

Section 1 – Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Code	Description	Size	Colour
01851	Holdcrete Concrete Epoxy Repair Part A	400ml	White
01852	Holdcrete Concrete Epoxy Repair Part A	1Lt	White
01853	Holdcrete Concrete Epoxy Repair Part A	4Lt	White
01854	Holdcrete Concrete Epoxy Repair Part A	8Lt	White

Recommended use:		Adhesive
Supplier contact details:	Holdfast NZ Ltd	Freephone: 0800 70 10 80
	14 Avalon Drive	Phone: (07) 847 5540
	Nawton	Fax: (07) 847 0324
	Hamilton 3200	Email: sales@holdfast.co.nz
	New Zealand	Website: www.holdfast.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
Skin Effects Category 2	6.3A	H315 Causes skin irritation
Eye Effects Category 2	6.4A	H319 Causes serious eye irritation
Skin Sensitisation Category 1	6.5B	H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction
STOT – SE Category 2	6.9B	H371 May cause damage to organs through inhalation
STOT – RE Category 2	6.9B	H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated inhalation
Chronic Aquatic Effects Category 2	9.1B	H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

HSNO Signal Word :

WARNING



Precautionary Statements:

Read label before use.
Keep out of reach of children.

Do not breathe fumes/ sprays/ mists/ vapours
Wear protective clothing/ gloves and eye/ face protection
Contaminated clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace
Wash thoroughly after handling.
Do not eat, drink or smoke while handling
Avoid release to the environment

Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS No.	Individual HSNO classification	Concentration (% by Wt.)
Phenol, 4,4'-(1-methylethylidene)bis-, polymer with (chloromethyl)oxirane	25068-38-6	Skin Effects Category 3; Eye Effects Category 2; Skin Sensitisation Category 1; STOT-SE Category 2; STOT-RE Category 2; Chronic Aquatic Effects Category 2	30 – 60
Phenol, polymer with formaldehyde, glycidyl ether	28064-14-4	Skin Effects Category 2; Eye Effects Category 2; Skin Sensitisation Category 1; Chronic Aquatic Effects Category 2	10 – 20
Ingredients not contributing to classification			

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

Skin or hair 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.

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.

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

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:

Toxic vapours will be emitted

Advice for fire-fighters:

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 courses. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. 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. Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures**Personal precautions:**

Clear area of personnel and move upwind, avoid breathing vapours

Environmental precautions:

Dam up any liquid spill. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Methods for cleaning up:

- Take up any liquid spill into absorbent material e.g. sand/earth
- Shovel absorbed substance in closing drums
- 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:

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. DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.** 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. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. 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 are maintained.

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. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Exposure limits:





CAS no.	Substance or ingredient	WES-TWA	WES-STEL

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. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear 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 face shield or safety glasses with side shields or goggles when handling this material. [AS 2919] 
Respiratory	Not normally required
Skin	Teflon or Viton recommended. Avoid skin contact. If skin contact or contamination of clothing is likely, protective clothing should be worn. [AS 2161]   

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

General substance properties:

Property	Details
Appearance	Paste
Odour	slight
pH	No data
Vapour pressure	No data
Viscosity	No data.
Boiling Point	> 200 C
Volatile materials	No data
Freezing/melting point	No data
Solubility	Insoluble in water
Specific gravity/density	1.50 g/ml
Flash point	> 100 C
Auto-ignition temperature	No data
Upper and lower flammability limits	Lower – Upper -
Corrosiveness	No data.

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Stability:

Stable under normal conditions.

Conditions to avoid:

Avoid cross contamination between the two liquid parts of product (kit). If two part products are mixed or allowed to mix in proportions other than manufacturer's recommendation, polymerisation with gelation and evolution of heat (exotherm) may occur. This excess heat may generate toxic vapour

Incompatible materials to avoid:

Avoid reaction with amines, mercaptans, strong acids and oxidising agents; Phenols are incompatible with strong reducing substances such as hydrides, nitrides, alkali metals, and sulfides.; Avoid use of aluminium, copper and brass alloys in storage and process equipment. Mild steel; Copper alloys; strong acids Heat is generated by the acid-base reaction between phenols and bases. Phenols are sulfonated very readily (for example, by concentrated sulfuric acid at room temperature), these reactions generate heat. Phenols are nitrated very rapidly, even by dilute nitric acid. Nitrated phenols often explode when heated. Many of them form metal salts that tend toward detonation by rather mild shock. Glycidyl ethers: may form unstable peroxides on storage in air ,light, sunlight, UV light or other ionising radiation, trace metals - inhibitor should be maintained at adequate levels may polymerise in contact with heat, organic and inorganic free radical producing initiators may polymerise with evolution of heat in contact with oxidisers, strong acids, bases and amines react violently with strong oxidisers, permanganates, peroxides, acyl halides, alkalis, ammonium persulfate, bromine dioxide attack some forms of plastics, coatings, and rubbed

Hazardous decomposition products:

Combustion products include:, carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), aldehydes, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Summary of Toxicity

This product is considered a skin irritant; an eye irritant; a skin sensitiser; an organ toxin

Acute toxicity:

Test	Data and symptoms of exposure
Oral	The material has NOT 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	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition. Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Entry into the blood-stream, 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.
Inhaled	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.
Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic	Substance accumulation, in the human body, is likely and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Glycidyl ethers can cause genetic damage and cancer. There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Bisphenol F, bisphenol A, fluorine-containing bisphenol A (bisphenol AF), and other diphenylalkanes were found to be oestrogenic in a bioassay with MCF7 human breast cancer cells in culture. Bisphenol F (4,4'-dihydroxydiphenylmethane) has been reported to exhibit oestrogen agonistic properties in the uterotrophic assay. Bisphenol F (BPF) is present in the environment and as a contaminant of food. Humans may, therefore, be exposed to BP. BPF has been shown to have genotoxic and endocrine-disruptor properties in a human hepatoma cell line (HepG2), which is a model system for studies of xenobiotic toxicity. BPF was largely metabolised into the corresponding sulfate by the HepG2 cell line. BPF was metabolised into both sulfate and glucuronide by human hepatocytes, but with differences between individuals. The metabolism of BPF in both HepG2 cells and human hepatocytes suggests the existence of a detoxification pathway. Bisphenol F was orally administered at doses 0, 20, 100 and 500 mg/kg per day for at least 28 days, but no clear endocrine-mediated changes were detected, and it was concluded to have no endocrine-mediated effects in young adult rats. On the other hand, the main effect of bisphenol F was concluded to be liver toxicity based on clinical biochemical parameters and liver weight, but without histopathological changes. The no-observed-effect level for bisphenol F is concluded to be under 20 mg/kg per day since decreased body weight accompanied by decreased serum total cholesterol, glucose, and albumin values were observed in the female rats given 20 mg/kg per day or higher doses of bisphenol F. Bisphenol A may have effects similar to female sex hormones and when administered to pregnant women, may damage the foetus. It may also damage male reproductive organs and sperm.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Do NOT allow discharge into waterways

Ecological properties

Ecology	Ecological data
Aquatic ecotoxicity	Final product is considered an aquatic toxicant. Contains constituents that are considered an aquatic toxicant
Soil ecotoxicity	Final product not considered a soil toxicant. Contains a constituent that is considered a soil toxicant
Terrestrial vertebrate	Final product is not considered a vertebrate toxicant. Contains a constituent that is 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:

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

Otherwise:

If container can not 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. **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. Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal. Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site. Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Special precautions for disposal:

No data.

Section 14 - Transport Information



HAZCHEM Not applicable

Land Transport UNDG

Class or division	9
Subsidiary Risk	None
UN Number	3082
UN Packing Group	III
Shipping Name	Environmentally Hazardous Substance, Liquid, NOS
Special Provisions	274 331 335 375
Limited Quantities	5 Lt

Air Transport IATA

ICAO/IATA Class	9
ICAO/IATA Subrisk	None
UN/ID Number	3082
Packing Group	III
Special provision	A97 A158 A197
Cargo only	
Packing instructions	964
Maximum Qty/pack	450 Lt
Passenger and Cargo	
Packing instructions	964
Maximum Qty/pack	450 Lt
Passenger & Cargo Limited Quantity	
Packing instructions	Y964
Maximum Qty/pack	30 Kg G
Shipping Name	Environmentally Hazardous Substance, Liquid, NOS

Marine Transport IMDG

IMDG Class	9
IMDG Subrisk	None
UN Number	3082
UN Packing Group	III
EmS Number	F-A S-F
Special provisions	274 335 909
Limited quantities	5 Lt
Marine pollutant	Yes
Shipping Name	Environmentally Hazardous Substance, Liquid, NOS

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

HSNO approval number and Group Standard:

HSR002670 Surface Coatings & Colourants (Subsidiary Hazard)

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 >1,000 Lt
Approved handler	Not required
Tracking	Not applicable
Bunding and secondary containment	Needs to meet the requirements based on total liquid holding
Signage	Required when present in quantity >1000 Lt
Test certificate	Not required
Hazardous Atmosphere zone	Not applicable
Fire extinguisher	Not applicable

Phenol, 4,4'-(1-methylethylidene)bis-, polymer with (chloromethyl)oxirane (CAS 25068-38-6) 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

Phenol, polymer with formaldehyde, glycidyl ether (CAS 28064-14-42) is found on the following regulatory lists

- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

National Inventories

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

Y = All ingredients are on the inventory

Section 16 – Other Information

Date of this preparation

Oct 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 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)]
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End of MSDS