

Section 1 Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Code	Description	Size	Colour
37033	Andrew Mineral Turpentine	1 Litre	Clear
37034	Andrew Mineral Turpentine	4 Litre	Clear
37035	Andrew Mineral Turpentine	20 Litre	Clear

Recommended use:		Solvent
HSNO Group Standard		HSR002652
UN number, shipping name and packaging group:		UN1300 TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE PG III
Supplier contact details:	Soudal Ltd	Freephone: 0800 70 10 80
	134 Kohia Drive	Phone: (07) 847 5540
	Horotiu	Fax: (07) 847 0324
	Hamilton 3288	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 GHS v7.

REGULATED under NZS5433:2020 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land

GHS classification:

Classification	GHS Hazard statements
Flammable Liquid Category 3	H226 Flammable liquid and vapour
Eye Irritation Category 2	H319 Causes serious eye irritation
Carcinogenicity Category 2	H351 Suspected of causing cancer
Reproductive Toxicity Category 2	H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
STOT – RE Category 2	H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
STOT – SE RTI Category 3	H335 May cause respiratory irritation
STOT – SE NE Category 3	H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness
Aspiration Category 1	H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2	H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

HSNO Signal Word:

DANGER


Precautionary Statements:

P102 Keep out of the reach of children

P103 Read label before use

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking

P240 Ground and bond container and receiving equipment

P241 Use explosion proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting/ intrinsically safe equipment

P242 Use non-sparking tools

P243 Take action to prevent static discharges

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area

P260 Do not breathe mists/ gas/ vapours/ sprays

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection

P370+378 In case of Fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish

P273 Avoid release to the environment

P391 Clean up spillage

P405 Store locked up

P403+235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool

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

Section 3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS No.	Individual GHS classification	Concentration (% by Wt.)
Naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	64742-82-1	Flammable Liquid Category 3 STOT – SE NE Category 3 Aspiration Category 1 Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2	30 – 40
Solvent naphtha (petroleum) light aromatic	64742-95-6	Flammable Liquid Category 3 Aspiration Category 1 Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2	30 - 40
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	95-63-3	Flammable Liquid Category 3 Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 4 Eye Irritation Category 2 STOT – RE Category 2 Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2	20 - 30
1,3,5-trimethylbenzene	108-67-8	Flammable Liquid Category 3 Eye Irritation Category 2 Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2	1 – 10
Naphthalene	91-20-3	Flammable Solid Category 2 Acute Oral Toxicity Category 4 Acute Dermal Toxicity Category 4 Eye Irritation Category 2 Carcinogenicity Category 2 STOT – RE Category 1 Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 1 Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 1	< 1
Cumene	98-82-8	Flammable Liquid Category 3 Acute Oral Toxicity Category 4 Eye Irritation Category 2 STOT – RE Category 2 Aspiration Category 1 Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2	< 1
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	Flammable Liquid Category 2 Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 4 Eye Irritation Category 2 Carcinogenicity Category 2	< 1

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		Reproductive Toxicity Category 2 STOT – RE Category 2	
Ingredients not contributing to classification			balance

This is a commercial product whose exact ratio of components may vary slightly. Minor quantities of other non-hazardous ingredients are also possible.

Section 4 First Aid Measures

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

Eye contact:

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 remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

Inhalation:

Remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.

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:

Foam. Dry chemical powder. Carbon dioxide.
Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

Fire/ Explosion Hazard:

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:

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.

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.

Suitable Container:

Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Section 8 Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Exposure Limits

CAS no.	Substance or ingredient	WES-TWA		WES-STEL	
64742-82-1	Naphtha petroleum heavy hydrodesulfurised	525 mg/m ³	100 ppm		
91-20-3	Naphthalene	2.6 mg/m ³	0.5 ppm	10 mg/m ³	2 ppm
98-82-8	Cumene	125 mg/m ³	25 ppm	375 mg/m ³	75 ppm
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	88 mg/m ³	20 ppm	176 mg/m ³	40 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

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must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure. General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Exposure controls:

Control	Protective measure
Eye	Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical goggles. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent] 
Respiratory	Not generally required. If workplace exposure standards are likely to be exceeded, a Type AX-P filter is recommended 
Skin	Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g., PE/EVAL/PE. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g., Rubber NOTE: The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watchbands should be removed and destroyed. 

Section 9 Physical and Chemical Properties

General substance properties:

Property	Details
Appearance	Clear Liquid
Odour	Not available
pH	Not available
Vapour pressure	Not available
Vapour Density	Not available
Viscosity	Not available
Boiling Point	154 - 192 °C
Volatile materials	100 %
Freezing/melting point	Not available
Water Solubility	Immiscible
Specific gravity/density	0.81 – 0.82 g/ml
Flash point	41 °C
Auto-ignition temperature	> 200 °C

Upper and lower flammability limits	LEL 0.7 % UEL 0.6 %
Corrosiveness	Not available)

Section 10 Stability and Reactivity

Stability:

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

Conditions to avoid:

Incompatible materials to avoid:

Oxidising or reducing agents

Hazardous decomposition products:

carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO₂) & other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Section 11 Toxicological Information

Summary of Toxicity

Test	Data and symptoms of exposure
Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo. High inhaled concentrations of mixed hydrocarbons may produce narcosis characterised by nausea, vomiting and light-headedness. Inhalation of aerosols may produce severe pulmonary oedema, pneumonitis and pulmonary haemorrhage.
Oral	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. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern. Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons may produce irritation of the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine with oedema and mucosal ulceration resulting; symptoms include a burning sensation in the mouth and throat. Large amounts may produce narcosis with nausea and vomiting, weakness or dizziness, slow and shallow respiration, swelling of the abdomen, unconsciousness and convulsions. Myocardial injury may produce arrhythmias, ventricular fibrillation and electrocardiographic changes. Central nervous system depression may also occur. Light aromatic hydrocarbons produce a warm, sharp, tingling sensation on contact with taste buds and may anaesthetise the tongue. Aspiration into the lungs may produce coughing, gagging and a chemical pneumonitis with pulmonary oedema and haemorrhage.
Dermal	Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use. The liquid may be miscible 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. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.
Eye	The liquid produces a high level of eye discomfort and is capable of causing pain and severe conjunctivitis. Corneal injury may develop, with possible permanent impairment of vision, if not promptly and adequately

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	treated. Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause severe eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Eye contact may cause significant inflammation with pain. Corneal injury may occur; permanent impairment of vision may result unless treatment is prompt and adequate. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may cause inflammation characterised by a temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.
Chronic	Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Exposure to the material may cause concerns for human fertility, generally on the basis that results in animal studies provide sufficient evidence to cause a strong suspicion of impaired fertility in the absence of toxic effects, or evidence of impaired fertility occurring at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects, but which are not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects. Exposure to the material may cause concerns for humans owing to possible developmental toxic effects, generally on the basis that results in appropriate animal studies provide strong suspicion of developmental toxicity in the absence of signs of marked maternal toxicity, or at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which are not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. Repeated or prolonged exposure to mixed hydrocarbons may produce narcosis with dizziness, weakness, irritability,

Ingredient	Oral LD ₅₀	Dermal LD ₅₀	Inhalation LC ₅₀
ATE			
Naphtha petroleum hydrodesulphurised heavy	> 4500 mg/kg	1900 mg/kg	1.58 mg/L/4h
Solvent naphtha petroleum light aromatic	> 4500 mg/kg	1900 mg/kg	4.42 mg/L/4h
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	> 6000 mg/kg	3160 mg/kg	18 mg/L/4h
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	> 6000 mg/kg	3460 mg/kg	2 mg/L/4h
Naphthalene	490 mg/kg	2500 mg/kg	> 0.4 mg/L/4h
Cumene	1400 mg/kg	2000 mg/kg	39 mg/L/4h
Ethylbenzene	3500 mg/kg	17800 mg/kg	17.2 mg/L/4h

Section 12 Ecological Information

Summary of Ecotoxicity

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.

Ingredient	Fish	Crustacean	Algae
ATE			
Naphtha petroleum hydrodesulphurised heavy	LC ₅₀ 96hr 0.14 mg/L	NOEC _{504hr} 0.097 mg/L	EC ₅₀ 96hr 0.58 mg/L
Solvent naphtha petroleum light aromatic		EC ₅₀ 48hr 6.14 mg/L	EC ₅₀ 96hr 64 mg/L
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	LC ₅₀ 96hr 3.41 mg/L	EC ₅₀ 48hr 6.14 mg/L	EC ₅₀ 96hr 2.356 mg/L
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	LC ₅₀ 96hr 5.21 mg/L	EC ₅₀ 48hr 13 mg/L	EC ₅₀ 96hr 3.08 mg/L
Naphthalene	LC ₅₀ 96hr 0.21 mg/L	EC ₅₀ 48hr 1.09 mg/L	EC ₅₀ 96hr 0.4 mg/L
Cumene	LC ₅₀ 96hr 2.7 mg/L	EC ₅₀ 48hr 4 mg/L	EC ₅₀ 72hr 1.29 mg/L
Ethylbenzene	LC ₅₀ 96hr 3.38 mg/L	EC ₅₀ 48hr 1.37 mg/L	EC ₅₀ 96hr 2.4 mg/L

Ingredient	Persistence Water/ Soil	Persistence Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
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1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	HIGH	HIGH	LOW	LOW
Naphthalene	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW
Cumene	HIGH	HIGH	LOW	LOW
Ethylbenzene	HIGH	LOW	LOW	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 recycle spilled material. Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. Neutralise spill material carefully and decontaminate empty containers and spill residues with 10% ammonia solution plus detergent or a proprietary decontaminant prior to disposal. DO NOT seal or stopper drums being decontaminated as CO₂ gas is generated and may pressurise containers. Puncture containers to prevent re-use. Bury or incinerate residues at an approved site.

Ensure that the hazardous substance is disposed in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017

Packages that have been in direct contact with the hazardous substance must be only disposed if the hazardous substance was appropriately removed and cleaned out from the package. The package must be disposed according to the manufacturer's directions taking into account the material it is made of. Packages which hazardous content have been appropriately treated and removed may be recycled. The hazardous substance must only be disposed if it has been treated by a method that changed the characteristics or composition of the substance and it is no longer hazardous. 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

3Y

Land Transport UNDG

UN Number	1300
Shipping Name	TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE
Class or division	3
Subsidiary Risk	Not applicable
UN Packing Group	III
Environmental Hazard	Environmentally hazardous
Special Provisions	223
Limited Quantities	5 L

Air Transport IATA

UN/ID Number	1300
Shipping Name	TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE
ICAO/IATA Class	3
ICAO/IATA Subrisk	None

ERG Code	3L
Packing Group	III
Environmental Hazard	Environmentally hazardous
Special provision	A3
Cargo only	
Packing instructions	366
Maximum Qty/pack	220 L
Passenger and Cargo	
Packing instructions	355
Maximum Qty/pack	60 L
Passenger & Cargo Limited Quantity	
Packing instructions	Y344
Maximum Qty/pack	10 L

Marine Transport IMDG

UN Number	1300
Shipping Name	TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE
IMDG Class	3
IMDG Subrisk	None
Packing Group	III
Environmental Hazard	Marine Pollutant
EmS Number	F-E S-E
Special provisions	223
Limited quantities	5 L

Section 15 Regulatory Information

HSNO approval number and Group Standard:

HSR002652 Solvents Flammable Carcinogenic

Group Standard conditions and other regulations:

Condition	Requirement
SDS	Required
Emergency plan	Required when quantities exceed 500 Lt
Certified handler	Not required
Tracking	Not applicable
Bundling and secondary containment	Required
Signage	Required when quantities exceed 500 Lt

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Location Compliance certificate	Flammable Liquid Category 3 required when quantities exceed 500 Lt in closed containers of greater than 5 Lt capacity and/or exceed 1500Lt in closed container of less than 5Lt capacity and/or exceed 250Lt in open containers
Hazardous Atmosphere Zone	Required to meet AS/NZS 60079.10
Fire extinguisher	2 required when quantities exceed 500 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	Y
Korea	KECI	Y
New Zealand	NZIOC	Y
Philippines	PICCS	Y
USA	TSCA	Y
Taiwan	TCSI	Y
Mexico	INSQ	Y
Vietnam	NCI	Y
Russia	ARIPS	Y

Section 16 Other Information

Revision History:

March 2024 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 5433:2020	New Zealand Standard 5433 (Standard for the Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land)
SDS	Safety data sheet
STEL	Short term exposure limit
TWA	Time weighted average (typically measured as 8 hours)

UN number	United nations number
WES	Workplace exposure standard

References

Chemical properties and GHS classifications derived from the New Zealand chemical classification information database (CCID).

www.epa.govt.nz.

Workplace exposure limits derived from Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices 13th Edition (April 2022).

The information provided on this SDS is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered as a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material in combination with any other material or in any process, unless specified in the text.

This SDS was prepared by Collievale Enterprises in accord with the Hazardous Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2020

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End of SDS