

1. Identification of Substance & Company

Product

Product name	Single Ply LVOC Caulk
Product code	NA
HSNO approval	HSR002662
Approval description	Surface Coatings and Colourants (Flammable) Group Standard 2006
UN number	1133
Proper Shipping Name	ADHESIVES
DG class	3
Packaging group	II
Hazchem code	3YE
Uses	Adhesive

Company Details

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

Emergency Telephone Number: 021 441 329

2. Hazard Identification

Approval

This product has been approved under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act (HSNO, Approval HSR002662, Surface Coatings and Colourants (Flammable) Group Standard 2006), and is classified as follows:

Classes

3.1B
6.3B
6.9B (narcotic)
9.1B

Hazard Statements

H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H316 - Causes mild skin 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

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 dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray*.
P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273 - Avoid release to the environment.
P280 - Wear protective gloves/eye/face protection.

P332+P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
P304+P340 - IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

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P312 - Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

P391 - Collect spillage.

P403+P235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

P405 - Store locked up.

3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

Component	CAS/ Identification	Conc (%)
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliph.	64742-89-8	10-25%
ingredients not contributing to HSNO classes	mixture	balance

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).

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

Exposure

Swallowed Do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water to drink. Contact a doctor.
Eye contact If product gets in eyes, wash material from them with running water for several minutes. If symptoms persist, seek medical advice.

Skin contact Flush immediately with water. Remove all contaminated clothing. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.

Inhaled 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

Fire and explosion hazards: 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.

Suitable extinguishing substances: Carbon dioxide, extinguishing powder, foam.

Unsuitable extinguishing substances: Unknown.

Products of combustion: 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.

Protective equipment: Self-contained breathing apparatus. Safety boots, non-flammable overalls, gloves, hat and eye protection.

Hazchem code: 3YE

6. Accidental Release Measures

Containment 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.

Emergency procedures 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).

Clean-up method 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.

Disposal	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.
Precautions	Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination and the inhalation of vapours. Work up wind or increase ventilation.

7. Storage & Handling

Storage	Avoid storage of harmful substances with food. Store out of reach of children. Containers should be kept closed in order to minimise contamination. Keep from extreme heat and open flames. Avoid contact with incompatible substances as listed in Section 10. Location test 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.
Handling	Keep exposure to a minimum, and minimise the quantities kept in work areas. See section 8 with regard to personal protective equipment requirements.

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/m³ for respirable particulates and 10mg/m³ for inhalable particulates when limits have not otherwise been established.

NZ Workplace Exposure Stds (2016)	Ingredient	WES-TWA	WES-STEL
	No ingredient listed		

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

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

Eyes	Protective eyewear is not normally necessary when using this product. However, it always prudent to use protective eyewear if splashes are likely.
Skin	If discomfort is felt (e.g., if pre-existing conditions exist, such as dermatitis, cuts or sensitive skin), gloves may be helpful. If you suffer from dermatitis type skin conditions, use gloves. Nitrile gloves are recommended. Replace frequently. Gloves should be checked for tears or holes before use.
Respiratory	A respirator when airborne concentrations approach the WES (section 8). 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.

WES Additional Information

Not applicable

9. Physical & Chemical Properties

Appearance	Black or white paste
Odour	hydrocarbon odour
pH	no data
Vapour pressure	48hPa (20°C)
Viscosity	1100000mPa.s
Boiling point	98°C
Volatile materials	no data
Freezing / melting point	no data
Solubility	immiscible in water
Specific gravity / density	1.426g/cm ³
Flash point	-4°C
Danger of explosion	no data
Auto-ignition temperature	232°C
Upper & lower flammable limits	LEL: 1.1%, UEL: 6.7%
Corrosiveness	non corrosive

10. Stability & Reactivity

Stability	Stable
Conditions to be avoided	Flammable substance. Keep away from sources of ignition at all times. Containers should be kept closed in order to avoid contamination.
Incompatible groups	Acids and bases and strong oxidisers.
Substance Specific Incompatibility	none known
Hazardous decomposition products	Oxides of carbon.
Hazardous reactions	none known

11. Toxicological Information

Summary

IF SWALLOWED: if large quantities are swallowed: symptoms include nausea and vomiting.

IF ON SKIN: repeated and prolonged exposure may cause skin irritation and dermatitis due to degreasing properties of the solvent.

IF INHALED: vapours may cause dizziness and drowsiness. High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression, headaches, dizziness, tiredness and incoordination and in extreme cases loss of consciousness.

Supporting Data

Acute	Oral	Solvent Naphtha possesses low acute toxicity for mammals, with LD ₅₀ 's >5000mg/kg. However, it is possible that if Solvent naphtha is taken into the mouth, it would be aspirated into the lungs and might then cause pneumonitis. It is therefore classified 6.1E (aspiration), however the viscosity of this product is very low.
	Dermal	No evidence of acute dermal toxicity.
	Inhaled	Using LC ₅₀ 's for ingredients, the calculated LC ₅₀ (inhalation, rat) for the mixture is >20mg/L. Data considered includes: Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliph. >20mg/L (estimated)
	Eye	The mixture is not considered to be an eye irritant.
	Skin	The mixture is considered to be a mild skin irritant. Prolonged or repeated skin exposure over a long period of time can result in severe irritant dermatitis.
Chronic	Sensitisation	No ingredient present at concentrations > 0.1% is considered a sensitizer.
	Mutagenicity	No ingredient present at concentrations > 0.1% is considered a mutagen.
	Carcinogenicity	This hydrocarbon solvent is considered carcinogenic by some agencies (based on possible aromatic hydrocarbon concentration), however white spirits is not listed by IARC and not classified by EPA as carcinogenic. Some hydrocarbon solvents are considered carcinogenic – particularly those that contain aromatic compounds (benzene, ethyl benzene).
	Reproductive / Developmental Systemic Aggravation of existing conditions	Some components, e.g., xylene, have been shown to cause foetal toxicity in animals at doses which are maternally toxic. Not expected to impair fertility. No ingredient present at concentrations > 1% is considered a target organ toxicant. None known.

12. Ecological Data

Summary

This mixture may be ecotoxic towards aquatic organism with long lasting effects.

Supporting Data

Aquatic	Using EC ₅₀ 's for ingredients, the calculated EC ₅₀ for the mixture is between 1 mg/L and 10 mg/L. Data considered includes: Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliph. no data (see other hydrocarbons).
Bioaccumulation	No data
Degradability	No data
Soil	No evidence of soil toxicity
Terrestrial vertebrate	See acute toxicity
Terrestrial invertebrate	No evidence of ecotoxicity towards terrestrial invertebrates.
Biocidal	no data
Environmental effect levels	No EELs are available for this mixture or ingredients

13. Disposal Considerations

Restrictions	There are no product-specific restrictions, however, local council and resource consent conditions may apply, including requirements of trade waste consents.
Disposal method	Disposal of this product must comply with 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.
Contaminated packaging	Rinse containers with water before disposal. Preferably re-cycle container, otherwise send to landfill or similar.

14. Transport Information

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

UN number:	1133	Proper shipping name:	ADHESIVES
Class(es)	3	Packing group:	II
Precautions:	Flammable liquid	Hazchem code:	3YE

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 2006.

Specific Workplace Controls (as per HSNO approval referenced to Controls Matrix)

Key workplace requirements are:

SDS	To be available within 10 minutes in workplaces storing any quantity.
Labelling	No removal of labels and/or decanting of product into other containers can occur.
Emergency plan	Required if > 1000L is stored.
Approved handler	Required if > >250L (for containers >5L), >500L (for containers <5L) is handled or stored.
Tracking	Not required.
Bunding & 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

Approval Code	Approval HSR002662, Surface Coatings and Colourants (Flammable) Group Standard 2006 Controls, EPA. www.epa.govt.nz
CAS Number	Unique Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
Ceiling	Ceiling Exposure Value: The maximum airborne concentration of a biological or chemical agent to which a worker may be exposed at any time.
Controls Matrix	List of default controls linking regulation numbers to Matrix code (e.g. T1, I16).
EC₅₀	Ecotoxic Concentration 50% – concentration in water which is fatal to 50% of a test population (e.g. daphnia, fish species)
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority (New Zealand)
HAZCHEM Code	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services, especially fire fighters
HSNO	Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (Act and 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

MSDS (SDS)	(usually rats)
PES	Material Safety Data Sheet (or Safety Data Sheet)
	Prescribed 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 (including group standards).
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 work day (usually 8 hours)
UEL	Upper Explosive Limit
UN Number	United Nations Number
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, 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

Data	Unless otherwise stated comes from the EPA HSNO chemical classification information database (CCID).
EPA Transfer Gazettes	Classifications and controls assigned for specific ingredients (consolidated gazette, 2004)
WES 2013	The NZ Workplace Exposure Standards Effective from 2013, published by WorkSafe NZ and available on their web site – www.worksafe.govt.nz .
WES 2002	Workplace Exposure Standards published by the Occupational Safety and Health Service, Department of Labour, January 2002, ISBN 0-477-03660-0. These are the WES referred to under the Group Standard (HSNO approval) and may constitute a PES.
Other References:	Suppliers SDS

Review

Date	Reason for review
October 2017	Not applicable – new SDS
June 2025	Update version

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 i 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 HSNO 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 or phone: +64 9 940 30 80.

