no provision for controlled release and are therefore more likely to explode if exposed to fire.

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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 personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. Prevent, by all means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. 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 or absorb spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. 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. 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. Fit vent pipes. Release pressure under safe, controlled conditions. **DO NOT exert excessive pressure on valve; DO NOT attempt to operate damaged valve.** May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Increase ventilation. Stop leak if safe to do so. 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. Cylinder valves should be closed when not in use. Where cylinders are fitted with valve protection this should be in place and properly secured. Gas cylinders should be segregated according to the requirements of the Dangerous Goods Act. Preferably store full and empty cylinders separately. 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. Maximum Storage Temperature is 50C. Maximum Storage Time 1 year. Keep out of direct sunlight.

Section 8 Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Exposure Limits

CAS no.	Substance or ingredient	WES-TWA	WES-STEL
106-97-8	Butane	1900 mg/m ³ 800 ppm	
64742-65-0	Distillates (petroleum), solvent dewaxed	5 mg/m ³	10 mg/m ³



The TWA exposure value is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week. The STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that may be equalled (but should not be exceeded) for no longer than 15 minutes and should not be repeated more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. The term "peak" is used when the TWA limit, because of the rapid action of the substance, should never be exceeded, even briefly.

Engineering Controls:

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. Employees exposed to confirmed human carcinogens should be authorized to do so by the employer, and work in a regulated area. Work should be undertaken in an isolated system such as a "glove-box" . Employees should wash their hands and arms upon completion of the assigned task and before engaging in other activities not associated with the isolated system. Within regulated areas, the carcinogen should be stored in sealed containers, or enclosed in a closed system, including piping systems, with any sample ports or openings closed while the carcinogens are contained within. Open-vessel systems are prohibited. Each operation should be provided with continuous local exhaust ventilation so that air movement is always from ordinary work areas to the operation. Exhaust air should not be discharged to regulated areas, non-regulated areas or the external environment unless decontaminated. Clean make-up air should be introduced in sufficient volume to maintain correct operation of the local exhaust system. For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood. Prior to removing protective garments the employee should undergo decontamination and be required to shower upon removal of the garments and hood. Except for outdoor systems, regulated areas should be maintained under negative pressure (with respect to non-regulated areas). Local exhaust ventilation requires make-up air be supplied in equal volumes to replaced air. Laboratory hoods must be designed and maintained so as to draw air inward at an average linear face velocity of 0.76 m/sec with a minimum of 0.64 m/sec. Design and construction of the fume hood requires that insertion of any portion of the employees body, other than hands and arms, be disallowed.

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 AG 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	Aerosol
Odour	Solvent odour
pH	No data.
Vapour pressure	No data.
Viscosity	1 mm ² /s
Boiling Point	- 42C
Volatile materials	aerosol
Freezing/melting point	No data.
Solubility	No data.
Specific gravity/density	0.8

Flash point	No data
Danger of explosion	No data.
Auto-ignition temperature	255 C
Upper and lower flammability limits	0.7 – 9.5 %
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 (CO₂) and other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Section 11 Toxicological Information

Summary of Toxicity

This product is not considered harmful.

Test	Data and symptoms of exposure
Inhaled	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 aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual. 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. Inhalation of the vapour is hazardous and may even be fatal. 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. 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; gastrointestinal: irritation, ulcers, nausea and vomiting (may be bloody), and abdominal pain. 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. 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. WARNING Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal. The paraffin gases are practically not harmful at low doses. Higher doses may produce reversible brain and nerve depression and irritation.
Oral	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments
Dermal	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition. Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. 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	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	There is ample evidence that this material can be regarded as being able to cause cancer in humans based on

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	<p>experiments and other information. Based on experiments and other information, there is ample evidence to presume that exposure to this material can cause genetic defects that can be inherited. Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation. 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. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Principal route of occupational exposure to the gas is by inhalation. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS]</p>
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Section 12 Ecological Information

Ecological properties

Ecology	Ecological data
Aquatic ecotoxicity	No data.
Soil ecotoxicity	No data.
Terrestrial vertebrate	No data.
Terrestrial invertebrate	No data.
Mobility	No data
Degradability	No data.

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 not applicable

Land Transport UNDG

Class or division 2.1
 Subsidiary Risk
 UN Number **1950**
 UN Packing Group
 Shipping Name **AEROSOL, flammable**

Special Provisions 63 190 277 327 344 381
 Limited Quantities 1000 Lt

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 **AEROSOL, flammable**

Marine Transport IMDG

IMDG Class 2.1
 IMDG Subrisk
 UN Number **1950**
 UN Packing Group
 EmS Number F-D S-U
 Special provisions 63 190 277 327 344 959
 Limited quantities 1000 Lt
 Marine pollutant no
 Shipping Name **AEROSOL, flammable**

Section 15 Regulatory Information

HSNO approval number and Group Standard:

HSR002515 Aerosol, 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, including gas release
Approved handler	Class 2.1.2A when quantities exceed 3000L
Tracking	Not required.
Bunding and secondary containment	Not required
Signage	Required when quantities exceed 3000L
Test certificate	Class 2.1.2A when quantities exceed 3000L
Hazardous Atmosphere Zone	Required
Fire extinguisher	2 required

Propane (CAS 74-98-6) is found on the following regulatory lists

- International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods regulations – Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft
- 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, light, hydrotreated (CAS 64742-47-8) is found on the following regulatory lists

- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) – Agents classified by the IARC Monographs
- New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

Butane (CAS 106-97-8) is found on the following regulatory lists

- International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods regulations – Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft
- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
- New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)
- New Zealand hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act – Classification of Chemicals

Isobutane (CAS 75-28-5) is found on the following regulatory lists

- International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods regulations – Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft
- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
- New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)
- New Zealand hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act – Classification of Chemicals

Sodium Petroleum Sulphonate (CAS 68608-26-4) 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

Distillates, Petroleum, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (CAS 64742-65-0) is found on the following regulatory lists

- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) – Agents classified by the IARC Monographs
- New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

National Inventories

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

Y = All ingredients are on the inventory

Section 16 Other Information

Revision History:

December 2016

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

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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)]
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End of SDS