



Starflex Primer 0230

Safety Data Sheet

Date: June 2026

SECTION 1 – CHEMICAL PRODUCT & COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product:

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Product Name: | Starflex Primer 0230 |
| Other Names: | N/A |
| Product Code: | SFP4 / SFP10 |
| HSNO Approval: | HSR002662 |
| Approval Description: | Surface Coatings and Colorants (Flammable) |
| UN Number: | UN1263 |
| Proper Shipping Name: | PAINT RELATED MATERIAL |
| DG Class: | 3 |
| Packing Group: | II |
| Hazchem Code: | 3YE |
| Uses: | Polyurethane Coating |

Company Details:

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Company: | Sealco Limited |
| Address: | Unit 5, 18 Taurus Pl, Bromley, Christchurch |
| Telephone: | 03 366 9495, 0508 292 837 |
| Website: | www.sealco.co.nz |

Emergency Number: **National Poisons Centre**
0800 764 766

SECTION 2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Approval:

This product has been approved under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act (HSNO, Approval HSR002662, Surface Coatings and Colorants (Flammable). The substance has been classified as hazardous according to the criteria in the Hazardous substances (Hazard Classification) Notice 2020.

Hazard classification and indication:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Flammable liquid, category 2 | H225 – Highly flammable liquid and vapour |
| Carcinogenicity, category 2 | H351 - Suspected of causing cancer |
| Acute toxicity, category 4 | H312 - Harmful in contact with skin |
| Acute toxicity, category 4 | H332 - Harmful if inhaled |
| Aspiration hazard, category 1 | H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways |
| STOT - repeated exposure, category 2 | H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure |
| Eye irritation, category 2 | H319 - Causes serious eye irritation. |
| Skin irritation, category 2 | H315 - Causes skin irritation. |
| STOT - single exposure, category 3 | H335 - May cause respiratory irritation |
| Respiratory sensitization, category 1 | H334 - May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled |

Skin sensitization, category 1A
Hazardous to the aquatic environment,
Chronic toxicity, category 3

H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction
H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

DANGER Symbols



Precautionary statements:

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

P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting.

P261 - Avoid breathing dust / fume / gas / mist / vapours / spray.

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

P301+P310 - **IF SWALLOWED:** immediately call a **POISON CENTER**

P342+P311 - If experiencing respiratory symptoms: call a **POISON CENTER.**

Storage

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

P405 - Store locked up.

Disposal

P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

Contains:

DIPHENYLMETHANDIISOCYANATE, ISOMERS AND HOMOLOGUES

DIPHENYLMETHANE-2,4'-DIISOCYANATE

DIPHENYLMETHANE-4,4'-DIISOCYANATE

XYLENE

AROMATIC POLYISOCYANATE PREPOLYMER

Other Hazards:

Based on available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage \geq than 0,1%.

The product does not contain substances with endocrine disrupting properties in concentration \geq 0.1%.

SECTION 3 – INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| CAS / Identification | Component | Conc (%) |
|----------------------|--|--------------------|
| 1330-20-7 | Xylene | $58 \leq x < 62$ |
| 67815-87-6 | Aromatic Polyisocyanate Prepolymer | $18.5 \leq x < 20$ |
| 9016-87-9 | Diphenylmethandiisocyanate, isomers and homologues | $10.5 \leq x < 12$ |
| 110-19-0 | Isobutyl Acetate | $5 \leq x < 9$ |
| 5873-54-1 | Diphenylmethane-2, 4'-Diocyanate | $1 \leq x < 1.5$ |
| 101-68-8 | Diphenylmethane-4, 4'-Diocyanate | $1 \leq x < 1.5$ |

SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of Necessary Measures:

Inhalation: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Give artificial respiration if not breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

Skin: Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with a shower immediately. Get medical advice/attention immediately. Wash contaminated clothing before using it again.

Eyes: IF IN EYES: Remove contact lenses, if present. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. If problem persists, seek medical advice.

Ingestion: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. Get medical advice/attention immediately. Do not induce vomiting. Do not administer anything not explicitly authorised by a doctor.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:

No additional information is available

Most Important Symptoms and Effects, both acute and delayed:

Specific information on symptoms and effects caused by the product are unknown

SECTION 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media:

Suitable Extinguishing:

Extinguishing substances are: carbon dioxide, foam, chemical powder. For product loss or leakage that has not caught fire, water spray can be used to disperse flammable vapours and protect those trying to stem the leak.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:

Do not use jets of water. Water is not effective for putting out fires but can be used to cool containers exposed to flames to prevent explosions.

Special Hazards Arising from the Chemical:

Excess pressure may form in containers exposed to fire at a risk of explosion. Do not breathe combustion products.

Advice for firefighters:

Use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear. Collect extinguishing water to prevent it from draining into the sewer system. Dispose of contaminated water used for extinction and the remains of the fire according to applicable regulations.

Fire Fighting Measures:

Wear full protective firefighting gear including self-contained breathing apparatus for protection against possible exposure.

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures:

Block the leakage if there is no hazard.

Wear suitable protective equipment (including personal protective equipment referred to under Section 8 of the safety data sheet) to prevent any contamination of skin, eyes and personal clothing. These indications apply for both processing staff and those involved in emergency procedures.

Send away individuals who are not suitably equipped. Use explosion-proof equipment. Eliminate all sources of ignition (cigarettes, flames, sparks, etc.) from the leakage site.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up:

Collect the leaked product into a suitable container. Evaluate the compatibility of the container to be used, by checking section 10. Absorb the remainder with inert absorbent material.

Make sure the leakage site is well aired. Contaminated material should be disposed of in compliance with the provisions set forth in point 13.

Environmental Precautions:

The product must not penetrate the sewer system or come into contact with surface water or ground water.

SECTION 7 – HANDLING & STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling:

Keep away from heat, sparks and naked flames; do not smoke or use matches or lighters. Without adequate ventilation, vapours may accumulate at ground level and, if ignited, catch fire even at a distance, with the danger of backfire. Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. When performing transfer operations involving large containers, connect to an earthing system and wear antistatic footwear. Vigorous stirring and flow through the tubes and equipment may cause the formation and accumulation of electrostatic charges. To avoid the risk of fires and explosions, never use compressed air when handling. Open containers with caution as they may be pressurised. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment.

Keep out of the reach of children.

Conditions for Safe Storage, Including any Incompatibilities:

Store only in the original container. Store the containers sealed, in a well-ventilated place, away from direct sunlight. Store in a cool and well-ventilated place, keep far away from sources of heat, naked flames and sparks and other sources of ignition.

Keep containers away from any incompatible materials, see section 10 for details.

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/m³ for dusts and mists when limits have not otherwise been established.

NZ Workplace Exposure Standards

| Ingredient | CAS | WES-TWA | WES-STEL |
|--|------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Aromatic Polyisocyanic Prepolymer | 37273-56-6 | No information available | No information available |
| Xylene | 1330-20-7 | 50ppm, 217 mg/m ³ | No information available |
| Isobutyl Acetate | 110-19-0 | 150ppm, 713 mg/m ³ | No information available |
| Diphenylmethandiisocyanate, isomers and homologues | 9016-87-9 | No information available | No information available |
| Diphenylmethane-2, 4'-Diocyanate | 5873-54-1 | No information available | No information available |
| Diphenylmethane-4, 4'-Diocyanate | 101-68-8 | 0.02 mg/m ³ | 0.07 mg/m ³ |

*These workplace exposure standards are also Prescribed Exposure Standards (PES) under the Health & Safety at Work (General Risk and Workplace Management) Regulations 2017.

Personal Protective Equipment:



As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protective equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration.

When choosing personal protective equipment, ask your chemical substance supplier for advice.

Provide an emergency shower with face and eye wash station.

Exposure levels must be kept as low as possible to avoid significant build-up in the organism. Manage personal protective equipment to guarantee maximum protection

Hand Protection

Protect hands with work gloves. The following should be considered when choosing work glove material, compatibility, degradation, permeability time. The work gloves' resistance to chemical agents should be checked before use, as it can be unpredictable.

Skin Protection

Wear long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear Wash body with soap and water after removing protective clothing.

Eye Protection

Wear airtight protective goggles

Respiratory Protection

Respiratory protection devices must be used if the technical measures adopted are not suitable for restricting the worker's exposure to the threshold values considered. Use a mask with a type A filter whose class (1, 2 or 3) must be chosen according to the limit of use concentration.

Environmental Exposure Controls

The emissions generated by manufacturing processes, including those generated by ventilation equipment, should be checked to ensure compliance with environmental standards.

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

| | | | |
|---|---|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Appearance | Liquid | Physical State | Liquid |
| Odour | Characteristic of solvent | Colour | Transparent |
| Odour Threshold | Not available | pH | Not applicable |
| Melting / Freezing Point | Not available | Boiling Point | 115 °C |
| Dynamic Viscosity 20°C | 25 mPa*s | Flammability (solid, gas) | Not available |
| Auto-ignition | Not available | Flash Point | 20 C |
| Lower Explosive Limit | Not available | Decomposition temp. | Not available |
| Upper Explosive Limit | Not available | Vapor Pressure | Not available |
| Vapor Density (air=1) | Not available | Relative Density 20°C | 1 g/cm3 |
| Water Solubility | reacts with water developing carbon dioxide | | |
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water | Not applicable | | |

9.2. Other information

9.2.1. Information with regard to physical hazard classes

Information not available

9.2.2. Other safety characteristics

Total solids (250°C / 482°F) 34,72 %

VOC (Directive 2004/42/EC): 64,98 % - 649,80 g/litre

VOC (volatile carbon) 56,91 % - 569,08 g/litre

Explosive properties not expected

Oxidising properties not expected

SECTION 10 – STABILITY & REACTIVITY

10.1. Reactivity

There are no particular risks of reaction with other substances in normal conditions of use.

DIPHENYLMETHANDIISOCYANATE, ISOMERS AND HOMOLOGUES

In the air absorbs moisture.

Reacts with: water, alcohols.

Reacts violently developing heat on contact with: amines.

ISOBUTYL ACETATE

Decomposes under the effect of heat. Attacks various types of plastic materials.

DIPHENYLMETHANE-4,4'-DIISOCYANATE

Decomposes at 274°C/525°F.

In the air absorbs moisture.

Reacts with: water, alcohols.

Reacts violently developing heat on contact with: amines.

With water it develops carbon dioxide and forms an insoluble solid polymer and consequently any wet material recovered must be stored in open containers.

DIPHENYLMETHANE-2,4'-DIISOCYANATE

Reacts with: water, alcohols.

Reacts violently developing heat on contact with: amines.

In the air absorbs moisture.

10.2. Chemical stability

The product is stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

The vapours may also form explosive mixtures with the air.

XYLENE

Stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

Reacts violently with: strong oxidants, strong acids, nitric acid, perchlorates.

May form explosive mixtures with: air.

DIPHENYLMETHANDIISOCYANATE, ISOMERS AND HOMOLOGUES

Reacts with: alcohols, water.

Reacts violently developing heat on contact with: amines.

On contact with: water. Develops: carbon dioxide.

ISOBUTYL ACETATE

Risk of explosion on contact with: strong oxidising agents. May react violently with: alkaline hydroxides, potassium tert-butoxide. Forms explosive mixtures with: air.

DIPHENYLMETHANE-4,4'-DIISOCYANATE

May react dangerously with: alcohols, amines, ammonia, sodium hydroxide, acids, water, strong acids, strong bases.

DIPHENYLMETHANE-2,4'-DIISOCYANATE

Reacts with: water, alcohols.

Reacts violently developing heat on contact with: amines.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid overheating. Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. Avoid all sources of ignition.

ISOBUTYL ACETATE

Avoid exposure to: sources of heat, naked flames.

10.5. Incompatible materials

DIPHENYLMETHANDIISOCYANATE, ISOMERS AND HOMOLOGUES

Avoid contact with: alcohols, amines, water.

ISOBUTYL ACETATE

Incompatible with: strong oxidants, nitrates, strong acids, strong bases.

DIPHENYLMETHANE-4,4'-DIISOCYANATE

Avoid contact with: alcohols, amines, water.

DIPHENYLMETHANE-2,4'-DIISOCYANATE

Avoid contact with: water, alcohols, amines.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

In the event of thermal decomposition or fire, gases and vapours that are potentially dangerous to health may be released.

DIPHENYLMETHANDIISOCYANATE, ISOMERS AND HOMOLOGUES

In decomposition develops: cyanides, carbon oxides, nitric oxide.

DIPHENYLMETHANE-4,4'-DIISOCYANATE

May develop: nitric oxide, carbon oxides, hydrogen cyanide.

DIPHENYLMETHANE-2,4'-DIISOCYANATE

In decomposition develops: cyanides, nitric oxide, carbon oxides.

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

In the absence of experimental data for the product itself, health hazards are evaluated according to the properties of the substances it contains, using the criteria specified in the applicable regulation for classification.

It is therefore necessary to take into account the concentration of the individual hazardous substances indicated in section 3, to evaluate the toxicological effects of exposure to the product.

11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Metabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information

Information not available

Information on likely routes of exposure

XYLENE

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

POPULATION: ingestion of contaminated food or water; inhalation of ambient air.

DIPHENYLMETHANE-4,4'-DIISOCYANATE

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

POPULATION: inhalation of ambient air; contact with the skin of products containing the substance.

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

XYLENE

Toxic effect on the central nervous system (encephalopathy); irritating for the skin, conjunctiva, cornea and respiratory apparatus.

DIPHENYLMETHANE-4,4'-DIISOCYANATE

Causes symptoms of irritation of the eye mucous membranes, upper respiratory and digestive tract and also to the skin; lung irritation of the bronchitis type (chest pains, cough, asthmatic wheezing), neurological symptoms (dizziness, balance disorders, headaches and consciousness disturbances). In severe cases, may give rise to delayed pulmonary edema (INRS, 2009). May cause hypersensitivity pneumonia which, in the event of continuous exposure, may progress to interstitial fibrosis (INRS, 2009).

Interactive effects

XYLENE

Intake of alcohol interferes with the metabolism of the substance, inhibiting it. Ethanol consumption (0.8 g/kg) before a 4-hour exposure to xylene vapours (145 and 280 ppm) causes a 50% reduction in the excretion of methyl hippuric acid, whereas the concentration of xylenes in the blood increases approx. 1.5-2 times. At the same time there is an increase in the secondary side effects of the ethanol. The metabolism of the xylenes is increased by phenobarbital and 3-methyl-colantrene type enzyme inducers. Aspirin and xylenes mutually inhibit their conjugation with the glycine, which results in a decrease in urinary excretion of methyl hippuric acid. Other industrial products can interfere with the metabolism of xylenes.

DIPHENYLMETHANE-4,4'-DIISOCYANATE

Cross sensitisations with other isocyanates are possible, in particular with TDI (toluene diisocyanate).

ACUTE TOXICITY

| | |
|--|---|
| ATE (Inhalation - mists / powders) of the mixture: | 4,48 mg/l |
| ATE (Inhalation - vapours) of the mixture: | 13,17 mg/l |
| ATE (Inhalation - gas) of the mixture: | Acute Tox. 4 |
| ATE (Oral) of the mixture: | Not classified (no significant component) |
| ATE (Dermal) of the mixture: | 1774,19 mg/kg |

XYLENE

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| LD50 (Dermal): | 4350 mg/kg Rabbit |
| ATE (Dermal): | 1100 mg/kg estimate from table 3.1.2 of Annex I of the CLP |
| LD50 (Oral): | 3523 mg/kg Rat |
| LC50 (Inhalation vapours): | 26 mg/l/4h Rat |
| ATE (Inhalation vapours): | 11 mg/l estimate from table 3.1.2 of Annex I of the CLP |

AROMATIC POLYISOCYANATE PREPOLYMER

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| ATE (Inhalation mists/powders): | 1,5 mg/l estimate from table 3.1.2 of Annex I of the CLP |
| ATE (Inhalation vapours): | 11 mg/l estimate from table 3.1.2 of Annex I of the CLP |

DIPHENYLMETHANDIISOCYANATE, ISOMERS AND HOMOLOGUES

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| LC50 (Inhalation mists/powders): | 0,31 mg/l/4h OECD Guideline 403, Rat |
| ATE (Inhalation mists/powders): | 1,5 mg/l estimate from table 3.1.2 of Annex I of the CLP |

DIPHENYLMETHANE-4,4'-DIISOCYANATE

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| LC50 (Inhalation mists/powders): | 0,368 mg/l/4h OECD Guideline 403, Rat |
| ATE (Inhalation mists/powders): | 1,5 mg/l estimate from table 3.1.2 of Annex I of the CLP |

DIPHENYLMETHANE-2,4'-DIISOCYANATE

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| LD50 (Dermal): | > 9400 mg/kg Rabbit |
| LD50 (Oral): | > 2000 mg Rat |
| LC50 (Inhalation vapours): | 2,24 mg/l OECD Guideline 403, Rat |
| ATE (Inhalation vapours): | 11 mg/l estimate from table 3.1.2 of Annex I of the CLP |

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Aspiration Hazard | Toxic for aspiration |
| Skin Contact | Causes skin irritation |
| Eye Contact | Causes serious eye irritation. |
| Respiratory Sensitization | Sensitising for the respiratory system |
| Skin Sensitization | Sensitising for the skin |
| Germ Cell Mutagenicity | Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class |
| Carcinogenicity | Suspected of causing cancer |
| STOT - Single Exposure | May cause respiratory irritation |
| STOT - Repeated Exposure | May cause damage to organs |
| Reproductive Toxicity | Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class |

11.2. Information on other hazards

Based on the available data, the product does not contain substances listed in the main European lists of potential or suspected endocrine disruptors with human health effects under evaluation.

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This product is dangerous for the environment and the aquatic organisms. In the long term, it has negative effects on the aquatic environment.

12.1. Toxicity

DIPHENYLMETHANE-2,4'-DIISOCYANATE

Chronic NOEC for Algae / Aquatic Plants 1640 mg/l

12.2. Persistence and degradability

XYLENE

Solubility in water 100 - 1000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

DIPHENYLMETHANE-4,4'-DIISOCYANATE

Solubility in water 0,1 - 100 mg/l

NOT rapidly degradable

ISOBUTYL ACETATE

Solubility in water 1000 - 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

XYLENE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 3,12

BCF 25,9

DIPHENYLMETHANE-4,4'-DIISOCYANATE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 4,51

ISOBUTYL ACETATE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 2,3

BCF 15,3

12.4. Mobility in soil

XYLENE

Partition coefficient: soil/water 2,73

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage \geq than 0,1%.

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

Based on the available data, the product does not contain substances listed in the main European lists of potential or suspected endocrine disruptors with environmental effects under evaluation.

12.7. Other adverse effects

Information not available

SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Methods:

Reuse, when possible. Product residues should be considered special hazardous waste. The hazard level of waste containing this product should be evaluated according to applicable regulations. Disposal must be performed through an authorised waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations. Contaminated packaging must be recovered or disposed of in compliance with national waste management regulations.

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.

| | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| Shipping Name: | Paint |
| UN # | UN1263 |
| Hazard Class: | 3 |
| Packing Group: | II |
| HAZCHEM Code | 3YE |
| Precautions: | 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) Group Standard 2020).

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

Key Workplace requirement are:

| | |
|--|---|
| SDS | To be available in 10 minutes any workplace storing any quantity |
| Inventory | An inventory of all hazardous substances must be prepared and maintained |
| Packaging | All hazardous substances should be appropriately packaged, including substances that have been decanted, transferred, or manufactured for own use or have been supplied |
| Labelling | Must comply with the Hazardous Substances (Labelling) Notice 2017 |
| Emergency Plan | Required if > 1000 litres is stored |
| Certified Handler | Not required |
| Tracking | Not required |
| Bunding & Secondary Containment | Required if > 1000 litres is stored |
| Signage | Required if > 250 litres is stored in one location |
| Location Compliance Certificate | Required if > 100L (containers > 5L), 250 litres (≤5L containers) 50L (in use) is stored in any one location |
| Flammable Zone | Must be established if > 100L (closed containers), 25L (decanting), 5L (open occasionally), 1L (in use) is stored in any one location |
| Fire Extinguisher | If > 250L is present |

Section 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

Abbreviations:

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| CAS Number | Unique Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number |
| Controls Matrix | List of default controls linking regulation numbers to Matrix code |
| EC50 | Ecotoxic Concentration 50% - concentration in water which is fatal to 50% of a test population (eg. Daphnia, fish species) |
| EPA | Environmental Protection Authority |
| HAZCHEM Code | Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services, especially firefighters |
| HSNO | Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (Act & Regulations) |
| IARC | International Agency for Research on Cancer |
| LD50 | Lethal Dose 50% - dose which is fatal to 50% of a test population (usually rats) |
| LC50 | Lethal Concentration 50% - concentration in air which is fatal to 50% of a test population (usually rats) |
| MSDS (SDS) | Material Safety Data Sheet (Safety Data Sheet) |
| NZIoC | New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals |
| PES | 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 |
| STEL | 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. |
| STOT | Specific Target Organ Toxicity |
| TWA | Time Weighted Average – generally referred to WES averaged over typical workday (usually 8 hours) |
| WES | 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

| Date | Reason for Review |
|-----------|--------------------------|
| June 2026 | Not applicable – New SDS |

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.