Safety Data Sheet

Hazardous, Non-Dangerous Goods

Section 1 | IDENTIFICATION OF CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY

Code	Description	Size	Colour
174684	Soudal Pro Gaps Quick Dry	300 ml	Off White

Recommended use:				Sealant
Group Standard				HSR002670
UN Number, Proper Shipping Name and Packaging Group				
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.
NOT-REGULATED under NZS5433:2020 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land & ADG

Poison Schedule: Unknown

Hazard Classification

Skin Sensitization **Category 1**

Label Elements

Signal Word **WARNING**

Hazard Statements

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction

Supplementary Statements

Precautionary Statements | Prevention

P102	Keep out of reach of children
P103	Read label before use
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
P261	Avoid breathing mists/ sprays/ vapors
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace

Precautionary Statements | Response

P301+P330	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth
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
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

INGREDIENT	CAS No	WEIGHT %
Cresol propoxylate	9064-13-5	1 - 10
1,2-Benzoisothiazol-3(2H)-one	2634-33-5	< 0.05
Reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one	55965-84-9	< 0.0015
Ingredients determined to be non-hazardous		balance

Precautionary Statements | Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/ containers in accordance with local regulations

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:

Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. 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:

Immediately give a glass of water. First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Notes to physician:

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 | FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media:

There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used. Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

Fire and Explosion Hazards:

Non-combustible. Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for Firefighters:

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 firefighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. 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. Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

Fire Decomposition

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO_2), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Hazchem Code

Section 6 | ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:

Refer Section 8

Environmental Precautions:

Refer Section 12

Minor Spills:

Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapors and contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. Wipe up. Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal

Major Spills:

If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services. After clean-up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and reusing.

Section 7 | HANDLING & STORAGE

Handling:

Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Avoid contact with moisture. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Avoid physical damage to containers. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. 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 are maintained. DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.

Storage:

Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. 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. Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Storage Incompatibility:

+	X	+	X	+	+	+

X *Must not be stored together*

0 *May be stored together with specific preventions*

\+ *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)

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 98-54-4independent 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 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 A-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:	Paste
Colour:	Coloured
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 available
Dynamic viscosity:	Not available
Kinematic viscosity:	Not available
Water Solubility:	Immiscible
Solubility:	Not available
Coeff Octanol/ water distribution:	Not available
Vapour Pressure (kPa):	Not available
Specific Gravity (g/cm^3):	1.71
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. The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by inhalation". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.

Ingestion:

The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.

Skin Contact:

This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. 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.

Eye Contact:

If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.

Chronic Health Effects:

Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitization reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Mild anaemia, reduction in food intake and changes in organ weights did occur in a long-term study.

Ingredient	Oral LD_{50}	Dermal LD_{50}	Inhalation LC_{50}
ATE			
Cresol propoxylate	6,000 mg/Kg		
1,2-Benzoisothiazolin-3-one	454 mg/Kg	>2,000 mg/Kg	
Isothiazolinones, mixed	53 mg/Kg	1,008 mg/Kg	1,008 mg/m^3/4hr

Classification

Acute Oral Toxicity	not classified
Acute Dermal Toxicity	not classified
Acute Inhalation Toxicity	not classified
Skin Corrosion/Irritation	not classified

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

Section 12 | ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ingredient	Fish	Crustacea	Algae
ATE			
1,2-Benzoisothiazolin-3-one	$LC_{50\ 96hr}$ 0.067 mg/L	$LC_{50\ 48hr}$ 0.097 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 96hr}$ 0.07 mg/L
Isothiazolinones, mixed	$LC_{50\ 96hr}$ 0.129 mg/L	$LC_{50\ 48hr}$ 0.007 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 96hr}$ 0.0063 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

NOT REGULATED

Section 15 | REGULATORY INFORMATION

HSNO approval number and Group Standard:

HSR002670 Surface Coatings & Colourants, Subsidiary Hazard

Condition	Requirement
SDS	Required
Emergency plan	Required when quantities exceed 1000 Lt
Certified handler	Not required
Tracking	Not applicable
Bunding and secondary containment	Required dependent upon total volumes and pack size
Signage	Required when quantities exceed 1000 Lt
Location Compliance certificate	Not required
Hazardous Atmosphere Zone	Not required
Fire extinguisher	Not required

National Inventories:

Australia AIIC non-industrial use		No
Canada	DSL	Yes
	NDSL	No
China	IECSC	Yes
EU	EINEC/ELINCS/NLP	No
Japan	ENCS	No
Korea	KECI	Yes
New Zealand	NZIOC	Yes
Philippines	PICCS	Yes
US	TSCA	No
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 Greenhous Gases	Not applicable
Basel Convention Hazardous Waste	Not applicable

Section 16 | OTHER INFORMATION

Revision History (valid for five years)

October 2025	Updated to joint SDS
February 2023	Updated following review
May 2018	Origination

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
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 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
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End of SDS