

Section 1 – Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Code	Description		Size	Colour
12101	Accent Expanding Foam		300 ml	Champagne
Recommended use:			Sealant	
Supplier contact details: Soudal Ltd		Soudal Ltd	Freephone: 0800 70 10 80	
14 Avalon Drive		Phone: (07) 847 5540	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 – Hazard 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		Hazard	statements		
Flammable Aerosol Category 1 2.1.2A		H222	Extremely flammable aerosol		
		H229	Pressurised container: May burst if heated		
Acute Oral Toxicity Category 5	6.1E	H303	May be harmful if swallowed		
Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 4	6.1D	H332	Harmful if inhaled		
Skin Effects Category 2	6.3A	H315	Causes skin irritation		
Eye Effects Category 2	6.4A	H319	Causes serious eye irritation		
Respiratory Sensitisation Category 1	6.5A	H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled		
Skin Sensitisation Category 1	6.5B	H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction		
Carcinogenicity Category 2	6.7B	H351	Suspected of causing cancer		
Lactation Effects	6.8C	H362	May cause harm to breast fed children		
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		
STOT – SE RTI Category 3	6.9	H335	May cause respiratory irritation		
Chronic Aquatic Hazar Category 4	9.1D	H413	May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life		

HSNO Signal Word:







Precautionary Statements:

Ensure all safety directions are read and understood before handling Keep out of reach of children.

Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking Do not spray on an open flame or ignition source Do not pierce or burn even after use Do not breathe mists/ sprays/ vapours Avoid contact during pregnancy or while nursing Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area Wear protective clothing/ gloves and eye/ face protection/ respiratory protection Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke while handling Contaminated clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace

Avoid release to the environment

Store locked up Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed

Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	Ingredient CAS No. Individual HSNO classification		Concentration (% by Wt.)
Polymethyle polyphenyl isocyanate	9016-87-9	Acute Oral Toxicity Category 5; Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 4; Skin Effects Category 2; Eye Effects Category 2; Respiratory Sensitisation Category 1; Skin Sensitisation Category 1; Carcinogenicity Category 2; STOT – RE Category 2; STOT – SE Category 2	20 - 30
Isobutane	72-28-5	Flammable Gas Category 1	10 – 20
Alkanes, C ₁₄₋₁₇ chloro	85535-85-9	Acute Oral Toxicity Category 5; Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 5; Skin Effects Category 3; Lactation Effects; Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 1; Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 1	1 – 10
Dimethyl ether	115-10-6	Flammable Gas Category 1; Eye Effects category 2	1 – 10
Propane	74-98-6	Flammable Gas Category 1	1 - 10
Ingredients not contributing to classificati	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:

If aerosols come in contact with the eyes: 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 or hair contact:

If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin: 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:

Following uptake by inhalation, move person to an area free from risk of further exposure. Oxygen or artificial respiration should be administered as needed.

Asthmatic-type symptoms may develop and may be immediate or delayed up to several hours. Treatment is essentially symptomatic. A physician should be consulted. If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled: 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.

General advice and advice for physicians:

Treat symptomatically

For sub-chronic and chronic exposures to isocyanates:

This material may be a potent pulmonary sensitiser which causes bronchospasm even in patients without prior airway hyperreactivity. Clinical symptoms of exposure involve mucosal irritation of respiratory and gastrointestinal tracts. Conjunctival irritation, skin inflammation (erythema, pain vesiculation) and gastrointestinal disturbances occur soon after exposure. Pulmonary symptoms include cough, burning, substernal pain and dyspnoea. Some cross-sensitivity occurs between different isocyanates. Noncardiogenic pulmonary oedema and bronchospasm are the most serious consequences of exposure. Markedly symptomatic patients should receive oxygen, ventilatory support and an intravenous line. Treatment for asthma includes inhaled sympathomimetics (epinephrine [adrenalin], terbutaline) and steroids. Activated charcoal (1 g/kg) and a cathartic (sorbitol, magnesium citrate) may be useful for ingestion. Mydriatics, systemic analgesics and topical antibiotics (Sulamyd) may be used for corneal abrasions. There is no effective therapy for sensitised workers.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux; Medical Toxicology]

NOTE: Isocyanates cause airway restriction in naive individuals with the degree of response dependant on the concentration and duration of exposure. They induce smooth muscle contraction which leads to bronchoconstrictive episodes. Acute changes in lung function, such as decreased FEV1, may not represent sensitivity.

[Karol & Jin, Frontiers in Molecular Toxicology, pp 56-61, 1992]

Personnel who work with isocyanates, isocyanate prepolymers or polyisocyanates should have a pre-placement medical examination and periodic examinations thereafter, including a pulmonary function test. Anyone with a medical history of chronic respiratory disease, asthmatic or bronchial attacks, indications of allergic responses, recurrent eczema or sensitisation conditions of the skin should not handle or work with isocyanates. Anyone who develops chronic respiratory distress when working with isocyanates should be removed from exposure and examined by a physician. Further exposure must be avoided if a sensitivity to isocyanates or polyisocyanates has developed.

You should call The Poisons Information Centre if you feel that you may have been poisoned, burned or irritated by this product. The number is 0800 764766 from anywhere in New Zealand (13 1126 in Australia) and is available at all times. Have this SDS or product label with you when you call.

Section 5 - Fire-Fighting Measures

Extinguishing media:

Foam; water spray; dry chemical; carbon dioxide

Special hazards due to combustion:

Extremely flammable. Excessive pressures may develop in cannisters exposed to fire, this may result in explosion

Advice for fire-fighters:

Alert Fire & Emergency New Zealand 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.

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

For isocyanate spills of less than 40 litres (2 m²):

Evacuate area from everybody not dealing with the emergency, keep them upwind and prevent further access, remove ignition sources and, if inside building, ventilate area as well as possible. Notify supervision and others as necessary. Put on personal protective equipment (suitable respiratory protection, face and eye protection, protective suit, gloves and impermeable boots). Control source of leakage (where applicable). Dike the spill to prevent spreading and to contain additions of decontaminating solution. Prevent the material from entering drains. Estimate spill pool volume or area.

Absorb and decontaminate. - Completely cover the spill with wet sand, wet earth, vermiculite or other similar absorbent. - Add neutraliser (for suitable

formulations: see below) to the adsorbent materials (equal to that of estimated spill pool volume). Intensify contact between spill, absorbent and neutraliser by carefully mixing with a rake and allow to react for 15 minutes Shovel absorbent/decontaminant solution mixture into a steel drum. Decontaminate surface. - Pour an equal amount of neutraliser solution over contaminated surface. - Scrub area with a stiff bristle brush, using moderate

pressure. - Completely cover decontaminant with vermiculite or other similar absorbent. - After 5 minutes, shovel absorbent/decontamination solution

mixture into the same steel drum used above. Monitor for residual isocyanate. If surface is decontaminated, proceed to next step. If contamination persists, repeat decontaminate procedure immediately above Place loosely covered drum (release of carbon dioxide) outside for at least 72 hours. Label waste-containing drum appropriately. Remove waste materials for incineration. Decontaminate and remove personal protective equipment. Return to normal operation. Conduct accident investigation and consider measures to prevent reoccurrence.

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. Aerosols in storage should be properly secured to prevent toppling or rolling.

Cylinder valves should be closed when not in use. Aerosol cylinders should be segregated according to the requirements of the health & Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations. Check storage areas for hazardous concentrations of gases prior to entry. Stock should be arranged so that the oldest stock is used first. Aerosols in storage should be checked periodically for general condition and leakage. Protect aerosols against physical damage. Move and store aerosols correctly as instructed for their manual handling.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Exposure limits:

CAS no.	Substance or ingredient	WES-TWA	WES-STEL	
9016-87-9	Polymeric diphenylmethane diisocyanate	0.02 mg/m ^{3 as -NCO}	0.07 mg/m ^{3 ass – NCO}	
115-10-6	Dimethyl ether	766 mg/m ³ 400 ppm	958 mg/m ³ 500 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 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	Worksafe NZ mandate the use of air-fed respiratory protection when likely to be exposed to spray particles of isocyanates. As a minimum a full face Type A is recommended
Skin	Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. Butyl or Neoprene. 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 possible skin contact. Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should removed and destroyed.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

General substance properties:

Property	Details
Appearance	Aerosol
Odour	Characteristic
рН	No data
Vapour pressure	No data
Viscosity	No data.



SAFETY DATASHEET

Boiling Point	No data		
Volatile materials	No data		
Freezing/melting point	No data		
Solubility	Miscible with water		
Specific gravity/density	0.95 g/ml		
Flash point	No data		
Auto-ignition temperature	No data		
Upper and lower flammability limits	Lower – % Upper - %		
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. Contact with water may release flammable gases. Contact with water causes a chemical reaction

Incompatible materials to avoid:

Strong acids; strong bases

Hazardous decomposition products:

Combustion will result in the release of carbon monoxide; carbon dioxide, isocyanates, hydrogen cyanaide, hydrogen chloride, phosgene, nitrogen oxides and other toxic vapours

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Acute toxicity:

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. The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Isobutane produces a dose dependent action and at high concentrations may cause numbness, suffocation, exhilaration, dizziness, headache, nausea, confusion, incoordination and unconsciousness in severe cases. The paraffin gases are practically not harmful at low doses. Higher doses may produce reversible brain and nerve depression and irritation. 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 hazard is increased at higher temperatures. The vapour/mist may be highly irritating to the upper respiratory tract and lungs; the response may be severe enough to produce bronchitis and pulmonary



	oedema. Possible neurological symptoms arising from isocyanate exposure include headache, insomnia, euphoria, ataxia, anxiety neurosis, depression and paranoia. Gastrointestinal disturbances are characterised by nausea and vomiting. Pulmonary sensitisation may produce asthmatic reactions ranging from minor breathing difficulties to severe allergic attacks; this may occur following a single acute exposure or may develop without warning for several hours after exposure. Sensitized people can react to very low doses and should not be allowed to work in situations allowing exposure to this material. Continued exposure of sensitised persons may lead to possible long-term respiratory impairment. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.
Oral	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. In longer term animal studies, chlorinated paraffins have been shown to be toxic to the kidney and liver. Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. Isoparaffinic hydrocarbons cause temporary lethargy, weakness, inco-ordination and diarrhoea.
Dermal	The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition. Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. 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. There is some evidence to suggest that the material may cause mild but significant inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering. Exposure to the material may result in a skin inflammation called chloracne. This is characterised by white- and blackheads, keratin cysts, spots, excessive discolouration.
Еуе	Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas. This material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Moderate inflammation may be expected with redness; conjunctivitis may occur with prolonged exposure.
Chronic	There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Main route of exposure to the gas in the workplace is by inhalation. Persons with a history of asthma or other respiratory problems or are known to be sensitised, should not be engaged in any work involving the handling of isocyanates. [CCTRADE-Bayer, APMF]

	Oral LD ₅₀ mg/m ³	Dermal LD ₅₀ mg/m ³	Inhalation LC50 mg/L
Polymeric diphenylmethane diisocyanate	> 2000	> 9400	0.49 /4hr
Isobutane			658 /4hr
Dimethylether			309 /4hr
Propane			49942.95 /15min
Alkanes C ₁₄₋₁₇ chloro	2000 - 4000		

Section 12 - Ecological Information

May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life. Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites. Do NOT discharge to sewer or waterway

	Fish mg/L	Crustacea mg/L	Algae mg/L	
Polymeric diphenylmethane diisocyanate	LC 50 > 1		EC ₅₀ > 1 - 640	
Isobutane	LC ₅₀ 6.706		EC50 7.71	
Dimethyl ether	LC ₅₀ 1 – 783.04	$EC_{50} > 4400$	EC ₅₀ 154.917	
Propane	LC ₅₀ 10.307		EC ₅₀ 7.71	
Alkanes C14-17 chloro	LC ₅₀ > 5	EC ₅₀ > 100	EC ₅₀ > 100	
	NOEC 0.001 – 0.6			



	Persistance H₂O/ Soil	Persistance Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Isobutane	HIGH	HIGH	LOW	LOW
Dimethyl ether	LOW	LOW	LOW	HIGH
Propane	LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Otherwise: If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.

DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. Consult Land Waste Authority for disposal. Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site. Packages that have been in direct contact with the hazardous substance must be only disposed if the hazardous substance was appropriately removed and cleaned out from the package. The package must be disposed according to the manufacturer's directions taking into account the material it is made of. Packages which hazardous content have been appropriately treated and removed may be recycled. The hazardous substance must only be disposed if it has been treated by a method that changed the characteristics or composition of the substance and it is no longer hazardous.

Only dispose to the environment if a tolerable exposure limit has been set for the substance. Only deposit the hazardous substance into or onto a landfill or sewage facility or incinerator, where the hazardous substance can be handled and treated appropriately.

Section 14 - Transport Information



HAZCHEM

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	
Cargo only	
Packing instructions	
Maximum Qty/pack	



Passenger and Cargo Packing instructions Maximum Qty/pack Passenger & Cargo Limited Qu Packing instructions Maximum Qty/pack	uantity
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	63 190 277 327 344 381 959
Limited quantities	1000 ml
Marine pollutant	no
Shipping Name	AEROSOLS

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

HSNO approval number and Group Standard:

HSR002517 Aerosols (Flammable, Toxic [6.7])

Group Standard conditions	and other regulations:
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Condition	Requirement
SDS	Safety data sheet must be available to a person handling the substance within 10 minutes.
Emergency plan	Required when quantities exceed 3000Lt equivalent
Certified handler	Not required
Tracking	Not required
Bunding and secondary containment	Not required
Signage	Required when quantities exceed 3000 Lt equivalent
Compliance certificate	Required when quantities exceed 3000 Lt equivalent
Hazardous Atmosphere zone	Required
Fire extinguisher	@ required when quantities exceed 3000 Lt equivalent

National Inventories

Australia	AICS	Υ
Canada	DSL	Υ
Canada	NDSL	Ν
China	IECSC	Υ
Europe	EINEC/ELINCS/NLP	Ν
Japan	ENCS	Ν
Korea	KECI	Υ
New Zealand	NZIoC	Υ
Philippines	PICCS	Y
USA	TSCA	Y

Y = All ingredients are on the inventory



Section 16 – Other Information

Date of this preparation

February 2019 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 9th Edition.

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

This SDS was prepared by Collievale Enterprises Ltd in accord with the Hazardous Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2017 <u>http://www.collievale.com</u> Phone +64 7 5432428

End of MSDS