

# SAFETY DATA SHEET



SDS NO: 1031

## 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE PRODUCT AND COMPANY

### Product Details:

<b>Product Name</b>	Ezicover Satin Roof Acrylic
<b>Other Names(s)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Recommended Use</b>	Roof Topcoat Paint
<b>Product Code</b>	EZIROOF
<b>UN No:</b>	Not Regulated for Transport of Dangerous Goods
<b>HAZCHEM:</b>	Not applicable

### Supplier Details:

<b>Company</b>	APCO COATINGS (NZ) LIMITED
<b>Address</b>	14 Ron Driver Place, East Tamaki, Auckland 2163, New Zealand
<b>Telephone</b>	09 273 3041
<b>Fax</b>	09 273 3045
<b>E Mail</b>	<a href="mailto:contact@apconz.co.nz">contact@apconz.co.nz</a>
<b>Web</b>	<a href="http://www.apcocoatings.co.nz">www.apcocoatings.co.nz</a>

### Emergency Telephone Numbers:

<b>NZ POISON</b>	0800 POISON (0800 764 766)
<b>CHEMWATCH</b>	0800 CHEMCALL (0800 243 622)
<b>NZ Emergency Services</b>	111

## 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

### Hazard Classification of the mixture:

#### Hazchem Category:

6.1D,6.1E,6.3A,6.3B,6.4A,6.5B,6.6B,6.7B,6.9A,6.9B,8.1A,8.2C,8.3A,9.1A,9.1D,9.3C

**GHS Classification & Legend:** Information extracted from the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) and the HSNO Act equivalent

#### Determined By Chemwatch us-Inf: No information at hand

HSNO-Health 6.1D Substance is toxic if exposed through the skin, ingested or inhaled.

- GHS Category 4

HSNO-Health 6.1E Substance maybe toxic if exposed through the skin, ingested or inhaled.

- GHS Category 5

HSNO-Health 6.3 A, Skin corrosion/irritation

- GHS Category 2

HSNO-Health 6.3 B, Skin corrosion/irritation

- GHS Category 3

HSNO- Health 6.4A Causes eye irritation and serious eye damage

- GHS Category 2A and 2B

HSNO-Health 6.5 B, Skin Sensitisation

- GHS Category 1

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- HSNO-Health 6.6B May cause Germ cell Mutagenicity
- GHS Categories 1A,1B and 2
- HSNO-Health 6.7B May cause cancer
- GHS Category 2
- HSNO-Health 6.9A, Substance is toxic to specific organs through repeated exposure.
- Category 1
- HSNO-Health 6.9B, Substance is toxic to specific organs through a single exposure
- GHS Category 1 and 2
- HSNO-Health 8.1A, Substance is corrosive to metals
- GHS Category 1
- HSNO-Health 8.2C, Substance can be irritating and corrosive to skin
- GHS Category 1
- HSNO-Health 8.3A Substance is toxic to specific organs through a single exposure
- GHS Category 1
- HSNO-Environmental 9.1A, Substance is acutely toxic to the aquatic environment
- GHS Category 1
- HSNO-Environmental 9.1D, Substance is chronically toxic to the aquatic environment
- GHS Category 4
- HSNO- Environmental 9.3C, Substance is ecotoxic to terrestrial vertebrates
- GHS Category N/A

## Visible Identification:



**Danger Keep out of the reach of Children.**

## Hazard Statement:

As of March 2009, the relevant New Zealand regulations under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 do not specify the exact wording required for hazard statements. The following hazards recognised by the GHS apply to this product with the severity dependant on the exposure levels:

## Physical Hazard(s)

Not applicable

## Health Hazard(s)

- H302: Harmful if swallowed
- H303: Maybe Harmfull if swallowed
- H313: Maybe harmful in contact with skin
- H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
- H315: Causes skin irritation.
- H316: Causes mild skin irritation
- H317: May cause and allergic skin reaction
- H318: Causes serious eye damage.

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- H319: Causes serious eye irritation.
- H332: Harmful if inhaled
- H335: May cause respiratory irritation
- H340: May cause genetic defects
- H351: Suspected of causing cancer.
- H360FD: May damage fertility and the unborn child
- H372: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
- H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

## Environmental Hazard(s)

- H400: Very toxic to aquatic life
- H402: Harmful to aquatic life
- H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects..
- H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
- H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects..
- H433: Substance is harmful to terrestrial vertebrates

## 3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION OF INGREDIENTS

Components	CAS Number	Proportion
Water	7732-18-5	15-30%
Acrylic Emulsion		45-60%
Triethoxy(2,4,4-trimethylpentyl)silane	35435-21-3	<0.2%
Inert fillers		8-20%
Ammonia	1331-21-6	<0.3%
Biocides		<0.7%
Cosolvent	57-55-6	<2%
Coalescing Aids	Mixture	<3%
Additives		<3%

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

### First Aid Measures:

Eye Contact	Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water and remove contacts where possible, ensure that the eyes are flushed for 15 minutes with the eyes wide open. <b>If the person still feels unwell or irritation persists then take those exposed to the doctor.</b>
Skin Contact	Immediately wash affected area on the skin with soap and water for 20 minutes and ensure clothing and footwear is removed immediately if possible. <b>Seek medical advice if large areas of skin are involved or irritation persists.</b>
Inhalation	Exposure to high vapor concentrations may cause eye and respiratory tract irritation, headaches, dizziness, nausea, uncoordination, drowsiness, and loss of consciousness. Immediately remove the person to a fresh air environment away from harm. <b>If their breathing is difficult give them oxygen and or give cardiopulmonary Resuscitation if breathing has</b>

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## Ingestion (Swallowed)

**stopped. If breathing difficulties persist take them to the doctor immediately.**

If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Rinse mouth. Get medical attention. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, hold patients head below hips to avoid possible aspiration of vomitus into lungs. **Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. seek medical advice immediately**

**Advice to Doctors:** Treat according to symptoms. Repeated or prolonged exposure by inhalation to mixed hydrocarbons may result in dizziness, weakness, irritability, lack of concentration and memory loss, tremor of extremities, e.g. fingers, weight loss, anemia, ill-effects to liver and kidneys.

### Emergency overview:

For advice in an emergency, contact the Poisons Information Centre or **if breathing difficulties are acute take those affected to the doctor or A&E immediately.**

## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### Hazards from combustion products:

Under fire conditions this product may emit toxic and/or irritating fumes, smoke and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and oxides of nitrogen.

### Extinguishing Media:

Water fog, water spray, dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide

### Precautions in connection with fire:

Fire fighters should wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive pressure mode. In case of fire the product may be violently or explosively reactive. Use water spray to disperse vapours. This product should be prevented from entering drains and water courses.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Clear area of all unprotected personnel and notify the local authorities where contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise emergency services. Wear full protective equipment and respirators where mist or vapors exist in unknown quantities.

- If inhalation risk exists, use local exhaust ventilation.
- Vapours are heavier than air.
- Place a barrier between the workers and the hazard.

### Large amounts:

Do not allow the product to enter drains, sewers or waterways. Dike and soak up with inert material such as dry sand, and vermiculite. Remove liquid to containers for recovery and separate inert material to containers away from the recovered liquid. Ensure the clean up of this material is in accordance with local authority bylaws.

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## Disposal and cleaning of equipment:

Dispose of waste generated from the clean up of this material in accordance with local authority bylaws. All cleaning aides and equipment must be cleaned without letting the waste run into waterways, drains and sewers, tools used to clean up must be non sparking.

## Methods and materials for containment and clean up:

Dispose of waste generated from the clean up of this material in accordance with local authority bylaws. All cleaning aides and equipment must be non sparking and cleaned in accordance with national, regional and local authority bylaws

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Wear overalls, impervious gloves and safety glasses.

### Precautions for safe handling:

- Read product label before use.
- Keep container closed and Handle containers with care.
- Open slowly to control possible pressure release.
- Do not use plastic buckets.
- Use outdoors or in well-ventilated area.
- Wear personal protective equipment.
- Wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Wash protective clothing separate to household laundry.

### Conditions for safe storage:

- Keep out of reach of children.
- Store in cool, dry, well ventilated place and out of direct sunlight  
Keep container tightly closed.
- Store at room temperature-do not freeze
- Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.
- Segregate from food and feed sources
- Avoid release to the environment.
- Do Not contaminate drinking water, through storage or disposal.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

**Health Exposure Standards:**Not available in NZ WES

Source	Material Name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxx	xxxxx

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**Exposure Controls:** wear the appropriate PPE

Personal  
Protection



## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<b>Appearance</b>	Translucent (clear), coloured when tinted, viscous liquid
<b>Odour</b>	Ammonia
<b>Solubility in water (g/l)</b>	Dispersible
<b>Flash Point (°C)</b>	Not available
<b>Boiling Point (°C)</b>	Not available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not available
<b>Vapour Pressure (Pa) at 20degC</b>	Not available
<b>Specific Gravity (Kg/Ltr)</b>	1.04-1.14
<b>% of Volatile (wt)</b>	Not available
<b>pH</b>	9-9.5
<b>VOC (g/l)</b>	Not available

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

- **Chemical Stability:** Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling
- **Hazardous reactions:** this product has no identifiable reactive properties
- **Conditions to avoid:** Store in a well vented area

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Information on toxicological effects:

**Ingestion:** may cause vomiting and aspiration into lungs and cause chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary oedema. If swallowed, symptoms may include headaches, nausea, dizziness and tracheal burning.

**Eye Contact:** This product may be irritating to the eyes resulting in tearing and redness and can damage eye tissue.

**Skin Contact:** This product can be corrosive to the skin. Prolonged or repeated exposure may defat skin leading to drying, cracking and serious burns to the skin

**Inhalation:** Vapours may cause discomfort or irritation to the upper respiratory tract. Symptoms of over-exposure may be coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, drowsiness and dizziness.

**Chronic Effects:** Repeated or prolonged exposure by inhalation to mixed hydrocarbons may result in dizziness, weakness, irritability, lack of concentration and memory loss, tremor of extremities, e.g. fingers, weight

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loss, anemia, ill-effects to liver and kidneys. Auditory system effects may include temporary hearing loss and/or ringing in the ears.

**Toxicity:** This product is suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. In addition it may cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Ecotoxicity:** Do not discharge product to sewer, drains or waterways.

**Aquatic toxicity:** This product has been classified as being toxic to aquatic life with long-term effects.

**Persistence/degradability:** Not expected to be persistent or bioaccumulative. However contains components that may not be readily biodegradable. Degrades rapidly in air.

**Mobility:** Product is miscible with water and is mobile in soil and may contaminate groundwater.

### Large amounts:

Do not allow the product to enter drains, sewers or waterways. Dike and soak up with inert material such as dry sand, vermiculite. Remove liquid to containers for recovery and separate inert material to containers using non spark equipment and away from the recovered liquid. Ensure the clean up of this material in accordance with local authority bylaws.

### Disposal and cleaning of equipment:

Empty packaging should be taken for recycling, recovery or disposal through a suitably qualified or licensed contractor. Care should be taken to ensure compliance with national, regional and local authority regulations. Packaging may still contain product vapours. Allow container to dry before disposal. Do not use container for storing other products. **Do Not** let clean up residue enter storm water, sewers or waterways and clean up in accordance with national, regional and local authority regulations.

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Waste treatment methods:

Dispose of product through waste management facility for solvent recovery or disposal, e.g. by incineration. Always follow the waste treatment procedures of national, regional and local authority regulations. Ensure that authorised contractors and or approved handlers dispose of the product and its containers.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### Land Transport (UN):

**UN Number:** Not Regulated for Transport of Dangerous Goods

### Air Transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR):

**UN Number** Not Regulated for Transport of Dangerous Goods

### Sea Transport (IMDG-Code / GGV See):

**UN Number** Not Regulated for Transport of Dangerous Goods

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

### Reference material:

- EPA January 2012 EPA0094, Labelling of hazardous substance.
- EPA January 2012 EPA0125, Correlation between GHS and New Zealand HSNO Hazard Classes and Categories.
- HSNO act 1996 and Dangerous Goods 2005 and all subsequent amendments.
- Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne contaminants (ISBN 978-1-74361-055-8) Online pdf
- Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 and the Health and Safety at work Regulations 2016
- Sea Maritime Rule 24A and IMDG Dangerous Goods NZ and International
- Air Civil Aviation Rule Part 92, ICAO Dangerous Goods NZ and International
- Rail Land Transport Rule 45001/1 & NZS 5433

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

### Definitions and abbreviations:

<b>CAS No</b>	Chemical Abstract Number
<b>ERMA</b>	Environmental Risk Management Authority
<b>PC-TWA</b>	Permissible Concentration – Time Weighted Average
<b>PC-STEL</b>	Permissible Concentration – Short Term Exposure Limit
<b>HSNO</b>	Hazardous Substance and New Organisms
<b>WES</b>	Workplace Exposure Standard
<b>TEEL</b>	Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit
<b>IDLH</b>	Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
<b>OSF</b>	Odour Safety Factor
<b>NOAEL</b>	No Observed Adverse Effect Level
<b>LOAEL</b>	Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
<b>TLV</b>	Threshold Limit Value
<b>LOD</b>	Limit Of Detection
<b>OTV</b>	Odour Threshold Value
<b>BCF</b>	BioConcentration Factors
<b>BEI</b>	Biological Exposure Index
<b>STEL</b>	Short Term Exposure Limit

### Note:

The information in this SDS was obtained from sources, which we believe were reliable at the time of creating this SDS. However, the information is provided without any presentation or warranty, expressed or implied, regarding its accuracy. The information and recommendations herein, are to the best of our knowledge, true and accurate. No Warranty, express or implied is made or intended.