## 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

**Material Name** : **AVGAS 100 LL**

**Other Names** : **Avgas 100/130**

**Recommended use / Restrictions of use** : Leaded aviation gasoline fuel for piston engine aircraft.

**Supplier** : Z Energy Limited
3 Queens Wharf
Wellington
New Zealand

**Telephone** : +64 4 472 0080
**Fax** : +64 4 498 0260

**Local Contact**
**Telephone** : 0800 474 355
**Fax** : 0800 100 536
**Email** : general@z.co.nz
**Web location** : http://z.co.nz/about-z/faqs-and-support/products/fuel-safety-data-sheets/

**Emergency Telephone Number** : 0800 243 622 (24 hours)
+64 4 917 9888 (International)

## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS.
Classified as hazardous according to criteria in the Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001.

Classified as Dangerous Goods according to NZS 5433: 2012.

**Hazardous Substances Classification** : 3.1A, 6.1E, 6.3B, 6.7B, 6.8A, 9.1B

**Safety Hazards** : Highly flammable liquid. Electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire.

**GHS Classification** : FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, Category 1
ASPIRATION HAZARD, Category 1
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION, Category 3
CARCINOGENICITY Category 2B
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION Category 1
AQUATIC TOXICITY (CHRONIC), Category 2

**GHS label elements**

**Symbol(s)** :


**Signal Word** : Danger

: **PHYSICAL HAZARDS:**

**GHS Hazard statements**

Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

**HEALTH HAZARDS:**
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Causes mild skin irritation.
Suspected of causing cancer.
May damage fertility or the unborn child.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:**
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**GHS Precautionary statements** :

**PREVENTION:**
Keep out of reach of children.
Read label before use.
Read Safety Data Sheet before use.
Obtain special instructions before use.
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces. No smoking.
Keep container tightly closed.
Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating and lighting equipment.
Use only non-sparking tools.
Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
Wear protective gloves and eye/face protection.
Avoid release to the environment.

**RESPONSE:**
**General**
If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. – This statement applies only where the substance is available to the general public.
If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
In case of fire: Use Foam, fine water spray and dry chemical powder. Carbon dioxide, Clean Agents (e.g. Inergen, Argonite etc.), sand or earth may be used for small fires only.
Collect spillage.

**Swallowed**
IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
Do NOT induce vomiting.

**Skin**
IF ON CLOTHING: Rinse immediately contaminated clothing and skin with plenty of water before removing clothes.
If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

**Storage**
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
Store locked up.

**Disposal**

In the case of a substance that is in compliance with a HSNO approval other than a Part 6A (Group Standards) approval, a label must provide a description of one or more appropriate and achievable methods for the disposal of a substance in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001. This may also include any method of disposal that must be avoided.

**Human Health Hazards**
Hydrocarbon Components: May cause cancer. Product classified as a Category 2 carcinogen. Product is classified as a Category 1 Reproductive toxicant. Irritating to skin. Harmful, may cause lung damage if swallowed. Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This product contains benzene, which is known to cause leukaemia and n-hexane, which has been shown to metabolize to compounds which are neuropathic. This product contains toluene. There are indications from animal studies that prolonged exposure to high concentrations of toluene may lead to hearing loss.

**Safety Hazards**
Extremely flammable. Risk of generating electrostatic charges during handling. Liquid evaporates quickly and can ignite leading to a flash fire, or an explosion in a confined space.

**Environmental Hazards**
Toxic to aquatic organisms. May cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

**Other Information**
This product is intended for use as a fuel in a closed system. If used for any other purpose, in open systems or as a spray, ignition and exposure risks will increase and a careful risk assessment should be carried out.

## 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| Ingredients | Chemical Identity | CAS No. | Conc.[%] |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Gasoline, low boiling point naphtha | 86290-81-5 | 90-100 % |
| | Benzene | 71-43-2 | 0.1-5 % |
| | Tetraethyl lead | 78-00-2 | 0-0.189 % |

**Information on Composition** : Complex mixture of hydrocarbons consisting of paraffins, cycloparaffins, aromatic and olefinic hydrocarbons with carbon numbers predominantly in the C4 to C12 range. Contains lead alkyl anti-knock additives. Maximum lead concentration: 0.85 g/l. Maximum tetraethyl lead content is 0.189% w/w. May also contain several additives at <0.1% v/v each. Total aromatic hydrocarbons present are typically in the range of 10-20% v/v. This product is dyed for grade identification.

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Inhalation** | : | If inhaled, remove affected person from contaminated area. Keep at rest until recovered. If symptoms persist seek medical attention. |
| **Skin Contact** | : | Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse or discard. If symptoms develop, seek medical attention. |
| **Eye Contact** | : | If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eyes continuously with running water. Continue flushing for several minutes until all contaminants are washed out completely. Seek medical attention. |
| **Ingestion** | : | If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. Wash out mouth and lips with water. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. |
| **First Aid Facilities** | : | An eye wash facility, and a general washing facility |
| **Notes to Physician** | : | Treat symptomatically. |
| **Other Information** | : | For advice in an emergency, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor at once. |

## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Specific Hazards** | : | Extremely flammable liquid and vapour. Ensure adequate ventilation to prevent explosive vapour-air mixture and prevent build-up of electrostatic charges (i.e. by grounding). The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible. Will float and may be reignited on surface water. |
| **Hazards from Combustion Products** | | Combustion is likely to give rise to a complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases, including carbon monoxide and unidentified organic and inorganic compounds. |
| **Extinguishing Media** | : | Foam, fine water spray and dry chemical powder. Carbon dioxide, Clean Agents (e.g. Inergen, Argonite etc.), sand or earth may be used for small fires only. |
| **Unsuitable Extinguishing** | : | Do not use water jet. |
| **Protective Equipment for Firefighters** | : | Fire fighters should wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive pressure mode and full protective clothing to prevent exposure to vapours or fumes. Water spray may be used to cool down heat-exposed containers. Fight fire from safe location. This product should be prevented from entering drains and watercourses. |
| **Additional Advice** | : | Keep adjacent drums and tanks cool by spraying with water from a safe location. If possible remove them from the danger zone. If adequate cooling cannot be achieved, the area needs to be evacuated, and further fire fighting and cooling attempts should be carried out from a safe location. |
| **Hazchem Code** | : | 3YE |

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Observe all relevant local and international regulations.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures** | : | Vapour can travel for considerable distances both above and below the ground surface. Underground services (drains, pipelines, cable ducts) can provide preferential flow paths. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Contaminated clothing may be a fire hazard and therefore should be soaked with water before being removed. Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly. Do not breathe fumes, vapour. Do not operate electrical equipment. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, clothing. Wear chemical resistant knee length safety boots and PVC jacket and trousers. Wear safety glasses or full face shield if splashes are likely to occur.<br><br>Extinguish or remove all sources of ignition. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Stop leak if safe to do so. Increase ventilation. Evacuate all unprotected personnel. If possible contain the spill. Place inert absorbent, non-combustible material onto spillage. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect the material and place into suitable labelled containers for subsequent recycling or disposal. Dispose of waste according to the applicable local and national regulations. Cloth, paper and other materials that are used to absorb spills present a fire hazard. Avoid their accumulation by disposing of them safely and immediately. If contamination of sewers or waterways occurs inform the local water authorities and EPA in accordance with local regulations. |
| **Environmental Precautions** | : | Prevent from spreading or entering into drains and surface waters (e.g. lakes, ponds, ditches, rivers and streams) by using sand, earth, or other appropriate non-combustible barriers. Inform local authorities if impacts cannot be prevented. |
| **Methods and material for containment and clean up (Small Spillages)** | : | To minimize soil and groundwater contamination, absorb liquid with sand earth or other recommended adsorbent material, as soon as safe to do so after the spill. Sweep up and remove to a suitable, clearly marked container for disposal in accordance with local regulations. Do not dispose into an interceptor. |
| **Methods and material for containment and clean up (Large Spillages)** | : | Prevent from spreading by making a barrier with sand, earth or other containment material. Dispose of as for small spills.<br><br>Maritime Spillages:<br><br>Maritime spillages should be dealt with using a Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEP), as required by MARPOL Annex 1 Regulation 26. |

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

**Precautions for safe andling** : Wear appropriate protective clothing and equipment to prevent inhalation, skin and eye exposure. Handle and use the material in a well-ventilated area, away from sparks, flames and other ignition sources. Never siphon by mouth. Never siphon by mouth. Have emergency equipment (for fires, spills, leaks, etc.) readily available. Work from suitable, labelled, fire-resistant containers. Open containers carefully as they may be under pressure. Keep containers closed when not in use. Flameproof equipment is necessary in areas where the product is being used. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding all equipment. Avoid splash filling. Wait 2 minutes after tank filling (for tanks such as those on road tanker vehicles) before opening hatches or manholes. Wait 30 minutes after tank filling (for large storage tanks) before opening hatches or manholes. Do not empty into drains. Ensure a high level of personal hygiene is maintained when using this product, that is, always wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking or using the toilet facilities.

**Conditions for safe storage** : Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from sources of ignition, oxidising agents, strong acids, foodstuffs, and clothing. Keep containers closed when not in use and securely sealed and protected against physical damage. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage or leaks. Have appropriate fire extinguishers available in and near the storage area. Take precautions against static electricity discharges. Use proper grounding procedures.

This product must never be stored in buildings occupied by people. Small volumes (maximum 5 litres), may be stored in a suitably designed portable container. Such containers should be stored in well-ventilated areas, flameproof cabinets or stores. Use properly labelled and closeable containers.

Keep container tightly closed in a dry, well-ventilated place away from direct sunlight and other sources of heat or ignition. Take suitable precautions when opening sealed containers, as pressure can build up during storage. Keep in a bunded area with a sealed (low permeability) floor, to provide containment against spillage. Prevent ingress of water. Stack drums to a height not exceeding 3 metres without the use of racking. Locate tanks away from heat and other sources of ignition. Seek specialist advice for the design, construction and operation of bulk storage facilities.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

**Occupational Exposure Limits**

The following exposure standards have been established for the product by the Occupational Safety and Health Service (OSH) of the New Zealand Department of Labour.

| Material | Source | Type | ppm | mg/m3 | Notation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Benzene | | TWA | 1 | 3.19 | Revised 09/2010 |
| | | STEL | 2.5 | 7.8 | Revised 09/2010 |
| Petrol (Gasoline) | | TWA | 300 | 890 | |
| | | STEL | 500 | 1480 | |
| Tetraethyl lead | | TWA | - | 0.1 | |
| | | STEL | - | - | |
| In addition AGCIH has set the following exposure limits for gasoline: | | | | | |
| Petrol (Gasoline) | | TWA | 300 | 890 | |
| | | STEL | 500 | 1480 | |

**Additional Information** : TWA (Time Weighted Average): The average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-hour working day, for a five-day week.

STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit): The average airborne concentration over a 15 minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight-hour workday.

**Biological Limit Value (BLV) :**

**Appropriate Engineering Controls** : Provide sufficient ventilation to keep airborne levels below the exposure limits. Where vapours or mists are generated, particularly in enclosed areas, and natural ventilation is inadequate, a flameproof exhaust ventilation system is required. Refer to AS 1940 - The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids and AS/NZS 2430.3.1:1997 : Classification of hazardous areas - Examples of area classification - General, for further information concerning ventilation requirements.

**Individual protection measures**

**Respiratory Protection** : If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator with a replaceable organic vapour filter should be used. Reference should be made to Australian/New Zealand Standards AS/NZS 1715, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.

**Hand Protection** : Wear gloves of impervious material e.g. nitrile or neoprene rubber gloves. Final choice of appropriate gloves will vary according to individual circumstances i.e. methods of handling or according to risk assessments undertaken. Reference should be made to AS/NZS 2161.1: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance. The use of barrier cream is recommended.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Eye Protection** | : | Chemical safety glasses or face shield recommended as appropriate. Final choice of appropriate eye/face protection will vary according to individual circumstances including methods of handling or engineering controls as determined by appropriate risk assessments. Eye protection should conform to Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337- Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications. |
| **Protective Clothing** | : | Suitable protective work wear, e.g. cotton overalls buttoned at neck and wrist is recommended. Chemical resistant apron is recommended where large quantities are handled. Industrial clothing should conform to the specifications detailed in AS/NZS 2919: Industrial clothing. |

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Appearance | : | Dyed blue coloured liquid |
| Odour | : | Characteristic odour |
| Initial Boiling point and boiling range | : | Initial Boiling Point: 25°C<br>Final Boiling Point: 170°C |
| Melting / freezing point | : | Not available |
| Flash point | : | <-40ºC (Method: PMCC) |
| Flammability limits | : | Lower: 1% v/v<br>Upper: 6-8% v/v |
| Auto-ignition temperature | : | >250°C |
| Flammability (solid, gas) | : | Extremely flammable liquid and vapour. |
| Vapour pressure | : | 38-49 kPa at 38ºC. |
| Relative Density | : | <1 |
| Density | : | 690 to 760 kg/m3 at 15°C. |
| Water solubility | : | Negligible |
| Viscosity, kinematic | : | 0.5 to 0.75 mm2/s at 40°C |
| Vapour density (air=1) | : | >3 |
| Coefficient Water/Oil Distr. | | log Pow: 2-7 |

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Chemical stability** | : | Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling. |
| **Conditions to Avoid** | : | Heat, open flames, sparks and other sources of ignition. |
| **Incompatible materials** | : | Strong oxidizing agents. |
| **Hazardous Decomposition Products** | : | Thermal decomposition may result in the release of toxic and/or irritating fumes including carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. |
| **Hazardous Polymerization** | : | Will not occur. |

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Basis for Assessment** | : | Fuels are typically made from blending several refinery streams. Toxicological studies have been carried out on a variety of hydrocarbon blends and streams but not those containing additives. Information given is based on product data, a knowledge of the components and the toxicology of similar products |
| **Acute oral toxicity** | | LD50 (Oral): >5,000 mg/kg. Ingestion may lead to vomiting and aspiration into the lungs, this may result in chemical pneumonitis, which may be fatal. |
| **Acute dermal toxicity** | : | LD50 (Dermal): >2,000 mg/kg |
| **Germ cell mutagenicity** | : | There is a large database of mutagenicity studies on gasoline and gasoline blending streams, which use a wide variety of endpoints and give predominantly negative results. All in vivo studies in animals and recent studies in exposed humans (e.g. petrol service station attendants) have shown negative results in mutagenicity assays. |
| **Carcinogenicity** | : | Inhalation exposure to mice causes liver tumours, which are not considered relevant to humans. Inhalation exposure to rats causes kidney tumours which are not considered relevant to humans. |
| **Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity** | : | This product contains tetraethyl lead which may cause harm to the unborn child. Exposure to tetraethyl lead is associated with developmental effects which include reduced birth weight, reduced gestational age and neurobehavioral effects.<br><br>Repeated exposure of pregnant rats to high concentrations of toluene (around or exceeding 1000ppm) can cause developmental effects, such as lower birth weight and developmental neurotoxicity, on the foetus. However, in a two-generation reproductive study in rats exposed to gasoline vapour condensate, no adverse effects on the foetus were observed. |
| **Human Effects** | : | Prolonged/repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin which can lead to dermatitis and may make the skin more susceptible to irritation and penetration by other materials. |
| **Other Information** | : | This product contains benzene which is known to cause acute myeloid leukaemia and n-hexane which has been shown to metabolize to compounds which are neuropathic.<br><br>This product contains toluene. There are indications from animal studies that prolonged exposure to high concentrations of toluene may lead to hearing loss.<br><br>This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene from which there is evidence of tumours in rodents. This product contains tetraethyl lead which is known to accumulate in the body.<br><br>High pressure injection of product into the skin may lead to local necrosis if the product is not surgically removed. |
| **Eye** | : | May cause irritation in contact with the eyes, which can result in redness, stinging and lachrymation. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Skin** | : | May cause irritation to the skin resulting in itching and redness of the skin. Poisoning may occur from prolonged or massive skin contact. |
| **Inhalation** | : | Vapours may cause headache, nausea with vomiting, dizziness, confusion and other effects of central nervous system depression. Loss of consciousness can occur at high concentrations followed by convulsions and death |
| **Ingestion** | : | May cause irritation to the gastrointestinal system. Symptoms may include abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea or depression of the central nervous system including nausea, headaches, dizziness, fatigue, loss of coordination, unconsciousness and possibly narcosis. Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the respiratory system during ingestion or vomiting may lead to aspiration into the lungs with a possibility of chemical pneumonia or lung damage. |
| **Chronic Effects** | : | Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. Prolonged and repeated exposure through inhalation or swallowing of this material can result in harmful effects including central nervous system effects. Systemic effects of chronic exposure can also include damage to heart, kidneys and liver. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may also result in skin dryness and cracking, skin irritation leading to dermatitis. |

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Mobility** | : | Floats on water. Contains volatile components. Evaporates within a day from water or soil surfaces. Large volumes may penetrate soil and could contaminate groundwater. |
| **Persistence/ degradability** | : | Major components are inherently biodegradable. Persists under anaerobic conditions. The volatile components oxidise rapidly by photochemical reactions in air. |
| **Bioaccumulative potential** | : | Contains components with the potential to bioaccumulate. |
| **Exotoicity** | : | Fuels are typically made from blending several refinery streams. Ecotoxicological studies have been carried out on a variety of hydrocarbon blends and streams but not those containing additives. Information given is based on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products.<br><br>Product is classified as toxic to aquatic organisms, LL/EL50: 1-10 mg/L. (LL/EL50 expressed as the nominal amount of product required to prepare aqueous test extract). Films formed on water may affect oxygen transfer and damage organisms. |
| **Environmental Protection** | : | Do not discharge this material into drains, sewers and waterways. |

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

**Disposal Considerations**

Waste arising from a spillage or tank cleaning should be disposed of in accordance with applicable local and national regulations. Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses. Do not dispose of tank water bottoms by allowing them to drain into the ground. This will result in soil and groundwater contamination. Labels should not be removed from containers until they have been cleaned. Do not cut, puncture or weld on or near containers. Empty containers may contain hazardous residues. Contaminated containers must not be treated as household waste. Containers should be cleaned by appropriate methods and then re-used or disposed of by landfill or incineration as appropriate. Do not incinerate closed containers. Advise flammable nature.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

**Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005 - NZS 5433:2012**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| UN No | : | 1203 |
| Proper shipping name | : | Gasoline |
| Class | : | 3 |
| Packing group | : | II |
| Hazchem Code | : | 3YE |
| EPG Number | : | 3.1.001 |
| IERG Number | : | 14 |

**Road and Rail Transport** **:**

This material is classified as a Class 3 - Flammable Liquid according to NZS 5433:2007 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.
Class 3 - Flammable Liquids must not be loaded in the same freight container or on the same vehicle with:
- Class 1, Explosives
- Class 2.1, Flammable gases
- Class 2.3, Toxic gases
- Class 4.2, Spontaneously combustible substances
- Class 5.1, Oxidising substances
- Class 5.2, Organic peroxides or
- Class 7, Radioactive materials unless specifically exempted.

It must not be loaded in the same freight container; and on the same vehicle must be separated horizontally by at least 3 metres unless all but one are packed in separate freight containers with:
- Class 4.3, Dangerous when wet substances

Goods of packing group II or III may be loaded in the same freight container or on the same vehicle if transported in segregation devices with:
- Class 4.2, Spontaneously combustible substances
- Class 4.3, Dangerous when wet substances
- Class 5.1, Oxidising substances
- Class 5.2, Organic peroxides

**IMDG**
Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| UN No | : | 1203 |
| Proper shipping name | : | GASOLINE |
| Class / Division | : | 3 |
| Packing group | : | II |
| Marine pollutant | : | Yes |

**IATA (Country variations may apply)**
Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| UN No. | : | 1203 |
| Proper shipping name | : | Gasoline |
| Class / Division | : | 3 |
| Packing group | : | II |

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

The regulatory information is not intended to be comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

**Classified as Hazardous according to the New Zealand Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001.**

ERMA HSNO Approval Code: HSR001442

NZIoC All components of this product are listed on the New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC).

AICS All components of this product are listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **SDS Version Number** | : | 1.4 |
| **SDS Effective Date** | : | 01 August 2016 |
| **SDS Regulation** | | The content and format of this SDS is in accordance with HSNO Approved Code of Practice (No. HSNO CoP 8-1 09-06): Preparation of Safety Data Sheets. |
| **Uses and Restrictions** | : | This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product |