

## Section 1 Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Code	Description	Size	Colour
20164	<b>Soudal Underbody Protective Coating</b>	500 ml	Black

Recommended use:	Sealant	
HSNO Group Standard	HSR002515	
UN number, shipping name and packaging group:	UN1950 Aerosols	
Supplier contact details:	Soudal Ltd	Freephone: 0800 70 10 80
	14 Avalon Drive	Phone: (07) 847 5540
	Nawton	
	Hamilton 3200	Email: <a href="mailto:info@soudal.co.nz">info@soudal.co.nz</a>
	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 Hazards Identification

### Statement of Hazardous Nature

This product is classified as:

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

**REGULATED** under NZS5433:2020 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land

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

Classification	GHS Hazard statements
<b>Aerosol</b> <b>Category 1</b>	H222    Extremely flammable aerosol H229    Pressurised container; may burst if heated
<b>Eye Effects</b> <b>Category 2</b>	H318    Causes serious eye irritation
<b>STOT – SE NE</b> <b>Category 3</b>	H336    May cause drowsiness or dizziness
<b>Aspiration</b> <b>Category 1</b>	H304    May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
<b>Chronic Aquatic Hazard</b> <b>Category 2</b>	H411    Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

HSNO Signal Word: **DANGER**



### Precautionary Statements:

Keep out of reach of children

Ensure all safety directions are read and understood before use

- P210    Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking
- P211    Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source
- P281    Do not pierce or burn even after use
- P261    Avoid breathing gas
- P271    Use only in a well-ventilated area
- P280    Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection
- P264    Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling

P370+378 In case of fire use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish

- P273    Avoid release to the environment
- P391    Collect spillage

- P410\_412 Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C
- P403+233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed
- P405    Store locked up

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation

### Section 3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS No.	Individual HSNO classification	Concentration (% by Wt.)
Propane	74-98-6	Flammable Gas Category 1	25 – 50 %
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	78-93-3	Flammable Liquid Category 2; Eye Effects Category 2	25 – 50 %
Hydrocarbons, C <sub>7-9</sub> n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics	64742-49-0	Flammable Liquid Category 2; STOT – SE NE Category 3; Aspiration Category 1; Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2	25 – 50 %
Butane	106-97-8	Flammable Gas Category 1	5 – 10 %
Hydrocarbons, C <sub>6</sub> isoalkanes, <5% n-hexane	64742-49-0	Flammable Liquid Category 2; STOT – SE NE Category 3; Aspiration Category 1; Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2	5 – 10 %
Isobutane	75-28-5	Flammable Gas Category 1	5 – 10 %
Hydrocarbons, C <sub>9</sub> aromatics	64742-95-6	Flammable Liquid Category 3; Acute Dermal Toxicity Category 4; STOT – SE NE Category 3; Aspiration Category 1; Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3	5 – 10 %
Ingredients not contributing to the classification			balance

### Section 4 First Aid Measures<sup>74</sup>

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

**Eye contact:**

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

**Skin contact:**

Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream. DO NOT use solvents. Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.

**Inhalation:**

Remove to fresh air. Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Transport to hospital, or doctor.

**Ingestion:**

Immediately give a glass of water. First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus

**General advice and advice for physicians:**

Treat symptomatically.

### Section 5 Fire-Fighting Measures

**Extinguishing media:**

Foam; Water spray, dry chemical or CO<sub>2</sub>

**Fire Incompatibility:**

Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

**Special hazards due to combustion:**

Vapour is extremely flammable. Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers. Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

**Advice for fire-fighters:**

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. 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.

**Section 6 Accidental Release Measures**

**Minor Spills**

Remove all ignition sources. Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material. Wipe up. Collect residues in a flammable waste container.

**Major Spills**

Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Increase ventilation. Stop leak if safe to do so. Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapour. Absorb or cover spill with sand, earth, inert materials or vermiculite. If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated. Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely. Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.

**Section 7 Handling and Storage**

**Handling:**

Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans. DO NOT spray directly on humans, exposed food or food utensils. Avoid physical damage to containers. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Work clothes should be laundered separately. Use good occupational work practice. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained

**Storage:**

Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area. No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. Keep containers securely sealed. Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry well-ventilated area. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

**Suitable Container:**

Metal can or drum Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

**Section 8 Exposure Controls/Personal Protection**

**Exposure Limits**




CAS no.	Substance or ingredient	WES-TWA		WES-STEL	
78-93-3	Methyl ethyl ketone	150 ppm	445 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	300 ppm	890 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
106-97-8	Butane	800 ppm	1900 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 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. [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent] Close fitting gas tight goggles 
Respiratory	Not normally required. Where inadequate ventilation exists then a Type A filter is recommended 
Skin	Butyl or PE/EVAL/PE or Teflon gloves. Avoid skin contact. If skin contact or contamination of clothing is likely, protective clothing should be worn. [AS 2161] Wear protective clothing. 

## Section 9 Physical and Chemical Properties

### General substance properties:

Property	Details
Appearance	Black liquid/ aerosol
Odour	Hydrocarbon
pH	No data
Vapour pressure	No data kPa
Viscosity	No data
Vapour Density	No data
Boiling Point	No data °C
Volatile materials	No data %
Freezing/melting point	No data
Solubility	No data
Specific gravity/density	0.838 g/ml
Flash point	No data °C
Danger of explosion	Not applicable
Auto-ignition temperature	No data °C
Upper and lower flammability limits	LEL 0.6 % UEL 11.5 %
Evaporation Rate	No data Butyl acetate = 1
Corrosiveness	No data
Viscosity	No data

## Section 10 Stability and Reactivity

### Stability:

Stable under normal conditions.

**Conditions to avoid:**

Exposure to excessive heat, open flames and sparks. Avoid conditions that favour the formation of excessive mists and/or fumes. Contact with water may release flammable gases.

**Incompatible materials to avoid:**

Avoid oxidising agents, strong acids and strong bases.

**Hazardous decomposition products:**

Combustion will result in the release of carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>); and pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit corrosive fumes.

**Section 11 Toxicological Information**

Test	Data and symptoms of exposure
<b>Inhaled</b>	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. Isobutane produces a dose dependent action and at high concentrations may cause numbness, suffocation, exhilaration, dizziness, headache, nausea, confusion, incoordination and unconsciousness in severe cases. The paraffin gases are practically not harmful at low doses. Higher doses may produce reversible brain and nerve depression and irritation. The vapour is discomforting <b>WARNING:</b> Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal. The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by inhalation". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal. There may be a reduction red blood cells and bleeding abnormalities. There may also be drowsiness. Symptoms are temporary, and include weakness, tremors, increased saliva, some convulsions, excessive tears with discolouration and incoordination lasting up to 24 hours. Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas. The vapour may displace and replace air in breathing zone, acting as a simple asphyxiant. This may happen with little warning of overexposure. Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and incoordination. 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. Acute exposure by inhalation also causes nervous system depression, headache, and nausea. High vapour levels are easily detected due to odour, however odour fatigue may occur, with loss of warning of exposure.
<b>Oral</b>	Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. 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. Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments Chronic inhalation or skin exposure to n-hexane may cause damage to nerve ends in extremities, e.g. finger, toes with loss of sensation.
<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. Rare sensitisation reactions in humans have occurred. In humans exposed to methyl ethyl ketone, skin inflammation has been reported. Spray mist may produce discomfort Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the bloodstream 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 can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
<b>Chronic</b>	Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. 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. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin. There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.

	Oral LD <sub>50</sub> mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Dermal LD <sub>50</sub> mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Inhalation LC <sub>50</sub> mg/L
Propane			>13023 ppm /4h
Methyl ethyl ketone	2054	>6400	32 / 4h
Hydrocarbons, C <sub>7-9</sub> n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics	>5840	>2920	>23.3 /4h

## SAFETY DATASHEET

Butane			658 / 4h
Isobutane			>13023 ppm 4h
Hydrocarbons, C <sub>9</sub> aromatics	>4500	>1900	>4.42 /4h

### Section 12 Ecological Information

#### Summary of Ecotoxicity

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. 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. DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

	Fish mg/L	Crustacea mg/L	Algae mg/L
Propane	LC <sub>50 96hr</sub> 24.11		EC <sub>50 96hr</sub> 7.71
Methyl ethyl ketone	LC <sub>50 96hr</sub> >324	EC <sub>50 48hr</sub> 306 NOEC <sub>48hr</sub> 68	EC <sub>50 96hr</sub> 1972 EC <sub>50 96hr</sub> 306
Hydrocarbons, C <sub>7-9</sub> n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics	LC <sub>50 96hr</sub> 4.26	EC <sub>50 48hr</sub> 0.64 NOEC <sub>504hr</sub> 0.17	EC <sub>50 96hr</sub> 64
Butane	LC <sub>50 96hr</sub> 24.11		EC <sub>50 96hr</sub> 7.71
Isobutane	LC <sub>50 96hr</sub> 24.11		EC <sub>50 96hr</sub> 7.71
Hydrocarbons, C <sub>9</sub> aromatics		EC <sub>50 48hr</sub> 6.14	EC <sub>50 72hr</sub> 19 EC <sub>50 96hr</sub> 64 NOEC <sub>72hr</sub> 1

	Persistence H <sub>2</sub> O/ Soil	Persistence Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Propane	LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW
Methyl ethyl ketone	LOW	LOW	LOW	MEDIUM
Butane	LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW
Isobutane	HIGH	HIGH	LOW	LOW

### Section 13 Disposal Considerations

#### Disposal methods:

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. Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site. Allow small quantities to evaporate. DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans. Bury residues and emptied aerosol cans at an approved site.

Packages that have been in direct contact with the hazardous substance must be only disposed if the hazardous substance was appropriately removed and cleaned out from the package. The package must be disposed according to the manufacturer's directions taking into account the material it is made of. Packages which hazardous content have been appropriately treated and removed may be recycled.

The hazardous substance must only be disposed if it has been treated by a method that changed the characteristics or composition of the substance and it is no longer hazardous. DO NOT deposit the hazardous substance into or onto a landfill or a sewage facility. Burning the hazardous substance must happen under controlled conditions with no person or place exposed to (1) a blast overpressure of more than 9 kPa; or (2) an unsafe level of heat radiation. The disposed hazardous substance must not come into contact with class 1 or 5 substances.

### Section 14 Transport Information



HAZCHEM

not applicable

#### Land Transport UNDG

UN Number **1950**  
 Shipping Name **Aerosols**  
 Class or division **2.1**  
 Subsidiary Risk None  
 UN Packing Group Not applicable  
 Environmental hazard **Environmentally hazardous**  
 Special Provisions **63 190 277 327 344 281**  
 Limited Quantities **1000 mL**

#### Air Transport IATA

UN/ID Number **1950**  
 Shipping Name **Aerosols, flammable**



ICAO/IATA Class	<b>2.1</b>
ICAO/IATA Subrisk	None
ERG Code	<b>10L</b>
Packing Group	not applicable
Environmental hazard	<b>Environmentally hazardous</b>
Special provision	<b>A3 A167 A802</b>
Cargo only	
Packing instructions	<b>203</b>
Maximum Qty/pack	<b>150 Kg</b>
Passenger and Cargo	
Packing instructions	<b>203</b>
Maximum Qty/pack	<b>75 Kg</b>
Passenger & Cargo Limited Quantity	
Packing instructions	<b>Y203</b>
Maximum Qty/pack	<b>30 Kg G</b>

**Marine Transport IMDG**

UN Number	<b>1950</b>
Shipping Name	<b>Aerosols</b>
IMDG Class	<b>2,1</b>
IMDG Subrisk	None
UN Packing Group	Not applicable
Environmental hazard	<b>Marine Pollutant</b>
EmS Number	<b>F-D S-U</b>
Special provisions	<b>63 190 277 327 344 381 959</b>
Limited quantities	<b>1000 ml</b>

**Section 15 Regulatory Information**

**HSNO approval number and Group Standard:**

HSR002515      Aerosols Flammable

**Group Standard conditions and other regulations:**

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 present in quantities exceed 3000Lt (water equivalent)
<b>Certified Handler</b>	Not required
<b>Tracking</b>	Not required
<b>Bunding and secondary containment</b>	Not required
<b>Signage</b>	Required when present in quantities exceed 3000 Lt (water equivalent)
<b>Location Compliance certificate</b>	Flammable Aerosol Category 1 when quantities exceed 3000L (water equivalent)
<b>Hazardous Atmosphere Zone</b>	Required to meet the requirements of AS/NZS 60079.10
<b>Fire extinguisher</b>	1 required when quantities exceed 3000 Lt (water equivalent)

**National Inventories**

*Y = All ingredients are on the inventory*

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

Mexico	INSQ	Y
Vietnam	NCI	Y
Russia	ARIPS	Y
Thailand	TECI	Y

## Section 16 Other Information

### Revision History:

October 2021	Review and update to GHS v7 format
July 2019	Error correction plus additional disposal information
June 2017	Initial preparation

### Abbreviations:

Abbreviation	Description
CAS number	Number assigned to chemical in the Chemical Abstracts Service registry
HAZCHEM code	Code used by fire-fighters to determine correct method of action in the case of fire
HSNO	Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (Act)
ICAO Technical Instructions	International Civil Aviation Organization Technical Instructions
IMDG code	International Maritime Dangerous Goods code controlled by the International Maritime Organization (IMO)
LC <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)
SDS	Safety data sheet
STEL	Short term exposure limit
TWA	Time weighted average (typically measured as 8 hours)
UN number	United nations number
WES	Workplace exposure standard

### References

Chemical properties and HSNO classifications derived from the New Zealand chemical classification information database (CCID). [www.epa.govt.nz](http://www.epa.govt.nz)  
 Workplace exposure limits derived from Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices 12-1 Edition.

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

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

End of SDS