



Code	Description	Size	Colour
20128	Toptec Express Powder Coat Cleaner	4Lt	Clear
20129	Toptec Express Powder Coat Cleaner	20Lt	Clear

Recommended use:		Cleaner
HSNO group standard:		HSR002650
UN number, shipping name and packaging group:		3295 Hydrocarbons, Liquid, NOS II
Supplier contact details:	Soudal Ltd	Freephone: 0800 TOPTEC
	14 Avalon Drive	Phone: (07) 847 5540
	Nawton	Fax: (07) 847 0324
	Hamilton 3200	Email: <a href="mailto:sales@toptec.co.nz">sales@toptec.co.nz</a>
	New Zealand	Website: <a href="http://www.toptec.co.nz">www.toptec.co.nz</a>
<b>NZ Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766)   NZ Emergency Services: 111</b>		

## 2. Hazards Identification

### 2.1 Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) classification:

Classification		Hazard statements
<b>Flammable liquid Category 2</b>	<b>3.1B</b>	H225. Highly flammable liquid and vapour
<b>Acute Oral Toxicity Category 5</b>	<b>6.1E</b>	H303 May be harmful if swallowed
<b>Acute Dermal Toxicity Category 5</b>	<b>6.1E</b>	H313 May be harmful in contact with skin
<b>Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 5</b>	<b>6.1E</b>	H333 May be harmful if inhaled
<b>Skin effects Category 4</b>	<b>6.3A</b>	H315. Causes skin irritation
<b>Eye effects Category 2</b>	<b>6.4A</b>	H319. Causes eye irritation
<b>Reproductive Toxicity Category 2</b> <b>6.8B</b>		H361 May cause damage to fertility or the unborn child
<b>STOT-SE Category 2</b>	<b>6.9B</b>	H371. May cause damage to organs

Classification	Hazard statements
<b>STOT-RE Category 2</b> <b>6.9B</b>	H373. May cause damage to organs through prolonged inhalation
<b>Narcosis Category 3</b> <b>6.9</b>	H336    May cause drowsiness or dizziness
<b>Aspiration Category 1</b> <b>6.1E</b>	H304    may be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
<b>Chronic aquatic effects Category 2</b> <b>9.1B</b>	H411. Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

## 2.2 Symbols:



## 2.3 Signal Word: DANGER

## 2.4 Precautionary Statements:

- P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
- P102 Keep out of reach of children.
- P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking
- P233 Keep container tightly closed
- P240 Ground/ Bond container and receiving equipment
- P241 Use explosion proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting/ intrinsically safe equipment
- P242 Use only non-sparking tools
- P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge
- P271 Use only in a well ventilated area
- P264 Wash thoroughly after handling
- P260 Do not breathe fumes/ mists/ sprays/ vapours
- P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke while using this product
- P234 Keep only in original containers
- P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection & respiratory protection
- P273 Avoid release to the environment
- P403+P235 Store in a well ventilated place. Keep cool
- P405 Store locked up

## 3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

### 3.1 Information on the ingredients used in the substance:

Ingredient	CAS No.	Individual HSNO classification	Concentration (%)
Naphtha (Petroleum), light hydrotreated	64742-49-0	Flammable Liquid Category 2; Acute Oral Toxicity Category 5; Acute Dermal Toxicity Category 5; Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 5; Skin Effects Category 2; Reproductive Toxicity Category 2; Narcotic Effects Category 3; Aspiration Category 1; Chronic Aquatic Effects Category 2	➤ 60
Hexane	110-54-3	Flammable Liquid Category 2; Acute Oral toxicity Category 5; Skin Effects Category 2; Eye Effects Category 2; STOT – SE Category	1 - 10

		1; STOT – RE Category 1; Chronic Aquatic Toxicity Category 2	
2,6-dimethyl-4-heptanol	108-82-7	Flammable Liquid Category 4; Acute Aquatic Effects Category 1	1 – 10
Methyl cyclohexane	108-87-2	Flammable Liquid Category 2; Acute Oral Toxicity Category 5; Skin Effects Category 3; Eye Effects Category 2; Chronic Aquatic effects Category 4	1 – 10

This is a commercial product whose exact ratio of components may vary slightly. Minor quantities of other non hazardous ingredients are also possible.

#### 4. First Aid Measures

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

##### 4.1 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.

##### 4.2 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.

##### 4.3 Inhalation:

Remove from contaminated area. 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. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Transport to hospital, or doctor.

##### 4.4 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.

##### 4.5 General advice and advice for physicians:

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.

To treat poisoning by the higher aliphatic alcohols (up to C7):

Gastric lavage with copious amounts of water. It may be beneficial to instill 60 ml of mineral oil into the stomach. Oxygen and artificial respiration as needed. Electrolyte balance: it may be useful to start 500 ml. M/6 sodium bicarbonate intravenously but maintain a cautious and conservative attitude toward electrolyte replacement unless shock or severe acidosis threatens. To protect the liver, maintain carbohydrate intake by intravenous infusions of glucose. Haemodialysis if coma is deep and persistent.

[GOSSELIN, SMITH HODGE: Clinical Toxicology of Commercial Products, Ed 5)

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.

## 5. Fire-Fighting Measures

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### 5.1 Extinguishing media:

Foam, Carbon Dioxide, Dry Powder, water fog

### 5.2 Special hazards due to combustion:

Highly flammable liquid and vapour. 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.

### 5.3 Advice for fire-fighters:

When fighting fires involving significant quantities of this product, fire-fighters must a gas tight chemical resistant suit, and limit exposure duration to 1BA set 30 minutes. Take account of environmentally hazardous fire-fighting water.

## 6. Accidental Release Measures

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### 6.1 Minor Spills

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.

### 6.2 Major Spills

Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Consider evacuation (or protect in place). No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Increase ventilation. Stop leak if safe to do so. Water spray or fog may be used to disperse /absorb vapour. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services..

## 7. Handling and Storage

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### 7.1 Handling:

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. Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge ( $\leq 1$  m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then  $\leq 7$  m/sec). Avoid splash filling. **Do NOT use compressed air for filling discharging or handling operations.** 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.

### 7.2 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.

## 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

### 8.1 Exposure limits:

CAS no.	Substance or ingredient	WES-TWA		WES-STEL
110-54-3	hexane	72 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	20 ppm	
108-87-2	Methylcyclohexane	1610 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	400 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.

### 8.2 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.

### 8.3 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. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]	
Respiratory	Type A organic filter of sufficient capacity	
Skin	Nitrile gloves. Avoid skin contact. If skin contact or contamination of clothing is likely, protective clothing should be worn. [AS	 

	2161] Wear protective clothing.
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## 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

### 9.1 General substance properties:

Property	Details
Appearance	Clear liquid
Odour	Hydrocarbon
pH	No data.
Vapour pressure	No data.
Viscosity	No data.
Boiling Point	No data.
Volatile materials	100%
Freezing/melting point	No data.
Water Solubility	Insoluble in water
Specific gravity/density	0.84g/ml at 20°C
Flash point	-22 °C
Auto-ignition temperature	280 °C
Upper and lower flammability limits	Lower 1.0 %                      Upper 6.0 %
Corrosiveness	No data.

## 10. Stability and Reactivity

### 10.1 Stability:

Stable under normal conditions.

### 10.2 Conditions to avoid:

Reacts violently with strong oxidisers.

### 10.3 Incompatible materials to avoid:

Avoid oxidising agents.

### 10.4 Hazardous decomposition products:

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

## 11. Toxicological Information

### 11.1 Summary of Toxicity

This product is considered a skin and eye irritant, a suspected reproductive toxin and a target organ toxin.

### 11.2 Acute toxicity:

Test	Data and symptoms of exposure
Oral	Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration of vomit into the lungs with the risk of haemorrhaging, pulmonary oedema, progressing to chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result.
Dermal	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period.
Inhaled	Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness or dizziness
Eye	Limited evidence or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals.

### 11.3 Chronic toxicity:

Test	Data and symptoms of exposure
	Substance accumulation, in the human body, is likely and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS]

## 12. Ecological Information

### 12.1 Summary of Ecotoxicity

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. 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. When spilled this product may act as a typical oil, causing a film, sheen, emulsion or sludge at or beneath the surface of the body of water. The oil film on water surface may physically affect the aquatic organisms, due to the interruption of the oxygen transfer between the air and the water

Oils of any kind can cause: drowning of water-fowl due to lack of buoyancy, loss of insulating capacity of feathers, starvation and vulnerability to predators due to lack of mobility lethal effects on fish by coating gill surfaces, preventing respiration asphyxiation of benthic life forms when floating masses become engaged with surface debris and settle on the bottom and adverse aesthetic effects of fouled shoreline and beaches

## 13. Disposal Considerations

### 13.1 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.

### 13.2 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 than 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.

### 13.3 Special precautions for disposal:

No data.

## 14. Transport Information

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HAZCHEM 3[Y]

### Land Transport UNDG

Class or division	3
Subsidiary Risk	
UN Number	<b>3295</b>
UN Packing Group	III
Shipping Name	<b>HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, NOS</b>
Special Provisions	223
Limited Quantities	5 Lt

### Air Transport IATA

ICAO/IATA Class	3
ICAO/IATA Subrisk	
UN/ID Number	<b>3295</b>
Packing Group	III
Special provision	A3 A224
Cargo only	
Packing instructions	366
Maximum Qty/pack	220 Lt
Passenger and Cargo	
Packing instructions	355
Maximum Qty/pack	60 Lt
Passenger & Cargo Limited Quantity	
Packing instructions	Y344
Maximum Qty/pack	10 Lt
Shipping Name	<b>HYDROCARBONS LIQUID, NOS</b>

### Marine Transport IMDG

IMDG Class	3
IMDG Subrisk	
UN Number	<b>3295</b>
UN Packing Group	III
EmS Number	F-E, S-D
Special provisions	223
Limited quantities	5 Lt
Marine pollutant	Yes
Shipping Name	<b>HYDROCARBONS LIQUID, NOS</b>

## 15. Regulatory Information

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### 15.1 HSNO approval number and Group Standard:

HSR002650 Solvents (Flammable)



## 15.2 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 >100 Lt.
Approved handler	A Class 3.1B required for quantities in excess of 250Lt when in containers of capacity greater than 5Lt 500Lt when in containers of capacity less than 5Lt
Tracking	Not applicable
Bunding and secondary containment	Bunding is dependent upon pack size and total volume
Signage	Required when present in quantities >100 Lt.
Test certificate	When quantities are in excess of 100 Lt in closed containers of greater than 5Lt capacity and/or when quantities are in excess of 250 Lt in closed containers of upto 5Lt capacity and/or when quantities are in excess of 50 Lt when in open containers
Flammable zone	Required
Fire extinguisher	A minimum of 2 required when quantities are in excess of 250 Lt

**Naphtha (petroleum) light hydrotreated (CAS 64742-49-0)** is found on the following regulatory lists

- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
- New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

**hexane (CAS 110-54-3)** 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

**2,6-dimethyl-4-heptanol (CAS 108-82-7)** is found on the following regulatory lists

- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

**methylcyclohexane (CAS 108-87-2)** 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

## 16. Other Information

### 16.1 Date of preparation or revision:

January 2017

initial preparation

### 16.2 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)
LC50	Lethal concentration 50% - concentration fatal to 50% of the tested population
LD50	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

### 16.3 References

Chemical properties and HSNO classifications derived from the New Zealand chemical classification information database (CCID). [www.epa.govt.nz](http://www.epa.govt.nz)

Workplace exposure limits derived from Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices 7th Edition. [www.mbie.govt.nz](http://www.mbie.govt.nz)

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

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	New Zealand	Website: <a href="http://www.toptec.co.nz">www.toptec.co.nz</a>