

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### Section 1. Identification of the material and the supplier

Product: Sabre Grip S38 (Canister)  
 Product Use: Pressure sensitive adhesive.

**New Zealand Supplier:** Maxilam  
 Address: 35-39 Tiro Tiro Rd  
 Levin, 5540, New Zealand  
 Telephone: +64 (0)6 366 0007  
 Fax Number: +64 (0)6 368 0766  
**Emergency No:** **0800 764 766 (National Poison Centre)**

**Australian Supplier:** Maxilam NZ  
 Address: 100 Silverwater Road, Sydney, NSW  
 Telephone No: +61 2 9098 8244  
**Emergency No:** **13 11 26 (National Poison Line)**

Date SDS Issued: 21 October 2015

### Section 2. Hazards Identification

**Australia NOHSC – Is hazardous according to Safe Work Australia NOHSC 2011 National Code of Practice**

**This substance is hazardous according to The HSNO (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001**

**NZ - EPA Approval Code:** Surface Coatings and Colourants(Toxic 6.7) - HSR002679

#### Pictograms



Irritant



Chronic

**SIGNAL WORD: WARNING**

<b>HSNO Class.</b>	<b>Hazard Code</b>	<b>Hazard Statement</b>	<b>GHS Category</b>
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HSNO Class.	Hazard Code	Hazard Statement	GHS Category
Liquefied Gas	H280	Contains gas under pressure may explode if heated.	
6.1D (oral)	H302	Harmful if swallowed.	Category 4
6.3A	H315	Causes skin irritation.	Category 2
6.4A	H319	Causes serious eye irritation.	Category 2A
6.7B	H351	Suspected of causing cancer	Category 2

6.9B	H373	May cause damage to lungs through prolonged or repeated exposure	Category 2
9.3C	H433	Harmful to terrestrial vertebrates.	None allocated

**Prevention Code      Prevention Statement**

P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P103	Read label before use.
P104	Read safety data sheet before use
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P211	Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
P251	Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
P260	Do not breathe fumes, gas or vapours.
P264	Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective clothing.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.

**Response Code      Response Statement**

P314	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before re-use.
P302 + P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P305 + P351 + P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308 + P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P332 + P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
P330	Rinse mouth.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P301 + P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P337 + P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

**Storage Code      Storage Statement**

P410 + P412	Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C.
P410 + P403	Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.
P405	Store locked up.

**Disposal Code      Disposal Statement**

P501	Dispose of according to the local authorities
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**Section 3.      Composition of hazardous Ingredients**

Ingredients	Wt%	CAS NUMBER.
Methylene Chloride	40-50	75-09-2
Iso-butane	5-20	75-28-5
Propane	5-20	74-98-6

**Section 4.      First Aid Measures**

Routes of Exposure:

If in Eyes      Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice.

If on Skin	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. Rinse skin with water/shower. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
If Swallowed	Rinse mouth. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
If Inhaled	Remove person to fresh air. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. Allow person to assume most comfortable position and keep warm. Keep at rest until fully recovered. Get medical advice if breathing becomes difficult.

## Section 5. Fire Fighting Measures

<b>Hazard Type</b>	Toxic, Combustible aerosol
<b>Hazards from products</b>	As a result of combustion or thermal decomposition reactive sub-products are created that can become highly toxic and, consequently, can present a serious health risk.
<b>Suitable Extinguishing media</b>	DO NOT EXTINGUISH BURNING GAS UNLESS LEAK CAN BE STOPPED SAFELY: OTHERWISE: LEAVE GAS TO BURN. Small Fires: Dry chemical, CO <sub>2</sub> or water spray to extinguish gas (only if absolutely necessary and safe to do so). Do not use water jets. Large Fires: Cool cylinder by direct flooding quantities of water onto upper surface until well after fire is out. DO NOT direct water at source of leak or venting safety devices as icing may occur.
<b>Precautions for firefighters and special protective clothing</b>	Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. DO NOT approach cylinders suspected to be hot. Cool fire-exposed cylinders with water spray from a protected location. The only safe way to extinguish a flammable gas fire is to stop the flow of gas. If the flow cannot be stopped, allow the entire contents of the cylinder to burn while cooling the cylinder and surroundings with water from a suitable distance.
<b>HAZCHEM CODE</b>	<b>2TE</b>

## Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

### Small Spills

- Avoid breathing vapour and any contact with liquid or gas. Protective equipment including respirator should be used.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces where gas may have accumulated.
- Shut off all sources of possible ignition and increase ventilation.
- Clear area of personnel.
- Stop leak only if safe to do so.
- Remove leaking cylinders to safe place. release pressure under safe controlled conditions by opening valve.
- Orientate cylinder so that the leak is gas, not liquid, to minimise rate of leakage
- Keep area clear of personnel until gas has dispersed.
- Clear area of all unprotected personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Emergency Authority and advise them of the location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear full body clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent by any means available, spillage from entering drains and water-courses.
- Consider evacuation.
- Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.

### Large Spills

- Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.
- No smoking or naked lights within area.

- Use extreme caution to prevent violent reaction.
- Stop leak only if safe to do so.
- Water spray or fog may be used to disperse vapour.
- DO NOT enter confined space where gas may have collected.
- Keep area clear until gas has dispersed.

<b>Section 7.</b>	<b>Handling and Storage</b>
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- Read label before use.
- Read safety data sheet before use
- Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
- Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames or hot surfaces. No smoking.
- Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
- Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
- Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
- Do not breathe fumes, gas or vapours.
- Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
- Avoid release to the environment.
- Wear protective clothing.
- Use personal protective equipment as required.
- Consider use in closed pressurised systems, fitted with temperature, pressure and safety relief valves which are vented for safe dispersal.
- The tubing network design connecting gas cylinders to the delivery system should include appropriate pressure indicators and vacuum or suction lines.
- Fully-welded types of pressure gauges, where the bourdon tube sensing element is welded to the gauge body, are recommended.
- Before connecting gas cylinders, ensure manifold is mechanically secure and does not contain another gas.
- Before disconnecting gas cylinder, isolate supply line segment proximal to cylinder, remove trapped gas in supply line with aid of vacuum pump
- When connecting or replacing cylinders take care to avoid airborne particulates violently ejected when system pressurises.
- Consider the use of doubly-contained piping; diaphragm or bellows sealed, soft seat valves; backflow prevention devices; flash arrestors; and flow monitoring or limiting devices. Gas cabinets, with appropriate exhaust treatment, are recommended, as is automatic monitoring of the secondary enclosures and work areas for release.
- Use a pressure reducing regulator when connecting cylinder to lower pressure (<100 psig) piping or systems
- Use a check valve or trap in the discharge line to prevent hazardous back-flow into the cylinder
- Check regularly for spills or leaks. Keep valves tightly closed but do not apply extra leverage to hand wheels or cylinder keys.
- Open valve slowly. If valve is resistant to opening then contact your supervisor
- Valve protection caps must remain in place unless container secured with valve outlet piped to use point.
- Never insert a pointed object (e.g hooks) into cylinder cap openings as a means to open cap or move cylinder. Such action can inadvertently turn the valve and cause a gas leak. Use an adjustable strap instead of wrench to free an over-tight or rusted cap.
- A bubble of gas may build-up behind the outlet dust cap during transportation, after prolonged storage, due to defective cylinder valve or if a dust cap is inserted without adequate evacuation of gas from the line. When loosening dust cap, preferably stand cylinder in a suitable enclosure and take cap off slowly. Never face the dust cap directly when removing it; point cap away from any personnel or any object that may pose a hazard. under negative pressure (relative to atmospheric gas)
- Do NOT drag, slide or roll cylinders - use a suitable hand truck for cylinder movement
- Test for leakage with brush and detergent - NEVER use a naked flame.

- Do NOT heat cylinder by any means to increase the discharge rate of product from cylinder.
- Leaking gland nuts may be tightened if necessary.
- If a cylinder valve will not close completely, remove the cylinder to a well ventilated location (e.g. outside) and, when empty, tag as FAULTY and return to supplier.
- DO NOT attempt repair work on lines, vessels under pressure.
- Atmospheres must be tested and O.K. before work resumes after leakage.
- Store locked up.
- Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C.

### Methylene chloride

- Is a combustible liquid under certain circumstances even though there is no measurable flash point and it is difficult to ignite
- It is flammable in ambient air in the range 12-23%; increased oxygen content can greatly enhance fire and explosion potential
- Contact with hot surfaces and elevated temperatures can form fumes of hydrogen chloride and phosgene reacts violently with active metals, aluminium, lithium, methanol,, peroxydisulphuryl difluoride, potassium, potassium tert-butoxide, sodium forms explosive mixtures with nitric acid.
- Is incompatible with strong oxidisers, strong caustics, alkaline earths and alkali metals attacks some plastics, coatings and rubber.
- May generate electrostatic charge due to low conductivity
- Segregate from alcohol, water.
- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

## Section 8 Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

### Exposure Limit Values:

#### WORKPLACE EXPOSURE STANDARDS (provided for guidance only)

MAXIMUM EXPOSURE LIMITS:		
	Long Term Exposure (8 hour TWA)	Short Term Exposure (15min)
Methylene Chloride (Dichloromethane)	100 ppm or 350mg/m <sup>3</sup>	300ppm or 1060 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Propane	asphyxiants	asphyxiants
Isobutane	600 ppm – 1450 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	750 ppm – 1810 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

Workplace Exposure Standard – Time Weighted Average (WES-TWA). *The time-weighted average exposure standard designed to protect the worker from the effects of long-term exposure.* Workplace Exposure Standard – Short-Term Exposure Limit (WESSTEL). *The 15-minute average exposure standard.* Applies to any 15- Minute period in the working day and is designed to protect the worker against adverse effects of irritation, chronic or irreversible tissue change, or narcosis that may increase the likelihood of accidents. The WES-STEL is not an alternative to the WES-TWA; both the short-term and time-weighted average exposures apply.

### 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.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear 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 Equipment

### Respiratory Protection

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required. Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	GAX-AUS / Class 1	-	GAX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1
up to 50 x ES	Air-line*	-	-
up to 100 x ES	-	GAX-3	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

### Skin Protection

Wear protective gloves, e.g. PVC.

### Eye Protection

Wear chemical goggles with side shields.

## Section 9 Physical and Chemical Properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Canister – Clear or red liquid
<b>Odour</b>	Strong solvent
<b>Odour Threshold</b>	Not applicable
<b>pH</b>	Not applicable
<b>Boiling Point</b>	-42 <sup>o</sup> C
<b>Melting Point</b>	Not applicable
<b>Freezing Point</b>	Not applicable
<b>Flash Point</b>	-104 <sup>o</sup> C
<b>Flammability</b>	Highly Flammable
<b>Upper and Lower Explosive Limits</b>	1.8 – 18%
<b>Vapour Pressure</b>	Not available
<b>Vapour Density (air=1)</b>	>1
<b>Relative Density (water = 1)</b>	0.86 – 0.90
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Immiscible
<b>Partition Coefficient:</b>	Not applicable
<b>Auto-ignition Temperature</b>	Not applicable
<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	>65
<b>VOC density @ 20<sup>o</sup>C</b>	Not applicable
<b>Particle Characteristics</b>	Not applicable

## Section 10. Stability and Reactivity

<b>Stability of Substance</b>	This product is stable under normal conditions.
<b>Conditions to Avoid</b>	Avoid heat, sparks, flames and any other sources of ignition.
<b>Incompatible Materials</b>	Strong oxidisers, strong caustics, alkaline earths and alkali metals.
<b>Hazardous Decomposition Products</b>	As a result of combustion or thermal decomposition reactive sub-products are created that can become highly toxic and, consequently, can present a serious health risk.

<b>Section 11</b>	<b>Toxicological Information</b>
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**Acute Effects:**

<b>Swallowed</b>	May be harmful if swallowed. Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual. Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.
<b>Dermal</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Inhalation exposure may cause susceptible individuals to show change in heart beat rhythm i.e. cardiac arrhythmia. Exposures must be terminated. Acute intoxication by halogenated aliphatic hydrocarbons appears to take place over two stages. Signs of a reversible narcosis are evident in the first stage and in the second stage signs of injury to organs may become evident, a single organ alone is (almost) never involved. Depression of the central nervous system is the most outstanding effect of most halogenated aliphatic hydrocarbons. Inebriation and excitation, passing into narcosis, is a typical reaction. In severe acute exposures there is always a danger of death from respiratory failure or cardiac arrest due to a tendency to make the heart more susceptible to catecholamines (adrenalin) WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.
<b>Eye</b>	Causes severe irritation to eyes.
<b>Skin</b>	Causes skin irritation. This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream - through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions - may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

**Chronic Effects:**

<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	Suspected of causing cancer.
<b>Reproductive Toxicity</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Germ Cell Mutagenicity</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Aspiration</b>	Not applicable.
<b>STOT/SE</b>	Not applicable.
<b>STOT/RE</b>	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Dichloromethane is stored in body fat and metabolised to carbon monoxide, which reduces the oxygen carrying capacity of blood.

	Dichloromethane exposures cause liver and kidney damage in animals and this justifies consideration before exposing persons with a history of impaired liver function and/or renal disorders.
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WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.

**Section 12. Ecotoxicological Information**

**New Zealand:**

HSNO Classes: 9.3C = Harmful to terrestrial vertebrates.

<b>Persistence and degradability</b>	Not data available
<b>Bioaccumulative potential</b>	No data available
<b>Mobility in soil</b>	No data available
<b>Other adverse effects</b>	No data available

Do not allow to enter waterways.

**Section 13. Disposal Considerations**

**Disposal Method:** Recycle only completely emptied packaging. Receptacles must be empty and pierced through disc near neck for disposal. Non-emptied aerosol: Dispose of wastes in an approved waste disposal facility.

**Precautions and methods to avoid:** Do not allow to enter waterways.

**Section 14 Transport Information**

This product is classified as a Dangerous Good for transport in Australia; ADG 7  
 This product is classified as a Dangerous Good for transport: NZS 5433:2012

**Road and Rail Transport**

UN No: 3163  
 Class-primary 2.2  
 Packing Group None Allocated  
 Proper Shipping Name: LIQUIFIED GAS, N.O.S.

**Air Transport**

UN No: 3163  
 Class-primary 2.2  
 Packing Group None Allocated  
 Proper Shipping Name: LIQUIFIED GAS, N.O.S.

**Marine Transport**

UN No: 3163  
 Class-primary 2.2  
 Packing Group None Allocated  
 Proper Shipping Name: LIQUIFIED GAS, N.O.S.

**Section 15 Regulatory Information**

**Australia:**

Australia NOHSC – Hazardous according to Safe Work Australia NOHSC 2011 National Code of Practice

Poison Schedule No: Schedule 5

**New Zealand:**

EPA Approval Code:

Surface Coatings and Colourants (Toxic [6.7]) – HSR002679

HSNO Classification: 6.1D, 6.3A, 6.4A, 6.7B, 6.9B, 9.3C

**HSNO Controls in New Zealand:**

Trigger quantities for this substance:

	<b>Trigger Quantity</b>
Approved Handler	Not required
Location Certificate	Not required
Tracking Trigger Quantities	Not applicable
Signage Trigger Quantities	10 000L (6.1D)
Emergency Response Plan trigger Quantities	1000L (6.1D)
Secondary Containment	1000L (6.1D)
Restrictions of use	None

**Section 16 Other Information**

1. HSNO Approved Code of Practice: Preparation of Safety Data Sheets, September 2006.
2. Safe Work Australia NOHSC 2011 National Code of Practice

## Disclaimer

This document has been issued by the TCC(NZ) Ltd and serves as their Safety Data Sheet ('SDS'). It is based on information concerning the product which has been provided to the TCC(NZ) Ltd or obtained from third party sources and is believed to represent the current state of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the product at the time of issue. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained directly from the manufacturer. While TCC(NZ) Ltd have taken all due care to include accurate and up-to-date information in this SDS, it does not provide any warranty as to accuracy or completeness. As far as lawfully possible, TCC(NZ) Ltd accept no liability for any loss, injury or damage (including consequential loss) which may be suffered or incurred by any person as a consequence of their reliance on the information contained in this SDS

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Please contact the distributor if further information is required.

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