

Section 1 – Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Code	Description	Size	Colour
44007	Metalex Timber Preservative RTU Aerosol	400 ml	Green

Recommended use:	Timber Preservative	
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: 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.

REGULATED under NZS5433:2007 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land

Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) classification:

Classification	Hazard statements
2.1.2A	Flammable aerosol
6.1D	Harmful if swallowed
6.3B	Causes mild skin irritation
6.4A	Causes eye irritation
6.9B	May cause damage to organs through prolonged inhalation or ingestion
9.1A	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
9.2C	Harmful to the soil environment
9.3C	Harmful to terrestrial vertebrates

Globally Harmonised System (GHS) classification:

Flammable Aerosol – Category 1; Acute Toxicity (Oral) – Category 4; Skin Effects – Category 3; Eye Effects – Category 2; STOT – RE – Category 2;; Acute Aquatic Hazard – Category 1; Chronic Aquatic Hazard – Category 1; Acute Terrestrial Hazard – Category 3; Acute Terrestrial Vertebrate Toxicity – Category 3

HSNO Signal Word :

DANGER



Precautionary Statements:

Read label before use.

Keep out of reach of children.

Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources

Wash thoroughly after handling

Do not eat, drink or smoke while using this product
 Keep only in original containers
 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection
 Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C

Avoid release to the environment

Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS No.	Individual HSNO classification	Concentration (% by Wt.)
Low aromatic hydrocarbon solvent	8052-41-3	3.1C 6.1E 6.3B 9.1B	30 – 55
Naphthenic acid, copper salts	1338-02-9	6.1D 6.3B 6.4A 6.9B 9.1A 9.2C 9.3C	≤ 30
Propane	74-98-6	2.1.1A	20

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 3.1C

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

Skin or hair contact:

Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream. **DO NOT use solvents.** Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.

Eye contact:

Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye 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.

Inhalation:

Remove to fresh air. Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Transport to hospital, or doctor.

Ingestion:

Avoid giving milk or oils. Avoid giving alcohol. Not considered a normal route of entry. If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration

General advice and advice for physicians:

For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:

Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure. Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO₂ 50 mm Hg) should be intubated. Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance. A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.

Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice. Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

Treat symptomatically. for copper intoxication:

Unless extensive vomiting has occurred empty the stomach by lavage with water, milk, sodium bicarbonate solution or a 0.1% solution of potassium ferrocyanide (the resulting copper ferrocyanide is insoluble). Administer egg white and other demulcents. Maintain electrolyte and fluid balances. Morphine or meperidine (Demerol) may be necessary for control of pain. If symptoms persist or intensify (especially circulatory collapse or cerebral disturbances, try BAL intramuscularly or penicillamine in accordance with the supplier's recommendations. Treat shock vigorously with blood transfusions and perhaps vasopressor amines. If intravascular haemolysis becomes evident protect the kidneys by maintaining a diuresis with mannitol and perhaps by alkalinising the urine with sodium bicarbonate. It is unlikely that methylene blue would be effective against the occasional methaemoglobinemia and it might exacerbate the subsequent haemolytic episode. Institute measures for impending renal and hepatic failure.

[GOSSELIN, SMITH & HODGE: *Commercial Toxicology of Commercial Products*]

A role for activated charcoals or emesis is, as yet, unproven. In severe poisoning CaNa₂EDTA has been proposed.

[ELLENHORN & BARCELOUX: *Medical Toxicology*]

You should call The Poisons Information Centre if you feel that you may have been poisoned, burned or irritated by this product. The number is 0800 764766 from anywhere in New Zealand (13 1126 in Australia) and is available at all times. Have this SDS or product label with you when you call.

Section 5 - Fire-Fighting Measures

Extinguishing media:

Foam; water spray; carbon dioxide

Special hazards due to combustion:

Flammable aerosol. This product should be stored and used in a well ventilated area away from naked flames, heat, sparks and other sources of ignition. Electrically link and ground metal containers for transfer of the product to prevent accumulation of static electricity. Keep the container tightly closed.

Advice for fire-fighters:

When fighting fires involving significant quantities of this product, fire-fighters must wear a gas tight chemical resistant suit, and limit exposure duration to 15-30 minutes. Take account of environmentally hazardous fire-fighting water.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions:

Remove all ignition sources. SCBA should be used inside encapsulating suit where this exposure may occur. Clear area of personnel and move upwind, avoid breathing vapour

Environmental precautions:

Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Methods for cleaning up:

Carefully collect the spill/leftovers
Clean contaminated surfaces with an excess of water
Take collected spill to manufacturer/competent authority
Wash clothing and equipment after handling

Disposal:

Collect treated spillage. Contact local and regional authorities for further directions.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Handling:

Observe normal hygiene standards. Remove contaminated clothing immediately and wash before re-use. Use only in well ventilated areas.

Storage:

Store in original containers. Make sure that containers of this product are kept tightly closed. Keep containers of this product in a well ventilated area. Store locked up. Keep out of sunlight. Do not exceed temperatures of 50°C

Section 8 - Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Exposure limits:

CAS no.	Substance or ingredient	WES-TWA		WES-STEL
8052-41-3	Low aromatic hydrocarbon solvent	525 mg/m ³	100 ppm	

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:

Use spark/explosion proof appliances and lighting system. Keep away from naked flames and heat. Keep away from ignition sources and sparks. Measure concentration of the product in the air regularly.

This product should only be used where there is ventilation that is adequate to keep exposure below the TWA levels. If necessary, use a fan. Eyewash unit

Exposure controls:

Control	Protective measure
Eye	Wear safety goggles when handling this material. [AS 2919]
Respiratory	Type EAX organic vapour mask
Skin	Butyl/ natural rubber/ neoprene/ nitrile/ viton 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	Aerosol
Odour	Hydrocarbon
pH	No data
Vapour pressure	No data
Viscosity	No data.
Boiling Point	No data
Volatile materials	No data
Freezing/melting point	No data.
Solubility	No data
Specific gravity/density	0.868 g/ml at 20°C
Flash point	36 °C
Auto-ignition temperature	No data
Upper and lower flammability limits	Lower – no data Upper -no data
Corrosiveness	No data.

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Stability:

Stable under normal conditions.

Conditions to avoid:

Reacts violently with strong oxidisers,

Incompatible materials to avoid:

Avoid oxidising agents,

Hazardous decomposition products:

Combustion will result in the release of carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide and other toxic or corrosive vapours

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Summary of Toxicity

This product is considered an acute toxin, a skin and eye irritant, and a target organ toxin

Acute toxicity:

Test	Data and symptoms of exposure
Oral	Final product is harmful if ingested.
Dermal	Final product causes skin irritation
Inhaled	Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system, in a substantial number of individuals, following inhalation
Eye	Final product causes eye irritation

Chronic toxicity:

Test	Data and symptoms of exposure
Sensitisation	Final product is not considered to be either a respiratory or a skin sensitiser. Contains no constituents that are considered to be respiratory and a skin sensitiser.
Mutagenicity	Final product not considered mutagenic. No constituent is considered mutagenic.
Carcinogenicity	Final product not considered carcinogenic. No constituent is considered carcinogenic.
Reproductive/developmental	Final product is not considered a suspected reproductive/developmental toxicant. Contains no constituents that are considered suspected reproductive/ developmental toxicants
Systemic/targeted organs	Final product is considered to be a target organ toxicant. Contains a constituent that can be considered as a target organ toxicity

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Summary of Ecotoxicity

This product is considered an acute toxin, a skin and eye irritant, and a target organ toxin

Ecological properties

Ecology	Ecological data
Aquatic ecotoxicity	Final product is considered an aquatic toxicant. Contains a constituent that is considered an aquatic toxicant
Soil ecotoxicity	Final product is considered a soil toxicant. Contains a constituent that is considered a soil toxicant
Terrestrial vertebrate	Final product is considered a vertebrate toxicant. Contains constituents that are considered as terrestrial vertebrates toxicant

Terrestrial invertebrate	Final product not considered a terrestrial invertebrate toxicant. No constituent is considered a terrestrial invertebrate toxicant.
Bioaccumulation	No data
Mobility	No data
Degradability	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



HAZCHEM

2YE

Land Transport UNDG

Class or division 2.1
 Subsidiary Risk
 UN Number **1950**
 UN Packing Group III
 Shipping Name **AEROSOLS, FLAMMABLE**
 Special Provisions 63 190 277 327 344
 Limited Quantities SP 277

Air Transport IATA

ICAO/IATA Class 2.1
 ICAO/IATA Subrisk
 UN/ID Number **1950**
 Packing Group III
 Special provision A145 A167 A802
 Cargo only
 Packing instructions 203
 Maximum Qty/pack 150 Kg
 Passenger and Cargo
 Packing instructions 203
 Maximum Qty/pack 75 Kg
 Passenger & Cargo Limited Quantity
 Packing instructions Y203
 Maximum Qty/pack 30 Kg G
 Shipping Name **AEROSOLS, FLAMMABLE**

Marine Transport IMDG

IMDG Class	2.1
IMDG Subrisk	
UN Number	1950
UN Packing Group	III
EmS Number	F-D, S-U
Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344 959
Limited quantities	SP277
Marine pollutant	Yes
Shipping Name	AEROSOLS, FLAMMABLE

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

HSNO approval number and Group Standard:

HSR002515 Aerosols (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 present in quantities >3000 Lt equivalent
Approved handler	A Class 9.1A required for any quantity
Tracking	Not applicable
Bunding and secondary containment	Bunding is dependent upon pack size and total volume
Signage	Required when present in quantity >3000 Lt. equivalent
Test certificate	Required when present in quantities >3000 Lt equivalent
Hazardous Atmosphere zone	Required
Fire extinguisher	A minimum of 2 required when quantities are in excess of 500 Lt

Low aromatic hydrocarbon solvent (CAS 8052-41-3) 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)
- New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

Naphthenic acid, copper salts (CAS 1338-02-9) is found on the following regulatory lists

- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
- "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

Propane (CAS 74-98-6) is found on the following regulatory lists

- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
- New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)
- New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

Section 16 – Other Information

Date of first preparation

November 2014

Date of revision

August 2016 – correction of product code

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)] <http://www.collievale.com> Phone +64 7 5432428

End of MSDS