

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1: Identification

Product name: Rockbond Mould Protector- HG

Recommended use: As an anti-corrosion treatment for steel moulds

Company details: Rockbond SCP Ltd

Address: 7 Te Puni Street, Petone, Lower Hutt, Wellington, New Zealand 5012

Telephone Number: 0800 76 25 26

Emergency telephone Number: 0800 76 25 26 (Hours of Operation 7.30am to 5pm Monday - Friday)

Date of preparation: May 2024

Section 2: Hazards Identification

Hazard classification

Statement of Hazardous Nature

This product is classified as: hazardous mixture according to the criteria of HSNO
NOT REGULATED under NZS5433:2007 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

Required identification

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION& COLOUR

Light Brown coloured liquid

ODOUR

Characteristic wool fleece odour

Hazard Classification:

Skin Effects Category 2 6.3A
STOT-SE Category 2 6.9B

Hazard Statements	H315 - Causes skin irritation H371 - May cause damage to organs	
Precautionary Statements (Prevention)	P103 – Read label before use P260 – Do not breathe vapours/sprays P280 - Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection	
Precautionary Statements (Response)	P308+P311 - If exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTRE/ doctor/physician/ first aider P302+P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap P332+P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention	
Precautionary Statements (Disposal)	P501 - Dispose of contents/ container in accordance with local regulations	

Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredients	CAS No	Conc.%
Distillates (petroleum) hydro treated light	64742-47-8	> 50
Ingredients not contributing to classification		< 50

N.B This is a commercial product whose composition is made up of Non-hazardous ingredients whose exact ratio of components may

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

NZ POISONS CENTRE 0800 POISON (0800 764 766) NZ EMERGENCY SERVICES 111

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact:

Wash out immediately with water. If irritation continues, seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

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.

Inhalation:

Remove from contaminated area. Lay patient down. Other measure are usually unnecessary.

Ingestion:

If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus. 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.

Note to Physician: Treat symptomatically .For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

Extinguishing Media:

Preferred extinguishing media are water spray or fog, dry chemical, BCF or foam

Fire and Explosion Hazards:

WARNING: In use may form flammable/ explosive vapour-air mixtures. Combustible. Will burn if ignited.

Fire Fighting:

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.

Flash Point:	66 deg C
Upper Flammability Limit	Not determined
Lower Flammability Limit	Not determined
Auto Ignition temperature	Not applicable

Fire Decomposition:

Combustion products include:

Carbon monoxide (CO); carbon dioxide (CO₂); other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material; May emit poisonous fumes; May emit corrosive fumes.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills:

Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles. Trowel up/scrape up. Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealed container. Flush spill area with water.

Major Spills:

Clear area of personnel and move upwind. 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 course.

Stop leak if safe to do so. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent). Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. After clean-up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage**Precautions for safe handling****Handling:**

Avoid inhalation of vapours/spray and contact with skin and eyes. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Do not use contaminated clothing – wash before reuse. Use in a well ventilated area. Dispose of rags away from ignitable materials. Observe good chemical hygiene practices. Do not smoke. Wash hands with soap and water after handling. Observe manufacturers storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

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.

Suitable container

Metal can or drum Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Exposure Limits

Distillates (Petroleum) hydro treated, light	64742-47-8 TWA (mg/m ³)	STEL (mg/m ³)
	5	10

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. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA 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.

Personal Protection



Eye Protection:

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]

Skin Protection:

Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.

Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

Respirator:

Use respiratory equipment with filter – type A2 depending on application.

Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.

The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Physical Description & colour:	Light brown coloured liquid
Odour:	Characteristic wool fleece odour
Boiling Point:	187 – 216 Degrees C
Melting Point:	no data
Volatiles:	> 60 %
Vapour Pressure:	0.05 kPa
Relative Vapour Density:	5.3 (air = 1)
Specific Gravity:	0.81 – 0.83 g/ml
Water Solubility:	Immiscible
pH:	not applicable
Evaporation Rate:	0.03 (BuAc = 1)
Coeff Octanol/water distribution	no data

Auto ignition temp:

> **200 Degrees C**

Viscosity:

5.1@40degC mm²/s

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity:	Product is considered stable
Conditions to Avoid:	Avoid storing above the recommended handling and storage temperatures.
Incompatible materials:	Segregate from alkalis, oxidizing agents and chemicals readily decomposed by acids ie cyanides, sulfides, carbonates. Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents, ie nitrates, oxidizing acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc as ignition may result
Polymerisation:	This product will not undergo polymerization reactions

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Information on toxicological effects

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

Ingestion:

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. Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.

Skin Contact:

This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition. The liquid may be miscible with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. The material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives.

Eye Contact

Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

Chronic Health Effects

Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless, exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.

Section 12 - Ecological Information**Toxicity**

This product is made up of a mixture of biodegradable products and a light hydro treated distillate. It is considered unlikely to be toxic to an aquatic environment. The directions for use are as follows: After application of product allow the carrier to evaporate; this leaves behind a coating of lanolin which is biodegradable – and the GHS classification becomes non-hazardous. Therefore items should not present an aquatic hazard once the product has dried.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations**Disposal**

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. Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site. Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - Transport Information

NOT REGULATED

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

HSNO Approval: **HSR002549** **Corrosion Inhibitor (Subsidiary Hazard)**

Distillates (Petroleum) Hydro treated, light (CAS 64742-47-8) is found on the following regulatory lists

- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) – Agents classified by the IARC Monographs
- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
- New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

Location Test Certificate

Not Applicable

Approved Handler

Not Applicable

National Inventories

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

Section 16: Other information**History****Date of printing:** May 2024**Date of issue/Date of revision:** May 2024**Date of previous issue:** May 2023**Version:** 4**Key to abbreviations:**

ADN = European Provisions concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterway

ADR = The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate

BCF = Bioconcentration Factor

GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

IATA = International Air Transport Association

IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container

IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods

LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient

MARPOL 73/78 = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978.

("Marpol" = marine pollution)

RID = The Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail

UN = United Nations

Not available.

References:**Notice to reader**

The information contained in this Safety Data Sheet corresponds to our level of knowledge at the time of publication. All warranties are excluded. Our most current General Sales Conditions shall apply. Please consult the product data sheet prior to any use and processing.