

## Section 1 Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Code	Description	Size	Colour
36686	Holdfast EPM6 Elastomeric Protective Membrane	1Lt	White
36687	Holdfast EPM6 Elastomeric Protective Membrane	4Lt	White
36691	Holdfast EPM6 Elastomeric Protective Membrane	20Lt	White

Recommended use:	Elastomeric Membrane		
UN number, shipping name and packaging group:			
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: sales@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: **NON-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	GHS Hazard statements
Non Hazardous	

**HSNO Signal Word:** not applicable

### Precautionary Statements:

Read label before use.

Ensure all safety directions are read and understood before use

## Section 3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS No.	Individual HSNO classification	Concentration (% by Wt.)
C <sub>22-30</sub> chlorinated paraffin	63449-39-8	Skin Effects Category 3	1 - 10
C <sub>9</sub> aromatic hydrocarbon	64742-95-6	Flammable liquid Category 3; Acute Oral Toxicity Category 5; Acute Dermal Toxicity Category 4; Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 4; Skin Effects Category 2; Eye Effects Category 2; Respiratory Effects Category 3; Narcotic Effects Category 3; Aspiration Category 1; Chronic Aquatic Effects Category 2	< 1
Distillates (Petroleum) hydrotreated light naphthenic	64742-53-6	Acute Oral Toxicity Category 5; Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 4; Skin Effects Category 2; Eye Effects Category 2; Narcotic Effects Category 3	< 1

Ingredients not contributing to classification	Various	> 90
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## Section 4 First Aid Measures

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

### Skin contact:

Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

### 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.

### Inhalation:

Remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.

### 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:

Dry chemical, foam, water spray/ fog or carbon dioxide.

### 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

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

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.

**Storage:**

Metal can or drum Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. 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. Store unopened containers under cool, dry and ventilated conditions. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame.

**Section 8 Exposure Controls/Personal Protection**

**Exposure Limits**

CAS no.	Substance or ingredient	WES-TWA	WES-STEL
64742-53-6	Naphthenic distillate, light, hydrotreated	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

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.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. 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	Wear safety glasses with side shields or goggles when handling this material. 
Respiratory	Use NIOSH/MSHA approved respirators when vapours or mist concentrations exceed permissible exposure limits.
Skin	PVC-coated gloves. Avoid skin contact. If skin contact or contamination of clothing is likely, protective clothing should be worn.   

**Section 9 Physical and Chemical Properties**

**General substance properties:**

Property	Details
Appearance	White viscous liquid
Odour	Solvent odour

pH	No data.
Vapour pressure	No data.
Viscosity	Viscous
Boiling Point	No data.
Volatile materials	< 5 %
Freezing/melting point	No data.
Solubility	No data.
Specific gravity/density	1.6
Flash point	No data
Danger of explosion	No data.
Auto-ignition temperature	No data.
Upper and lower flammability limits	No data.
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.

### 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>), sulphur oxides (SO<sub>x</sub>) and other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

## Section 11 Toxicological Information

### Summary of Toxicity

This product is not considered harmful.

Test	Data and symptoms of exposure
Oral	Ingestion of soluble barium compounds may result in ulceration of the mucous membranes of the gastrointestinal tract, tightness in the muscles of the face and neck, gastroenteritis, vomiting, diarrhoea, muscular tremors and paralysis, anxiety, weakness, laboured breathing, cardiac irregularity due to contractions of smooth striated and cardiac muscles (often violent and painful), slow irregular pulse, hypertension, convulsions and respiratory failure. The material has <b>NOT</b> 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	The liquid may be miscible 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 . Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.

**SAFETY DATASHEET**

<b>Inhaled</b>	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.
<b>Eye</b>	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
<b>Skin</b>	The liquid may be miscible 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 . Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.
<b>Chronic</b>	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. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment.

**Section 12 Ecological Information**

**Ecological properties**

<b>Ecology</b>	<b>Ecological data</b>
<b>Aquatic ecotoxicity</b>	No data.
<b>Soil ecotoxicity</b>	No data.
<b>Terrestrial vertebrate</b>	No data.
<b>Terrestrial invertebrate</b>	No data.
<b>Mobility</b>	No data
<b>Degradability</b>	No data.

**Section 13 Disposal Considerations**

**Disposal methods:**

This product may be disposed of in a landfill provided this product will be kept separated from contact with explosives, oxidisers and ignition sources at all times. This product may be disposed of by burning in an incineration facility. This product may be disposed of by purging. Further details can be provided by local and regional authorities.

**Disposal restrictions:**

The product must not be disposed of in a landfill or purged within range of legally located persons and places, where upon ignition, would expose them to more blast pressure and heat radiation that described in regulation 6(3)(b) of the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001. Burning must be managed to the performance requirements of regulation 6(3)(b) of the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001. Disposal of this product by landfill, burning or purging must not exceed any relevant exposure limits and/or environmental exposure limits set for the substance or any of its components. Further details can be provided by local and regional authorities.

**Special precautions for disposal:**

No data.

**Section 14 Transport Information**

**NOT REGULATED**

## Section 15 Regulatory Information

### HSNO approval number and Group Standard:

Not Applicable

### Group Standard conditions and other regulations:

Condition	Requirement
MSDS	Safety data sheet must be available to a person handling the substance within 10 minutes.
Labelling	Never remove or deface label.
Emergency plan	Although non-hazardous, a spill plan is recommended
Approved handler	Not required
Tracking	Not required.
Bunding and secondary containment	Not required
Signage	Not required
Test certificate	Not required
Flammable zone	Not applicable
Fire extinguisher	Not applicable

**C<sub>22-30</sub> chlorinated paraffin (CAS 63440-30-9)** is found on the following regulatory lists

- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) – Agents classified by the IARC Monographs

**C<sub>9</sub> aromatic hydrocarbons (CAS 64742-95-6)** is found on the following regulatory lists

- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

**Distillates (Petroleum) hydrotreated light naphthenic (CAS 64742-53-6)** is found on the following regulatory lists

- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) – Agents classified by the IARC Monographs
- New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

### National Inventories

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

*Y = All ingredients are on the inventory*

## Section 16 Other Information

### Revision History:

December 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 7th Edition. [www.mbie.govt.nz](http://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)] <http://www.collievale.com> Phone +64 7 5432428

End of SDS