

## Section 1 – Identification of Chemical Product and Company

| Code  | Description                                     | Size   | Colour |
|-------|---|--------|--------|
| 44001 | <b>Metalex Timber Preservative Concentrated</b> | 500 ml | Green  |
| 44002 | <b>Metalex Timber Preservative Concentrated</b> | 1 Lt   | Green  |
| 44003 | <b>Metalex Timber Preservative Concentrated</b> | 4 Lt   | Green  |
| 44009 | <b>Metalex Timber Preservative Concentrated</b> | 20 Lt  | Green  |

|  |                             |   |
|--|-----------------------------|---|
| Recommended use:   | Coating for timber surfaces |   |
| Supplier contact details:                                      | Soudal NZ Ltd               | Freephone: 0800 70 10 80  |
|  | 14 Avalon Drive             | Phone: (07) 847 5540  |
|  | Nawton                      |   |
|  | Hamilton 3200               | Email: sales@soudal.co.nz                                       |
|  | New Zealand                 | Website: <a href="http://www.soudal.co.nz">www.soudal.co.nz</a> |
| <b>NATIONAL POISONS CENTRE NUMBER: 0800 764 766 (24 hours)</b> |                             |   |
| <b>NZ Emergency Services (Fire, Police, Ambulance) 111</b>     |                             |   |

## Section 2 – Hazard Identification

### Statement of Hazardous Nature

This product is classified as: **HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE** according to the criteria of HSNO Act 1996.

**REGULATED** under NZS5433:2020 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land, Class 3

**Signal word:** DANGER

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

| GHS Classification   | Hazard statements   |
|--|---|
| <b>Flammable liquid, Category 3</b>                              | H226 Flammable liquid and vapour  |
| <b>Acute oral toxicity, Category 4</b>                           | H302 Harmful if swallowed   |
| <b>Aspiration hazard Category 1</b>                              | H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways                                     |
| <b>Skin irritation Category 2</b>                                | H315 Causes skin irritation   |
| <b>Eye irritation, Category 2</b>                                | H319 Causes serious eye irritation  |
| <b>STOT (repeated) Category 2</b>                                | H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated inhalation or ingestion |
| <b>Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute, Category 1</b>   | H400 Very toxic to aquatic life   |
| <b>Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic, Category 1</b> | H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects                             |

**Pictograms:**



**Precautionary Statements:**

**Prevention**

- P102 Keep out of reach of children.
- P103 Read label before use.
- P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/ hot surfaces and other ignition sources. No smoking.
- P233 Keep container tightly closed.
- P240 Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
- P241 Use explosion proof electrical/ventilating/lightly equipment.
- P242 Use non-sparking tools.
- P243 Take action to prevent static discharge.
- P260 Do not breathe vapours.
- P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
- P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using product.
- P273 Avoid release to environment.
- P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

**Response**

- P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
- P314 Get medical advice if you feel unwell.
- P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor.
- P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.
- P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/take off immediately all contaminated equipment. Rinse skin with water (or shower).
- 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.
- P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam, water spray or water fog.
- P370 + P378 In case of fire: Stop leak if safe to do so.
- P391 Collect spillage.

**Storage**

- P403 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated area. Keep cool.
- P405 Store locked up.

**Disposal**

- P501 Dispose of safely in accordance with local regulations to solvent recovery facility or to landfill.

**Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients**

| Ingredient  | CAS No.      | Concentration (% w/w) |
|---|--------------|-----------------------|
| Naphthenic acid, copper salt                                | 1338-02-9    | 30 – 40 *             |
| Naphtha (petroleum) hydrotreated, heavy                     | 64742-94-5   | 50 – 60               |
| Other ingredients (do not affect hazardous classifications) | Trade secret | balance               |

\* 4% elemental copper

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**

If medical advice is needed, have product label or this SDS at hand. Call the **National Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766)** or a **doctor**.

**Skin or hair contact:**

Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Wash skin with plenty of soap and water. Seek medical attention if irritation occurs.

**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:**

If vapours, fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Keep at rest until recovered. Get medical advice if person feels unwell.

**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.

**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 (pO<sub>2</sub> 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 methemoglobinemia 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 charcoal or emesis is, as yet, unproven. In severe poisoning CaNa<sub>2</sub>EDTA has been proposed.

*[ELLENHORN & BARCELOUX: Medical Toxicology]*

## Section 5 - Fire-Fighting Measures

**Extinguishing media:**

Alcohol resistant foam; water spray or fog; carbon dioxide. Do NOT use straight streams of water.

**Special hazards due to combustion:**

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.

**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 1BA set 30 minutes. Take account of environmentally hazardous fire-fighting water.

## Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

**Personal precautions:**

No smoking. Remove or isolate all ignition sources. Use non-sparking equipment. Wear personal protective equipment as described in Section 8. For large spillages, SCBA should be used inside encapsulating suit. Clear area of personnel and move upwind, avoid breathing vapour.

**Environmental precautions:**

Contain the liquid spill. Remove or isolated sources of ignition. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

**Methods for cleaning up:**

Recover any liquid if possible. Take up remaining liquid spill into absorbent material e.g. sand/earth/vermiculite. Use non-sparking equipment. Shovel absorbed substance and any contaminated materials into labelled drums that can be sealed. Clean contaminated equipment with detergent and water.

Wash clothing and protective equipment after use.

**Disposal:**

Take collected liquid/contaminated materials to manufacturer/competent authority for recycling or for disposal to landfill.

**Section 7 - Handling and Storage**

**Handling:**

Read label before use. Wear personal protective equipment as described in Section 8. Observe normal hygiene standards. Remove contaminated clothing immediately and wash before re-use. Use only in well ventilated areas. No smoking.

**Storage:**

Store locked up in original containers in well-ventilated place and out of direct sunlight. Make sure that containers of this product are kept tightly closed.

**Section 8 - Exposure Controls/Personal Protection**

**Exposure limits:**

Workplace Exposure Standard and Biological Exposure Indices, edition 13, April 2022.

The following table lists compounds that are similar too, or relevant to components in the product.

| CAS no.   | Substance or ingredient                         | WES-TWA                            | WES-STEL |
|-----------|---|------------------------------------|----------|
| 8052-41-3 | Low aromatic hydrocarbon solvent (White spirit) | 525 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 100 ppm      | -        |
| 8002-74-2 | Paraffin wax fume                               | 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>                | -        |
| 7440-50-8 | Copper and its inorganic compounds, as Cu       | 0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable) | -        |

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 equipment and lighting system. Keep away from naked flames and heat. Keep away from ignition sources and sparks. 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. Have eyewash unit and handwashing facility nearby.

**Protective equipment:**

| Control     | Protective measure  |
|-------------|---|
| Eye         | Wear safety glasses with side shields or goggles when handling this material. [AS 2919]   |
| Respiratory | Type A 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]<br>Wear protective clothing and closed in footwear. |

**Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties**

**General substance properties:**

| Property                               | Description   |
|--|---|
| Appearance                             | Dark green homogenous liquid                        |
| Odour                                  | Hydrocarbon   |
| Odour threshold                        | No data   |
| pH                                     | Not applicable                                      |
| Vapour pressure                        | No data   |
| Vapour density                         | No data   |
| Kinematic Viscosity                    | No data.  |
| Boiling Point/Range                    | No data   |
| Volatile materials                     | No data   |
| Freezing/melting point                 | No data.  |
| Solubility                             | No data.  |
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water | No data.  |
| Specific gravity/density               | 0.868 g/ml at 20°C                                  |
| Flash point                            | >40 °C <60 °C                                       |
| Upper and lower flammability limits    | Lower – no data                      Upper -no data |
| Auto-ignition temperature              | No data.  |
| Decomposition temperature              | No data.  |
| Particle characteristics               | Not applicable                                      |
| Corrosiveness                          | No data.  |

**Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity**
**Stability:**

Stable under normal conditions of use and storage.

**Conditions to avoid:**

Reacts violently with strong oxidisers; exposure to heat or ignition sources.

**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 classified according to mixture rules.

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>Acute toxicity</b>                      | Not classified as acutely toxic by oral, dermal or inhalation exposure.  |
| <b>Aspiration hazard</b>                   | May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways   |
| <b>Respiratory irritant</b>                | For some individuals there may be irritation of the respiratory system following inhalation of vapours.  |
| <b>Skin</b>                                | Irritant. Possible symptoms of redness. Prolonged or repeated contact may result in skin dryness.  |
| <b>Eye</b>                                 | Irritant. Possible symptoms of redness, tearing and swelling.  |
| <b>Sensitisation</b>                       | Product is not considered to be either a respiratory or a skin sensitizer. Mixture does contain copper that may cause an allergic reaction in some individuals.        |
| <b>Mutagenicity</b>                        | Product not considered mutagenic. Impurities in petroleum solvents can affect classification.  |
| <b>Carcinogenicity</b>                     | Product not considered carcinogenic. Impurities in petroleum solvents can affect classification.   |
| <b>Reproductive/developmental toxicity</b> | Product not considered reproductive/developmental toxicant. Impurities in petroleum solvents can affect classification.  |
| <b>Systemic/target organs toxicity</b>     | May causes damage by repeated or prolonged exposure as target organ toxicant by oral or inhalation exposure routes. Liver, kidneys, stomach and blood may be affected. |

## Section 12 - Ecological Information

### Summary of Ecotoxicity

This product is classified according to mixture rules.

### Ecotoxicological data:

Copper naphthenate    Algae (growth inhibition) EC<sub>50</sub> (72 h) 47 - 12 µg/L  
                                   Rainbow trout LC<sub>50</sub> (96h) 0.161 mg/L  
                                   Common shrimp LC<sub>50</sub> (48 hr) 3.3 – 10 mg/L

|                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| <b>Aquatic ecotoxicity</b>      | Highly toxic and with long-lasting effects.   |
| <b>Soil ecotoxicity</b>         | Product is not classified as a soil toxicant but copper naphthenate is harmful to soil organisms. Copper is noted to have an adverse effect on earthworms at 50 to 60 mg/kg soil. |
| <b>Terrestrial vertebrate</b>   | Product is not classified but copper is harmful to terrestrial vertebrates.   |
| <b>Terrestrial invertebrate</b> | No data to indicate product has adverse effects on terrestrial invertebrates.   |
| <b>Bioaccumulation</b>          | No data.  |
| <b>Mobility</b>                 | No data. Product has a high concentration of components that have limited solubility in water. Hydrocarbon solvent will evaporate to air.   |
| <b>Degradability</b>            | No data. Elemental copper will not degrade.   |

## 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 solvent recovery, or burning in an incineration facility. This product may be disposed of by purging. Consult 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            **3Y**

**Land Transport UNDG**

Class or division            3  
 Subsidiary Risk  
 UN Number                 **1993**  
 UN Packing Group         III  
 Shipping Name             **FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains 55% white spirits)**  
 Special Provisions         223, 274, 330  
 Limited Quantities         5 Lt

**Air Transport IATA**

ICAO/IATA Class            3  
 ICAO/IATA Subrisk  
 UN/ID Number             **1993**  
 Packing Group              III  
 Special provision  
 Cargo only  
     Packing instructions  
     Maximum Qty/pack  
 Passenger and Cargo  
     Packing instructions  
     Maximum Qty/pack  
 Passenger & Cargo Limited Quantity  
     Packing instructions  
     Maximum Qty/pack

Shipping Name              **FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains 55% white spirits)**

**Marine Transport IMDG**

IMDG Class                 3  
 IMDG Subrisk  
 UN Number                 **1993**  
 UN Packing Group         III  
 EmS Number  
 Special provisions  
 Limited quantities  
 Marine pollutant            Yes  
 Shipping Name              **FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains 55% white spirits)**

**Section 15 - Regulatory Information**

**HSNO approval number and Group Standard:**

HSR002662            Surface Coatings and Colourants (Flammable) Group Standard 2020

**Group Standard conditions and other regulations:**

| Condition | Requirement |
|-----------|-------------|
|-----------|-------------|

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>SDS</b>                               | Safety data sheet must be available to a person handling the substance within 10 minutes.  |
| <b>Emergency plan</b>                    | Required when present in quantities >100 L.  |
| <b>Approved handler</b>                  | Not required   |
| <b>Tracking</b>                          | Not applicable   |
| <b>Location compliance certificate</b>   | 500 L (in containers more than 5L in size) or<br>250 L (in containers 5L or less in size)<br>Open containers: 250 L                                |
| <b>Bunding and secondary containment</b> | Required when present in quantities >100 L.  |
| <b>Signage</b>                           | Required when present in quantity >100 L.  |
| <b>Test certificate</b>                  | Not required.  |
| <b>Hazardous Atmosphere zone</b>         | Not required.  |
| <b>Fire extinguisher</b>                 | A minimum of 2 required for quantities in excess of 500 L.   |
| <b>Passenger Service Vehicle</b>         | Required to be in sealed container and not to exceed 2.5L.   |
| <b>Packaging</b>                         | UNIII when >450 L, otherwise Schedule 4 applies.<br>Permanent identification on packaging to identify as toxic, unless only used in place of work. |
| <b>Child Resistant Packaging</b>         | Applied when packaging <5L unless only used in place of work where children have no access.  |

**Hydrocarbon solvents (CAS 64742-94-5)** is found on the following regulatory list

- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

**Naphthenic acid, zinc salts (CAS 12001-85-3)** is found on the following regulatory list

- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

## Section 16 – Other Information

**Issue date:** 12 August 2022.

**Reason for issue:** Review of SDS content and update to GHS classifications.

**Replaces:** 27 September 2017

### 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) |
| L or Lt                     | Litre   |

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| LC <sub>50</sub> | Lethal concentration 50% - concentration fatal to 50% of the tested population |
| LD <sub>50</sub> | Lethal dose 50% - dose fatal to 50% of the tested population                   |
| NZS 5433         | New Zealand Standard 5433 (Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land): 2012.        |
| 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](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 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 J Drysdale in accordance with the EPA Notice: Hazardous Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2017.  
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End of SDS