

## **SAFETY DATA SHEET**

## Section 1. Identification of the material and the supplier

Product: SabreGrip S32 (Aerosol)

Product Use: Adhesive.

Restriction of Use: Refer to Section 15

New Zealand Supplier: Sabre Adhesives Ltd
Address: 42 Cambridge Street
Levin, 5510, New Zealand

Telephone: +64 (0)6 366 0007

**Emergency No:** 0800 764 766 (National Poison Centre)

**Australian Supplier:** Sabre Adhesives Ltd

Address: Level 6, 10 Herb Elliot Avenue, Sydney, NSW, 2127

Telephone No: +61 2 9098 8244

Emergency No: 13 11 26 (National Poison Line)

Date SDS Issued: 16 August 2018

## Section 2. Hazards Identification

**Australia** – Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia

## **New Zealand:**

This substance is hazardous according to the EPA Hazardous Substances (Classification) Notice 2017

NZ - EPA Approval Code: Aerosols (Flammable, Toxic) - HSR002517

## **Pictograms**







Flammable Irritant Chronic

**SIGNAL WORD: DANGER** 

HSNO Class.	Hazard Code	Hazard Statement	GHS Category
2.1.2A	H222	Extremely flammable aerosol.	Flam Aero. 1
6.3A	H315	Causes skin irritation.	Skin Irrit. 2

Product Name: SabreGrip S32 - Aerosol Issued by: Technical Compliance Consultants (NZ) Ltd Date of SDS: 16 August 2018 Tel: +64 9 475 5240 WWW.techcomp.co.nz

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6.4A	H319	Causes serious eye irritation.	Eye Irrit. 2A
6.7B	H351	Suspected of causing cancer	Carc. 2
6.9B	H373	May cause damage to lungs through prolonged or repeated exposure	STOT RE 2
9.3C	H433	Harmful to terrestrial vertebrates.	-

**Prevention Code Prevention Statement** 

P103	Read label before use.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210	Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames or hot surfaces. No smoking.
P211	Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
P251	Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
P260	Do not breathe fumes, gas or vapours.
P264	Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective clothing.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.

**Response Code** Response Statement

P314	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before re-use.
P302 + P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P305 + P351 +	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove
P338	contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308 + P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P332 + P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
P337 + P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

**Storage Code Storage Statement** 

P410 + P412	Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C.
P405	Store locked up.

Disposal Code Disposal Statement

Disposar Code	Disposal Statement
P501	Dispose of according to the local authorities

## Section 3. Composition of hazardous Ingredients

Ingredients	Wt%	CAS NUMBER.
Dichloromethane	30-60	75-09-2
Petroleum gases, liquefied	30-60	68476-85-7
Cyclohexane	<1	110-82-7

Section 4.	First Aid Measures
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## Routes of Exposure:

If in Eyes Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if

present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If adhesive bonding occurs, do not force eyelids apart. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice.

If on Skin Remove contamination with soap and water or recognised skin cleansing

agent. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes. If adhesive bonding

occurs, do not force skin apart.

If Swallowed Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Give plenty of water to drink. Stop if

the affected person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless under the direction of medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Place unconscious person on their side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie or belt. Call a POISON

CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

If Inhaled Remove person to fresh air. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen

remaining clothing. Allow person to assume most comfortable position and keep warm. Keep at rest until fully recovered. Get medical advice

if breathing becomes difficult.

## **Protection of first aiders**

First aid personnel should wear appropriate protective equipment during any rescue. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it from the affected person, or wear gloves. It may be dangerous for first aid personnel to carry out mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

## Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Inhalation	A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Headache. Nausea, vomiting. Central nervous system depression. Drowsiness, dizziness, disorientation, vertigo. Narcotic effect. During application and drying, solvent vapours will be emitted. Vapours in high concentrations are narcotic. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Suspected of causing cancer.
Ingestion	May cause stomach pain or vomiting. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Suspected of causing cancer.
Skin contact	Redness. Irritating to skin. Bonds skin and eyes in seconds. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Suspected of causing cancer.
Eye contact Chronic	Causes serious eye irritation. Bonds skin and eyes in seconds. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause the following adverse effects: May cause cancer after repeated exposure.

## Section 5. Fire Fighting Measures

Hazard Type	Flammable Aerosolised liquid
Hazards from	Containers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive
products	pressure build-up. Bursting aerosol containers may be propelled from a fire at high speed. If aerosol cans are ruptured, care should be taken due to the rapid escape of the pressurised contents and propellant. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Carbon dioxide (CO2). Carbon monoxide (CO). Harmful gases or vapours.
Suitable	Extinguish with alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder or
Extinguishing	water fog. Use fire-extinguishing media suitable for the surrounding fire.
media	Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.
Precautions for	Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and
firefighters and	appropriate protective clothing. Firefighter's clothing conforming to
special protective	Australia/New Zealand Standards AS/NZS 4967 (for clothing) AS/NZS
clothing	1801 (for helmets), AS/NZS 4821 (for protective boots), AS/NZS 1801

	(for protective gloves) will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.  Avoid breathing fire gases or vapours. Evacuate area. Keep upwind to avoid inhalation of gases, vapours, fumes and smoke. Cool containers exposed to heat with water spray and remove them from the fire area if it can be done without risk. Cool containers exposed to flames with water until well after the fire is out. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse vapours and protect men stopping the leak. Control run-off water by containing and keeping it out of sewers and watercourses. If risk of water pollution occurs, notify appropriate authorities.
HAZCHEM CODE	2YE

## Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

No action shall be taken without appropriate training or involving any personal risk. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel away from the spillage. Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Follow precautions for safe handling described in this safety data sheet. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage. Ensure procedures and training for emergency decontamination and disposal are in place. Do not touch or walk into spilled material. Evacuate area. Risk of explosion. Provide adequate ventilation. No smoking, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition near spillage. Promptly remove any clothing that becomes contaminated.

Collect and place in suitable waste disposal containers and seal securely. Large Spillages: Inform the relevant authorities if environmental pollution occurs (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Clear up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. No smoking, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition near spillage. Approach the spillage from upwind. Under normal conditions of handling and storage, spillages from aerosol containers are unlikely. If aerosol cans are ruptured, care should be taken due to the rapid escape of the pressurised contents and propellant. Small Spillages: Wipe up with an absorbent cloth and dispose of waste safely. Large Spillages: If the product is soluble in water, dilute the spillage with water and mop it up. Alternatively, or if it is not water-soluble, absorb the spillage with an inert, dry material and place it in a suitable waste disposal container. Flush away spillage with plenty of water. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage. Dispose of waste to licensed waste disposal site in accordance with the requirements of the local Waste Disposal Authority.

## Section 7. Handling and Storage

#### Handling:

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Read label before use.
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
Do not breathe fumes, gas or vapours.
Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
Avoid exposing aerosol containers to high temperatures or direct sunlight.
The product is flammable. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and
other ignition sources. No smoking.
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment.
Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
Spray will evaporate and cool rapidly and may cause frostbite or cold burns if in contact with skin.

		Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
		Avoid release to the environment.
		Wear protective clothing.
		Use personal protective equipment as required.
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<b>J</b> t.	or a; □	Store at temperatures between 10°C and 25°C.
		Store away from incompatible materials listed in Section 10.
		•
		Store locked up.
		Keep away from oxidising materials, heat and flames.
		Keep only in the original container.
		Keep container tightly closed and in a well-ventilated place.
		Keep containers upright.
		Protect containers from damage.
		Protect from sunlight.
		Do not store near heat sources or expose to high temperatures.
		Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C.
		Bund storage facilities to prevent soil and water pollution in the event of spillage.
		The storage area floor should be leak-tight, jointless and not absorbent.

## Section 8

## **Exposure Controls / Personal Protection**

# Exposure Limit Values: WORKPLACE EXPOSURE STANDARDS (provided for guidance only)

	TWA		STEL	
Substance	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Methylene chloride (A3 CARCINOGEN) [75-09-2]	50	174	-	-
LPG (Liquefied petroleum gas) [68476-85-7]	1,000	1,800		
Cyclohexane [110-82-7]	100	350	300	1050

Workplace Exposure Standard – Time Weighted Average (WES-TWA). The time-weighted average exposure standard designed to protect the worker from the effects of long-term exposure. Workplace Exposure Standard – Short-Term Exposure Limit (WESSTEL). The 15-minute average exposure standard. Applies to any 15- Minute period in the working day and is designed to protect the worker against adverse effects of irritation, chronic or irreversible tissue change, or narcosis that may increase the likelihood of accidents. The WES-STEL is not an alternative to the WES-TWA; both the short-term and time-weighted average exposures apply.

## **Engineering Controls**

Provide adequate ventilation. Personal, workplace environment or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls as the primary means to minimise worker exposure. Personal protective equipment should only be used if worker exposure cannot be controlled adequately by the engineering control measures. Ensure control measures are regularly inspected and maintained. Ensure the ventilation system is regularly maintained and tested. As this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls should be used to keep worker exposure below any statutory or recommended limits, if use generates dust, fumes, gas, vapour or mist.

## **Personal Protection Equipment**



Eves

Eyewear complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates eye contact is possible. Personal protective equipment

	for eye and face protection should comply with Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337. Wear tight-fitting, chemical splash goggles or face shield. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.
Hands	Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates skin contact is possible. The most suitable glove should be chosen in consultation with the glove supplier/manufacturer, who can provide information about the breakthrough time of the glove material. To protect hands from chemicals, gloves should comply with Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 2161. Considering the data specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are retaining their protective properties and change them as soon as any deterioration is detected. Frequent changes are recommended.
Skin	Wear appropriate footwear and additional protective clothing.
Respiratory	Respiratory protection complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates inhalation of contaminants is possible. Ensure all respiratory protective equipment is suitable for its intended use and complies with Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1716. Check that the respirator fits tightly and the filter is changed regularly. Gas and combination filter cartridges should comply with Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1716. Full face mask respirators with replaceable filter cartridges should comply with Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1716. Half mask and quarter mask respirators with replaceable filter cartridges should comply with Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1716

## Section 9 Physical and Chemical Properties

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Appearance	Colourless to pale yellow Aerosol
Odour	Characteristic
Odour Threshold	Not applicable
pH	Not applicable
Boiling Point	-40°C @ 1016 hPa
Melting Point	Not applicable
Freezing Point	Not applicable
Flash Point	-6°C
Flammability	Flammable
Upper and Lower	Not available
Explosive Limits	
Vapour Pressure	Not applicable
Vapour Density (air=1)	Not applicable
Relative Density	1.17 @ 23°C
Solubility in water	Not available
Partition Coefficient:	Not applicable
Auto-ignition	Not available
Temperature	
Solubility Value	20
(g/100g H2O°C)	
VOC density @ 20 <sup>0</sup> C	Not applicable
Particle Characteristics	Not applicable
Evaporation Rate	Not available

## Section 10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability of Substance	Stable at normal ambient temperatures and when used as
-	recommended. Stable at normal ambient temperatures and
	when used as recommended.

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Conditions to Avoid	Avoid exposing aerosol containers to high temperatures or direct sunlight. Containers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up.
Incompatible Materials	No specific material or group of materials is likely to react with
	the product to produce a hazardous situation.
Hazardous Decomposition	Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the
Products	following substances: Acrid smoke or fumes.

Section 11 Toxicological Information	Section 11	Toxicological Information	
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#### **Acute Effects:**

Swallowed Not applicable.	
Dermal Not applicable.	
Inhalation Not applicable.	
Eye Causes severe irritation to eyes.	
Skin Causes skin irritation.	

## **Chronic Effects:**

Carcinogenicity	Suspected of causing cancer.
Reproductive	Not applicable.
Toxicity	
Germ Cell	Not applicable.
Mutagenicity	
Aspiration	Not applicable.
STOT/SE	Not applicable.
STOT/RE	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

## Section 12. Ecotoxicological Information

## **New Zealand:**

HSNO Classes: 9.3C = Harmful to terrestrial vertebrates.

Persistence and degradability	Not data available
Bioaccumulative potential	No data available
Mobility in soil	The product contains volatile organic compounds (VOCs)
	which will evaporate easily from all surfaces.
Other adverse effects	No data available

Do not allow to enter waterways.

## **Section 13. Disposal Considerations**

**Disposal Method:** The generation of waste should be minimised or avoided wherever possible. Reuse or recycle products wherever possible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Disposal of this product, process solutions, residues and by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any local authority requirements. When handling waste, the safety precautions applying to handling of the product should be considered. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been thoroughly cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues and hence be potentially hazardous

Precautions and methods to avoid: Do not empty into drains. Empty containers must not be punctured or incinerated because of the risk of an explosion. Dispose of surplus products and those that cannot be recycled via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste, residues, empty containers, discarded work clothes and contaminated cleaning materials should be collected in designated containers, labelled with their contents.

## **Section 14** Transport Information

This product is classified as a Dangerous Good for transport in Australia; ADG 7 This product is classified as a Dangerous Good for transport: NZS 5433:2012



## **Road and Rail Transport**

UN No: 1950 Class-primary 2

Packing Group Non allocated Proper Shipping Name: AEROSOLS

**Air Transport** 

UN No: 1950 Class-primary 2

Packing Group Non allocated Proper Shipping Name: AEROSOLS

**Marine Transport** 

UN No: 1950 Class-primary 2

Packing Group Non allocated Proper Shipping Name: AEROSOLS

## Section 15 Regulatory Information

### **Australia:**

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia.

Poison Schedule No: Schedule 5

## **New Zealand:**

This substance is hazardous according to the EPA Hazardous Substances

(Classification) Notice 2017

EPA Approval Code: Aerosols (Flammable, Toxic) - HSR002517

HSNO Classification: 2.1.2A, 6.3A, 6.4A, 6.7B, 6.9B, 9.3C

**HSNO Controls in New Zealand**: Trigger quantities for this

## substance:

	Trigger Quantity	
Certified Handler	Not required	
Location Certificate	3000L(AWC)	
Tracking Trigger Quantities	Not required	

Signage Trigger Quantities	3000L(AWC) (2.1.2A)
Emergency Response Plan trigger Quantities	3000L(AWC) (2.1.2A)
Secondary Containment	Not required
Restrictions of use	None

Section 16	Other Information
occion 10	Other Information

## References:

## Australia:

- 1. Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice.
- 2. Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons.
- 3. Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail.
- 4. Model Work Health and Safety Regulations, Schedule 10: Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and restricted hazardous chemicals.
- 5. Workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants, Safe work Australia.
- 6. American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).
- 7. Globally Harmonised System of classification and labelling of chemicals.

#### New Zealand:

- 1. EPA Hazardous Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2017
- 2. Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices Nov 2017 edition.
- 3. Assigning a hazardous substance to a HSNO Approval (Aug 2013).
- 4. Transport of Dangerous goods on land NZS 5433:2012
- 5. HSW (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017

## Disclaimer

This document has been issued by the TCC(NZ) Ltd and serves as their Safety Data Sheet ('SDS'). It is based on information concerning the product which has been provided to the TCC(NZ) Ltd or obtained from third party sources and is believed to represent the current state of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the product at the time of issue. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained directly from the manufacturer. While TCC(NZ) Ltd have taken all due care to include accurate and up-to-date information in this SDS, it does not provide any warranty as to accuracy or completeness. As far as lawfully possible, TCC(NZ) Ltd accept no liability for any loss, injury or damage (including consequential loss) which may be suffered or incurred by any person as a consequence of their reliance on the information contained in this SDS

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Please contact the distributor if further information is required.

Issue Date: 16 August 2018 Review Date: 16 August 2023