

Cured Cover Tape

Ardex (Ardex NZ) Chemwatch: 8044-21 Version No: 4.1.1.1 Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2 Issue Date: 01/01/2013 Print Date: 09/04/2015 Initial Date: Not Available S.GHS.NZL.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	Cured Cover Tape
Synonyms	cover sealing tape
Other means of identification	Not Available

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses Cover and sealing tape.

Details of the manufacturer/importer

Registered company name	Ardex (Ardex NZ)	Ardex (Ardex Australia)
Address	32 Lane Street Woolston Christchurch New Zealand	20 Powers Road Seven Hills 2147 NSW Australia
Telephone	+64 3384 3029	1800 224 070
Fax	+64 3384 9779	+61 2 9838 7817
Website	Not Available	Not Available
Email	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

•••		
Association / Organisation	Not Available	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	+64 3373 6900	1800 224 070 (Mon-Fri, 9am-5pm)
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	Not Available

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation. Not regulated for transport of Dangerous Goods.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min M	ax
Flammability	1 📃	1
Toxicity	0	0 = Minimum
Body Contact	1	1 = Low 2 = Moderate
Reactivity	0	3 = High
Chronic	2	4 = Extreme

GHS Classification [1]	Carcinogen Category 2, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3	
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI	
Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria	6.7B, 9.1C	

Label elements

GHS label elements	
SIGNAL WORD	WARNING
Hazard statement(s)	
H351	Suspected of causing cancer
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects
Precautionary statement(s) Prevention Obtain special instructions before use.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P273 Precautionary statement(s	
Precautionary statement(s) Response IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
Precautionary statement(s P308+P313) Response IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
Precautionary statement(s P308+P313 Precautionary statement(s) Response IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.) Storage Store locked up.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
		Tape consisting of
9003-27-4	NotSpec.	isobutylene homopolymer
9003-29-6	NotSpec.	2-butene homopolymer - polybutene
25038-36-2	NotSpec.	ethylene/ propylene/ ethylidenenorbornene terpolymer
1333-86-4	1-20	carbon black
9010-85-9	NotSpec.	isoprene/ isobutene copolymer (butyl rubber)
1314-13-2	<2	zinc oxide
Not Available	NotSpec.	additives, unregulated
		on a
		polyethylene backing with release surface layer
on a polyethylene backi	ng with release surface layer	

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

NZ Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766) | NZ Emergency Services: 111

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.
Skin Contact	If skin or hair contact occurs: Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation. Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.
Inhalation	 If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Ingestion	 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. Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

Alcohol stable foam.
Dry chemical powder.
Carbon dioxide.
Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility Avoid reaction withstrong oxidisers

vice for firefighters	
Fire Fighting	 Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	Combustible NOTE: Burns with intense heat. Produces melting, flowing, burning liquid and dense acrid black smokeCombustion products includecarbon monoxide (CO)andrarbon dioxide (CO2)

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	Sweep up. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling Place in suitable containers for disposal.
Major Spills	Advise emergency services. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling Recover uncontaminated product in clean, dry, labelled containers
	Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	 Limit all unnecessary personal contact. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Atmosphere should be checked against exposure standards Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
Other information	 Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	No restriction on the type of containers. Check that containers are clearly labelled
Storage incompatibility	Segregate from strong oxidisers , strong acids and alkalies

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

н	INGREDIENT DATA
	INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	carbon black	Carbon black	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	2011 correction; Suspected carcinogen

Chemwatch: **8044-21** Version No: **4.1.1.1**

Page 4 of 8
Cured Cover Tape

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	zinc oxide	Zinc oxide fume / Zinc oxide Dust	5 mg/m3 / 10 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	The value for inha less than 1% free	lable dust containing no asbestos and silica.
EMERGENCY LIMITS							
Ingredient	Material name	e	TEEL-1		TEEL-2		TEEL-3
carbon black	Carbon black		9 mg/m3		99 mg/m3		590 mg/m3
zinc oxide	Zinc oxide		10 mg/m3		15 mg/m3		2500 mg/m3
Ingredient	Original IDLH	I			F	evised IDLH	
isobutylene homopolymer	Not Available	Not Available			N	Not Available	
2-butene homopolymer - polybutene	Not Available		Ν	lot Available			
ethylene/ propylene/ ethylidenenorbornene terpolymer	Not Available	Not Available			N	lot Available	
carbon black	N.E. mg/m3 / 1	N.E. ppm			1	,750 mg/m3	
isoprene/ isobutene copolymer (butyl rubber)	Not Available	Not Available			Ν	lot Available	
zinc oxide	2,500 mg/m3			5	00 mg/m3		
additives, unregulated	Not Available			N	Not Available		

Exposure controls

Appropriate 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.	
Personal protection		
Eye and face protection	 No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: Safety glasses with side shields. 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. 	
Skin protection	See Hand protection below	
Hands/feet protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.	
Body protection	See Other protection below	
Other protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: • Overalls. • Barrier cream. • Eyewash unit.	
Thermal hazards	Not Available	

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the *computer-generated* selection:

CPI

Cured Cover Tape Not Available

Material

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

 $\ensuremath{\text{NOTE}}$ As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as

"feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Respiratory protection

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

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	A-AUS P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - Full-face

 $\begin{array}{l} \mathsf{A}(\mathsf{All \ classes}) = \mathsf{Organic \ vapours}, \mathsf{B} \ \mathsf{AUS \ or \ B1} = \mathsf{Acid \ gasses}, \ \mathsf{B2} = \mathsf{Acid \ gas \ or \ hydrogen \ cyanide(HCN)}, \ \mathsf{B3} = \mathsf{Acid \ gas \ or \ hydrogen \ cyanide(HCN)}, \ \mathsf{E} = \mathsf{Sulfur \ dioxide(SO2)}, \ \mathsf{G} = \mathsf{Agricultural \ chemicals}, \ \mathsf{K} = \mathsf{Ammonia}(\mathsf{NH3}), \ \mathsf{Hg} = \mathsf{Mercury}, \ \mathsf{NO} = \mathsf{Oxides \ of \ nitrogen}, \ \mathsf{MB} = \mathsf{Methyl \ bromide}, \ \mathsf{AX} = \mathsf{Low \ boiling \ point \ organic \ compounds(below \ 65 \ degC)} \end{array}$

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Black tacky solid with no odour. Insoluble in water.		
Physical state	Manufactured	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.97
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not available.
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Applicable	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	<1
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Applicable	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Insoluble.	pH as a solution	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Applicable	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Lostable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.	
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.			
Ingestion	The material is discomforting to the gastro-intestinal tract Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.			
Skin Contact	The material is moderately discomforting to the skin and is and is capable of causing skin reactions which may lead to dermatitis from repeated exposures over long periods			
Eye	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.			
Chronic	Primary route of exposure is usually by skin contact with the n As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare avoided by observing good occupational work practice.	naterial kin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be		
Curred Cover Tone	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	IRRITATION		
Cured Cover Tape	TOXICITY Not Available	IRRITATION Not Available		
Cured Cover Tape				
Cured Cover Tape	Not Available	Not Available		
· · ·	Not Available TOXICITY	Not Available IRRITATION		
· · ·	Not Available TOXICITY dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available IRRITATION		
· · ·	Not Available TOXICITY dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available IRRITATION Not Available		

Chemwatch: 8044-21 Version No: 4.1.1.1

ethylene/ propylene/	TOXICITY	RITATION		
ethylidenenorbornene terpolymer	Not Available Not	Available		
	TOXICITY	ITATION		
carbon black	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3000 mg/kg ^[2] Not	Available		
	Oral (rat) LD50: >8000 mg/kg ^[1]			
isoprene/ isobutene	TOXICITY	ITATION		
copolymer (butyl rubber)	Not Available Not	Available		
	TOXICITY	ITATION		
zinc oxide	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1] Eye	e (rabbit) : 500 mg/24 h - mild		
	Skir	n (rabbit) : 500 mg/24 h- mild		
Legend:	Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	e obtained from manufacturer's msds. Unless otherwise specified data		
ZINC OXIDE	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.			
ISOBUTYLENE HOMOPOLYMER, ETHYLENE/ PROPYLENE/ ETHYLIDENENORBORNENE TERPOLYMER, ISOPRENE/ ISOBUTENE COPOLYMER	vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.			
(BUTYL RUBBER)				
Acute Toxicity	S Carcino	ogenicity 🗸		
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	S Repro	ductivity 🛇		
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	STOT - Single E	Exposure 🛇		
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	STOT - Repeated E	xposure		
Mutagenicity	S Aspiration	n Hazard		

CMR STATUS

Not Applicable

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air			
isobutylene homopolymer	LOW	LOW			
Bioaccumulative potential					
Ingredient	Bioaccumulation				
isobutylene homopolymer LOW (LogKOW = 2.2256)					
zinc oxide	LOW (BCF = 217)				

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
isobutylene homopolymer	LOW (KOC = 35.04)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
 Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.

Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

 Ensure that the disposal of material is carried out in accordance with Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

 Marine Pollutant
 NO

 HAZCHEM
 Not Applicable

Land transport (UN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73 / 78 and the IBC code

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	isobutylene homopolymer	x
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	2-butene homopolymer - polybutene	x

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR002531	Cleaning Products (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006
HSR002596	Laboratory Chemicals and Reagent Kits Group Standard 2006
HSR002607	Lubricants (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006
HSR002586	Fuel Additives (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006
HSR002520	Aerosols (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006
HSR002521	Animal Nutritional and Animal Care Products Group Standard 2006
HSR002646	Polymers (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006
HSR002647	Reagent Kits Group Standard 2006
HSR002616	Metal Industry Products (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006
HSR002625	N.O.S. (Toxic [6.1, 6.7]) Group Standard 2006
HSR002639	Photographic Chemicals (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006
HSR002512	Additives, Process Chemicals and Raw Materials (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006
HSR002560	Dental Products (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006
HSR002568	Embalming Products (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006
HSR002679	Surface Coatings and Colourants (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006
HSR100425	Pharmaceutical Active Ingredients Group Standard 2010
HSR002601	Leather and Textile Products (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006
HSR002687	Water Treatment Chemicals (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006
HSR002648	Refining Catalysts Group Standard 2006
HSR002551	Corrosion Inhibitors (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006
HSR002552	Cosmetic Products Group Standard 2006
HSR100757	Veterinary Medicine (Limited Pack Size, Finished Dose) Standard 2012
HSR100758	Veterinary Medicines (Non-dispersive Closed System Application) Group Standard 2012
HSR100759	Veterinary Medicines (Non-dispersive Open System Application) Group Standard 2012
HSR002655	Solvents (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006

isobutylene homopolymer(9003-27-4) is found on the following regulatory lists

"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)"

2-butene homopolymer polybutene(9003-29-6) is found on the following regulatory lists

"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)"

Page 8 of 8
Cured Cover Tape

ethylene/ propylene/ ethylidenenorbornene terpolymer(25038-36-2) is found on the following regulatory lists	"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)"
carbon black(1333-86-4) is found on the following regulatory lists	"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)","International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals"
isoprene/ isobutene copolymer (butyl rubber) (9010-85-9) is found on the following regulatory lists	"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)"
zinc oxide(1314-13-2) is found on the following regulatory lists	"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)","International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs","New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals"

Location Test Certificate

Subject to Regulation 55 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations a location test certificate is required when quantity greater than or equal to those indicated below are present.

Hazard Class	Quantity beyond which controls apply for closed containers	Quantity beyond which controls apply when use occurring in open containers
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Approved Handler

A

Subject to Regulation 56 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations, the substance must be under the personal control of an Approved Handler when present in a quantity greater than or equal to those indicated below.

Class of substance	Quantities	
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
National Inventory	Status	
Australia - AICS	Υ	
Canada - DSL	Y	
China - IECSC	Y	
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	N (ethylene/ propylene/ ethylidenenorbornene terpolymer; isoprene/ isobutene copolymer (butyl rubber))	
Japan - ENCS	Υ	
Korea - KECI	Υ	
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y	
Philippines - PICCS	Y	
USA - TSCA	Y	
Legend:	Y = AII ingredients are on the inventory $N = Not$ determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)	

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
isobutylene homopolymer	9003-27-4, 9003-29-6
zinc oxide	1314-13-2, 175449-32-8

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

-

www.chemwatch.net/references

The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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