

Safety Data Sheet

SOUDAL

Hazardous, Dangerous Goods

Section 1 | IDENTIFICATION OF CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY

Code	Description	Size	Colour
148559	Soudafoam MAXTWO HF Part B	6kg	Champagne 2-component product

Recommended use:				Sealant
Group Standard				HSR002679
UN Number, Proper Shipping Name and Packaging Group				UN 3500 Chemicals under Pressure
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

Compressed Gas Under Pressure

Acute Inhalation Toxicity	Category 4
Skin Irritation	Category 2
Eye Irritation	Category 2
Respiratory Sensitisation	Category 1
Skin Sensitisation	Category 1
STOT – RE	Category 1
STOT – SE RTI	Category 3

Label Elements



Safety Data Sheet

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

H280	Contains gas under pressure. May explode if heated
H332	Harmful if inhaled
H315	Causes skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H351	Suspected of causing cancer
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H335	May cause respiratory irritation

Supplementary Statements**Precautionary Statements | Prevention**

P101	Keep out of reach of children
P102	Read label before use
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
P260	Do not breathe gas
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well ventilated place
NZ	Beware: Deliberately sniffing of inhaling concentrated contents can be harmful or fatal
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection
P284	In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product

Precautionary Statements | Response

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE/ Doctor/ Physician/ First Aider
P303+P362	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap
P332+P313	If skin irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention
P362-P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse
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 persists: get medical advice/ attention
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing
P312	Call a POISON CENTRE/ Doctor/ Physician/ First Aider if you feel unwell

Precautionary Statements | Storage

P405	Store locked up
P410+P403	Protect from sunlight. Store in a well ventilated place
P403+P233	Store in a well ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed

Precautionary Statements | Disposal

Safety Data Sheet

SOUDAL

P501

Dispose of contents/ containers in accordance with local regulations

INGREDIENT	CAS No	WEIGHT %
Polymethyldiphenyl diisocyanate oligomer	9016-87-9	>75
Trans-1,3,3,3-tetrafluoroprop-1-ene	29118-24-9	< 25
Ingredients determined to be non-hazardous		balance

Section 3 | COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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:

If product comes in contact with eyes remove the patient from gas source or contaminated area. Take the patient to the nearest eye wash, shower or other source of clean water. Open the eyelid(s) wide to allow the material to evaporate. Gently rinse the affected eye(s) with clean, cool water for at least 15 minutes. Have the patient lie or sit down and tilt the head back. Hold the eyelid(s) open and pour water slowly over the eyeball(s) at the inner corners, letting the water run out of the outer corners. The patient may be in great pain and wish to keep the eyes closed. It is important that the material is rinsed from the eyes to prevent further damage. Ensure that the patient looks up, and side to side as the eye is rinsed in order to better reach all parts of the eye(s). Transport to hospital or doctor. Even when no pain persists and vision is good, a doctor should examine the eye as delayed damage may occur. If the patient cannot tolerate light, protect the eyes with a clean, loosely tied bandage. Ensure verbal communication and physical contact with the patient. DO NOT allow the patient to rub the eyes DO NOT allow the patient to tightly shut the eyes DO NOT introduce oil or ointment into the eye(s) without medical advice DO NOT use hot or tepid water.

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:

Following exposure to gas, remove the patient from the gas source or contaminated area. NOTE: Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), including positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus may be required to assure the safety of the rescuer. Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block the airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. If the patient is not breathing spontaneously, administer rescue breathing. If the patient does not have a pulse, administer CPR. If medical oxygen and appropriately trained personnel are available, administer 100% oxygen. Summon an emergency ambulance. If an ambulance is not available, contact a physician, hospital, or Poison Control Centre for further instruction. Keep the patient warm, comfortable and at rest while awaiting medical care. MONITOR THE BREATHING AND PULSE, CONTINUOUSLY. Administer rescue breathing (preferably with a demand-valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask-device, or pocket mask as trained) or CPR if necessary.

Ingestion:

Not considered a normal route of entry.

Safety Data Sheet


SOUDAL

Notes to physician:

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 | FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media:

Small Fire: Use extinguishing agent suitable for type of surrounding fire

Large Fire: Cool cylinder

DO NOT direct water at source of leak or venting safety devices as icing may occur.

Fire and Explosion Hazards:

Combustible. - Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. - When heated to high temperatures decomposes rapidly generating vapour which pressures and may then rupture containers with release of flammable and highly toxic isocyanate vapour. - Burns with acrid black smoke and poisonous fumes. - Due to reaction with water producing CO₂-gas, a hazardous build-up of pressure could result if contaminated containers are re-sealed. - Combustion yields traces of highly toxic hydrogen cyanide HCN, plus toxic nitrogen oxides NO_x and carbon monoxide

Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for Firefighters:

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus and protective gloves. Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. DO NOT approach cylinders suspected to be hot. Cool fire exposed cylinders with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove cylinders from path of fire.

Fire Decomposition

Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), isocyanates, hydrogen cyanide (HCN), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Hazchem Code 2ZE

Section 6 | ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:

Refer Section 8

Environmental Precautions:

Refer Section 12

Minor 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. 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. Do not exert excessive pressure on the valve; do not attempt to operate a damaged 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.

Major Spills:

Avoid contamination with water, alkalies and detergent solutions. Material reacts with water and generates gas, pressurises containers with even drum rupture resulting. DO NOT reseal container if contamination is suspected. Open all containers with care. DO NOT touch the spill material. Clear area of all unprotected personnel and move upwind. Alert Emergency Authority and advise them of the location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus and protective gloves. Prevent by any means available, spillage from entering drains and water-courses. Consider evacuation. Increase ventilation. No smoking or naked lights within area. 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. Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place. Fit vent pipes. Release pressure under safe, controlled conditions. Burn issuing gas at vent pipes. DO NOT exert excessive pressure on valve; DO NOT attempt to operate damaged valve.

Section 7 | HANDLING & STORAGE

Handling:

Suck back of water into the container must be prevented. Do not allow backfeed into the container. · Do NOT drag, slide or

Safety Data Sheet

SOUDAL

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. · Obtain a work permit before attempting any repairs. · DO NOT attempt repair work on lines, vessels under pressure. · Atmospheres must be tested and O.K. before work resumes after leakage

Storage:

Cylinders should be stored in a purpose-built compound with good ventilation, preferably in the open. Such compounds should be sited and built in accordance with statutory requirements. The storage compound should be kept clear and access restricted to authorised personnel only. Cylinders stored in the open should be protected against rust and extremes of weather. Cylinders in storage should be properly secured to prevent toppling or rolling. Cylinder valves should be closed when not in use. Where cylinders are fitted with valve protection this should be in place and properly secured. Gas cylinders should be segregated according to the requirements of the Dangerous Goods Act. Preferably store full and empty cylinders separately. Check storage areas for hazardous concentrations of gases prior to entry. Full cylinders should be arranged so that the oldest stock is used first. Cylinders in storage should be checked periodically for general condition and leakage. Protect cylinders against physical damage. Move and store cylinders correctly as instructed for their manual handling.

Suitable Container:

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

Storage Incompatibility:

						
+	X	+	O	+	+	+
	X					
	O					
	+					

Must not be stored together

May be stored together with specific precautions

May be stored together

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)
Polymethyldiphenyl diisocyanate	0.02	0.07	0.02	0.07

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 not 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 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

Safety Data Sheet



SOUDAL

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

Thermal Protection:

Gloves are recommended, as gas may cause icing

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:	Compressed gas
Colour:	Colourless
Odour:	Characteristic
Odour threshold:	No data
Freezing/ Melting Point/Range (°C):	Not available
Boiling Point/Range (°C):	Not available
Flammability:	Not available
Lower Explosive Limit (%):	Not available
Upper Explosive Limit (%):	Not available
Flash Point (°C):	Not available
Autoignition Temp (°C):	Not available
Decomposition Temp (°C):	Not available
SADT (°C):	Not applicable
pH:	Not applicable
Dynamic viscosity:	Not available
Kinematic viscosity:	Not available
Water Solubility:	Immiscible
Solubility:	Not available

Safety Data Sheet



SOUDAL

Coeff Octanol/ water distribution:	Not available
Vapour Pressure (kPa):	Not available
Specific Gravity (g/cm³):	1.23
Relative Vapour Density:	Not available
Volatiles (%):	Not available
Total VOC:	Not available
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:

The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhalation of non-toxic gases may cause: CNS effects: headache, confusion, dizziness, stupor, seizures and coma; respiratory: shortness of breath and rapid breathing; cardiovascular: collapse and irregular heartbeats; gastrointestinal: mucous membrane irritation, nausea and vomiting The vapour/mist may be highly irritating to the upper respiratory tract and lungs; the response may be severe enough to produce bronchitis and pulmonary oedema. Pulmonary sensitisation may produce asthmatic reactions ranging from minor breathing difficulties to severe allergic attacks; this may occur following a single acute exposure or may develop without warning for several hours after exposure. Sensitized people can react to very low doses and should not be allowed to work in situations allowing exposure to this material. Continued exposure of sensitised persons may lead to possible long term respiratory impairment. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures

Ingestion:

Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments Accidental ingestion of the material may be seriously damaging to the health of the individual; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 40 gram may be fatal.

Skin Contact:

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 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 any external damage is suitably protected. This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.

Safety Data Sheet


SOUDAL

Eye Contact:

Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas. This material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Moderate inflammation may be expected with redness; conjunctivitis may occur with prolonged exposure

Chronic Health Effects:

There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. 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. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. This product contains a polymer with a functional group considered to be of high concern. Persons with a history of asthma or other respiratory problems or are known to be sensitised, should not be engaged in any work involving the handling of isocyanates. The chemistry of reaction of isocyanates, as evidenced by MDI, in biological milieu is such that in the event of a true exposure of small MDI doses to the mouth, reactions will commence at once with biological macromolecules in the buccal region and will continue along the digestive tract prior to reaching the stomach. Reaction products will be a variety of polyureas and macromolecular conjugates with for example mucus, proteins and cell components. This is corroborated by the results from an MDI inhalation study. Following an inhalation exposure of rats to radiolabelled MDI, 79% of the dose was excreted in faeces. The faecal excretion in these animals was considered entirely due to ingestion of radioactivity from grooming and ingestion of deposited material from the nasopharyngeal region via the mucociliary escalator, i.e. not following systemic absorption. The faecal radioactivity was tentatively identified as mixed molecular weight polyureas derived from MDI. Diamine was not present. Thus, for MDI and diisocyanates in general the oral gavage dosing route is inappropriate for toxicological studies and risk assessment. It is expected that oral gavage dosing will result in a similar outcome to that produced by TDI or MDI, that is (1) reaction with stomach contents and (2) polymerization to solid polyureas. Reaction with stomach contents is very plausibly described in case reports of accidental ingestion of polymeric MDI based glue in domestic animals. Extensive polymerization and CO₂ liberation resulting in an expansion of the gastric content is described in the stomach, without apparent acute chemical toxicity. Polyurea formation in organic and aqueous phases has been described. In this generally accepted chemistry of hydrolysis of an isocyanate the initially produced carbamate decarboxylates to an amine which. The amine, as a reactive intermediate, then reacts very readily with the present isocyanate to produce a solid and inert polyurea. This urea formation acts as a pH buffer in the stomach, thus promoting transformation of the diisocyanate into polyurea, even under the acidic conditions. At the absorptive tissues in the small intestine, these high molecular reaction products are likely to be of very low bioavailability, which is substantiated by the absence of systemic toxicity in acute oral bioassays with rats at the OECD limit dose (LC₅₀ > 2 g/kg bw). The respiratory tract may be regarded as the main entry for systemically available isocyanates as evidenced following MDI exposures. A detailed summary on urinary, plasma and in vitro metabolite studies is provided below. Taken together, all available studies provide convincing evidence that MDI-protein adduct and MDI-metabolite formation proceeds: via formation of a labile isocyanate glutathione (GSH)-adduct, then transfer to a more stable adduct with larger proteins, and without formation of free MDA. MDA reported as a metabolite is actually formed by analytical workup procedures (strong acid or base hydrolysis) and is not an identified metabolite in urine or blood. Animal testing shows that polymeric MDI can damage the nasal cavities and lungs, causing inflammation and increased cell growth.

Ingredient	Oral LD ₅₀	Dermal LD ₅₀	Inhalation LC ₅₀
ATE			
Polymethyldiphenyl diisocyanate	43,000 mg/kg	>9,400 mg/kg	0.49 mg/L/4hr
Trans-1,3,3,3-tetrafluoroprop-1-ene			>1,157 ppm/4hr

Classification

Acute Oral Toxicity	not classified
Acute Dermal Toxicity	not classified
Acute Inhalation Toxicity	Category 4
Skin Corrosion/Irritation	Category 2
Eye Corrosion/Irritation	Category 2
Respiratory Sensitisation	Category 1

Safety Data Sheet

SOUDAL

Skin Sensitisation	Category 1
Germ Cell Mutagenicity	not classified
Carcinogenicity	Category 2
Reproductive Toxicity	not classified
STOT – SE	not classified
STOT – RE	Category 1
Aspiration Hazard	not classified

Section 12 | ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ingredient	Fish	Crustacea	Algae
ATE			
Trans-1,3,3,3-tetrafluoroprop-1-ene	LC ₅₀ 96hr >117 mg/L	EC ₅₀ 48hr >160 mg/L	EC ₅₀ 72hr >170 mg/L

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

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



Marine Pollutant
HAZCHEM

No
2ZE

Safety Data Sheet


SOUDAL

Land Transport UNDG

UN Number	3500
Shipping Name	Chemicals under Pressure, N.O.S. (contains 1,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene)
Class or division	2.2
Subsidiary Risk	Not applicable
UN Packing Group	Not applicable
Environmental Hazard	Not applicable
Special Provisions	274 362
Limited Quantities	0

Air Transport IATA

UN/ID Number	3500
Shipping Name	Chemicals under Pressure, N.O.S. (contains 1,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene)
ICAO/IATA Class	2.2
ICAO/IATA Subrisk	Not applicable
ERG Code	2L
Packing Group	Not applicable
Environmental Hazard	Not applicable
Special provision	A187
Cargo only	
Packing instructions	218
Maximum Qty/pack	150 Kg
Passenger and Cargo	
Packing instructions	218
Maximum Qty/pack	75 Kg
Passenger & Cargo Limited Quantity	
Packing instructions	Forbidden
Maximum Qty/pack	Forbidden

Marine Transport IMDG

UN Number	3500
Shipping Name	Chemicals under Pressure, N.O.S. (contains 1,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene)
IMDG Class	2.2
IMDG Subrisk	Not applicable
UN Packing Group	Not applicable
Environmental Hazard	Not applicable
EmS Number	F-C S-V
Special provisions	274 362
Limited quantities	0

Section 15 | REGULATORY INFORMATION

HSNO approval number and Group Standard:

HSR002679 **Surface Coatings & Colourants Carcinogenic**

Condition	Requirement
-----------	-------------

Safety Data Sheet


SOUDAL

SDS	Required
Emergency plan	Required when quantities exceed 100 Lt
Certified handler	Not required
Tracking	Not applicable
Bunding and secondary containment	Not applicable
Signage	Required when quantities exceed 100 Lt
Location Compliance certificate	Not required
Hazardous Atmosphere Zone	Not applicable
Fire extinguisher	Not required

National Inventories:

Australia AIIC non-industrial use Yes

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

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 Joint 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 services especially fire-fighters.
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
NOS	Not otherwise specified
STEL	Short term Exposure Limit
TWA	Time Weighted Average
UN Number	United Nations Number

Safety Data Sheet



WES

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