Section 1 Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Code	Description	Size	Colour
44001	Metalex Timber Preservative Concentrate	500 ml	Green
44002	Metalex Timber Preservative Concentrate	1 Lt	Green
44003	Metalex Timber Preservative Concentrate	4 Lt	Green
44009	Metalex Timber Preservative Concentrate	20 Lt	Green

Recommended use:		Timber Coating
HSNO Group Standard		HSR002657
UN number, shipping name and packaging group:		UN 3082 Environmentally Hazardous Substance, N.O.S. Packing Group III
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 4**	H227	Combustible liquid
Eye Irritation	**Category 2**	H319	Causes serious eye irritation
STOT – SE NE	**Category 3**	H336	May cause dizziness or drowsiness
Aspiration	**Category 1**	H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
Acute Aquatic Hazard	**Category 1**	H400	Very toxic to aquatic life
Chronic Aquatic Hazard	**Category 1**	H410	Very 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 surfaced, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking
P260 Do not breathe fumes/ mists/ vapours
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated place
P280 Wear protective clothing/ protective gloves/ eye protection and face protection
P264 Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling
P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace
P273 Avoid release to the environment
P391 Collect spillage

P370+P378 In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish

P405 Store locked up
P403+233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local legislation

Section 3 Composition

Ingredient	CAS No.	Individual HSNO classification	Concentration (% by Wt.)
Distillates, petroleum, light hydrotreated	64742-47-8	Eye Irritation Category 2: Aspiration Category 1; Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3	70 – 80
Naphthenic acids, copper salts	1338-02-9	Flammable Liquid Category 3; Acute Oral Toxicity Category 4; Eye Irritation Category 2; STOT – RE Category 2; Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 1; Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 1	10 – 20
Solvent naphtha (petroleum) heavy aromatic	64742-94-5	Flammable Liquid Category 4; STOT – SE NE Category 3; Aspiration Category 1; Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2	< 1
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. Dry chemical powder. Carbon dioxide. Water spray or fog - Large fires only

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 flammable. Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame. 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.

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 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. Environmental hazard - contain spillage.

Section 7 Handling and Storage

Handling:
The conductivity of this material may make it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10 000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semi-conductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid. 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. Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure 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 generation of static electricity. DO NOT use plastic buckets. Earth all lines and equipment. Use spark-free tools when handling. 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 in approved flammable liquid storage area. Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
Storage areas should be clearly identified, well illuminated, clear of obstruction and accessible only to trained and authorised personnel - adequate security must be provided so that unauthorised personnel do not have access. Store according to applicable regulations for flammable materials for storage tanks, containers, piping, buildings, rooms, cabinets, allowable quantities and minimum storage distances. Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems. Have appropriate extinguishing capability in storage area (e.g. portable fire extinguishers - dry chemical, foam or carbon dioxide) and flammable gas detectors. Keep adsorbents for leaks and spills readily available. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Suitable Container:
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
64742-47-8	Distillates petroleum light hydrotreated	5 mg/m^3	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	Neoprene 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	Green liquid
Odour	Characteristic
pH	No data
Vapour pressure	Not applicable kPa
Viscosity	No data
Vapour Density	No data
Boiling Point	

Volatile materials	No data %
Freezing/melting point	No data °C
Solubility	Immiscible
Specific gravity/density	0.94 g/ml
Flash point	63 - 90 °C
Danger of explosion	Not applicable
Auto-ignition temperature	Not applicable °C
Upper and lower flammability limits	LEL Not applicable % UEL Not applicable %
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:
Refer Section 7

Incompatible materials to avoid:
Refer Section 7

Hazardous decomposition products:
Combustion will result in the release of carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO_2), metal oxides and pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

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 hazard is increased at higher temperatures. 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. Inhaling high concentrations of mixed hydrocarbons can cause narcosis, with nausea, vomiting and light-headedness. 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. Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and incoordination.
Oral	Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual. Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons can irritate the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine, and cause swellings and ulcers of the mucous. 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. Inflammation of the liver tissues around the bile duct has been demonstrated. There may be a short-term appetite suppression, the mechanism of which is yet to be determined. There may also be cerebral haemorrhage, increased vascular permeability, or damage to the arterioles in the heart. Side effects are most marked in the highest dose of oral exposure. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. The liquid may produce gastrointestinal discomfort and may be harmful if swallowed.
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 with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. Open cuts abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the bloodstream 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. Direct eye contact with petroleum hydrocarbons can be painful, and the corneal epithelium may be temporarily damaged. Aromatic species can cause irritation and excessive tear secretion.
Chronic	Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin. There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS] Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.

	Oral LD_{50} mg/m³	**Dermal LD_{50} mg/m³**	**Inhalation LC_{50} mg/L**
ATE			
Distillates petroleum light hydrotreated	>5000	>2000	>4.3
Copper naphthenate	>300	>2000	>2.966
Solvent naphtha (petroleum) heavy aromatic	>2000	>2000	>0.003 /4h

Section 12 Ecological Information

Summary of Ecotoxicity
Very 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**
ATE			
Distillates petroleum light hydrotreated	$LC_{50\ 96hr}$ >2.2		
Copper Naphthenate	$LC_{50\ 96hr}$ >0.003	$EC_{50\ 48hr}$ >0.001	$EC_{50\ 72hr}$ 0.017 $EC_{50\ 96hr}$ 0.047
Solvent naphtha (petroleum) heavy aromatic	$LC_{50\ 96hr}$ >2	$EC_{50\ 48hr}$ 0.95	$EC_{50\ 72hr}$ <1 $EC_{50\ 96hr}$ 11.7

	Persistence H_2O/ Soil	**Persistence Air**	**Bioaccumulation**	**Mobility**
Distillates petroleum light hydrotreated			LOW	
Solvent naphtha (petroleum) heavy aromatic			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 **3Z**

Land Transport UNDG

UN Number	**3082**
Shipping Name	**Environmentally Hazardous Substance, Liquid, N.O.S.**
Class or division	**9**
Subsidiary Risk	
UN Packing Group	**III**
Environmental Hazard	**Environmental Hazard**
Special Provisions	**274 331 335 375**
Limited Quantities	**5 L**

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Air Transport IATA

UN Number	**3082**
Shipping Name	**Environmentally Hazardous Substance, Liquid, N.O.S.**
ICAO/IATA Class	**9**
ICAO/IATA Subrisk	
ERG Code	**9L**
Packing Group	**III**
Environmental Hazard	**Environmental Hazard**
Special provision	**A97 A158 A197 A215**
Cargo only	
Packing instructions	**964**
Maximum Qty/pack	**450 L**
Passenger and Cargo	
Packing instructions	**964**
Maximum Qty/pack	**450 L**
Passenger & Cargo Limited Quantity	
Packing instructions	**Y964**
Maximum Qty/pack	**30Kg G**

Marine Transport IMDG

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

Section 15 Regulatory Information

HSNO approval number and Group Standard:

HSR002657 Surface Coatings & Colourants Combustible

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 exceed 1000 Litres
Certified Handler	Not required
Tracking	Not required
Bunding and secondary containment	Required dependent upon total quantity and pack size
Signage	Required when present in quantities exceed 1000Lt
Location Compliance certificate	Not required
Hazardous Atmosphere Zone	Required in accordance with AS/NZS 60079.10
Fire extinguisher	1 required when quantities exceed 1000 Lt
Passenger Service Vehicle	Required to be in a sealed container and not to exceed 2.5 Lt capacity
Packaging	UN Packing Group III with Permanent identification
Child Resistant Packaging	Applied when packaging exceeds 5Lt capacity unless only available in a place of work where children have no access

National Inventories

Y = All ingredients are on the inventory

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

Section 16 Other Information

Revision History:

May 2024	Reformulation
August 2022	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 13th 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 consolidated 2022
http://www.collievale.com Phone +64 7 5432428

End of SDS