

Safety Data Sheet

SOUDAL

Hazardous, Dangerous Goods

Section 1 | IDENTIFICATION OF CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY

Code	Description	Size	Colour
109777	Soudal 145 SPT	20 Lt	Red
128677	Soudal 145 SPT	20 Lt	Translucent

Recommended use:				Adhesive
Group Standard				HSR002662
UN Number, Proper Shipping Name and Packaging Group				UN 1133 Adhesive flammable PG II
Supplier Contact details	Soudal Pty Ltd	Telephone: 1300 507 011	Soudal Ltd	Freephone: 0800 70 10 80
	75 Owen Street	ABN: 50 1591 240 53	134 Kohia Drive	Phone: 07 847 5540
	Glendenning		Horotiu	
	NSW 2761	Email: soudlinfo@soudal.com.au	Hamilton	Email: sales@soudal.co.nz
	Australia	Website: www.soudal.com.au	New Zealand	Website: www.soudal.co.nz
New Zealand POISON CENTRE NUMBER: 0800764 766(24 hours)				
Australia POISON CENTRE 131126				
Australia Emergency Telephone number: 1300 507 011				

Section 2 | HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Statement of Hazardous Nature

This product is classified as: **HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE** according to the criteria of GHS v7 & WHS Regulations.
REGULATED under NZS5433:2020 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land & ADG

Poison Schedule: Unknown

Hazard Classification

Flammable Liquid	Category 2
Skin Irritation	Category 2
Eye Irritation	Category 2
Skin Sensitisation	Category 1
Reproductive Toxicity	Category 2
STOT – RE	Category 2
Aspiration	Category 1
Chronic Aquatic Hazard	Category 2

Label Elements



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SOUDAL**Signal Word****DANGER****Hazard Statements**

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour
H315	Causes skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Supplementary Statements**Precautionary Statements | Prevention**

P101	Keep out of reach of children
P102	Read label before use
P202	Do not handle until all safety directions have been read and understood
P233	Keep container tightly closed
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking
P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment
P241	Use explosion proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting/ intrinsically safe equipment
P242	Use non-sparking tools
P243	Take action to prevent static discharge
P260	Do not breathe mist/ sprays/ vapours
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection
P272	Contaminated clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling
P273	Avoid release to the environment

Precautionary Statements | Response

P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE/ Doctor/ Physician/ First Aider if you feel unwell
P303+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical attention
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing
P337+P313	If eye irritation occurs: Get medical attention
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing
P308+P313	If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention
P312	Call a POISON CENTRE/ Doctor/ Physician/ First Aider if you feel unwell
P391	Collect spillage

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Precautionary Statements | Storage

P405 Store locked up
P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool

Precautionary Statements | Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/ containers in accordance with local regulations

Section 3 | COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

INGREDIENT	CAS No	WEIGHT %
2-Butanone	78-93-3	30 – 40
Hydrocarbons C ₇ n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <5% hexane	64742-49-0	20 – 30
Acetone	67-64-1	10 – 20
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	1 - 10
4-tert-butylphenol-formaldehyde polymer	25085-50-1	1 - 10
Xylene	1330-20-7	1 - 10
Hexane	110-54-3	< 1
Ingredients determined to be non-hazardous		balance

This is a commercial product whose exact ratio of components may vary slightly. Quantities of other non-hazardous ingredients are also possible.

Section 4 | FIRST AID MEASURES

General Information:

You should call The Poisons Information Centre if you feel that you may have been poisoned, burned or irritated by this product. The number is 131126 from anywhere in Australia or 0800 7674766 from anywhere in New Zealand and is available at all times. Have this SDS or product label with you when you call.

NZ EMERGENCY SERVICES: 111

AUSTRALIAN EMERGENCY SERVICES: 000

Eye contact:

Wash out immediately with fresh running water. Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Skin Contact:

Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

Inhalation:

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, without delay.

Ingestion:

If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus. 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. Avoid giving milk or oils. Avoid giving alcohol.

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Notes to physician:

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 | FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media:

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

Fire and Explosion Hazards:

Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers. Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO)

Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for Firefighters:

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Consider evacuation (or protect in place). Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover. If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control the fire and cool adjacent area. Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. Do not approach containers suspected to be hot. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

Fire Decomposition

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Hazchem Code 3YE

Section 6 | ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:

Refer Section 8

Environmental Precautions:

Refer Section 12

Minor Spills:

Remove all ignition sources. Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material. Wipe up. Collect residues in a flammable waste container

Major Spills:

Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Consider evacuation (or protect in place). No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Increase ventilation. Stop leak if safe to do so. Water spray or fog may be used to disperse /absorb vapour. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services. Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. Check for bulging containers. Vent periodically Always release caps or seals slowly to ensure slow dissipation of vapo

Section 7 | HANDLING & STORAGE

Handling:

Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations Other information Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities Suitable container Storage incompatibility Methyl ethyl ketone: Xylenes: For alkyl aromatics: Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. Avoid smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Vapour may

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ignite on pumping or pouring due to static electricity. DO NOT use plastic buckets. Earth and secure metal containers when dispensing or pouring product. Use spark-free tools when handling. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. Keep containers securely sealed. Avoid physical damage to containers. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Work clothes should be laundered separately. Use good occupational work practice. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions. DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin

Storage:

Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area. No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. DO NOT store in pits, depression, basement or areas where vapours may be trapped. Keep containers securely sealed. Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry well ventilated area. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Suitable Container:

Packing as supplied by manufacturer. Aerosol dispenser. Check that containers are clearly labelled.

Storage Incompatibility:

						
+	X	+	X	+	+	+
	X					
	0					
	+					

Section 8 | EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

National Occupational Exposure Limits:

	New Zealand		Australia	
	TWA (mg/m ³)	STEL (mg/m ³)	TWA (mg/m ³)	STEL (mg/m ³)
Methyl ethyl ketone	445	890	445	890
Acetone	1185	2375	1185	2375
Cyclohexane	350	1050	350	1050
p-tert-butylphenol formaldehyde polymer	3			
Xylene	217		150	655
Hexane	72		72	

The TWA exposure value is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5-day working week. The STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that may be equalled (but should not be exceeded) for no longer than 15 minutes and should not be repeated more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. The term "peak" is used when the TWA limit, because of the rapid action of the substance, should never be exceeded, even briefly.

Biological Limit Values:

As per the "National Model Regulations for the Control of Workplace Hazardous Substances (Safe Work Australia)" the ingredients in this material do have a Biological Limit Allocated.

Engineering Measures:

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 98-54-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

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ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure. For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant. 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:

The following Australian Standards will provide general advice regarding safety clothing and equipment:

Respiratory equipment: **AS/NZS 1715**, Protective Gloves: **AS 2161**, Industrial Clothing: **AS 2919**, Industrial Eye Protection: **AS 1336** and **AS/NZS 1337**, Occupational Protective Footwear: **AS/NZS 2210**.

Eye Protection:

Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] 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. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

Skin Protection:

Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PE/EVAL/PE. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber Overalls. PVC Apron. PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.

Respiratory Protection:

Not normally required. Where inadequate ventilation exists then a Type AX-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Thermal Protection:

Not required

Hygiene measures:

Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash hands prior to eating, drinking or smoking. Avoid contact with clothing. Avoid eye contact and repeated or prolonged skin contact. Avoid inhalation of dust. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Section 9 | PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State:	Liquid
Colour:	Coloured
Odour:	Characteristic
Odour threshold:	No data
Freezing/ Melting Point/Range (°C):	Not available
Boiling Point/Range (°C):	> 35
Flammability:	Highly flammable
Lower Explosive Limit (%):	Not available
Upper Explosive Limit (%):	Not available
Flash Point (°C):	20
Autoignition Temp (°C):	Not available
Decomposition Temp (°C):	Not available
SADT (°C):	Not applicable
pH:	Not applicable
Dynamic viscosity:	250 – 350 mPa.s
Kinematic viscosity:	312 – 437 mm²/s
Water Solubility:	Immiscible
Solubility:	Not available

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Coeff Octanol/ water distribution:	Not available
Vapour Pressure (kPa):	Not available
Specific Gravity (g/cm³):	0.8
Relative Vapour Density:	Not available
Volatiles (%):	Not available
Total VOC:	89%
Evaporation Rate:	Not available
Explosive Properties:	No chemical group associated with explosive properties
Oxidising Properties:	No chemical group associated with oxidizing properties
Corrosive Properties:	No chemical group associated with corrosive properties

Section 10 | STABILITY & REACTIVITY

Reactivity:

Refer Section 7

Chemical Stability:

Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid:

Refer Section 7

Incompatibilities:

Refer Section 7

Polymerisation:

This product will not undergo polymerization reactions

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Refer Section 5

Section 11 | TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Inhalation:

Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful. The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination. Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Headache, fatigue, tiredness, irritability and digestive disturbances (nausea, loss of appetite and bloating) are the most common symptoms of xylene overexposure. Injury to the heart, liver, kidneys and nervous system has also been noted amongst workers. High concentrations depress the central nervous system, causing headache, vertigo, poor concentration, sleep and failure of the heart and breathing.

Ingestion:

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects following ingestion (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum. Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal. Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.

Skin Contact:

The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition, skin inflammation has been reported. Open cuts abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the bloodstream 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

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any external damage is suitably protected. There is some evidence to suggest that the material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.

Eye Contact:

This material causes serious eye irritation. The vapour when concentrated has pronounced eye irritation effects and this gives some warning of high vapour concentrations. If eye irritation occurs seek to reduce exposure with available control measures, or evacuate area.

Chronic Health Effects:

Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects. Ample evidence exists, from results in experimentation, that developmental disorders are directly caused by human exposure to the material. Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

Ingredient	Oral LD₅₀	Dermal LD₅₀	Inhalation LC₅₀
ATE			
Methyl ethyl ketone	2,054 mg/Kg	6,480 mg/Kg	32 mg/L/4hr
Naphtha (petroleum) hydrotreated light	1,675 mg/Kg	3,350 mg/Kg	0.26 mg/L/4hr
Acetone	5,800 mg/Kg	20,000 mg/Kg	44 mg/L/4hr
Cyclohexane	12,705 mg/Kg	>2,000 mg/Kg	>5,540 ppm/4hr
p-tert-butylphenol/ formaldehyde resin	>2,000 mg/Kg	>2,000 mg/Kg	
Xylene	2,119 mg/Kg	>1,700 mg/Kg	5,000 ppm/4hr
n-hexane	28,710 mg/Kg	>2,000 mg/Kg	48,000 ppm/4hr

Classification

Acute Oral Toxicity	not classified
Acute Dermal Toxicity	not classified
Acute Inhalation Toxicity	not classified
Skin Corrosion/Irritation	Category 2
Eye Corrosion/Irritation	Category 2
Respiratory Sensitisation	not classified
Skin Sensitisation	Category 1
Germ Cell Mutagenicity	not classified
Carcinogenicity	not classified
Reproductive Toxicity	Category 2
STOT – SE	not classified
STOT – RE	Category 2
Aspiration Hazard	Category 1

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Section 12 | ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters. Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites. DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

	Persistence Water/Soil	Persistence Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Methyl ethyl ketone	LOW	LOW	LOW	MEDIUM
Acetone	LOW	MEDIUM	LOW	HIGH
Cyclohexane	HIGH	LOW	LOW	LOW
Xylene	HIGH	LOW	MEDIUM	
n-Hexane	LOW	LOW	MEDIUM	LOW

Ingredient	Fish	Crustacea	Algae
ATE			
Methyl ethyl ketone	LC ₅₀ 96hr >324 mg/L	EC ₅₀ 48hr 308 mg/L	EC ₅₀ 72hr 1220 mg/L
Naphtha (Petroleum), hydrotreated light	LC ₅₀ 96hr 0.11 mg/L	EC ₅₀ 48hr 0.64 mg/L	EC ₅₀ 72hr 64 mg/L
Acetone	LC ₅₀ 96hr 3744 mg/L	EC ₅₀ 48hr 6098 mg/L	EC ₅₀ 72hr 5600 mg/L
Cyclohexane	LC ₅₀ 96hr 4.53 mg/L	EC ₅₀ 48hr 0.9 mg/L	EC ₅₀ 96hr 3.428 mg/L
p-tert-butylphenol/ formaldehyde resin	LC ₅₀ 96hr 0.18 mg/L	EC ₅₀ 48hr 1.4 mg/L	EC ₅₀ 72hr 1.1 mg/L
Xylene	LC ₅₀ 96hr 2.6 mg/L	EC ₅₀ 48hr 1.8 mg/L	EC ₅₀ 72hr 4.6 mg/L
n-hexane	LC ₅₀ 96hr 113 mg/L		EC ₅₀ 72hr 0.12 mg/L

Section 13 | DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

Otherwise: If container cannot be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: Reduction | Reuse | Recycling | Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf-life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate. DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.

Section 14 | TRANSPORT CONSIDERATIONS



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3YE

Land Transport UNDG

UN Number	1133
Shipping Name	Adhesives containing flammable liquid
Class or division	3
Subsidiary Risk	Not applicable
UN Packing Group	II
Environmental Hazard	Environmentally hazardous
Special Provisions	not applicable
Limited Quantities	5 L

Air Transport IATA

UN/ID Number	1133
Shipping Name	Adhesives containing flammable liquid
ICAO/IATA Class	3
ICAO/IATA Subrisk	Not applicable
ERG Code	3L
Packing Group	II
Environmental Hazard	Environmentally hazardous
Special provision	A3
Cargo only	
Packing instructions	364
Maximum Qty/pack	60 L
Passenger and Cargo	
Packing instructions	353
Maximum Qty/pack	5 L
Passenger & Cargo Limited Quantity	
Packing instructions	Y341
Maximum Qty/pack	1 L

Marine Transport IMDG

UN Number	1133
Shipping Name	Adhesives containing flammable liquid
IMDG Class	3
IMDG Subrisk	Not applicable
UN Packing Group	II
Environmental Hazard	Marine Pollutant
EmS Number	F-E S-D
Special provisions	Not applicable
Limited quantities	5 L

Section 15 | REGULATORY INFORMATION

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HSNO approval number and Group Standard:

HSR002662 Surface Coatings & Colourants Flammable

Condition	Requirement
SDS	Required
Emergency plan	Required when quantities exceed 100 Lt
Certified handler	Not required
Tracking	Not applicable
Bunding and secondary containment	Required dependent upon pack size and total volume
Signage	Required when quantities exceed 100 Lt
Location Compliance certificate	Flammable Liquid Category 2 required when quantities in closed container of greater than 5 Lt capacity exceed 100 Lt else when quantities in closed containers of less than 5Lt capacity exceed 250 Lt else when quantities in open containers of any capacity exceed 50 Lt
Hazardous Atmosphere Zone	Required to meet requirements of AS60079.10
Fire extinguisher	2x required when quantities exceed 100 Lt

National Inventories:

Australia AIC non-industrial use Yes

Canada	DSL	Yes
	NDSL	No
China	IECSC	Yes
EU	EINEC/ELINCS/NLP	Yes
Japan	ENCS	No
Korea	KECI	Yes
New Zealand	NZIOC	Yes
Philippines	PICCS	Yes
US	TSCA	Yes
Taiwan	TCSI	Yes
Mexico	INSQ	No
Vietnam	NCI	Yes
Russia	FBEPH	Yes

This material is not subject to the following international agreements:

Montreal Protocol	Ozone Depleting Substances	Not applicable
Stockholm Convention	Persistent Organic Pollutants	Not applicable
Rotterdam Convention	Prior Informed Consent	Not applicable
Kyoto Protocol	Greenhouse Gases	Not applicable
Basel Convention	Hazardous Waste	Not applicable

Section 16 | OTHER INFORMATION

Revision History (valid for five years)

June 2025 Origination & Combined SDS format

This SDS contains only safety-related information. For other data see product literature.

Please read all labels carefully before using product.

Acronyms:

AICIS	Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
ADG	Australian Dangerous Goods
CAS number	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
Hazchem Code	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency

Product Name: Soudal SPT 145
Issued: 2025-07-01

Version: 0

Reference No:
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IARC	services especially fire-fighters.
NOS	International Agency for Research on Cancer
STEL	Not otherwise specified
TWA	Short term Exposure Limit
UN Number	Time Weighted Average
WES	United Nations Number
	Workplace Exposure Standard

References

Chemical properties and GHS classifications derived from the New Zealand chemical classification information database (CCID).
www.epa.govt.nz.

Workplace exposure limits derived from Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices 15th Edition (February 2025).

THIS SDS SUMMARISES OUR BEST KNOWLEDGE OF THE HEALTH AND SAFETY HAZARD INFORMATION OF THE PRODUCT AND HOW TO SAFELY HANDLE AND USE THE PRODUCT IN THE WORKPLACE BASED ON THE INFORMATION PROVIDED AT THE TIME OF ISSUE. IT IS BASED ON THE PRESENT LEVEL OF RESEARCH AND TO THIS EXTENT WE BELIEVE IT IS ACCURATE. HOWEVER, NO GUARANTEE OF ACCURACY IS MADE OR IMPLIED AND SINCE CONDITIONS OF USE ARE BEYOND OUR CONTROL, ALL INFORMATION RELEVANT TO USAGE IS OFFERED WITHOUT WARRANTY. THE MANUFACTURER/ SUPPLIER WILL NOT BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY UNAUTHORISED USE OF THIS INFORMATION OR FOR ANY MODIFIED OR ALTERED VERSIONS.

EACH USER MUST REVIEW THIS SDS IN THE CONTEXT OF HOW THE PRODUCT WILL BE HANDLED AND USED IN THE WORKPLACE. IF CLARIFICATION OR FURTHER INFORMATION IS NEEDED TO ENSURE THAT AN APPROPRIATE RISK ASSESSMENT CAN BE MADE, THE USER SHOULD CONTACT THIS COMPANY, SO WE CAN ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FROM OUR SUPPLIERS

OUR RESPONSIBILITY FOR PRODUCTS SOLD IS SUBJECT TO OUR STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS, A COPY OF WHICH IS SENT TO OUR CUSTOMERS AND IS ALSO AVAILABLE ON REQUEST.

SAFETY DATASHEETS ARE UPDATED FREQUENTLY, PLEASE ENSURE THAT YOU HAVE A CURRENT COPY.

This SDS was prepared by Collievale Enterprises Ltd in accord with the Safe Work Australia – Preparation of safety datasheets for hazardous chemicals Code of Practice July 2020 and the Hazardous Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2020
admin@collievale.com Phone +64 7 5432428

End of SDS