Section 1 Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Code	Description	Size	Colour
20163	Soudal Anti-Gravel Protective Coating Gun Grade	1 kg	Black

Recommended use:		Sealant
HSNO Group Standard		HSR002662
UN number, shipping name and packaging group:		UN1139 Coating Solution PG II
Supplier contact details:	Soudal Ltd	Freephone: 0800 70 10 80
	134 Kohia Drive	Phone: (07) 847 5540
	Horotiu	
	Hamilton 3288	Email: info@soudal.co.nz
	New Zealand	Website: www.soudal.co.nz
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	
Flammable Liquid	**Category 2**	H225	Highly flammable Liquid
Skin Effects	**Category 2**	H315	Causes skin irritation
STOT – SE NE	**Category 3**	H336	May cause dizziness or drowsiness
Aspiration	**Category 1**	H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
Chronic Aquatic Hazard	**Category 2**	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
P240 Ground and bond container and receiving equipment
P241 Use explosion proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting/ intrinsically safe equipment
P242 Use non-sparking tools
P243 Take action to prevent static discharges
P261 Avoid breathing mists/ vapours/ sprays
P271 Use only in a well-ventilated area
P280 Wear protective gloves and protective clothing
P264 Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling
P273 Avoid release to the environment
P391 Collect spillage
P403+235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool
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.)
Hydrocarbons, C_7 n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics	64742-49-0	Flammable Liquid Category 2; Skin Effects Category 2; STOT – SE NE Category 3; Aspiration Category 1; Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2	10 – 25
Hydrocarbons C_{7-9} n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics	64742-49-0	Flammable Liquid Category 2; Skin Effects Category 2; STOT – SE NE Category 3; Aspiration Category 1; Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2	10 – 25
Hydrocarbons, C_{7-9} n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <5% Hexane		Flammable Liquid Category 2; Skin Effects Category 2; STOT – SE NE Category 3; Aspiration Category 1; Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2	5 – 10
Ethyl acetate	141-78-6	Flammable Liquid Category 2; Eye Effects Category 2; STOT – RE Category 2	1 – 5
Hydrocarbons, C_9 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	1 - 5
Ingredients not contributing to the classification			balance

Section 4 First Aid Measures

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

Eye contact:
Wash out immediately 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. Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. 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. Avoid giving milk or oils. Avoid giving alcohol. 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_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:

Liquid and vapour are highly 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. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use. Slight hazard when exposed to heat, flame and oxidisers.

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. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Stop leak if safe to do so. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent). Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. After clean-up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Section 7 Handling and Storage

Handling:
Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (<=1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then <= 7 m/sec). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling discharging or handling operations. 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, heat or ignition sources. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Vapour may ignite on pumping or pouring due to static electricity. DO NOT use plastic buckets. Earth and secure metal containers when dispensing or pouring product. Use spark-free tools when handling. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. Keep containers securely sealed. 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 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:
Packing as supplied by manufacturer. Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. For manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C): (i) Removable head packaging; (ii) Cans with friction closures and (iii) low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used.

Section 8 Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Exposure Limits

CAS no.	Substance or ingredient	WES-TWA		WES-STEL
141-78-6	Ethyl Acetate	200 ppm	720 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	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 viscous liquid
Odour	Characteristic
pH	No data
Vapour pressure	6 kPa
Viscosity	663,462 mm²/s 690 mPa.s
Vapour Density	No data
Boiling Point	94 - 99 °C
Volatile materials	73 %
Freezing/melting point	No data
Solubility	Immiscible
Specific gravity/density	1.04 g/ml
Flash point	-7 °C
Danger of explosion	Not applicable
Auto-ignition temperature	>200 °C
Upper and lower flammability limits	LEL 0.6 % UEL 7 %
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_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 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 vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.
Oral	Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Symptoms include a burning mouth and throat; larger amounts can cause nausea and vomiting, narcosis, weakness, dizziness, slow and shallow breathing, abdominal swelling, unconsciousness and convulsions.
Dermal	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Rare sensitisation reactions in humans have occurred. 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. The liquid may be able to be mixed with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. The material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives
Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic	Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility. 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.

	Oral LD_{50} mg/m³	Dermal LD_{50} mg/m³	Inhalation LC_{50} mg/L
Hydrocarbons, C_7 n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics	>2000	>1900	>4.42 / 4h
Hydrocarbons C_{7-9} n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics	>5840	>2920	>23.3 / 4h
Hydrocarbons, C_{7-9} n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <5% Hexane	>2000	>1900	>4.42 /4h
Ethyl acetate	4100	>18000	>18 /4h
Hydrocarbons, C_9 aromatics	>4500	>1900	>4.42 /4h

Section 12 Ecological Information

Summary of Ecotoxic

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
Hydrocarbons, C_7 n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics	$LC_{50\ 96h}$ 4.26	$EC_{50\ 48h}$ 0.64 $NOEC_{504h}$ 0.17	$EC_{50\ 96h}$ 64
Hydrocarbons C_{7-9} n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics	$LC_{50\ 96h}$ 4.26	$EC_{50\ 48h}$ 0.64 $NOEC_{504h}$ 0.17	$EC_{50\ 96h}$ 64
Hydrocarbons, C_{7-9} n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <5% Hexane	$LC_{50\ 96h}$ 4.26	$EC_{50\ 48h}$ 0.64 $NOEC_{504h}$ 0.17	$EC_{50\ 96h}$ 64
Ethyl acetate	$LC_{50\ 96h}$ >75.6	$EC_{50\ 48h}$ 164	$EC_{50\ 96h}$ >100
Hydrocarbons, C_9 aromatics		$EC_{50\ 48h}$ 6.14	$EC_{50\ 72h}$ 19 $EC_{50\ 96h}$ 64 $NOEC_{72h}$ 1

	Persistence H_2O/ Soil	Persistence Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Ethyl Acetate	LOW	LOW	HIGH	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 **3YE**

Land Transport UNDG

UN Number	**1139**
Shipping Name	**Coating Solution**
Class or division	**3**
Subsidiary Risk	None
UN Packing Group	**II**
Environmental hazard	**Environmentally hazardous**
Special Provisions	not applicable
Limited Quantities	**5 L**

Air Transport IATA

UN/ID Number	**1139**
Shipping Name	**Coating solution**
ICAO/IATA Class	**3**
ICAO/IATA Subrisk	None
ERG Code	**3L**
Packing Group	**II**
Environmental hazard	**Environmentally hazardous**
Special provision	**A3**
Cargo only	
Packing instructions	**364**
Maximum Qty/pack	**60 L**
Passenger and Cargo	

Packing instructions	**353**
Maximum Qty/pack	**5 L**
Passenger & Cargo Limited Quantity	
Packing instructions	**Y341**
Maximum Qty/pack	**1 L**

Marine Transport IMDG

UN Number	**1139**
Shipping Name	**Coating Solution**
IMDG Class	**3**
IMDG Subrisk	None
UN Packing Group	**II**
Environmental hazard	**Marine Pollutant**
EmS Number	**F-E S-E**
Special provisions	Not applicable
Limited quantities	**5 L**

Section 15 Regulatory Information

HSNO approval number and Group Standard:

HSR002662 Surface Coatings & Colourants Flammable

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 250 Lt
Certified Handler	Not required
Tracking	Not required
Bunding and secondary containment	Required based on total liquid volume and pack size
Signage	Required when quantities exceed 250 Lt
Location Compliance certificate	**Flammable Liquid Category 2** required when quantities exceed 100Lt in closed container of greater than 5 Lt capacity and/or when quantities exceed 250Lt in closed container of less than 5Lt capacity and/or when quantities exceed 50Lt in open containers
Hazardous Atmosphere Zone	Required to meet the requirements of AS/NZS 60079.10
Fire extinguisher	2 Required when quantities exceed 100 Lt

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	N
Vietnam	NCI	Y
Russia	ARIPS	Y

Section 16 Other Information

Revision History:

November 2021	reformulation and reclassification against GHS v7 / EPA thresholds and reformat
June 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 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 2020
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End of SDS