

Section 1 – Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Code	Description	Size	Colour
01533	Billstickers Posert Paste	14 Kg	Off White

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

Section 2 – Hazard Identification

Statement of Hazardous Nature

This product is classified as:

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE according to the criteria of HSNO.

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

Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) classification:

Classification	Hazard statements
Chronic Aquatic Effects Cat 3 9.1C	H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

HSNO Signal Word :

Precautionary Statements:

P273 Avoid release to the environment
P391 Clean up spillage

Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS No.	Individual HSNO classification	Concentration (% by Wt.)
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose	9004-32-4	Chronic Aquatic Effects Category 3	100
Ingredients not contributing to classification			balance

This is a commercial product whose exact ratio of components may vary slightly. Minor quantities of other non hazardous ingredients are also possible.

Section 4 – First Aid Measures

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

Eye contact:

Wash out immediately with water. If irritation continues, seek medical attention. 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). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

Inhalation:

remove from contaminated area. Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear passage of breathing. If irritation or discomfort persists, seek medical attention.

Ingestion:

Immediately give a glass of water. First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

General advice and advice for physicians:

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - Fire-Fighting Measures**Extinguishing media:**

Foam, Carbon Dioxide, Dry Powder

Fire/ Explosion Hazard

Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty; it is estimated that most organic dusts are combustible (circa 70%) - according to the circumstances under which the combustion process occurs, such materials may cause fires and / or dust explosions. Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions). Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust (420 micron or less) may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited - particles exceeding this limit will generally not form flammable dust clouds; once initiated, however, larger particles up to 1400 microns' diameter will contribute to the propagation of an explosion. In the same way as gases and vapours, dusts in the form of a cloud are only ignitable over a range of concentrations; in principle, the concepts of lower explosive limit (LEL) and upper explosive limit (UEL) are applicable to dust clouds but only the LEL is of practical use; - this is because of the inherent difficulty of achieving homogeneous dust clouds at high temperatures (for dusts the LEL is often called the "Minimum Explosible Concentration", MEC). When processed with flammable liquids/vapours/mists, ignitable (hybrid) mixtures may be formed with combustible dusts. Ignitable mixtures will increase the rate of explosion pressure rise and the Minimum Ignition Energy (the minimum amount of energy required to ignite dust clouds - MIE) will be lower than the pure dust in air mixture. The Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) of the vapour/dust mixture will be lower than the individual LELs for the vapours/mists or dusts. A dust explosion may release of large quantities of gaseous products; this in turn creates a subsequent pressure rise of explosive force capable of damaging plant and buildings and injuring people. Usually the initial or primary explosion takes place in a confined space such as plant or machinery, and can be of sufficient force to damage or rupture the plant. If the shock wave from the primary explosion enters the surrounding area, it will disturb any settled dust layers, forming a second dust cloud, and often initiate a much larger secondary explosion. All large-scale explosions have resulted from chain reactions of this type. Dry dust can be charged electrostatically by turbulence, pneumatic transport, pouring, in exhaust ducts and during transport. Build-up of electrostatic charge may be prevented by bonding and grounding. Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting. All movable parts coming in contact with this material should have a speed of less than 1-meter/sec. A sudden release of statically charged materials from storage or process equipment, particularly at elevated temperatures and/ or pressure, may result in ignition especially in the absence of an apparent ignition source. One important effect of the particulate nature of powders is that the surface area and surface structure (and often moisture content) can vary widely from sample to sample, depending of how the powder was manufactured and handled; this means that it is virtually impossible to use flammability data published in the literature for dusts (in contrast to that published for gases and vapours). Autoignition temperatures are often quoted for dust clouds (minimum ignition temperature (MIT)) and dust layers (layer ignition temperature (LIT)); LIT generally falls as the thickness of the layer increases.

Advice for fire-fighters:

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures**Minor Spills**

Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear impervious gloves and safety glasses. Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use). Do NOT use air hoses for cleaning. Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealable, labelled container.

Major Spills

Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment and dust respirator. Prevent spillage from entering drains, sewers or water courses. Avoid generating dust. Sweep, shovel up. Recover product wherever possible. Put residues in labelled plastic bags or other containers for disposal. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Handling:

Limit all unnecessary personal contact. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling, **DO NOT eat, drink or smoke**. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Avoid physical damage to containers.

Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Work clothes should be laundered separately. 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. Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions) Minimise airborne dust and eliminate all ignition sources. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, and flame. Establish good housekeeping practices. Remove dust accumulations on a regular basis by vacuuming or gentle sweeping to avoid creating dust clouds. Use continuous suction at points of dust generation to capture and minimise the accumulation of dusts. Particular attention should be given to overhead and hidden horizontal surfaces to minimise the probability of a "secondary" explosion. Do not use air hoses for cleaning. Minimise dry sweeping to avoid generation of dust clouds. Vacuum dust-accumulating surfaces and remove to a chemical disposal area. Vacuums with explosion-proof motors should be used. Control sources of static electricity. Dusts or their packages may accumulate static charges, and static discharge can be a source of ignition. Solids handling systems must be designed in accordance with applicable standards and other national guidance. Do not empty directly into flammable solvents or in the presence of flammable vapours. The operator, the packaging container and all equipment must be grounded with electrical bonding and grounding systems. Plastic bags and plastics cannot be grounded, and antistatic bags do not completely protect against development of static charges. Empty containers may contain residual dust which has the potential to accumulate following settling. Such dusts may explode in the presence of an appropriate ignition source. **Do NOT cut, drill, grind or weld such containers**. In addition, ensure such activity is not performed near full, partially empty or empty containers without appropriate workplace safety authorisation or permit.

Storage:

Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. For major quantities: Consider storage in banded areas - ensure storage areas are isolated from sources of community water (including stormwater, ground water, lakes and streams). Ensure that accidental discharge to air or water is the subject of a contingency disaster management plan; this may require consultation with local authorities.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Exposure limits:


CAS no.	Substance or ingredient	WES-TWA	WES-STEL



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. Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction. Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recirculation of particulates in the workplace. If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered. Such protection might consist of: (a): particle dust respirators, if necessary, combined with an absorption cartridge; (b): filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of the right type; (c): fresh-air hoods or masks Build-up of electrostatic charge on the dust particle, may be prevented by bonding and grounding. Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to efficiently remove the contaminant.

Exposure controls:

Control	Protective measure
Eye	Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical goggles. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent] No special equipment required due to the physical form of the product. 

Respiratory	Particulate	
Skin	PVC. 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	Off White powder/ granule
Odour	Odourless
pH	6.5 – 8.0
Vapour pressure	Not applicable
Vapour Density	Not applicable
Viscosity	Not applicable
Boiling Point	Not applicable
Volatile materials	Not applicable
Water solubility	Partially soluble
Freezing/melting point	Not applicable
Specific gravity/density	1.59 g/ml
Flash point	Not applicable
Auto-ignition temperature	370 C
Upper and lower flammability limits	Lower % Upper %
Corrosiveness	No data.

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Stability:

Stable under normal conditions.

Conditions to avoid:

Ignition sources; elevated temperatures

Incompatible materials to avoid:

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

Hazardous decomposition products:

Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Summary of Toxicity

Test	Data and symptoms of exposure
Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled. If prior damage to the circulatory or nervous systems has occurred or if kidney damage has been sustained, proper screenings should be conducted on individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling and use of the material result in excessive exposures.
Oral	Although ingestion is not thought to produce harmful effects (as classified under EC Directives), the material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g. liver, kidney) damage is evident. Bulk laxatives can cause temporary bloating and blockage of the oesophagus and/or intestine. As they shorten the time of digestion, the absorption of other drugs will be affected. High molecular weight material; on single acute exposure would be expected to pass through gastrointestinal tract with little change / absorption. Occasionally accumulation of the solid material within the alimentary tract may result in formation of a bezoar (concretion), producing discomfort. Polysaccharides are not easily absorbed from the digestive tract, but may produce a laxative effect. Larger doses may produce intestinal or stomach blockage.
Dermal	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.
Eye	Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Slight abrasive damage may also result.
Chronic	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course. Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis, caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. Studies indicate that diets containing large amounts of non-absorbable polysaccharides, such as cellulose, might decrease absorption of calcium, magnesium, zinc and phosphorus.

Solvent naphtha petroleum heavy arom

LD ₅₀ Rat oral	27000 mg/kg
LD ₅₀ Rabbit dermal	> 2000 mg/kg
LC ₅₀ Rat inhalation	>5.8 mg/Lt/4hr

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Cellulosic products, including cellulose ethers, generally have a low biodegradation rate and are generally of low toxicity to fish. Sugar-based compounds (saccharides), including polysaccharides are generally easily decomposed by biodegradation. Not all polysaccharides decompose with equal rapidity, and polysaccharides are also synthesised by microorganisms during, for example, the compost maturation phases. Water-insoluble species such as cellulose take longer to decompose and those with a significant degree of branching also take longer.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: Reduction Reuse Recycling Disposal (if all else fails) This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate. In most instances the supplier of the material should be consulted. **DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.** It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. Recycle wherever possible. Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified. Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material) Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed. Ensure that the disposal of material is carried out in accordance with Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001.

Section 14 - Transport Information

NOT REGULATED

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

HSNO approval number and Group Standard:

HSR002670 Surface Coatings & Colourants (Subsidiary Hazard)

Group Standard conditions and other regulations:

Condition	Requirement
SDS	Safety data sheet must be available to a person handling the substance within 10 minutes.
Emergency plan	Required when quantities exceed 10000 Kg
Approved handler	Not required
Tracking	Not applicable
Bunding and secondary containment	Not required
Signage	Required when present in quantity 10,000 Kg.
Test certificate	Not required
Hazardous Atmosphere zone	Not required
Fire extinguisher	Not required

Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (CAS 9004-32-4) is found on the following regulatory lists

- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
- New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO Act) – Classification of chemicals

Section 16 – Other Information

Revision History

March 2017 origination

Abbreviations:

Abbreviation	Description
CAS number	Number assigned to chemical in the Chemical Abstracts Service registry
HAZCHEM code	Code used by fire-fighters to determine correct method of action in the case of fire
HSNO	Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (Act)
ICAO Technical Instructions	International Civil Aviation Organization Technical Instructions
IMDG code	International Maritime Dangerous Goods code controlled by the International Maritime Organization (IMO)
LC ₅₀	Lethal concentration 50% - concentration fatal to 50% of the tested population
LD ₅₀	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.
 Workplace exposure limits derived from Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices 7th Edition. www.mbie.govt.nz.

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This SDS was prepared by Collievale Enterprises in accord with the EPA "Code of Practice for the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets" [HSNOCOP 8-1 (2006)]
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End of MSDS