Section 1 Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Code	Description	Size	Colour
01851	**Holdcrete Concrete Epoxy Repair Part A**	400 ml	Grey
01852	**Holdcrete Concrete Epoxy Repair Part A**	1 Lt	Grey
01853	**Holdcrete Concrete Epoxy Repair Part A**	4 Lt	Grey
01854	**Holdcrete Concrete Epoxy Repair Part A**	8 Lt	Grey

Recommended use:		Sealant
HSNO Group Standard		HSR002670
UN number, shipping name and packaging group:		UN 3082 Environmentally Hazardous Substance, Liquid, N.O.S.
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.nz4
POISON CENTRE NUMBER: 0800 764 766 (24 hours)		

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	
Eye Effects	**Category 2**	H319	Causes serious eye irritation
Skin Sensitisation	**Category 1**	H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
STOT – SE	**Category 2**	H371	May cause damage to organs
STOT – RE	**Category 2**	H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
Chronic Aquatic Hazard	**Category 2**	H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

HSNO Signal Word:

WARNING

Precautionary Statements:
Keep out of reach of children
Ensure all safety directions are read and understood before use

P260 Do not breathe mist/ vapours/ sprays
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection
P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace
P264 Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
P273 Avoid release to the environment

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.)
Silica, quartz	14808-60-7	Carcinogenicity Category 1; STOT – SE Category 1; STOT – RE Category 1	48 – 52
Epoxy resin	25068-38-6	Eye Effects Category 2; Skin Sensitisation Category 1; STOT – SE Category 2; STOT – RE Category 2; Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2	20 - 25
Limestone	1317-65-3	Eye Effects Category 2	5 – 10
Talc	14807-96-6	Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 4; STOT – SE RTI Category 3	5 – 10
Phenol polymer with formaldehyde, glycidyl ether	28064-14-4	Skin Effects Category 2; Eye Effects Category 2; Skin Sensitisation Category 1; Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2	3 – 5
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	Carcinogenicity Category 2	3 – 5
Ingredients not contributing to the classification			balance

Section 4 First Aid Measures74

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

Eye contact:
Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Skin contact:

Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

Inhalation:

remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.

Ingestion:

Immediately give a glass of water. First aid is not generally required.

General advice and advice for physicians:

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 Fire-Fighting Measures

Extinguishing media:
Foam; Water spray, dry chemical or CO_2

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:

Combustible. Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). May emit acrid smoke. Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.

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
Environmental hazard - contain spillage. 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 spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. Wipe up. Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

Major Spills

Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Moderate hazard. Clear area of personnel and move upwind. 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 course. No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Increase ventilation. Stop leak if safe to do so. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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. 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. DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin

Storage:

Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. 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.

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
14808-60-7	Silica (quartz)	0.05 mg/m^3 respirable	
25068-38-6	Epoxy Resin	10 mg/m^3 3 mg/m^3 repirable	
1317-65-3	Limestone	10 mg/m^3	
14807-96-6	Talc	2 mg/m^3	
13463-67-7	Titanium dioxide	10 mg/m^3	

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	Nitrile+PVC 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	Viscous white liquid
Odour	Slight
pH	No data
Vapour pressure	No data
Viscosity	No data
Vapour Density	> 1
Boiling Point	No data °C
Volatile materials	No data
Freezing/melting point	No data
Solubility	Immiscible
Specific gravity/density	1.5 g/ml
Flash point	>150 °C
Danger of explosion	Not applicable
Auto-ignition temperature	No data °C
Upper and lower flammability limits	LEL no data % UEL no data %
Evaporation Rate	No data Butyl acetate = 1
Corrosiveness	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_2); and pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit corrosive fumes.

Section 11 Toxicological Information

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. Effects on lungs are significantly enhanced in the presence of respirable particles.
Oral	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.
Dermal	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. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream 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.
Eye	If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.
Chronic	Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Strong evidence exists that this substance may cause irreversible mutations (though not lethal) even following a single exposure. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Harmful: 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.

	Oral LD_{50} mg/m³	Dermal LD_{50} mg/m³	Inhalation LC_{50} mg/L
Silica, quartz	500		
Epoxy resin	>500	>1200	
Limestone	6450		
Talc	>5000	>2000	>2,1 / 4hr
Bisphenol F Resin	4000	4000	
Titanium dioxide	>2000		

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
Epoxy Resin		$EC_{50\ 48hr}$ 2	
Limestone	$LC_{50\ 96hr}$ >165200 $NOEC_{6hr}$ 4		$EC_{50\ 73hr}$ >14

Talc	$LC_{50\ 96hr}$ 89581		$EC_{50\ 96hr}$ >7203 $NOEC_{\ 720hr}$ 918
Titanium dioxide	$LC_{50\ 96hr}$ >100	$EC_{50\ 48hr}$ >100 $NOEC_{\ 48hr}$ <1	$EC_{50\ 73hr}$ 13

	Persistence H_2O/ Soil	Persistence Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Epoxy Resin	HIGH	HIGH	LOW	LOW
Titanium dioxide	HIGH	HIGH	LOW	LOW

Section 13 Disposal Considerations

Disposal methods:
Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Otherwise: If container cannot be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. 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 or consult manufacturer for recycling options. Consult Land Waste Authority for disposal. Bury or incinerate residue 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. Only dispose to the environment if a tolerable exposure limit has been set for the substance. Only deposit the hazardous substance into or onto a landfill or sewage facility or incinerator, where the hazardous substance can be handled and treated appropriately.

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 **3Z**

Land Transport UNDG

Class or division	**3**
Subsidiary Risk	
UN Number	**3082**
UN Packing Group	**III**
Environmental hazard	**Environmentally hazardous**
Shipping Name	**Environmentally Hazardous Substance, Liquid, N.O.S.**
Special Provisions	**274 331 335 375**
Limited Quantities	**5 L**

Air Transport IATA

ICAO/IATA Class	**9**
ICAO/IATA Subrisk	
UN/ID Number	**3082**
ERG Code	**9**
Packing Group	**III**
Environmental hazard	**Environmentally hazardous**
Special provision	**A97 A158 A197 A215**
Cargo only	
Packing instructions	**964**
Maximum Qty/pack	**450 Lt**
Passenger and Cargo	
Packing instructions	**964**
Maximum Qty/pack	**450 Lt**

Passenger & Cargo Limited Quantity
Packing instructions **Y964**
Maximum Qty/pack **30 Kg G**
Shipping Name **Environmentally Hazardous Substance, Liquid, N.O.S.**

Marine Transport IMDG
IMDG Class **9**
IMDG Subrisk
UN Number **3082**
UN Packing Group **III**
Environmental hazard **Marine Pollutant**
EmS Number **F-A S-F**
Special provisions **274 335 969**
Limited quantities **5 L**
Shipping Name **Environmentally Hazardous Substance, Liquid, N.O.S.**

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 present in quantities >1000 Lt.
Certified Handler	Not required
Tracking	Not required
Bunding and secondary containment	Based on total volumes and pack sizes held on site
Signage	Required when present in quantities >1000 Lt
Location Compliance certificate	Not required
Hazardous Atmosphere Zone	Not required
Fire extinguisher	Not required

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	N
Japan	ENCS	Y
Korea	KECI	Y
New Zealand	NZIOC	Y
Philippines	PICCS	Y
USA	TSCA	Y
Taiwan	TCSI	Y
Mexico	INSQ	N
Vietnam	NCI	Y
Russia	ARIPS	Y
Thailand	TECI	Y

Section 16 Other Information

Revision History:
July 2021 Review and update to GHS v7 format
October 2016 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_{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 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