



Multi Grip Fire Retardant Primer Safety Data Sheet

Date: July 2021

SECTION 1 – CHEMICAL PRODUCT & COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product:

Product Name:	Multi Grip Fire Retardant Primer
Other Names:	Multi Grip Primer
Product Code:	LEXMULTI
HSNO Approval:	HSR002662
Approval Description:	Surface Coatings and Colorants
UN Number:	UN1133
Proper Shipping Name:	ADHESIVE
DG Class:	3
Packing Group:	II
Hazchem Code:	3YE
Uses:	Bonding adhesive and primer

Company Details:

Company:	Sealco Limited
Address:	Unit 5, 18 Taurus Pl, Bromley, Christchurch PO Box 35-190, Shirley, Christchurch
Telephone:	03 366 9495, 0508 292 837
Website:	www.sealco.co.nz

Emergency Number: **National Poisons Centre**
0800 764 766

SECTION 2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Approval:

This product has been approved under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act (HSNO, Approval HSR00269, Surface Coatings and Colourants (Flammable, Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2017). The substance has been classified as hazardous according to the criteria in the Hazardous substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Notice 2017.

Classes:

3.1B
6.1A (Aspiration)
6.3A
6.6A
6.8B
6.9B (Narcotic)

Hazard Statements:

H225 - Highly flammable liquid & vapour
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H315 - Causes skin irritation
H340 - May cause genetic defects
H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility or unborn child
H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness

DANGER Symbols



Signal Words: **Danger**

Precautionary Statements:

P102 - Keep out of reach of children.

P103 - Read label before use.

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, and lighting equipment.

P242 - Use only non-sparking tools.

P243 - Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

P260 - Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P273 - Avoid release to the environment.

P280 - Wear protective gloves / eye protection / face protection.

P301+P310 - If SWALLOWED. Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor.

P303+P361+P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

P304+P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

P305+P351+P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P314 - Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting.

P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

Other hazards

Exposure may aggravate those with pre-existing eye, skin, or respiratory conditions. Flammable vapors can accumulate in head space of closed systems.

Unknown Acute Toxicity

Unavailable

SECTION 3 – INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS / Identification	Component	Conc (%)
426260-76-6	Heptane, branched, cyclic and linear	30 – 60
142-82-5	n-Heptane	10 – 30
936322-31-5	Terpenes and Terpenoids	10 – 30
64742-49-0	Naphtha, petroleum, hydrotreated light	1 – 5

*Note: Naphtha, petroleum, hydrotreated light, CAS# 64742-49-0 contains n-Hexane CAS# 110-54-3 (45-60%)

SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of Necessary Measures:

General: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label if possible).

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Obtain medical attention if breathing difficulty persists.

Skin: Remove contaminated clothing. Gently wash with plenty of soap and water followed by rinsing with water for at least 15 minutes. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Obtain medical attention.

Ingestion: Do NOT induce vomiting. Rinse mouth. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

Most Important Symptoms and Effects Both Acute and Delayed

General: Causes serious eye irritation. Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. May cause genetic defects.

Inhalation: May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation. Peripheral neurotoxicity has been reported in connection with over exposure to n-hexane. Prolonged exposure over a period of weeks or months to levels well above the TLV may cause neurotoxic disease, with symptoms including weakness and lack of sensation in fingers, hands, arms, feet, and legs. Methyl ethyl ketone has been reported to potentiate the neurotoxic effects caused by either n-hexane or methyl-n-butyl ketone. Methyl ethyl ketone by itself does not cause a peripheral neuropathy. MEK may also potentiate the liver and kidney toxicity of haloalkane solvents.

Skin Contact: Causes skin irritation. Symptoms may include redness, pain, swelling, itching, burning, dryness, and dermatitis. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Eye Contact: Causes serious eye irritation. Symptoms may include redness, pain, swelling, itching, burning, tearing, and blurred vision.

Ingestion: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Chronic Symptoms: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. May cause genetic defects.

Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible).

SECTION 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media:

Suitable Extinguishing: Water spray, fog, carbon dioxide (CO₂), alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical, or sand.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Do not use a heavy water stream. Use of heavy stream of water may spread fire.

Special Hazards Arising from the Substance or Mixture

Fire Hazard: Highly flammable liquid and vapor. Explosion Hazard: May form flammable/explosive vapor-air mixture.

Reactivity: Reacts with (strong) oxidizers: (increased) risk of fire. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel considerable distance to an ignition source and flash back to source of vapors.

Combustion Products: Carbon dioxide. Carbon monoxide. nitrogen oxides. Hydrogen cyanide (HCN). Isocyanate.

Advice for firefighters

Precautionary Measures Fire: Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire. Under fire conditions, hazardous fumes will be present.

Firefighting Instructions: Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. In case of major fire and large quantities: Evacuate area. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion.

Protection During Firefighting: Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Burning can produce carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, chloride, and hydrocarbons. Carbon monoxide is highly toxic if inhaled; carbon dioxide in sufficient concentrations can act as an asphyxiant. Acute overexposure to the products of combustion may result in irritation of the respiratory tract.

Reference to Other Sections: Refer to section 9 for flammability properties.

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures:

General Measures: Avoid all contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing (vapor, mist, spray). Use special care to avoid static electric charges. Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, hot surfaces. – No smoking.

For Non-Emergency Personnel Protective Equipment: Use appropriate personal protection equipment (PPE). Emergency Procedures: Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

For Emergency Personnel Protective Equipment: Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.

Emergency Procedures: Stop leak if safe to do so. Eliminate ignition sources. Ventilate area.

Environmental Precautions: Prevent entry to sewers and public waters. Notify authorities if liquid enters sewers or public waters.

Methods and Material for Containment and Cleaning Up:

For Containment: Contain any spills with dikes or absorbents to prevent migration and entry into sewers or streams. Do not take up in combustible material such as: saw dust or cellulosic material.

Methods for Cleaning Up: Clean up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Spills should be contained with mechanical barriers. Transfer spilled material to a suitable container for disposal. Contact competent authorities after a spill. Use only non-sparking tools.

Reference to Other Sections: See Heading 8. Exposure controls and personal protection. For further information refer to section 13.

SECTION 7 – HANDLING & STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Additional Hazards When Processed: Flammable vapors may accumulate in the head space of closed systems. Container may remain hazardous when empty. Handle empty containers with care because residual vapors are flammable.

Precautions for Safe Handling: Use only non-sparking tools. Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, hot surfaces. – No smoking.

Hygiene Measures: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking, or smoking and when leaving work.

Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

Technical Measures: Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting equipment. Use only non-sparking tools.

Storage Conditions: Store in a dry, cool, and well-ventilated place. Keep container closed when not in use. Keep in fireproof place. Keep/Store away from direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures and incompatible materials.

Incompatible Materials: Strong acids. Strong bases. Strong oxidizers.

Specific End Use(s): No use is specified.

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROL & PERSONAL PROTECTION

Workplace Exposure Standards:

Control parameters: For substances listed in section 3 that are not listed here, there are no established Exposure limits from the manufacturer, supplier, importer, or the appropriate advisory agency. A workplace exposure standard has not been established by Worksafe NZ for this product.

NZ Workplace Exposure Standards

Ingredient	WES-TWA	WES-STEL
n-Heptane (142-82-5)	400ppm / 1640mg/m ³	500ppm / 2050mg/m ³
n-Hexane (110-54-3)	20ppm / 72mg/m ³	Not available

*These workplace exposure standards are also Prescribed Exposure Standards (PES) under the Health & Safety at Work (General Risk and Workplace Management) Regulations 2016.

Exposure Controls

Appropriate Engineering Controls: Gas detectors should be used when flammable gases/vapors may be released. Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed. Use explosion-proof equipment. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Emergency eye wash fountains and

safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed.

Personal Protective Equipment: Protective goggles. Gloves. Protective clothing. Insufficient ventilation: wear respiratory protection.

Personal Protective Equipment:



Materials for Protective Clothing: Chemically resistant materials and fabrics.

Hand Protection: Wear chemically resistant protective gloves.

Eye Protection: Chemical safety goggles.

Skin and Body Protection: Wear suitable protective clothing.

Respiratory Protection: Use a NIOSH-approved respirator or self-contained breathing apparatus whenever exposure may exceed established Occupational Exposure Limits.

Environmental Exposure Controls: Do not allow the product to be released into the environment.

Consumer Exposure Controls: Do not eat, drink, or smoke during use.

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Light amber or red liquid	Physical State	Liquid
Odour	Mild petroleum	Colour	Light amber or red
Odour Threshold	Not available	pH	Not applicable
Evaporation Rate	3.5, based on Heptane [Ref Std: n-Butyl acetate = 1.0]		
Freezing Point	Not available	Melting Point	Not available
Boiling Point	98.5 °C (209.3 °F)	Flammability (solid, gas)	Not available
Auto-ignition	203 °C (397 °F)	Flash Point	< -4 °C (24.8 °F) (Tag Closed Cup)
Relative Density	0.81 g/mL	Decomposition	Not available
Lower Explosive Limit	1%	Upper Explosive Limit	7.3%
Relative Vapor Density at 20 °C		>= 2.0 [Ref Std: Air = 1.0]	
Vapor Pressure	>141 mm Hg @20°C	Specific Gravity	0.81 @ 20 °C (68 °F)
Viscosity	250 – 350 centipoise @ 20 °C (68 °F)	Solubility	Not soluble in water
Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water		Not available	
Solids Content	40.0 ± 2.0%		

Explosion Data – Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: Not expected to present an explosion hazard due to mechanical impact.

Explosion Data – Sensitivity to Static Discharge: Yes, in certain circumstances product can ignite due to static discharge.

VOC Content (SCAQMD Rule 1168): 486 g/L (4.06 lbs/gal)

VHAP Content: 0.06 lbs/lb solids

SECTION 10 – STABILITY & REACTIVITY

Reactivity	Reacts with (strong) oxidizers: (increased) risk of fire. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel considerable distance to an ignition source and flash back to source of vapors.
Chemical Stability	Stable under recommended handling and storage conditions (see section 7).
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions	Hazardous polymerization will not occur.
Conditions to Avoid	Direct sunlight. Extremely high or low temperatures. Ignition sources. Incompatible materials.
Incompatible Materials	Strong acids. Strong bases. Strong oxidizers.
Hazardous decomposition products	Carbon oxides (CO, CO ₂). Decomposition may produce fumes, smoke, oxides of carbon and hydrocarbons.

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Acute Toxicity: Not classified

LD50 and LC50 Data: Not available

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Causes skin irritation.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Causes serious eye irritation.

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: May cause genetic defects.

Teratogenicity: Not classified

Carcinogenicity: Not classified

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Not classified

Reproductive Toxicity: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Aspiration Hazard: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation. Peripheral neurotoxicity has been reported in connection with over exposure to n-hexane. Prolonged exposure over a period of weeks or months to levels well above the TLV may cause neurotoxic disease, with symptoms including weakness and lack of sensation in fingers, hands, arms, feet, and legs. Methyl ethyl ketone has been reported to potentiate the neurotoxic effects caused by either n-hexane or methyl-n-butyl ketone. Methyl ethyl ketone by itself does not cause a peripheral neuropathy. MEK may also potentiate the liver and kidney toxicity of haloalkane solvents.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: Causes skin irritation. Symptoms may include redness, pain, swelling, itching, burning, dryness, and dermatitis. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: Causes serious eye irritation. Symptoms may include redness, pain, swelling, itching, burning, tearing, and blurred vision.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Chronic Symptoms: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. May cause genetic defects.

Information on Toxicological Effects - Ingredient(s)

LD50 and LC50 Data:

Naphtha, petroleum, hydrotreated light (64742-49-0)

LD50 Oral Rat > 5000 mg/kg LD50

Dermal Rabbit > 3160 mg/kg

Toxicity

Ecology - General: Toxic to aquatic life. Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

n-Heptane (142-82-5)

LC50 Fish 1 375.0 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Cichlid fish)

Naphtha, petroleum, hydrotreated light (64742-49-0)

LC50 Fish 1 8.2 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: PimephaJes promelas [static])

Persistence and Degradability Bioaccumulative Potential

n-Heptane (142-82-5)

Log Pow 4.66

Mobility in Soil: Not available

Other Adverse Effects Other Information: Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Ecology - General: Toxic to aquatic life. Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Component Analysis - Aquatic Toxicity

n-Heptane (142-82-5)	
LC50 Fish 1	375.0 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Cichlid fish)
Naphtha, petroleum, hydrotreated light (64742-49-0)	
LC50 Fish 1	8.2 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: PimephaJes promelas [static])

Persistence and Degradability Bioaccumulative Potential

n-Heptane (142-82-5) - Log Pow 4.66

Mobility in Soil: Not available

Other Adverse Effects**Other Information:** Avoid release to the environment.**SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS****Disposal Methods:****Waste Disposal Recommendations:** Dispose of waste material in accordance with all local, regional, national, provincial, territorial, and international regulations.**Ecology – Waste Materials:** Avoid release to the environment.**SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION****Land Transport Rule: Hazardous Goods 2005 – NZS 5433:2007**

Transport according to NZS 5433 (Transport of Hazardous Substances on Land). Considered a dangerous good for transport.

Shipping Name:	Adhesives
UN #	UN1133
Hazard Class:	3
Packing Group:	II
HAZCHEM Code	3YE
Precautions:	Flammable Liquid

Marine pollutant: Marine pollutant**SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION**

This product is an approved substance under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act (HSNO, Approval HSR002662, Surface Coatings and Colorants (Flammable, Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2017).

Specific Workplace Controls (as per HSNO approval referenced to Controls Matrix)**Key Workplace requirement are:**

SDS	To be available in 10 minutes any workplace storing any quantity
Inventory	An inventory of all hazardous substances must be prepared and maintained
Packaging	All hazardous substances should be appropriately packaged, including substances that have been decanted, transferred, or manufactured for own use or have been supplied
Labelling	Must comply with the Hazardous Substances (Labelling) Notice 2017
Emergency Plan	Required if > 1000 litres is stored
Certified Handler	Not required
Tracking	Not required
Bunding & Secondary Containment	Required if > 1000 litres is stored
Signage	Required if > 250 litres is stored in one location

Location Compliance Certificate	Required if > 100L (containers > 5L), 250 litres (≤5L containers) 50L (in use) is stored in any one location
Flammable Zone	Must be established if > 100L (closed containers), 25L (decanting), 5L (open occasionally), 1L (in use) is stored in any one location
Fire Extinguisher	If > 250L is present

Section 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

Abbreviations:

CAS Number	Unique Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
Controls Matrix	List of default controls linking regulation numbers to Matrix code
EC50	Ecotoxic Concentration 50% - concentration in water which is fatal to 50% of a test population (eg. Daphnia, fish species)
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
HAZCHEM Code	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services, especially firefighters
HSNO	Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (Act & Regulations)
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
LEL	Lower Explosive Limit
LD50	Lethal Dose 50% - dose which is fatal to 50% of a test population (usually rats)
LC50	Lethal Concentration 50% - concentration in air which is fatal to 50% of a test population (usually rats)
MSDS (SDS)	Material Safety Data Sheet (Safety Data Sheet)
NZIoC	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
PES	Prescribes Exposure Standard means a WES or a biological exposure standard that is prescribed in a regulation, a safe work instrument or an approval under HSNO
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit – The maximum airborne concentration of a chemical or biological agent to which a worker may be exposed in any 15-minute period, provided the TWA is not exceeded.
TWA	Time Weighted Average – generally referred to WES averaged over typical workday (usually 8 hours)
UEL	Upper Explosive Limit
WES	Workplace Exposure Standard – The airborne concentration of a biological or chemical agent to which a worker may be exposed during work hours (usually 8 hours per day, 5 days per week) The WES relates to exposure that has been measured by personal monitoring using procedures that gather air samples in the workers breathing zone

Review

Date	Reason for Review	Version
July 2021	Not applicable – New SDS	1

Disclaimer:

This SDS was prepared by Sealco Ltd and is based on our current knowledge, including information obtained by suppliers. This product may be formulated in part with components purchased from other companies. No warranty of merchantability, fitness for any use, or any other warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of such data or information. The SDS is given in good faith and constitutes a guideline (not a guarantee of safety). The level of risk each substance poses is relevant to its properties and how the substance is used. This information is furnished upon the condition that the person receiving it shall make his own determination of the suitability of the material for his particular use.