

## Section 1 – Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Code	Description	Size	Colour
01495	Gorilla Glue 3 Hour Cure Premium Wood Adhesive	1 Kg	Brown
01496	Gorilla Glue 3 Hour Cure Premium Wood Adhesive	60 ml	Brown
01498	Gorilla Glue 3 Hour Cure Premium Wood Adhesive	250 g	Brown
01499	Gorilla Glue 3 Hour Cure Premium Wood Adhesive	500 g	Brown
06535	Gorilla Glue 3 Hour Cure Premium Wood Adhesive	60 ml Blister pack	Brown
20065	Gorilla Glue 3 Hour Cure Premium Wood Adhesive	5 Kg	Brown

Recommended use:	Adhesive	
Supplier contact details:	Soudal Ltd	Freephone: 0800 70 10 80
	14 Avalon Drive	Phone: (07) 847 5540
	Nawton	
	Hamilton 3200	Email: info@soudal.co.nz
	New Zealand	Website: <a href="http://www.soudal.co.nz">www.soudal.co.nz</a>
<b>POISON CENTRE NUMBER: 0800 764 766 (24 hours)</b>		

## Section 2 – Hazard Identification

### Statement of Hazardous Nature

This product is classified as:

**HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE** according to the criteria of HSNO.

**NOT REGULATED** under NZS5433:2007 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land

### Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) classification:

Classification	Hazard statements
Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 4	H332 Harmful if inhaled
Skin Effects Category 2	H315 Causes skin irritation
Eye Effects Category 2	H319 Causes serious eye irritation
Respiratory Sensitisation Category 1	H334 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled
Skin Sensitisation Category 1	H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction
STOT – SE Category 1	H370 Causes damage to organs
STOT – RE Category 1	H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
STOT – SE RTI Category 3	H335 May cause respiratory irritation

HSNO Signal Word :

**DANGER**



### Precautionary Statements:

P102	Keep out of reach of children	P284	In case of inadequate ventilation, wear respiratory protection
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood	P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
P260	Do not breathe fumes/ mists/ vapours/ sprays	P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace
P271	Use in a well-ventilated area		
P280	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection	P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool

P405 Store locked up

### Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS No.	Individual HSNO classification	Concentration (% by Wt.)
Isocyanic acid, polymethylenepolyphenylene ester	9016-87-9	Acute Oral Toxicity Category 5; Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 4; Skin Effects Category 2; Eye Effects Category 2; Respiratory Sensitiser Category 1; Skin Sensitiser Category 1; STOT – SE Category 1; STOT – RE Category 1	> 25
Aromatic hydrocarbon C <sub>8</sub>	90989-38-1	Flammable Liquid category 2; Acute Oral Toxicity Category 5; Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 5; Carcinogenicity Category 1B; STOT-SE Narcosis Category 3; Aspiration Category 1	1 – 10
Ingredients not contributing to classification			balance

This is a commercial product whose exact ratio of components may vary slightly. Minor quantities of other ingredients not contributing to the classification are also possible.

### Section 4 – First Aid Measures

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

#### Eye contact:

Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

#### Skin contact:

Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation. Generally, not applicable.

#### Inhalation:

Remove from contaminated area. Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay. 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.

#### Ingestion:

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the SDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist. If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the SDS.

#### 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.

You should call The Poisons Information Centre if you feel that you may have been poisoned 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, Carbon Dioxide, Dry Powder, water spray or fog – large fires only

#### Fire/ Explosion Hazard

**WARNING:** In use may form flammable/ explosive vapour-air mixtures. Combustible. Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. When heated to high temperatures decomposes rapidly generating vapour which pressures and may then rupture containers with release of flammable and highly toxic isocyanate vapour. Burns with acrid black smoke and poisonous fumes. Due to reaction with water producing CO<sub>2</sub>-gas, a hazardous build-up of pressure could result if contaminated containers are re-sealed. Combustion yields traces of highly toxic hydrogen cyanide HCN, plus toxic nitrogen oxides NO<sub>x</sub> and carbon monoxide.

**Advice for fire-fighters:**

Alert Fire & Emergency New Zealand and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. 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. Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

**Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures**

**Minor Spills**

Clean up all spills immediately. Secure load if safe to do so. Bundle/collect recoverable product. Collect remaining material in containers with covers for disposal.

**Major Spills**

For isocyanate spills of less than 40 litres (2 m<sup>2</sup>): 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.

Treat isocyanate spills with sufficient amounts of isocyanate decontaminant preparation ("neutralising fluid"). Isocyanates and polyisocyanates are generally not miscible with water. Liquid surfactants are necessary to allow better dispersion of isocyanate and neutralising fluids/ preparations. Alkaline neutralisers react faster than water/surfactant mixtures alone. Typically, such a preparation may consist of:

Sawdust: 20 parts by weight Kieselguhr 40 parts by weight plus a mixture of {ammonia (s.g. 0.880) 8% v/v non-ionic surfactant 2% v/v water 90% v/v}. Let stand for 24 hours

A commonly used neutralising fluids each exhibit advantages in different situations.

- liquid surfactant     0.2-2%
- sodium carbonate    5-10%
- water                    to 100%

**Section 7 - Handling and Storage**

**Handling:**

Do NOT use compressed air for filling discharging or handling operations. 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. DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils. 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. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. 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:**

Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

**Section 8 - Exposure Controls/Personal Protection**

**Exposure limits:**

CAS no.	Substance or ingredient	WES-TWA	WES-STEL
9016-87-9	Isocyanic acid, polymethylenepoly-phenylene ester	0.02 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	30.07 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

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



## SAFETY DATASHEET

longer than 15 minutes and should not be repeated more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. The term "peak "is used when the TWA limit, because of the rapid action of the substance, should never be exceeded, even briefly.

### Engineering Controls:

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure. For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

### Exposure controls:

Control	Protective measure
Eye	Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical goggles. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent] 
Respiratory	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. Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.  If required a Type A mask of sufficient capacity should be used. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)
Skin	Butyl; Butyl/Neoprene; PE/EVAL/PE; PVDC/PE/PVDC; Saranex gloves are recommended if skin contact or contamination of clothing is likely, protective clothing should be worn. [AS 2161] Wear protective 

## Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

### General substance properties:

Property	Details
Appearance	Brown liquid
Odour	Hydrocarbon
Odour threshold	No data
pH	No data.
Freezing/melting point	No data. °C
Boiling Point	Not flammable °C
Flash point	No applicable °C
Flammability	Non flammable
Upper and lower flammability limits	Lower No data % Upper No data %
Vapour pressure	Very low kPa

<b>Vapour Density</b>	> 1 heavier than air
<b>Specific gravity/density</b>	1.10 g/ml
<b>Water solubility</b>	Immiscible
<b>Solubility</b>	No data
<b>Partition Coefficient</b>	No data
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	No data °C
<b>Decomposition Temperature</b>	No data °C
<b>Viscosity</b>	No data mPa.s
<b>Volatile materials</b>	No data %

## Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

### Stability:

Stable under normal conditions.

### Conditions to avoid:

Ignition sources; freezing temperatures

### Incompatible materials to avoid:

Avoid oxidising agents (nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc) as ignition may result

### Hazardous decomposition products:

Combustion will result in the release of carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>); Hydrogen cyanide (HCN) and other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

## Section 11 - Toxicological Information

### Summary of Toxicity

#### Acute toxicity:

Test	Data and symptoms of exposure
<b>Inhaled</b>	There is strong evidence to suggest that this material can cause, if inhaled once, very serious, irreversible damage of organs. The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. The acute toxicity of inhaled alkylbenzene is best described by central nervous system depression. These compounds may also act as general anaesthetics. Whole body symptoms of poisoning include light-headedness, nervousness, apprehension, a feeling of well-being, confusion, dizziness, drowsiness, ringing in the ears, blurred or double vision, vomiting and sensations of heat, cold or numbness, twitching, tremors, convulsions, unconsciousness, depression of breathing, and arrest. Heart stoppage may result from cardiovascular collapse. A slow heart rate and low blood pressure may also occur. Alkylbenzenes are not generally toxic except at high levels of exposure. Their breakdown products have low toxicity and are easily eliminated from the body. 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. Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may produce severely toxic effects. Relatively small amounts absorbed from the lungs may prove fatal.

## SAFETY DATASHEET

<b>Oral</b>	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.
<b>Dermal</b>	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. 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.
<b>Eye</b>	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.
<b>Chronic</b>	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. Toxic: 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. 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] There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Isocyanate vapours are irritating to the airways and can cause their inflammation, with wheezing, gasping, severe distress, even loss of consciousness and fluid in the lungs. Nervous system symptoms that may occur include headache, sleep disturbance, euphoria, incoordination, anxiety, depression and paranoia.

	<b>Oral</b>	<b>Dermal</b>	<b>Inhalation</b>
Isocyanic acid, polymethylenepolyphenylene ester	LD <sub>50 rat</sub> 4300 mg/kg	LD <sub>50 rat</sub> 9400 mg/kg	LC <sub>50 rat</sub> 0.49 mg/L/4hr

### Section 12 - Ecological Information

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.

	<b>Fish</b>	<b>Crustacea</b>	<b>Algae</b>
Aromatic hydrocarbons C <sub>8</sub>	LC <sub>50 96hr</sub> 2.6 mg/L	EC <sub>50 48hr</sub> >3.4 mg/L	EC <sub>50 96hr</sub> >4.6 mg/L NOEC <sub>73 4hr</sub> 0.44 mg/L

	<b>Persistence Water/Soil</b>	<b>Persistence: Air</b>	<b>Bioaccumulation</b>	<b>Mobility</b>

### 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 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 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. Recycle containers if possible or dispose of in an authorised landfill. Ensure that the disposal of material is carried out in accordance with Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017.

### Section 14 - Transport Information

NOT REGULATED

### Section 15 - Regulatory Information

#### HSNO approval number and Group Standard:

HSR002679 Surface Coatings & Colourants (Toxic [6.7])

#### Group Standard conditions and other regulations:

**SAFETY DATASHEET**

Condition	Requirement
<b>SDS</b>	Safety data sheet must be available to a person handling the substance within 10 minutes.
<b>Emergency plan</b>	Required when quantities exceed 100 Lt
<b>Certified handler</b>	Not required
<b>Tracking</b>	Not applicable
<b>Bunding and secondary containment</b>	Required as liquid
<b>Signage</b>	Required when quantities exceed 250 Lt
<b>Hazardous Location Compliance certificate</b>	Not required
<b>Hazardous Area</b>	Not Required
<b>Fire extinguishers</b>	Not applicable

**National Inventories**

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

Y = All ingredients are on the inventory

**Section 16 – Other Information**

**Revision History**

February 2022	Removal of HSNO Codes
August 2018	Updated following 5-yearly review of formula, and to bring into compliance with the latest EPA required SDS format
April 2016	Additional First Aid instructions
August 2015	Origination

**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 <sub>50</sub>	Lethal concentration 50% - concentration fatal to 50% of the tested population
LD <sub>50</sub>	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)
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](http://www.epa.govt.nz).  
 Workplace exposure limits derived from Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices 9th Edition (November 2017). [www.mbie.govt.nz](http://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 Ltd in accord with the Hazardous Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2020  
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End of MSDS