

Section 1 – Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Code	Description	Size	Colour
21408	Holdfast Hot Melt Glue Stick Mini	118 pk (1Kg)	Translucent
21411	Holdfast Hot Melt Glue Stick Mini	10 pk	Translucent
21414	Holdfast Hot Melt Glue Stick Mini	590 pk (5Kg)	Translucent

Recommended use:	Hot Melt Adhesive	
Supplier contact details:	Soudal Ltd	Freephone: 0800 70 10 80
	14 Avalon Drive	Phone: (07) 847 5540
	Nawton	Fax: (07) 847 0324
	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
Skin Effects Category 3	6.3B	H316 Causes mild skin irritation
Eye Effects Category 2	6.4A	H320 Causes eye irritation

HSNO Signal Word: **WARNING**

Precautionary Statements:

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.)
Paraffin Waxes	8002-74-4	Acute Oral Toxicity Category 5; Skin Effects Category 3; Eye Effects Category 2	5 – 15
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 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.

In case of burns:

Immediately apply cold water to burn either by immersion or wrapping with saturated clean cloth. **DO NOT remove or cut away clothing over burnt areas. DO NOT pull away clothing which has adhered to the skin as this can cause further injury. DO NOT break blister or remove solidified material.** Quickly cover wound with dressing or clean cloth to help prevent infection and to ease pain. For large burns, sheets, towels or pillow slips are ideal; leave holes for eyes, nose and mouth. **DO NOT apply ointments, oils, butter, etc. to a burn under any circumstances.** Water may be given in small quantities if the person is conscious. Alcohol is not to be given under any circumstances. Reassure. Treat for shock by keeping the person warm and in a lying position. Seek medical aid and advise medical personnel in advance of the cause and extent of the injury and the estimated time of arrival of the patient.

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.

General advice and advice for physicians:

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - Fire-Fighting Measures

Extinguishing media:

Foam, Carbon Dioxide, Dry Powder, Water Fog

Fire/ Explosion Hazard

Fire may produce irritating, poisonous or corrosive gases. Runoff may create fire or explosion hazard.

Advice for fire-fighters:

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. Use firefighting procedures suitable for surrounding 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

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. Allow product to solidify at room temperature. Scrape up and place residue in labelled drums for disposal.

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:

Limit all unnecessary personal contact. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. **When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.** Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Avoid physical damage to containers. Use good occupational work practice.

Storage:

Store between 5 and 30 deg. C. 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.

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:

At the application temperature, local exhaust ventilation should be provided

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	Not normally required
Skin	Neoprene. 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	Transparent stick
Odour	No data
pH	No data
Vapour pressure	No data
Vapour Density	No data
Viscosity	9,000 – 11,000 cPs @ 180C
Boiling Point	No data
Volatile materials	No data
Water solubility	immiscible
Freezing/melting point	81 – 85 C
Specific gravity/density	No data
Flash point	No data
Auto-ignition temperature	No data
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 vapour from the molten material is discomforting to the upper respiratory tract Acute effects from inhalation of high vapour concentrations may be chest and nasal irritation with coughing, sneezing, headache and even nausea.
Oral	The material may be discomforting to the gastro-intestinal tract Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments
Dermal	Prolonged or repeated skin contact causes skin reactions which may lead to dermatitis Molten material is capable of causing thermal burns to the skin
Eye	The dust is irritating to the eyes and may cause smarting, pain and redness The vapour is mildly discomforting to the eyes Molten material is capable of causing thermal burns and permanent eye damage
Chronic	Principal routes of exposure are usually by inhalation of generated dust , inhalation of vapour from heated material and skin contact/eye contact with the hot material

Section 12 - Ecological Information

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.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. Consult Land Waste Authority for disposal. Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site. Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill. 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 Lt
Approved handler	Not required
Tracking	Not applicable
Bunding and secondary containment	Not applicable
Signage	Required when present in quantity 10,000 L.
Test certificate	Not required
Hazardous Atmosphere zone	Not required
Fire extinguisher	Not required

Paraffin Wax (CAS 8002-74-4) is found on the following regulatory lists

- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

National Inventories

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

Section 16 – Other Information

Revision History

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 7th Edition. www.mbie.govt.nz.

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 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