Section 1 Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Code	Description	Size	Colour
44213	Metalex RTU	1 Lt	Clear
44214	Metalex RTU	4 Lt	Clear

Recommended use:		Timber Preservative
HSNO Group Standard		HSR002657
UN number, shipping name and packaging group:		UN 3082 ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. contains zinc naphthenate, basic PG III
Supplier contact details:	Soudal Ltd	Freephone: 0800 70 10 80
	134 Kohia Drive	Phone: (07) 847 5540
	Horotiu	Fax: (07) 847 0324
	Hamilton 3288	Email: sales@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 GHS v7.

REGULATED under NZS5433:2020 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land

GHS classification:

Classification		GHS Hazard statements	
Flammable Liquid	**Category 4**	H227	Combustible liquid
Eye Irritation	**Category 2**	H319	Causes serious eye irritation
Skin Sensitisation	**Category 1**	H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
STOT – SE NE	**Category 3**	H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
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:

P102 Keep out of the reach of children

P103 Read label before use

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions are read and understood

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking
P261 Avoid breathing mist/ vapours/ sprays
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well ventilated area
P264 Wash exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling
P280 Wear protective gloves and protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection

P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand
P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE/ doctor/ physician/ first aider
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting
P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap
P333+P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing
P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: get medical advice/ attention
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing

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

P405 Store locked up
P402+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection points in accordance with local regulation

Section 3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

INGREDIENT	CAS No	WEIGHT %
Naphtha (petroleum), light hydrotreated	64742-47-8	80 – 90
Zinc naphthenate basic	84418-50-8	10 – 20
Solvent naphtha, petroleum heavy aromatic	64742-94-5	< 1
Ingredients determined to be non-hazardous		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 water. If irritation continues, 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:

Immediately give a glass of water. First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Notes to physician:

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 Fire-Fighting Measures

Extinguishing media:

Foam. Dry chemical powder. BCF (where regulations permit). Carbon dioxide.

Fire/ Explosion Hazard:

Combustible liquid

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 fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

Section 6 Accidental Release Measures

Minor Spills:

Environmental hazard - contain spillage. 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.

Major Spill

Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Minor hazard. Clear area of personnel. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required.

Section 7 Handling and Storage

Handling:

Avoid skin contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Avoid contact with moisture. **DO NOT** allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin

Storage:

Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

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	Naphtha (petroleum) light hydrotreated	5 mg/m^3	10 mg/m^3
84418-50-8	Zinc naphthenate, basic	3 mg/m^3 Respirable 10 mg/m^3 Inhalable	

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. Continued... 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. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in special circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouses and enclosed 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	Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] 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].
Respiratory	Not normally required. Where inadequate ventilation exists then a Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)
Skin	Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves. For potentially heavy exposures: Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. and safety footwear. OTHERWISE: Overalls. Skin cleansing cream. Eyewash unit. Do not spray on hot surfaces.

Section 9 Physical and Chemical Properties

General substance properties:

Property	**Details**
Appearance	Liquid
Colour	Clear
Odour	Hydrocarbon
pH	No data
Vapour pressure	No data kPa
Vapour Density	Not applicable
Viscosity	Not available
Boiling Point	No data °C
Volatile materials	No data %
Freezing/melting point	No data °C
Water Solubility	Immiscible
Specific gravity/density	0.98 g/ml
Flash point	Not available
Evaporation Rate	No data BuAC = 1
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available °C
Upper and lower flammability limits	Not available % LEL Not available % UEL
Corrosiveness	Not available

Section 10 Stability and Reactivity

Stability:

Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Conditions to avoid:

Refer Section 7

Incompatible materials to avoid:

Oxidising or reducing agents

Hazardous decomposition products:

Carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO_2),) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Section 11 Toxicological Information

Summary of Toxicity

Test	Data and symptoms of exposure
Inhaled	The material is not classified as causing respiratory irritation under Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP), as amended. Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be implemented in an occupational setting.
Oral	The material is not expected to produce harmful effects following ingestion based on the available information. However, the material may still cause adverse health effects following ingestion, particularly in individuals with pre-existing organ damage (e.g. liver or kidney impairment). Gastrointestinal discomfort may occur and may result in nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting, ingestion of incidental quantities should be avoided, and good hygiene practices should be followed to prevent ingestion.
Dermal	Skin contact is not expected to result in harmful health effects and the material is not classified as hazardous by the dermal route under Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP), as amended. However, the material may cause harm following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.
Eye	Although the liquid is not classified as an eye irritant under Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP), as amended, direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
Chronic	Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

Ingredient	Oral LD_{50}	Dermal LD_{50}	Inhalation LC_{50}
ATE			
Naphtha (petroleum) light hydrotreated	>5000 mg/kg	>2000 mg/kg	>4.3 mg/L/4h
Zinc naphthenate, basic	>2000 mg/kg	>2000 mg/kg	>0.42 mg/L/4h
Solvent naphtha petroleum heavy aromatic	>2000 mg/kg	>2000 mg/kg	>0.003 mg/L/4h

Section 12 Ecological Information

Summary of Ecotoxicity

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.

Ingredient	Fish $LC_{50\ 96hr}$	Crustacea $EC_{50\ 48]hr}$	Algae $EC_{50\ 72hr}$
ATE			

Naphtha (petroleum) light hydrotreated	>2.2 mg/L		
Zinc naphthenate, basic	0.112 mg/L	0.105 mg/L	3.62 mg/L
Solvent naphtha petroleum heavy aromatic	0.58 mg/L	0.95 mg/L	< 1 mg/L

	Persistence Water/Soil	Persistence Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Naphtha petroleum light hydrotreated			LOW	
Solvent naphtha petroleum heavy aromatic			LOW	

Section 13 Disposal Considerations

Disposal methods:

Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

Otherwise: If container cannot be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: Reduction | Reuse | Recycling | Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf-life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate. 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.

Section 14 Transport Considerations



HAZCHEM **3Z**

Land Transport UNDG

UN Number	**3082**
Shipping Name	**ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.** contains zinc naphthenate basic
Class or division	**9**
Subsidiary Risk	Not applicable
UN Packing Group	**III**
Environmental Hazard	**Environmentally hazardous**
Special Provisions	**274 331 335 375**
Limited Quantity	**5L**

Air Transport IATA

UN/ID Number	**3082**
Shipping Name	**ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.** contains zinc naphthenate basic
ICAO/IATA Class	**9**
ICAO/IATA Subrisk	Not applicable
ERG Code	**9L**
Packing Group	**III**
Environmental Hazard	**Environmentally hazardous**
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 **30 Kg G**

Marine Transport IMDG
UN Number **3082**
Shipping Name **ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.** contains zinc naphthenate basic
IMDG Class **9**
IMDG Subrisk Not applicable
Packing Group **III**
Environmental Hazard **Marine Pollutant**
EmS Number **F-A S-F**
Special provisions **274 335 375 969**
Limited quantities **5L**

Section 15 Regulatory Information

HSNO approval number and Group Standard:

HSR002657 **Surface Coatings & Colourants Combustible**

Group Standard conditions and other regulations:

Condition	Requirement
SDS	Required
Emergency plan	Required when quantities exceed 1000 Lt
Certified handler	Not required
Tracking	Not applicable
Bunding and secondary containment	Required dependent on Total volume and pack size
Signage	Required when quantities exceed 1000 Lt
Location Compliance certificate	Not Required
Hazardous Atmosphere Zone	Required to meet AS/NZS 60079.10
Fire extinguisher	Required

National Inventories

Y = All ingredients are on the inventory

National Inventories:

Australia	AIIC non-industrial use	No
Canada	DSL	No
	NDSL	No
China	IECSC	Yes
Colombia	CNICI	No
EU	EINEC/ELINCS/NLP	Yes
Japan	ENCS	Yes
Korea	KECI	Yes
New Zealand	NZIOC	Yes
Philippines	PICCS	No
US	TSCA	Yes
Taiwan	TCSI	Yes
Mexico	INSQ	No
Vietnam	NCI	Yes
Russia	FBEPH	No

UAE	Control List	No

Section 16 Other Information

Revision History:

November 2026	5-yearly review | Reformulation
August 2021	Review and update to GHS v7 format
November 2017	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
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 5433:2020	New Zealand Standard 5433 (Standard for the Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land)
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 GHS 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 16th Edition (July 2026).

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 Hazardous Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2020
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End of SDS