

## Section 1 Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Code	Description	Size	Colour
01851	Holdcrete Concrete Epoxy Repair Part B	400 ml	White
01852	Holdcrete Concrete Epoxy Repair Part B	1 Lt	White
01853	Holdcrete Concrete Epoxy Repair Part B	4 Lt	White
01854	Holdcrete Concrete Epoxy Repair Part B	8 Lt	White

Recommended use:	Sealant	
HSNO Group Standard	HSR002670	
UN number, shipping name and packaging group:	Not regulated	
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: <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.

**NOT REGULATED** under NZS5433:2020 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land

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

Classification	GHS Hazard statements
<b>Skin Effects</b> <b>Category 2</b>	H315      Causes skin irritation
<b>Eye Effects</b> <b>Category 1</b>	H318      Causes serious eye damage
<b>Respiratory Sensitisation</b> <b>Category 1</b>	H334      May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled
<b>Skin Sensitisation</b> <b>Category 1</b>	H317      May cause an allergic skin reaction
<b>Reproductive Toxicity</b> <b>Category 1</b>	H360      May damage fertility or the unborn child
<b>STOT – SE</b> <b>Category 2</b>	H371      May cause damage to organs
<b>STOT – RE</b> <b>Category 2</b>	H373      May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
<b>Chronic Aquatic Hazard</b> <b>Category 3</b>	H412      Harmful 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

P260	Do not breathe mist/ vapours/ sprays	P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
P284	In case of inadequate ventilation, wear respiratory protection	P273	Avoid release to the environment
P280	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection	P405	Store locked up
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace	P501	Dispose of contents/ container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling		

### 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	75 – 85
Fatty acids, C <sub>18</sub> unsatd., dimers, polymers with tall oil fatty acids and tetraethylenepentamine	103578-98-1	Acute Oral Toxicity Category 4; Skin Effects Category 2; Eye Effects Category 2; Skin Sensitisation Category 1; Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2	8 – 12
Limestone	1317-65-3	Eye Effects Category 2	2 – 4
Diethylenetriamine	111-40-0	Metallic Corrosivity Category 1; Acute Oral Toxicity Category 4; Acute Dermal Toxicity Category 2; Skin Effects Category 1B; Eye Effects Category 1; Respiratory Sensitisation Category 1; Skin Sensitisation Category 1; Reproductive Toxicity Category 2; STOT – SE Category 2; STOT – RE Category 2; Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 4	< 1
Bisphenol A	80-05-7	Eye Effects Category 2; Skin Sensitisation Category 1; Reproductive Toxicity Category 2; Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 4	< 0.5
Piperazine	110-85-0	Metallic Corrosivity Category 1; Acute Oral Toxicity Category 4; Skin Effects Category 1C; Eye Effects Category 1; Respiratory Sensitisation Category 1; Skin Sensitisation Category 1; Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 4	< 0.3
Aminoethylpiperazine	140-31-8	Acute Oral Toxicity Category 4; Acute Dermal Toxicity Category 4; Skin Effects Category 1C; Eye Effects Category 1; Skin Sensitisation Category 1; Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3	< 0.2
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 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:**

If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Observe the patient carefully. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Seek medical advice. If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Observe the patient carefully. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Seek medical advice. If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

**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:**

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. 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 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 <sup>3</sup> respirable	
1317-65-3	Limestone	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
111-40-4	Diethylenetriamine	4.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
80-05-7	Bisphenol A	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> respirable	

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 AK-P 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

<b>Volatile materials</b>	No data
<b>Freezing/melting point</b>	No data
<b>Solubility</b>	Immiscible
<b>Specific gravity/density</b>	1.4 g/ml
<b>Flash point</b>	>150 °C
<b>Danger of explosion</b>	Not applicable
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	No data °C
<b>Upper and lower flammability limits</b>	LEL no data % UEL no data %
<b>Evaporation Rate</b>	No data                      Butyl acetate = 1
<b>Corrosiveness</b>	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 is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Inhalation of epoxy resin amine hardeners (including polyamines and amine adducts) may produce bronchospasm and coughing episodes lasting several days after cessation of the exposure. Even faint traces of these vapours may trigger an intense reaction in individuals showing "amine asthma". Effects on lungs are significantly enhanced in the presence of respirable particles. Acute silicosis occurs under conditions of extremely high silica dust exposure particularly when the particle size of the dust is small. The disease is rapidly progressive and spreads widely through the lungs within months of the initial exposure and causing death within 1 to 2 years. Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.
<b>Oral</b>	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Ingestion of amine epoxy-curing agents (hardeners) may cause severe abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting or diarrhoea. The vomitus may contain blood and mucus
<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. Amine epoxy-curing agents (hardeners) may produce primary skin irritation and sensitisation dermatitis in predisposed individuals. Cutaneous reactions include erythema, intolerable itching and severe facial swelling. 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.
<b>Eye</b>	If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.
<b>Chronic</b>	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. Inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Ample evidence exists that this material directly causes reduced fertility. Ample evidence exists that developmental disorders are directly caused by human exposure to the material.

	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
Silica, quartz	500		
Limestone	6450		
Diethylenetriamine	600	163	
Bisphenol A	1200	3000	
Piperazine	2300	8300	
N-aminoethylpiperazine	>1000	866	

## Section 12 Ecological Information

### Summary of Ecotoxicity

Harmful 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
Limestone	LC <sub>50 96hr</sub> >165200 NOEC <sub>6hr</sub> 4		EC <sub>50 73hr</sub> >14
Diethylenetriamine	LC <sub>50 96hr</sub> 175	EC <sub>50 48hr</sub> 16 NOEC <sub>504hr</sub> 5.6	EC <sub>50 72hr</sub> 1184
Bisphenol A	LC <sub>50 96hr</sub> 3.5	EC <sub>50 48hr</sub> 10.2 NOEC <sub>96hr</sub> 0.51	EC <sub>50 73hr</sub> 1.25
Piperazine	LC <sub>50 96hr</sub> 1800	EC <sub>50 48hr</sub> 21 NOEC <sub>504hr</sub> 12.5	
n-aminoethylpiperazine	LC <sub>50 96hr</sub> >100	EC <sub>50 48hr</sub> 32 NOEC <sub>48hr</sub> 18	EC <sub>50 73hr</sub> 495

	Persistence H <sub>2</sub> O/ Soil	Persistence Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Diethylenetriamine	LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW
Bisphenol A	HIGH	LOW	LOW	LOW
Piperazine	LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW
N-aminoethylpiperazine	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

NOT REGULATED

HAZCHEM

## 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	N
Canada	NDSL	N
China	IECSC	Y
Europe	EINEC/ELINCS/NLP	Y
Japan	ENCS	N
Korea	KECI	N
New Zealand	NZIOC	Y
Philippines	PICCS	N
USA	TSCA	N
Taiwan	TCSI	Y
Mexico	INSQ	N
Vietnam	NCI	Y
Russia	ARIPS	Y
Thailand	TECI	N

## 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 <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  
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End of SDS