Section 1 Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Code	Description	Size	Colour
174914	Soudaseal NEP	310 ml	Grey

Recommended use:		Sealant
HSNO Group Standard		HSR002662
UN number, shipping name and packaging group:		UN 1133 Adhesive containing flammable liquid PG II
Supplier contact details:	Soudal Ltd	Freephone: 0800 70 10 80
	134 Kohia Drive	Phone: (07) 847 5540
	Horotiu	Fax: (07) 847 0324
	Hamilton 3288	Email: sales@soudal.co.nz
	New Zealand	Website: www.soudal.co.nz
POISON CENTRE NUMBER: 0800 764 766 (24 hours)		

Section 2 Hazards Identification

Statement of Hazardous Nature

This product is classified as: **HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE** according to the criteria of GHS v7.

REGULATED under NZS5433:2020 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land

GHS classification:

Classification		GHS Hazard statements	
Flammable Liquid	**Category 2**	H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour
Skin Irritation	**Category 2**	H315	Causes skin irritation
Eye Irritation	**Category 2**	H319	Causes serious eye irritation
Skin Sensitisation	**Category 1**	H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
Reproductive Toxicity	**Category 2**	H361	May damager fertility or the unborn child
STOT – RE **Category 2**		H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
Chronic Aquatic Hazard	**Category 3**	H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

HSNO Signal Word: DANGER

Precautionary Statements:

P102 Keep out of the reach of children
P103 Read label before use

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/ lighting/ ventilating/ intrinsically safe equipment
P242 Use non-sparking tools
P243 Take action to prevent static discharge
P233 Keep container tightly closed
P260 Do not breathe vapours/ mists/ sprays
P271 Use only in a well-ventilated area
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

P370+P378 In Case of FIRE: use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish

P273 Avoid release to the environment

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

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection points in accordance with local regulation

Section 3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS No.	Individual GHS classification	Concentration (% by Wt.)
Xylene	1330-20-7	Flammable Liquid Category 3 | Acute Oral Toxicity Category 4 | Acute Dermal Toxicity Category 4 | Skin Irritation Category 2 | Eye Irritation Category 2 | Reproductive Toxicity Category 2 | STOT – RE Category 2	10 – 25
Naphtha (petroleum) hydrotreated light	64742-49-0	Flammable Liquid Category 2 | Skin Irritation Category 2 | STOT – SE NE Category 3 | Aspiration Category 1 | Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2	10 – 25
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	Flammable Liquid Category 2 | Eye Irritation Category 2 | STOT – RE Category 2	10 – 25
Rosin	8050-09-7	Skin Sensitisation Category 1 | Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2	< 1
Zinc Oxide	1314-13-2	Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 1 | Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 1	< 1
Ingredients not contributing to classification			balance

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

Section 4 First Aid Measures

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

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

General advice and advice for physicians:

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 Fire-Fighting Measures

Extinguishing media:

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

Fire/ Explosion Hazard:

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)

Advice for fire-fighters:

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.

Section 6 Accidental Release Measures

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 Spill

Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Stop leak if safe to do so. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent). Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. After clean-up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Section 7 Handling and Storage

Handling:

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 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

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:

Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Section 8 Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Exposure Limits

CAS no.	Substance or ingredient	WES-TWA		WES-STEL	
64742-49-0	Heptane	400 ppm	1640 mg/m^3	500 ppm	2050 mg/m^3
78-93-3	Methyl ethyl ketone	150 ppm	445 mg/m^3	300 ppm	890 mg/m^3
1314-13-2	Zinc oxide		0.1 mg/m^3 Respiorable 2 mg/m^3		0.5 mg/m^3 Respiorable 5 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.

Engineering Controls:

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure. General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Exposure controls:

Control	Protective measure
Eye	 Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical goggles. 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], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]
Respiratory	Not generally required. If workplace exposure standards are likely to be exceeded, a Type A-P filter is recommended
Skin	 Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g., PE/EVAL/PE. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g., Rubber NOTE: The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watchbands should be removed and destroyed.

Section 9 Physical and Chemical Properties

General substance properties:

Property	Details
Appearance	Paste
Odour	Characteristic
pH	No data
Vapour pressure	No data kPa
Vapour Density	> 1
Viscosity	No data mPa.s
Boiling Point	No data °C
Volatile materials	No data %
Freezing/melting point	Not available
Water Solubility	Immiscible
Specific gravity/density	1.19 g/ml
Flash point	< 23 °C
Auto-ignition temperature	No data °C
Upper and lower flammability limits	% LEL % UEL
Corrosiveness	Not available

Section 10 Stability and Reactivity

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

Conditions to avoid:

Incompatible materials to avoid:
Oxidising or reducing agents

Hazardous decomposition products:
Carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO_2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Section 11 Toxicological Information

Summary of Toxicity

Test	Data and symptoms of exposure
Inhaled	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. 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.
Oral	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. Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result.
Dermal	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. Rare sensitisation reactions in humans have occurred. 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	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic	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. Based on experiments and other information, there is ample evidence to presume that exposure to this material can cause genetic defects that can be inherited. 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 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 LD_{50}**	**Dermal LD_{50}**	**Inhalation LC_{50}**
ATE			
Xylene	3523 mg/Kg	12126 mg/Kg	5922 ppm/4h
Naphtha (Petroleum) hydrotreated light	16.75 mg/Kg	3.35 mg/Kg	0.26 mg/L/4h
Methyl ethyl ketone	2054 mg/Kg	6480 mg/Kg	32 mg/L/4h
Rosin	>1000 mg/Kg	>2000 mg/Kg	
Zinc Oxide	>5000 mg/Kg	>2000 mg/Kg	>1.79 mg/L/4h

Section 12 Ecological Information

Summary of Ecotoxicity
Harmful 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.

Ingredient	**Fish**	**Crustacean**	**Algae**
ATE			
xylene	$LC_{50\ 96hr}$ 2.6 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 48hr}$ 1.8 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 72hr}$ 4.6 mg/L
Naphtha (Petroleum) hydrotreated light	$LC_{50\ 96hr}$ 0.11 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 48hr}$ 0.64 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 96hr}$ 64 mg/L
Methyl ethyl ketone	$LC_{50\ 96hr}$ >324 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 48hr}$ 308 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 96hr}$ >500 mg/L
Rosin	$LC_{50\ 96hr}$ 1.5 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 48hr}$ 4.5 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 96hr}$ 0.031 mg/L
Zinc Oxide	$LC_{50\ 96hr}$ 0.102 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 48hr}$ 0.105 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 96hr}$ 0.022 mg/L

Ingredient	Persistence Water/ Soil	Persistence Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Naphtha (Petroleum) Hydrotreated Light	LOW	LOW	HIGH	LOW
Methyl ethyl ketone	LOW	LOW	LOW	MEDIUM
Rosin	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	LOW
Zinc oxide			LOW	

Section 13 Disposal Considerations

Disposal methods:

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. DO NOT recycle spilled material. Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. Neutralise spill material carefully and decontaminate empty containers and spill residues with 10% ammonia solution plus detergent or a proprietary decontaminant prior to disposal. DO NOT seal or stopper drums being decontaminated as CO_2 gas is generated and may pressurise containers. Puncture containers to prevent re-use. Bury or incinerate residues at an approved site.

Ensure that the hazardous substance is disposed in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017
Packages that have been in direct contact with the hazardous substance must be only disposed if the hazardous substance was appropriately removed and cleaned out from the package. The package must be disposed according to the manufacturer's directions taking into account the material it is made of. Packages which hazardous content have been appropriately treated and removed may be recycled. The hazardous substance must only be disposed if it has been treated by a method that changed the characteristics or composition of the substance, and it is no longer hazardous. Only dispose to the environment if a tolerable exposure limit has been set for the substance. Only deposit the hazardous substance into or onto a landfill or sewage facility or incinerator, where the hazardous substance can be handled and treated appropriately.

Section 14 Transport Information

HAZCHEM **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	**5L**

Air Transport IATA

UN/ID Number	**1133**
Shipping Name	**ADHESIVES** containing flammable liquids
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 liquids
IMDG Class	**3**
IMDG Subrisk	Not applicable
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

HSNO approval number and Group Standard:

HSR002662 **Surface Coatings & Colourants Flammable**

Group Standard conditions and other regulations:

Condition	Requirement
SDS	Required
Emergency plan	Required when quantities exceed 100 L
Certified handler	Not required
Tracking	Not applicable
Bunding and secondary containment	Required dependent upon total quantity and pack size
Signage	Required when quantities exceed 100 L
Location Compliance certificate	**Flammable Liquid Category 2** required when quantities in closed containers of greater than 5 Litre capacity exceeds 100 Lt and/or when quantities in closed containers of less than 5 Litre capacity exceeds 250 Lt and/or when quantities in open containers of any capacity exceed 50 Lt
Hazardous Atmosphere Zone	Required as per AS 60079.10
Fire extinguisher	2 required when quantities exceed 100 Lt

National Inventories

Y = All ingredients are on the inventory

Australia	AICS	Y
Canada	DSL	Y
Canada	NDSL	N
China	IECSC	Y

Europe	EINEC/ELINCS/NLP	Y
Japan	ENCS	Y
Korea	KECI	Y
New Zealand	NZIOC	Y
Philippines	PICCS	Y
USA	TSCA	Y
Taiwan	TCSI	Y
Mexico	INSQ	Y
Vietnam	NCI	Y
Russia	ARIPS	Y

Section 16 Other Information

Revision History:

May 2025 Origination

Abbreviations:

Abbreviation	Description
CAS number	Number assigned to chemical in the Chemical Abstracts Service registry
HAZCHEM code	Code used by fire-fighters to determine correct method of action in the case of fire
HSNO	Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (Act)
ICAO Technical Instructions	International Civil Aviation Organization Technical Instructions
IMDG code	International Maritime Dangerous Goods code controlled by the International Maritime Organization (IMO)
LC_{50}	Lethal concentration 50% - concentration fatal to 50% of the tested population
LD_{50}	Lethal dose 50% - dose fatal to 50% of the tested population
NZS 5433:2020	New Zealand Standard 5433 (Standard for the Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land)
SDS	Safety data sheet
STEL	Short term exposure limit
TWA	Time weighted average (typically measured as 8 hours)
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).

The information provided on this SDS is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered as a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material in combination with any other material or in any process, unless specified in the text.

This SDS was prepared by Collievale Enterprises in accord with the Hazardous Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2020

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End of SDS