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:	Holdfast NZ Ltd	Freephone: 0800 TOPTEC
	14 Avalon Drive	Phone: (07) 847 5540
	Nawton	Fax: (07) 847 0324
	Hamilton 3200	Email: sales@toptec.co.nz
	New Zealand	Website: www.toptec.co.nz
NZ Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766) | NZ Emergency Services: 111		

2. Hazards Identification

2.1 Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) classification:

Classification		Hazard statements
Flammable liquid Category 2 3.1B		H225. Highly flammable liquid and vapour
Skin effects Category 2. 6.3A		H315. Causes skin irritation
Eye effects Category 2.	**6.4A**	H319. Causes eye irritation
Reproductive effects Category 2.	**6.8B**	H361. Suspected of causing damage to fertility or the unborn child
STOT-RE Category 2	**6.9B**	H371. May cause damage to organs through prolonged inhalation
Aspiration Category 1.	**6.1E**	H304. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
Chronic aquatic effects Category 3.	**9.1C**	H412. Harmful 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
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

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; 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-RE Category 2; Chronic aquatic effects Category 2	1 – 10
2,6-dimethyl-4-heptanol	108-82-7	Flammable liquid Category 4; Acute aquatic effects Category 1; Chronic 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 1; 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

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

6.1 Personal precautions:

Remove all ignition sources. SCBA should be used inside encapsulating suit where this exposure may occur. Clear are of personnel and move upwind, avoid breathing vapour.

6.2 Environmental precautions:

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

6.3 Methods for cleaning up:

Take up 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

6.4 Disposal:

Collect treated spillage. Contact local and regional authorities for further directions.

7. Handling and Storage

7.1 Handling:

Observe normal hygiene standards. Remove contaminated clothing immediately and wash before re-use. Use only in well ventilated areas.

7.2 Storage:

Store in original containers. Make sure that containers of this product are kept tightly closed. Keep containers of this product in a well ventilated area. Store locked up.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

8.1 Exposure limits:

CAS no.	Substance or ingredient	WES-TWA		WES-STEL
110-54-3	Hexane	72 mg/m3	20 ppm	
108-87-2	Methylcyclohexane	1610 mg/m3	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:

Use spark/explosion proof appliances and lighting system. Keep away from naked flames and heat. Keep away from ignition sources and sparks. Measure concentration of the product in the air regularly.
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.
Eyewash unit.

8.3 Exposure controls:

Control	Protective measure
Eye	Wear safety glasses with side shields or goggles when handling this material. [AS 2919] 
Respiratory	Type AX organic vapour mask 
Skin	PE/ EVAL/PE; PVA; Saranex-23 2-ply; Viton; Viton/ chlorobutyl gloves. Avoid skin contact. If skin contact or contamination of clothing is likely, protective clothing should be worn. [AS 2161] Wear protective clothing. 

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 20^0C
Flash point	- 22 oC
Auto-ignition temperature	280 oC
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
Sensitisation	Final product is not considered to be either a respiratory or a skin sensitiser. Contains no constituents that are respiratory and a skin sensitiser.
Mutagenicity	Final product not considered mutagenic. No constituent is considered mutagenic.
Carcinogenicity	Final product not considered carcinogenic. Contains no constituents that are considered to be a carcinogen
Reproductive/developmental	Final product is considered a suspected reproductive/developmental toxicant. Contains constituents that are considered suspected reproductive/ developmental toxicants
STOT	Final product is considered to be a target organ toxicant. Contains a constituent that can be considered as a target organ toxin

12. Ecological Information

12.1 Summary of Ecotoxicity

This product is considered an aquatic toxin.

12.2 Ecological properties

Ecology	Ecological data
Aquatic ectoxicity	Final product is considered an aquatic toxicant. Contains a constituent that is considered an aquatic toxicant.
Terrestrial toxin	Final product is not considered a terrestrial toxicant. Contains no constituents that are considered as terrestrial toxicant.
Bioaccumulation	No data.
Mobility	No data.
Degradability	No data.

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 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.

13.3 Special precautions for disposal:

No data.

14. Transport Information

HAZCHEM 3[Y]

Land Transport UNDG

Class or division	3
Subsidiary Risk	
UN Number	**3295**
UN Packing Group	II
Shipping Name	**HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, NOS**
Special Provisions	223
Limited Quantites	5 Lt

Air Transport IATA

ICAO/IATA Class	3
ICAO/IATA Subrisk	
UN/ID Number	**3295**
Packing Group	II
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	**HYDROCARBONS LIQUID, NOS**

Marine Transport IMDG

IMDG Class	3
IMDG Subrisk	
UN Number	**3295**
UN Packing Group	II
EmS Number	F-E, S-D
Special provisions	223
Limited quantities	5 Lt
Marine pollutant	Yes

Shipping Name **HYDROCARBONS LIQUID, NOS**

15. Regulatory Information

15.1 HSNO approval number and Group Standard:

HSR002670 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:

November 2016 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

Workplace exposure limits derived from Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices 7th Edition. 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