



Code	Description	Size	Colour
60070	Toptec Expanding Foam Cleaner Click & Fix	500 ml	Colourless
60071	Toptec Expanding Foam Cleaner Screw On	500 ml	Colourless

Recommended use:	Cleaner
HSNO group standard:	HSR002515
UN number, shipping name and packaging group:	UN 1950 Aerosol
Supplier contact details:	Soudal Ltd
	14 Avalon Drive
	Nawton
	Hamilton 3200
	New Zealand
	Freephone: 0800 TOPTEC
	Phone: (07) 847 5540
	Fax: (07) 847 0324
	Email: sales@toptec.co.nz
	Website: www.toptec.co.nz

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

2. Hazards Identification

2.1 Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) classification:

Classification	Hazard statements
Flammable Aerosol Category 1 2.1.2A	H222 Extremely flammable aerosol
Skin Effects Category 3 6.3B	H316 Causes mild skin irritation
Eye Effects Category 2 6.4A	H319 Causes serious eye irritation
STOT – SE Narcosis Category 3 6.9	H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness

2.2 Symbols:



2.3 Signal Word:

DANGER

2.4 Precautionary Statements:

- P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
- P102 Keep out of reach of children.

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking
 P211 Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source
 P251 Do not pierce or burn even after use
 P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated place
 P261 Avoid breathing gas/ vapours
 P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection

P370+P378 In case of fire: use Dry powder, Carbon Dioxide or foam to extinguish

P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed
 P410+P412 Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C
 P405 Store locked up

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

3.1 Information on the ingredients used in the substance:

Ingredient	CAS No.	Individual HSNO classification	Concentration (%)
2-propanone	67-64-1	Flammable Liquid Category 2; Acute Oral Toxicity Category 5; Skin Effects Category 3; Eye Effects Category 2	> 25
Propane	74-98-6	Flammable Gas Category 1	10 – 20
Propane, 2-methyl-	75-28-5	Flammable Gas Category 1	10 – 20
Ingredients determined to be non-hazardous			balance

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

4. First Aid Measures

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4.1 Skin or hair contact:

Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream. DO NOT use solvents. Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.

4.2 Eye contact:

Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes 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. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

4.3 Inhalation:

Remove to fresh air. 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. If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Transport to hospital, or doctor.

4.4 Ingestion:

Not considered a normal route of entry. If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus. Avoid giving milk or oils. Avoid giving alcohol.

4.5 General advice and advice for physicians:

Treat symptomatically.

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 0800 764766 from anywhere in New Zealand (13 1126 in Australia) and is available at all times. Have this SDS or product label with you when you call.

5. Fire-Fighting Measures

5.1 Extinguishing media:

water spray; dry chemical or carbon dioxide

5.2 Special Hazards due to combustion:

Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark. Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition with violent container rupture. Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flames. Rupturing containers may rocket and scatter burning materials. Hazards may not be restricted to pressure effects. May emit acrid, poisonous or corrosive fumes. On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

5.3 Advice to Fire-fighters:

Alert Fire & Emergency New Zealand and tell them location and nature of hazard. May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Consider evacuation. 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 fire and cool adjacent area. DO NOT approach aerosols suspected to be hot. Cool fire-exposed aerosols with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

6. Accidental Release Measures

6.1 Minor Spills:

Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses. Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation. Wipe up. If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from all ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated. Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.

6.2 Major Spills:

Clear area of all unprotected personnel and move upwind. Alert Emergency Authority and advise them of the location and nature of hazard. May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear full body clothing with breathing apparatus. Prevent by any means available, spillage from entering drains and water-courses. Consider evacuation. Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation. No smoking or naked lights within area. Use extreme caution to prevent violent reaction. 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.

6.3 Special hazards due to combustion

May emit poisonous fumes (carbon dioxide CO, carbon dioxide CO₂) and other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. Contains low boiling substances. Closed containers may rupture due to pressure build-up under fire conditions.

7. Handling and Storage

7.1 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 or ignition sources. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans. DO NOT spray directly on humans, exposed food or food utensils. 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 are maintained

7.2 Storage:

Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can. Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area. DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. Keep containers securely sealed. Contents under pressure. Store away from incompatible materials. Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area. Avoid storage at temperatures higher than 40 °C. Store in an upright position. Protect containers against physical damage. Check regularly for spills and leaks. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

8.1 Exposure limits:



CAS no.	Substance or ingredient	WES-TWA		WES-STEL	
67-64-1	2-propanone	500 ppm mg/m ³	1185	1000 ppm	2375 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.

8.2 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 conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA 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.

8.3 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. [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent] Close fitting gas tight goggles 
Respiratory	Aerosols, in common with most vapours/ mists, should never be used in confined spaces without adequate ventilation. Aerosols, containing agents designed to enhance or mask smell, have triggered allergic reactions in predisposed individuals.
Skin	Butyl; Butyl/Neoprene; PE/EVAL/PE or PVdC/PE/PVdC gloves. Avoid skin contact. If skin or contamination of clothing is likely, protective clothing should be worn. [AS 2161] Wear protective clothing. 

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

9.1 General substance properties:

Property	Details
Appearance	Aerosol
Odour	Characteristic
Odour threshold	No data
pH	No data.
Freezing/melting point	No data.
Boiling Point	No data
Flash point	No data
Upper and lower flammability limits	Lower no data Upper no data
Vapour pressure	No data.
Vapour Density	No data
Specific gravity/density	No data
Water Solubility	Insoluble in water
Partition coefficient	No data
Auto-ignition temperature	No data
Viscosity	Aerosol
Volatile materials	No data
Corrosiveness	No data.

10. Stability and Reactivity

10.1 Stability:

Stable under normal conditions.

10.2 Conditions to avoid:

Exposure to excessive heat, open flames and sparks. Avoid conditions that favour the formation of excessive mists and/or fumes.

10.3 Incompatible materials to avoid:

Avoid oxidising agents, strong acids and strong bases.

10.4 Hazardous decomposition products:

Combustion will result in the release of carbon monoxide; carbon dioxide and other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic materials

11. Toxicological Information

11.1 Summary of Toxicity

11.2 Acute toxicity:

Test	Data and symptoms of exposure
Oral	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments
Dermal	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. Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use. Spray mist may produce discomfort. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Entry into the blood-stream, 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. There is some evidence to suggest that the material may cause mild but significant 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.
Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. 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. Isobutane produces a dose dependent action and at high concentrations may cause numbness, suffocation, exhilaration, dizziness, headache, nausea, confusion, incoordination and unconsciousness in severe cases. The paraffin gases are practically not harmful at low doses. Higher doses may produce reversible brain and nerve depression and irritation. The vapour is discomforting. WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/ inhaling contents may be lethal. 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 incoordination. 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. Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas. The vapour may displace and replace air in breathing zone, acting as a simple asphyxiant. This may happen with little warning of overexposure.
Eye	Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas. There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain. The liquid may produce eye discomfort and is capable of causing temporary impairment of vision and/or transient eye inflammation, ulceration
Chronic	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless, exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. Main route of exposure to the gas in the workplace is by inhalation.

11.3 Ingredient data

Ingredient	Oral LD ₅₀	Dermal LD ₅₀	Inhalation LC ₅₀
2-propanone	1800 - 7300 mg/kg	20,000 mg/Kg	100.2 mg/l/8hr
Propane			49942.95 mg/l/15min
Propane, 2-methyl-			658 mg/l/4hr

12. Ecological Information

12.1 Summary

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites. Do NOT discharge to sewer or waterway

12.2 Ingredient data

Ingredient	Fish	Crustacean	Algae
2-propanone	LC _{50 96hr} 5-540mg/L	EC _{50 48hr} > 100 mg/L NOEC _{240hr} 1-866 mg/L	EC _{50 96hr} 20.565 mg/L
Propane	LC _{50 96hr} 10.307 mg/L		EC _{50 96hr} 7.71 mg/L
Propane, 2-methyl-	LC _{50 96hr} 6.706 mg/L		EC _{50 96hr} 7.71 mg/L

12.3 Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Soil Mobility
2-propanone	LOW	MEDIUM	LOW	HIGH
Propane	LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW
Propane, 2-methyl-	HIGH	HIGH	LOW	LOW

On the basis of available evidence concerning either toxicity, persistence, potential to accumulate and or observed environmental fate and behaviour, the material may present a danger, immediate or long-term and /or delayed, to the structure and/ or functioning of natural ecosystems.

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.

13. Disposal Considerations

13.1 Disposal methods:

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. DO NOT deposit the hazardous substance into or onto a landfill or a sewage facility. Burning the hazardous substance must happen under controlled conditions with no person or place exposed to (1) a blast overpressure of more than 9 kPa; or (2) an unsafe level of heat radiation. The disposed hazardous substance must not come into contact with class 1 or 5 substances. A person must not dispose of a hazardous substance that is or contains halogenated organic compounds by incineration below 850°C. Ensure that the disposal of material and packaging is carried out in accordance with Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017.

14. Transport Information



HAZCHEM not applicable

Land Transport UNDG

Class or division 2.1
Subsidiary Risk None
UN Number **1950**
UN Packing Group not applicable
Shipping Name **AEROSOLS**
Special Provisions 63 190 277 327 344 381
Limited Quantities 1000 ml

Air Transport IATA

ICAO/IATA Class 2.1
ICAO/IATA Subrisk None
UN/ID Number **1950**
Packing Group not applicable
ERG Code
Special provision A145 A167 A802
Cargo only
Packing instructions 203
Maximum Qty/pack 150Kg
Passenger and Cargo
Packing instructions 203
Maximum Qty/pack 75Kg
Passenger & Cargo Limited Quantity
Packing instructions Y203
Maximum Qty/pack 30 kg G
Shipping Name **AEROSOLS**

Marine Transport IMDG

IMDG Class 2.1
IMDG Subrisk None
UN Number **1950**
UN Packing Group not applicable
EmS Number F - D, S - U
Special provisions 63 190 277 327 344 381 959
Limited quantities 1000 ml
Marine pollutant No
Shipping Name **AEROSOLS**

15. Regulatory Information

15.1 HSNO approval number and Group Standard:

HSR002515 Aerosols (Flammable)

15.2 Group Standard conditions and other regulations:

Condition	Requirement
SDS	Safety data sheet must be available to a person handling the substance within 10 minutes.
Emergency plan	Required when present in quantities >3000Lt aggregate

Certified handler	Not required
Tracking	Not applicable
Bunding and secondary containment	Not applicable
Signage	Required when present in quantities >3,000 Lt aggregate.
Location Compliance certificate	Required when quantities exceed 3,000 Lt aggregate
Hazardous area	As required under AS/NZS 60079.10
Fire extinguisher	1 required when quantities exceed 3,000 Lt aggregate

National Inventories

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
Thailand	TECI	Y

Y = All ingredients are on the inventory

16. Other Information

16.1 Revision summary:

April 2019

Initial preparation

16.2 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)
LC50	Lethal concentration 50% - concentration fatal to 50% of the tested population
LD50	Lethal dose 50% - dose fatal to 50% of the tested population
NZS 5433	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

16.3 References

Chemical properties and HSNO classifications derived from the New Zealand chemical classification information database (CCID). <http://www.epa.govt.nz>

Workplace exposure limits derived from Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices 9th Edition (November 2017). <http://www.mbie.govt.nz>

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 Ltd in accord with the Hazardous Substances (Safety Datasheet) Notice 2017
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End of MSDS