



Allco Waterproofing Solutions

# Surface Conditioner 56170

## Safety Data Sheet

### 1. Identification of Substance & Company

#### Product

Product name	Surface Conditioner 56170
Product code	AUCUN
HSNO approval	HSR002662
Approval description	Surface Coatings and Colourants (Flammable) Group Standard 2020
UN number	1999
Proper Shipping Name	TARS, LIQUID
Packaging group	II
Hazchem code	2WE
Uses	Primer for the preparation of surfaces prior to waterproofing and roofing

#### Company Details

Company	<b>Allco Waterproofing Solutions</b>	
Address	5 Te Kia Place Albany Auckland New Zealand	PO Box 101-903 North Shore City 0745 New Zealand
Telephone	+64 9 448 1185	
Website	www.allco.co.nz	

**Emergency Telephone Number: 021 441 329**

### 2. Hazard Identification

#### Approval

This product is an approved substance under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act (HSNO, Approval HSR002662, Surface Coatings and Colourants (Flammable) Group Standard 2020). The substance has been classified as hazardous according to the criteria in the Hazardous substances (Hazard Classification) Notice 2020.

#### Classes

Flammable liquid cat 2  
Eye irritation cat 2  
STOT SE cat 3  
Aquatic chronic cat 2

#### Hazard Statements

H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapour.  
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation  
H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.  
H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

#### SYMBOLS

# DANGER



#### Other Classifications

There are no other classifications that are known to apply.

#### Precautionary Statements

<b>Prevention</b>	P103 - Read label before use. P210 - Keep away from ignition sources. No smoking. P233 - Keep container tightly closed. P240 - Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical equipment. P242 - Use only non-sparking tools. P243 - Take precautionary measures against static discharge. P261 - Avoid breathing vapours. P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling. P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
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<b>Response</b>	<p>P273 - Avoid release to the environment.</p> <p>P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.</p> <p>P303+P361+P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.</p> <p>P332+P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.</p> <p>P305+P351+P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.</p> <p>P337+P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.</p> <p>P304+P340 - IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.</p> <p>P312 - Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.</p>
<b>Storage</b>	<p>P391 - Collect spillage.</p> <p>P403+P235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.</p> <p>P405 - Store locked up.</p>
<b>Disposal</b>	<p>P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulation.</p>

### 3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

Component	CAS/ Identification	Conc (%)
Asphalt	8052-42-4	25-50%
Stoddard solvent	8052-41-3	60-100%

This is a commercial product whose exact ratio of components may vary. Trace quantities of impurities are also likely.

### 4. First Aid

#### General Information

If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. You should call the National Poisons Centre if you feel that you may have been harmed or irritated by this product. The number is 0800 764 766 (0800 POISON) (24 hr emergency service). IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.

**Recommended first aid facilities** Ready access to running water is required. Accessible eyewash is required.

#### Exposure

<b>Swallowed</b>	Do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water to drink. Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
<b>Eye contact</b>	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get medical advice/attention.
<b>Skin contact</b>	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. For hot asphalt splash, cool affected body part with water immersion or shower. Do not attempt removal of asphalt, seek medical attention.
<b>Inhaled</b>	IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

#### Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically

### 5. Firefighting Measures

<b>Fire and explosion hazards:</b>	Vapours may form an explosive mixture in air which can be ignited by many sources such as pilot lights, open flames, electrical motors, switches and static electricity.
<b>Suitable extinguishing substances:</b>	Carbon dioxide, extinguishing powder, foam.
<b>Unsuitable extinguishing substances:</b>	Unknown.
<b>Products of combustion:</b>	Carbon dioxide, and if combustion is incomplete, carbon monoxide and smoke. Water. May form toxic mixtures in air and may accumulate in sumps, pits and other low-lying spaces, forming potentially explosive mixtures.
<b>Protective equipment:</b>	Self-contained breathing apparatus. Safety boots, non-flammable overalls, gloves, hat and eye protection.
<b>Hazchem code:</b>	2WE



### 6. Accidental Release Measures

<b>Containment</b>	If greater than 1000L is stored, secondary containment and emergency plans to manage any potential spills must be in place. In all cases design storage to prevent discharge to storm water.
<b>Emergency procedures</b>	In the event of spillage alert the fire brigade to location and give brief description of hazard. Stop the source of the leak, if safe to do so. Shut off all possible sources of ignition. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin, eye and respiratory exposure. Clear area of any unprotected personnel. Contain using sand, earth or vermiculite. Do not use sawdust. Prevent by whatever means possible any spillage from entering drains, sewers, or water courses. (If this occurs contact your regional council immediately).
<b>Clean-up method</b>	Use absorbent (soil, sand or other inert material). Rags are not recommended for the clean-up of spills, as they may create fire or environmental hazard. Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal. If contamination of crops, sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services.
<b>Disposal</b>	Mop up and collect recoverable material into labelled containers for recycling or salvage. Recycle containers wherever possible. This material may be suitable for approved landfill. Dispose of only in accord with all regulations.
<b>Precautions</b>	Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination and the inhalation of vapours. Work up wind or increase ventilation.

### 7. Storage & Handling

<b>Storage</b>	Avoid storage of harmful substances with food. Store out of reach of children. Containers should be kept closed in order to minimise contamination. Store in original container. Keep from extreme heat and open flames. Avoid contact with incompatible substances as listed in Section 10. Location compliance certificates must be available if storing >100L (containers >5L), 250L (containers ≤5L), 50L (in use). Containers (and outer packaging) must bear the prescribed labelling, including the Hazchem code, UN number, flammability warning and name of contents.
<b>Handling</b>	Keep exposure to a minimum, and minimise the quantities kept in work areas. See section 8 with regard to personal protective equipment requirements. Avoid skin and eye contact and inhalation of vapour, mist or aerosols.

### 8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protective Equipment

#### Workplace Exposure Standards

A workplace exposure standard (WES) has not been established by WorkSafe NZ for this product. There is a general limit of 3mg/m<sup>3</sup> for respirable particulates and 10mg/m<sup>3</sup> for inhalable particulates when limits have not otherwise been established.

NZ Workplace Exposure Stds	Ingredient	WES-TWA	WES-STEL
	Asphalt	5mg/m <sup>3</sup>	data unavailable
	Stoddard solvent	100ppm, 525mg/m <sup>3</sup>	data unavailable

#### Engineering Controls

In industrial situations, it is expected that employee exposure to hazardous substances will be controlled to a level as far below the WES as practicable by applying the hierarchy of control required by the Health and Safety at Work Act (2015) and the Health and Safety at Work (General Risk and Workplace Management) Regulations 2016. Exposure can be reduced by process modification, use of local exhaust ventilation, capturing substances at the source, or other methods. If you believe air borne concentrations of mists, dusts or vapours are high, you are advised to modify processes or increase ventilation.

#### Personal Protective Equipment

<b>General</b>	Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) should not be used as the primary means of exposure protection, except in the event of an accident or emergency situation or where all other means of protection have proven to inadequate. Clean PPE after use or dispose of as appropriate. Store PPE for re-use in a clean place. Regular training on the correct use of PPE should be provided. In particular the correct fitting and use of respirators and where applicable the cleaning of respirators should be undertaken.
<b>Eyes</b>	Avoid contact with eyes. Use safety glasses and or chemical splash goggles if splashes are possible. Select eye protection in accordance with AS/NZS 1337.





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#### Skin



Protective gloves are recommended. Nitrile gloves are recommended. Protective gloves or suitably resistant material must comply with AS 2161. Replace frequently. Gloves should be checked for tears or holes before use. Protective clothing must comply with AS 2919, AS3765.1 or AS3765.2. PVC or rubber boots must comply with AS/NZS 2210.2 and selected and maintained in accordance with AS/NS2210.1.

#### Respiratory



A respirator when airborne concentrations approach the WES (section 8). Respirators must have filters appropriate to the duty and comply with AS/NZS1716 and selected, used and maintained in accordance with AS/NS 1715. Use a respirator with an organic vapour cartridge. If using a respirator, ensure that the cartridges are correct for the potential air contamination and are in good working order. Fit testing and clear guidelines and training for use and maintenance of PPE are necessary.

#### WES Additional Information

Not applicable

### 9. Physical & Chemical Properties

<b>Appearance</b>	dark black viscous liquid
<b>Odour</b>	characteristic asphalt odour, may have rotten egg odour if hydrogen sulphide is present.
<b>pH</b>	no data
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	10kPa (75mmHg) at 20°C
<b>Viscosity</b>	no data
<b>Boiling point</b>	160°C
<b>Volatile materials</b>	no data
<b>Freezing / melting point</b>	no data
<b>Solubility</b>	insoluble in water
<b>Specific gravity / density</b>	0.938
<b>Flash point</b>	10°C (closed cup)
<b>Danger of explosion</b>	no data
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	no data
<b>Upper &amp; lower flammable limits</b>	LEL: 0.8%, UEL: 6%
<b>Corrosiveness</b>	non corrosive

### 10. Stability & Reactivity

<b>Stability</b>	Stable
<b>Conditions to be avoided</b>	Flammable substance. Keep away from sources of ignition at all times. Containers should be kept closed in order to avoid contamination.
<b>Incompatible groups</b>	strong oxidising agents, strong acids. Strong bases
<b>Substance Specific Incompatibility</b>	none known
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	Thermal decomposition products include oxides of carbon, oxides of nitrogen.
<b>Hazardous reactions</b>	none known

### 11. Toxicological Information

#### Summary

IF SWALLOWED: may cause gastrointestinal irritation, vomiting and diarrhea.

IF IN EYES: may cause eye irritation.

IF ON SKIN: may cause skin irritation, repeated exposure may cause dryness and cracking.

IF INHALED: vapours may cause dizziness or drowsiness.

CHRONIC TOXICITY: Solvent vapours may cause reversible damage to kidneys and liver. Prolonged exposure can cause nerve damage (CNS).

#### Supporting Data

<b>Acute</b>	<b>Oral</b>	Using LD <sub>50</sub> 's for ingredients, the calculated LD <sub>50</sub> (oral, rat) for the mixture is >2000 mg/kg.
	<b>Dermal</b>	No evidence of acute dermal toxicity.
	<b>Inhaled</b>	No evidence of acute inhalation toxicity (see chronic toxicity)
	<b>Eye</b>	The mixture is considered to be an eye irritant, because some of the ingredients present are considered eye irritants in more concentrated form.
	<b>Skin</b>	The mixture is considered to be a skin irritant, because some of the ingredients present are considered skin irritants in more concentrated form.
<b>Chronic</b>	<b>Sensitisation</b>	No ingredient present at concentrations > 0.1% is considered a sensitizer.
	<b>Mutagenicity</b>	No ingredient present at concentrations > 0.1% is considered a mutagen.



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<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	No ingredient present at concentrations > 0.1% is considered EPA as a carcinogen. However, IARC: The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has determined that occupational exposures to oxide asphalt and their emissions during roofing operations are "probably carcinogenic to humans" (Group A). IARC concluded that occupational exposures to hard asphalt and their emissions during mastic asphalt work are "possibly carcinogenic to humans" (Group 2B). IARC concluded that occupational exposure to straight-run asphalt and their emissions during paving operations are "possibly carcinogenic to humans" (Group 2B). An IARC working group has concluded that occupational exposures to straight-run bitumens and their emissions during road paving are 'possibly carcinogenic to humans' (Group 2B). Asphalt by itself is not classed as carcinogenic (only during the process of roading).
<b>Reproductive / Developmental</b>	Stoddard solvent is not classed as a reproductive/developmental toxicant by EPA, however it may contain some aromatic hydrocarbons such as xylene or toluene, which are suspected as reproductive/developmental toxicants.
<b>Systemic</b>	Stoddard solvent is not classed by EPA (NA) as a systemic toxicant, but inhalation may affect the CNS, causing dizziness and drowsiness. Some aromatic hydrocarbons may affect the kidney and the liver.
<b>Aggravation of existing conditions</b>	None known.

## 12. Ecological Data

### Summary

This mixture may be toxic towards aquatic organisms with long lasting effects.

### Supporting Data

<b>Aquatic</b>	Using EC50's for ingredients, the estimated EC <sub>50</sub> for the mixture is between 1 mg/L and 10 mg/L
<b>Bioaccumulation</b>	No data
<b>Degradability</b>	Stoddard solvent is considered persistent in the environment.
<b>Soil</b>	No evidence of soil toxicity.
<b>Terrestrial vertebrate</b>	This mixture is not considered harmful towards terrestrial vertebrates.
<b>Terrestrial invertebrate</b>	No evidence of ecotoxicity towards terrestrial invertebrates.
<b>Biocidal</b>	no data
<b>Environmental effect levels</b>	No EELs are available for this mixture or ingredients

## 13. Disposal Considerations

<b>Restrictions</b>	There are no product-specific restrictions, however, local council and resource consent conditions may apply, including requirements of trade waste consents.
<b>Disposal method</b>	Disposal of this product must comply with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017 and the requirements of the Resource Management Act for which approval should be sought from the Regional Authority. The substance must be treated and therefore rendered non-hazardous before discharge to the environment.
<b>Contaminated packaging</b>	Disposal of contaminated packaging must comply with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017 clause 12. Ensure that the package is rendered incapable of containing any substance and is disposed in a manner that is consistent with the requirements of the substance it contained and the material of the package. If possible reuse or recycle packaging.

## 14. Transport Information

### Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005 - NZS 5433:2007

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

<b>UN number:</b>	1999	<b>Proper shipping name:</b>	TARS, LIQUID
<b>Class(es)</b>	3	<b>Packing group:</b>	II
<b>Precautions:</b>	Flammable liquid, Marine pollutant	<b>Hazchem code:</b>	2WE

### IMDG

<b>UN number:</b>	1999	<b>Proper shipping name:</b>	TARS, LIQUID
<b>Class(es)</b>	3	<b>Packing group:</b>	II
<b>Precautions:</b>	Flammable liquid, Marine pollutant	<b>EmS</b>	F-E, S-E



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### IATA

<b>UN number:</b>	1999	<b>Proper shipping name:</b>	TARS, LIQUID
<b>Class(es)</b>	3	<b>Packing group:</b>	II
<b>Precautions:</b>	Flammable liquid, Marine pollutant	<b>ERG Guide</b>	130

## 15. Regulatory Information

This product is an approved substance under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act (HSNO). Approval code: HSR002662, Surface Coatings and Colourants (Flammable) Group Standard 2020. All ingredients appear on the NZIoC.

### Specific Controls

Key workplace requirements are:

SDS	To be available within 10 minutes in workplaces 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
SDS	To be available within 10 minutes in workplaces storing any quantity.
Emergency plan	Required if > 1000L is stored.
Certified handler	Not required.
Tracking	Not required.
Bundling & secondary containment	Required if > 1000L is stored.
Signage	Required if > 250L is stored in any one location.
Location test certificate	Required if > 100L (containers >5L), 250L (containers ≤5L), 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), stored in any one location is stored in any one location.
Fire extinguisher	If > 250L present.

Note: The above workplace requirements apply if only this particular substance is present. The complete set of controls for a location will depend on the classification and total quantities of other substances present in that location.

### Other Legislation

In New Zealand, the use of this product may come under the Resource Management Act and Regulations, the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 and the Health and Safety at Work (General Risk and Workplace Management) Regulations 2016, local Council Rules and Regional Council Plans.

## 16. Other Information

### Abbreviations

<b>Approval Code</b>	Approval HSR002662, Surface Coatings and Colourants (Flammable) Group Standard 2020 Controls, EPA. <a href="http://www.epa.govt.nz">www.epa.govt.nz</a>
<b>CAS Number</b>	Unique Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
<b>EC<sub>50</sub></b>	Ecotoxic Concentration 50% – concentration in water which is fatal to 50% of a test population (e.g. daphnia, fish species)
<b>EPA</b>	Environmental Protection Authority (New Zealand)
<b>GHS</b>	Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals, 7 <sup>th</sup> revised edition, 2017, published by the United Nations.
<b>HAZCHEM Code</b>	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services, especially fire fighters
<b>HSNO</b>	Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (Act and Regulations)
<b>IARC</b>	International Agency for Research on Cancer
<b>LEL</b>	Lower Explosive Limit
<b>LD<sub>50</sub></b>	Lethal Dose 50% – dose which is fatal to 50% of a test population (usually rats).
<b>LC<sub>50</sub></b>	Lethal Concentration 50% – concentration in air which is fatal to 50% of a test population (usually rats)
<b>NZIoC</b>	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
<b>STEL</b>	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
<b>STOT RE</b>	System Target Organ Toxicity – Repeated Exposure



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<b>STOT SE</b>	System Target Organ Toxicity – Single Exposure
<b>TWA</b>	Time Weighted Average – generally referred to WES averaged over typical work day (usually 8 hours)
<b>UEL</b>	Upper Explosive Limit
<b>UN Number</b>	United Nations Number
<b>WES</b>	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, 5 days a week). The WES relates to exposure that has been measured by personal monitoring using procedures that gather air samples in the worker’s breathing zone.

### References

<b>Data</b>	Unless otherwise stated comes from the EPA HSNO chemical classification information database (CCID).
<b>Controls</b>	EPA notices, <a href="http://www.epa.govt.nz">www.epa.govt.nz</a> , Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017, <a href="http://www.legislation.govt.nz">www.legislation.govt.nz</a>
<b>WES</b>	The latest NZ Workplace Exposure Standards, published by WorkSafe NZ and available on their web site – <a href="http://www.worksafe.govt.nz">www.worksafe.govt.nz</a> .
<b>Other References:</b>	Suppliers SDS

### Review

Date	Reason for review
September 2017	Not applicable – new SDS
March 2022	5 yearly update, HSNO to GHS

### Disclaimer

This SDS was prepared by Datachem LTD and is based on our current state of knowledge, including information obtained from suppliers. 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 (as summarised in the SDS) AND HOW THE SUBSTANCE IS USED. While guidelines are given for personal protective equipment, such precautions must be relevant to the use. The likely GHS classifications for this SDS have been estimated based on general information from the supplier (e.g., hazard, toxicological). This SDS is copyright Datachem and must not be copied, edited or used for other than intended purpose. To contact the SDS author, email [info@datachem.co.nz](mailto:info@datachem.co.nz) or phone: +64 21 1040951.

