



# DekMASTER Pro-Exterior Contact Adhesive

## Safety Data Sheet

Date: June 2021

### SECTION 1 – CHEMICAL PRODUCT & COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

#### Product:

<b>Product Name:</b>	Dek Master Pro-Exterior Contact Adhesive
<b>Other Names:</b>	N/A
<b>Product Code:</b>	DMCA19
<b>HSNO Approval:</b>	HSR002662
<b>Approval Description:</b>	Surface Coatings and Colorants
<b>UN Number:</b>	UN1133
<b>Proper Shipping Name:</b>	ADHESIVE
<b>DG Class:</b>	3
<b>Packing Group:</b>	III
<b>Hazchem Code:</b>	3YE
<b>Uses:</b>	Contact Adhesive

#### Company Details:

<b>Company:</b>	Sealco Limited
<b>Address:</b>	Unit 5, 18 Taurus Pl, Bromley, Christchurch PO Box 35-190, Shirley, Christchurch
<b>Telephone:</b>	03 366 9495, 0508 292 837
<b>Website:</b>	<a href="http://www.sealco.co.nz">www.sealco.co.nz</a>

<b>Emergency Number:</b>	<b>National Poisons Centre</b> <b>0800 764 766</b>
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### SECTION 2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### Approval:

This product has been approved under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act (HSNO, Approval HSR00269, Surface Coatings and Colourants (Flammable, Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2017). The substance has been classified as hazardous according to the criteria in the Hazardous substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Notice 2017.

#### Classes:

3.1B  
6.1E (Aspiration)  
6.1D (Oral)  
6.3A  
6.4A  
6.7B  
6.8B  
6.9B  
  
6.9B (Narcotic)  
9.1D

#### Hazard Statements:

H225 - Highly flammable liquid & vapour  
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways  
H302 - Harmful if swallowed  
H315 - Causes skin irritation  
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation  
H350 - May cause cancer  
H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility or unborn child  
H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure  
H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness  
H401 - Toxic to aquatic life

## DANGER Symbols



### Precautionary Statements:

#### Prevention

**P102** - Keep out of reach of children

**P103** - Read label before use

**P201** - Obtain special instructions before use

**P202** - Do not use until all safety instructions have been read and understood

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

**P233** - Keep container tightly closed

**P240** - Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

**P241** - Use explosion-proof [electrical/ventilating/lighting/.../] equipment.

**P242** - Use only non-sparking tools.

**P243** - Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

**P260** - Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray

**P264** - Wash hands thoroughly after handling

**P271** - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area

**P280** - Wear protective gloves / eye protection / face protection

**P281** - Use personal protective equipment as required.

#### Response

**P303 + P361 + P353** - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.

**P302+P352** - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

**P305+P351+P338**: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

**P301+P310** - IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician if you feel unwell.

**P304+P340** - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

**P370+P378** - In case of fire: Use appropriate media for extinction.

**P332+P313** - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

**P362** - Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

**P308+P313** - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

**P312** - Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

**P314** - Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

**P331** - Do NOT induce vomiting.

#### Storage

**P403 + P235** - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep Cool.

**P233** - Keep container tightly closed.

**P405** - Store locked up.

#### Disposal

**P501** - Dispose of contents and container to appropriate waste site or reclaimer in accordance with local and national regulations.

## SECTION 3 – INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### Product

Substance

CAS / Identification	Component	% by weight
108-88-3	Toluene	7-13
Mixture	VM&P Naphtha	15 - 40
67-64-1	Acetone	15 - 40

## SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

### Description of Necessary Measures:

**Eye Contact:** Immediately flush the contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 20 minutes or until the chemical is removed, while holding the eyelid(s) open. Obtain medical attention immediately or transport to a medical facility and continue to flush the eyes en-route.

**Skin Contact:** Avoid direct contact, wear chemical resistant protective clothing. As quickly as possible, remove contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Quickly and gently blot or brush away excess chemical. Wash gently and thoroughly with water and non-abrasive soap for at least 20 minutes or until chemical is removed. Obtain medical advice immediately. Completely decontaminate clothing, shoes and leather goods before re-use or discard.

**Inhalation:** Remove source of contamination or move victim to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, oxygen may be beneficial if administered by trained personnel, preferably on a doctor's advice. DO NOT allow the victim to move about unnecessarily. Symptoms of pulmonary edema can be delayed up to 48 hours after exposure. Immediately transport victim to an emergency care facility.

**Ingestion:** Never give anything by mouth if victim is rapidly losing consciousness. Have victim rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Do not induce vomiting. Dilute contents of stomach with 240 to 300 ml of water. If vomiting occurs naturally have victim lean forward to reduce risk of aspiration. Seek immediate medical attention.

### Note to Physician:

#### Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:

Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision. Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters. If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever. The onset of respiratory symptoms may be delayed for several hours after exposure. Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, light-headedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and death. Auditory system effects may include temporary hearing loss and/or ringing in the ears. Visual system disturbances may be evidenced by decreases in the ability to discriminate between colours.

**Immediate medical attention, special treatment:** Potential for chemical pneumonitis. Potential for cardiac sensitisation, particularly in abuse situations. Hypoxia or negative inotropes may enhance these effects. Consider: oxygen therapy. Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.

## SECTION 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### **Extinguishing Media:**

**Suitable Extinguishing Media:** Carbon dioxide, dry chemical, water spray or fog. Firefighting foams are the extinguishing agent of choice for most flammable liquid fires. Water may be ineffective since it may not cool the product below its flash point.

**Fire and Explosion Hazards:** HIGHLY FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. May form flammable/ explosive vapor-air mixture. Vapor forms explosive mixture with air and oxidizing agents. Keep away from heat, sparks, flames, or other sources of ignition (e.g., static electricity, pilot lights, mechanical/ electrical equipment).

**Hazardous Combustion Products:** Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide.

**Fire Fighting Instructions:** **DANGER: FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR.** Evacuate area and fight fire from a safe distance or a protected location. Approach fire from upwind to avoid hazardous vapors and toxic decomposition products. Do not enter confined fire space without proper personal protection. Use approved positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus. If possible, isolate materials not yet involved in the fire, and move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk and protect personnel. Otherwise, fire-exposed containers or tanks should be cooled by application of hose streams, and this should begin as soon as possible and should concentrate on any unwetted portions of the container.

## SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**General Measures:** **DANGER: FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR.**

**Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures:** Use personal protective equipment. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personal to safe areas. Beware of vapors accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Vapors can accumulate in low areas.

**Environmental Precautions:** Shut off leaks, if possible, without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Use appropriate containment (of product and fire-fighting water) to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches, or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Attempt to disperse the vapour or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly.

**Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning up:** Restrict access to area until completion of cleanup. Stop the flow if it can be done safely. Extinguish or remove all ignition sources. Soak up spill with absorbent that does not react with product. Put contaminated material into the proper covered, labeled containers for disposal. Contaminated absorbent may pose the same hazards as the spilled product.

**Additional Advises:** Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. The vapor is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible. Vapour may form an explosive mixture with air.

## SECTION 7 – HANDLING & STORAGE

**Precautions for Safe Handling:** Before handling this product, employees must be trained on the hazards and safe use. Before handling, it is imperative that the personal equipment requirements and personal hygiene measures be followed. Inspect containers for damage or leaks before handling. Unprotected persons should avoid all contact with this product including contaminated equipment. Use in smallest quantities in a well-ventilated area. Do not use with incompatible materials such as strong oxidizing compounds and alkali metals. Ensure all containers are correctly labeled indicating hazards. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Wash face and hands thoroughly after handling, and before eating, drinking, or using tobacco products.

**Conditions for Safe Storage:** No Smoking. Store in cool, dry, well ventilated area out of direct sunlight, and away from heat and ignition sources. Open containers must be carefully sealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Natural, butyl, neoprene or nitrile rubbers are unsuitable materials to make contacts.

**Hygiene Measures:** Do not eat, drink, or smoke when using this product. Wash exposed skin thoroughly after handling.

## SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROL & PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Workplace Exposure Standards:

A workplace exposure standard has not been established by Worksafe NZ for this product. There is a general limit of 10mg/m<sup>3</sup> for dusts and mists when limits have not otherwise been established.

### NZ Workplace Exposure Standards

Ingredient	WES-TWA	WES-STEL
VM&P Naphtha	Data unavailable	Data unavailable
Toluene	50ppm, 188mg/m <sup>3</sup> (skin)	Data unavailable
Acetone	500ppm, 1185mg/m <sup>3</sup>	1000ppm, 2375mg/m <sup>3</sup>

\*These workplace exposure standards are also Prescribed Exposure Standards (PES) under the Health & Safety at Work (General Risk and Workplace Management) Regulations 2016.

### Engineering Controls:

In industrial situations, it is expected that employee exposure to hazardous substances will be controlled to a level as far as below the WES as practicable. Exposure can be reduced by process modification, use of local exhaust ventilation, capturing substances at their source, or other methods. If you believe air borne concentrations of mist, dust or vapours are high, you are advised to modify processes or increase ventilation. Prevent handling methods that will increase airborne vapors. The engineering controls need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosion limits.

**Environmental Exposure Controls:** Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation.

### Personal Protective Equipment:



**Eyes:** Wear chemical splash-proof goggles, safety glasses with imperforated side shields.

**Skin Protection:** Use chemical protective gloves, coveralls, aprons, overshoes.

**Footwear:** Chemical resistant boots or overshoes

**Respiratory Protection:** Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Select a filter suitable for organic gases and vapors [boiling point >65 °C (149 °F)] meeting EN14387. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g., airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus. For vapor concentrations up to 900 ppm, use chemical cartridge respirator with organic vapor cartridge, or power air-supplied respirator with organic vapor cartridge (TC19C NIOSH). For concentrations exceeding 900 ppm, use of self-contained breathing apparatus is recommended. No persons should be allowed in the area where this product is being used unless equipped with the same respiratory protection.

**Hygiene Measures:** Wash hands, forearms, and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing.

**Other:** Eye wash station should be located near work area.

## SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<b>Appearance</b>	Liquid straw coloured	<b>Physical State</b>	Liquid
<b>Odour</b>	Hydrocarbon Odor	<b>Colour</b>	Straw coloured
<b>Odour Threshold</b>	No data available	<b>pH</b>	Not applicable
<b>Melting Point</b>	No data available	<b>Boiling Point / Range</b>	56 °C (133 °F)
<b>Freezing Point</b>	No data available	<b>Evaporation Rate</b>	No data available
<b>Flammability (Solid / Gas)</b>	Yes, in certain circumstances product can ignite due to static electricity.		
<b>Explosion Properties</b>	May form flammable/explosive vapor-air mixture		
<b>Lower Explosive Limit</b>	1.1 % (as Toluene)	<b>Flash Point</b>	-18°C (0°F)
<b>Upper Explosive Limit</b>	7.1 % (as Toluene)	<b>Vapor Pressure</b>	Typical 247 hPa at 20 °C (68 °F)(as Acetone)
<b>Vapor Density (air=1)</b>	No data available	<b>Specific Gravity (water=1)</b>	0.81 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
<b>Water Solubility</b>	Negligible	<b>Partition coefficient: noctanol/water</b>	No data available
<b>Auto-ignition Temperature</b>	465 °C (869 °F)	<b>Decomposition Temperature</b>	Stable under normal condition
<b>Viscosity</b>	No data available		
<b>Volatile</b>	80 %W.	<b>VOC</b>	~ 700 g/L

## SECTION 10 – STABILITY & REACTIVITY

<b>Reactivity</b>	Vapor forms explosive mixture with air and oxidizing agents.
<b>Chemical Stability</b>	Product is normally stable to heat, light and air.
<b>Possibility of Hazardous Reactions</b>	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
<b>Conditions to Avoid</b>	Open flames, sparks, electrostatic discharge, heat and other ignition sources, light.
<b>Incompatible Materials</b>	Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents, strong mineral acids, strong alkalis, amines, peroxides, halogens.
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	Aldehydes, Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide, Hydrogen Chloride and Organic Compounds upon Thermal Decomposition.
<b>Hazardous Polymerization</b>	Does not occur

## SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Information on Likely Routes of Exposure:

**Ingestion:** Harmful if swallowed

**Inhalation:** May cause irritation to the respiratory system.

**Skin Contact:** Causes skin irritation.

**Eye Contact:** Causes eye irritation.

### Acute Toxicity Component Analysis - LD50/LC50:

<b>Toluene (108-88-3)</b>	LD50 Oral Rat: 636 mg/kg body weight LD50 Dermal Rabbit: 12,000 mg/kg LC50 Inhalation Rat 49mg/l 4 h LC50 Inhalation Rat 56,976 ppm 1 h
<b>VM&amp;P Naphtha</b>	L D50 Oral Rat: > 5,000 mg/kg Method OECD Test Guideline 401 LD50 Dermal Rabbit: 2,000 mg/kg Method OECD Test Guideline 402
<b>Acetone (67-64-1)</b>	LD50 Oral Rat: 5,800 mg/kg body weight LD50 Dermal Rabbit: 20,000 mg/kg LC50 Inhalation Rat: 71 mg/l 4 h LC50 Inhalation Rat: 30,000, ppm 1 h

**Skin Corrosion / Irritation:** Causes irritation. This product can cause transient irritation with short term exposure. The degree of irritation depends on the amount of material that is applied to the skin and the speed and the thoroughness that is removed. Prolonged and repeated contact with skin can cause defatting and drying of the skin which may result in skin irritation and dermatitis.

**Serious Eye Damage / Eye Irritation:** This product can cause transient, eye irritation with short term contact with liquid sprays or mists. Symptoms may include: stinging, watering, redness, and swelling.

**Respiratory or Skin Sensation:** Causes irritation. Vapors or mists may irritate: throat, lungs, respiratory tract. May cause central nervous system depression, nausea, headache, dizziness, fatigue, drowsiness, unconsciousness.

**Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure to Product:** May cause irritation of the: throat, esophagus. It can be readily absorbed by stomach and intestinal tract. Due to its light viscosity, there is a danger of aspiration into the lungs during vomiting. Aspiration can result in severe lung damage or death.

**Carcinogenicity:** Possible Human Carcinogen

**Germ Cell Mutagenicity:** No mutagenic components identified.

**Reproductive Toxicity:** No Data Available

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT):** Single Exposure/ Repeated Exposure: Not Known

**Other:** Chronic effects on ingestion and subsequent aspiration into the lungs may cause pneumatocele (lung cavity) formation and chronic lung dysfunction. Repeats have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with irreversible brain and nervous system damage (sometimes referred to as "Solvent or Painter's Syndrome")

## SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Ecotoxicity:** Avoid release to the environment.

### Component Analysis - Aquatic Toxicity

<b>Toluene</b>	108-88-3
Fish	LC50 (Pimephales Promelas (Flow-Through): 17.13 mg/l 96 h LC50 (Pimephales Promelas (Static): 12.6 mg/l 96 h
Invertebrate	EC50 1,200 mg/l Static Water Flea (Daphnis magna) 48 h
Algae	Practically non- toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l
<b>VM&amp;P Naphtha</b>	
Fish	LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss, rainbow trout): 8.2 mg/l 96 h
Invertebrate	EC50 4.5 mg/l Daphnia Magna Water Flea 48 h
Algae	EC50 3.7 Green Algae 96 h Static Test
<b>Acetone</b>	67-64-1
Fish	LC50 (Fish 2): 5,540 mg/l EU Method C.1 , 96 h
Invertebrate	EC50 12,600 mg/l Daphnia Magna 2 48 h

**Chronic Hazards to Aquatic Environment:** This product may be harmful to aquatic organisms and may cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

**Toxicity to Aquatic Plants:** No data available.

### Persistence and Degradability:

#### Biodegradation:

**Toluene:** No Data Available

#### Acetone:

Biodegradability: Readily biodegradable in water. Biodegradable in the soil.

BOD: 1.43 g O<sub>2</sub>/g substance

COD: 1.92 g O<sub>2</sub>/g substance

ThOD: 2.20 g O<sub>2</sub>/g substance VM&P

#### Naphtha:

Biodegradability: Concentration: 49.2 mg/l Readily Biodegradable

Biodegradation: 77%, Testing Period: 2d, Exposure Time: 28 d

### Bioaccumulative Potential:

Ingredient	Partition Coefficient Factor / Water
Toluene	2.65 Log Kow
Acetone	0.69 Fish1 , - 0.24 Log Pow
VM&P Naphtha (Octane CAS: 111-65-9)	5.15 Log Pow



**Mobility in Soil:** No data available.

**Other Adverse Effects:** An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal, Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

## SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Disposal Methods:

**Waste from Residues:** The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility of the waste generator. DO NOT pressurize, cut, or weld, drill, grind or expose empty containers to heat, flame, sparks or other sources of ignition.

**Contaminated Packaging:** Vapor from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Empty remaining contents. Dispose of as unused product. Do not re-use empty containers. Do not burn, or use a cutting torch on empty container.

## SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### Land Transport Rule: Hazardous Goods 2005 – NZS 5433:2007

Transport according to NZS 5433 (Transport of Hazardous Substances on Land). Considered a dangerous good for transport.

<b>Shipping Name:</b>	Adhesives
<b>UN #</b>	UN1133
<b>Hazard Class:</b>	3
<b>Packing Group:</b>	III
<b>HAZCHEM Code</b>	3YE
<b>Precautions:</b>	Flammable Liquid

## SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

This product is an approved substance under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act (HSNO, Approval HSR002662, Surface Coatings and Colorants (Flammable, Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2017).

### Specific Workplace Controls (as per HSNO approval referenced to Controls Matrix)

#### Key Workplace requirement are:

<b>SDS</b>	To be available in 10 minutes any workplace storing any quantity
<b>Inventory</b>	An inventory of all hazardous substances must be prepared and maintained
<b>Packaging</b>	All hazardous substances should be appropriately packaged, including substances that have been decanted, transferred, or manufactured for own use or have been supplied
<b>Labelling</b>	Must comply with the Hazardous Substances (Labelling) Notice 2017

<b>Emergency Plan</b>	Required if > 1000 litres is stored
<b>Certified Handler</b>	Not required
<b>Tracking</b>	Not required
<b>Bunding &amp; Secondary Containment</b>	Required if > 1000 litres is stored
<b>Signage</b>	Required if > 250 litres is stored in one location
<b>Location Compliance Certificate</b>	Required if > 100L (containers > 5L), 250 litres (≤5L containers) 50L (in use) is stored in any one location
<b>Flammable Zone</b>	Must be established if > 100L (closed containers), 25L (decanting), 5L (open occasionally), 1L (in use) is stored in any one location
<b>Fire Extinguisher</b>	If > 250L is present

## Section 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

### Abbreviations:

<b>CAS Number</b>	Unique Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
<b>Controls Matrix</b>	List of default controls linking regulation numbers to Matrix code
<b>EC50</b>	Ecotoxic Concentration 50% - concentration in water which is fatal to 50% of a test population (eg. Daphnia, fish species)
<b>EPA</b>	Environmental Protection Authority
<b>HAZCHEM Code</b>	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services, especially firefighters
<b>HSNO</b>	Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (Act & Regulations)
<b>IARC</b>	International Agency for Research on Cancer
<b>LEL</b>	Lower Explosive Limit
<b>LD50</b>	Lethal Dose 50% - dose which is fatal to 50% of a test population (usually rats)
<b>LC50</b>	Lethal Concentration 50% - concentration in air which is fatal to 50% of a test population (usually rats)
<b>MSDS (SDS)</b>	Material Safety Data Sheet (Safety Data Sheet)
<b>NZIoC</b>	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
<b>PES</b>	Prescribes Exposure Standard means a WES or a biological exposure standard that is prescribed in a regulation, a safe work instrument or an approval under HSNO
<b>STEL</b>	Short Term Exposure Limit – The maximum airborne concentration of a chemical or biological agent to which a worker may be exposed in any 15-minute period, provided the TWA is not exceeded.
<b>TWA</b>	Time Weighted Average – generally referred to WES averaged over typical workday (usually 8 hours)
<b>UEL</b>	Upper Explosive Limit
<b>WES</b>	Workplace Exposure Standard – The airborne concentration of a biological or chemical agent to which a worker may be exposed during work hours (usually 8 hours per day, 5 days per week) The WES relates to exposure that has been measured by personal monitoring using procedures that gather air samples in the workers breathing zone

**Review**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Reason for Review</b>	<b>Version</b>
June 2021	Not applicable – New SDS	1

**Disclaimer:**

This SDS was prepared by Sealco Ltd and is based on our current knowledge, including information obtained by suppliers. This product may be formulated in part with components purchased from other companies. No warranty of merchantability, fitness for any use, or any other warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of such data or information. The SDS is given in good faith and constitutes a guideline (not a guarantee of safety). The level of risk each substance poses is relevant to its properties and how the substance is used. This information is furnished upon the condition that the person receiving it shall make his own determination of the suitability of the material for his particular use.