

Safety Data Sheet

SOUDAL

Hazardous, Dangerous Goods

Section 1 | IDENTIFICATION OF CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY

Code	Description	Size	Colour
	Soudal Color Spray Marker	500 ml	Fluoro Red
	Soudal Color Spray Marker	500 ml	Fluoro Orange
	Soudal Color Spray Marker	500 ml	Fluoro Green
	Soudal Color Spray Marker	500 ml	Fluoro Yellow
	Soudal Color Spray Marker	500 ml	Fluoro Fuxia
	Soudal Color Spray Marker	500 ml	Fluoro Blue
	Soudal Color Spray Marker	500 ml	White
	Soudal Color Spray Marker	500 ml	Black

Recommended use:		Aerosol	
Group Standard		HSR002515	
UN Number, Proper Shipping Name and Packaging Group		UN 1950 Aerosol, flammable PG	
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
	Glendenning		Horotiu
	NSW 2761	Email: soudlinfo@soudal.com.au	Hamilton Email: sales@soudal.co.nz
	Australia	Website: www.soudal.com.au	New Zealand Website: www.soudal.co.nz
New Zealand POISON CENTRE NUMBER: 0800764 766(24 hours) Australia POISON CENTRE 131126 Australia Emergency Telephone number: 1300 507 011			

Section 2 | HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Statement of Hazardous Nature

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

Poison Schedule: Unknown

Hazard Classification

Flammable Aerosol	Category 1
Eye Irritation	Category 2
STOT – SE NE	Category 3

Label Elements



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

H222+H229 Extremely flammable aerosol. Pressurised container – may burst if heated
H319 Causes serious eye irritation
H336 May cause dizziness or drowsiness

Supplementary Statements**Precautionary Statements | Prevention**

P101 Keep out of reach of children
P102 Read label before use
P202 Do not handle until all safety directions have been read and understood
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
P261 Avoid breathing mist/ sprays/ vapours
NZ Beware: Deliberately sniffing of inhaling concentrated contents can be harmful or fatal
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated place
P280 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection
P284 In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection
P264 Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling

Precautionary Statements | Response

P370+P378 In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish
P301+P312 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE/ Doctor/ Physician/ First Aider if you feel unwell
P303+P362 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap
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
P342+P311 If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTRE/ doctor/ physician/ first aider

Precautionary Statements | Storage

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

Precautionary Statements | Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/ containers in accordance with local regulations

Section 3 | COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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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 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.

Skin 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.

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.

Ingestion:

Not considered a normal route of entry.

Notes to physician:

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 | FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media:

Foam. Dry chemical powder. BCF (where regulations permit). Carbon dioxide.

Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

Fire and Explosion Hazards:

Liquid and vapour are flammable. Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flame. 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).

Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for Firefighters:

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. 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 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

INGREDIENT	CAS No	WEIGHT %
Acetone	67-64-1	40 – 50
Butane	106-97-8	10 – 20
Propane	74-98-6	10 – 20
Isobutane	75-28-5	5 – 7
Reaction mass of ethylbenzene and xylene		4 – 6
2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	1 – 2
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	< 0.01
Ingredients determined to be non-hazardous		balance

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after use

Fire Decomposition

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

Hazchem Code Not applicable

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 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

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 watercourses. 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. Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place. Release pressure under safe, controlled conditions DO NOT exert excessive pressure on valve; DO NOT attempt to operate damaged valve. Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Increase ventilation. Stop leak if safe to do so. Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapour. Absorb or cover spill with sand, earth, inert materials or vermiculite. If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated. Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely. Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.

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 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. DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin

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.

Suitable Container:

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

Storage Incompatibility:

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+



X



+



X



+



+



+

X Must NOT be stored together
O May be stored together with specific prevention
+ 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)
Acetone	1185	2375	1185	2375
Butane	1900		1900	
2-Butoxyethanol	49	98	96	242
Formaldehyde	0.3 ppm	0.6 ppm	1.2	2.5

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:

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

Respiratory Protection:

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

Thermal Protection:

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 AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State:	Aerosol
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/cm³):	1.00
Relative Vapour Density:	Not available
Volatiles (%):	Not available
Total VOC:	75 %
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 AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity:

Refer Section 7

Chemical Stability:

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

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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 main effects of simple esters are irritation, stupor and insensibility. Headache, drowsiness, dizziness, coma and behavioural changes may occur. The vapour is discomforting. **WARNING:** Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal. 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. 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. Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination. Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.

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 damaging to the health of the individual.

Skin Contact:

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. 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. Spray mist may produce discomfort. Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. There is some evidence to suggest that the material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.

Eye Contact:

Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas. The liquid may produce eye discomfort and is capable of causing temporary impairment of vision and/or transient eye inflammation, ulceration. 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.

Chronic Health Effects:

There is sufficient evidence to suggest that this material directly causes cancer in humans. 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 exists from experimentation that reduced human fertility is directly caused by exposure to the material. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

Ingredient**Oral LD₅₀****Dermal LD₅₀****Inhalation LC₅₀**

ATE

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Acetone	5,800 mg/kg	20,000 mg/kg	44 mg/L/4hr
Propane			364,726 ppm/4hr
Butane			658 mg/L/4hr
Isobutane			> 13,023 ppm/4hr
Reaction mass of ethylbenzene and xylene	3,523 mg/kg	12,126 mg/kg	5,922 ppm/4hr
Ethanol, 2-Butoxy-	250 mg/kg	210 mg/kg	450 ppm/4hr
Formaldehyde	100 mg/kg	270 mg/kg	< 463 ppm/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	Category 2
Respiratory Sensitisation	not classified
Skin Sensitisation	not classified
Germ Cell Mutagenicity	not classified
Carcinogenicity	not classified
Reproductive Toxicity	not classified
STOT – SE	Category 3
STOT – RE	not classified
Aspiration Hazard	not classified

Section 12 | ECOTOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ingredient	Fish	Crustacea	Algae
ATE			
Acetone	LC ₅₀ 96hr 3744 mg/L	LC ₅₀ 48hr 6098 mg/L	EC ₅₀ 96hr 9.8 mg/L
Butane	LC ₅₀ 96hr 24.1 mg/L		EC ₅₀ 96hr 7.71 mg/L
Isobutane	LC ₅₀ 96hr 24.1 mg/L		EC ₅₀ 72hr 7.71 mg/L
Reaction mass of ethylbenzene and xylene	LC ₅₀ 96hr 2.6 mg/L	LC ₅₀ 48hr 1.8 mg/L	EC ₅₀ 4hr 4.6 mg/L
Ethanol, 2-Butoxy-	LC ₅₀ 96hr 1250 mg/L	LC ₅₀ 48hr 164 mg/L	EC ₅₀ 72hr 623 mg/L
Formaldehyde	LC ₅₀ 96hr 0.727 mg/L	LC ₅₀ 48hr 3.26 mg/L	EC ₅₀ 72hr 1.034 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
Acetone	LOW	MED	LOW	HIGH
Propane	LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW
Butane	LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW
Isobutane	HIGH	HIGH	LOW	LOW
Ethanol, 2-Butoxy-	LOW	LOW	LOW	HIGH

Section 13 | DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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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 No
HAZCHEM Not applicable

Land Transport UNDG

UN Number **1950**
Shipping Name **Aerosols**
Class or division **2.1**
Subsidiary Risk Not applicable
UN Packing Group Not applicable
Environmental Hazard Not applicable
Special Provisions **63 190 277 327 344 381**
Limited Quantities **1000 ml**

Air Transport IATA

UN/ID Number **1950**
Shipping Name **Aerosols, flammable**
ICAO/IATA Class **2.1**
ICAO/IATA Subrisk Not applicable
ERG Code **10L**
Packing Group Not applicable
Environmental Hazard Not applicable
Special provision **A145 A167 A802**
Cargo only
 Packing instructions **203**
 Maximum Qty/pack **150 Kg**
Passenger and Cargo
 Packing instructions **203**
 Maximum Qty/pack **75 Kg**

Passenger & Cargo Limited Quantity
 Packing instructions **Y203**

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Maximum Qty/pack **30 Kg G**

Marine Transport IMDG

UN Number **1950**
Shipping Name **Aerosols**
IMDG Class **2.1**
IMDG Subrisk Not applicable
UN Packing Group Not applicable
Environmental Hazard Not applicable
EmS Number **F-D S-U**
Special provisions **63 190 277 327 344 381 959**
Limited quantities **1000 ml**

Section 15 | REGULATORY INFORMATION

HSNO approval number and Group Standard:

HSR002515 Aerosols Flammable

Condition	Requirement
SDS	Required
Emergency plan	Required when quantities exceed 3000 Lt (water equivalent)
Certified handler	Not required
Tracking	Not applicable
Bunding and secondary containment	Not applicable
Signage	Required when quantities exceed 3000 Lt (water equivalent)
Location Compliance certificate	Flammable Aerosol Category 1 required when quantities exceed 3000 Lt (water equivalent)
Hazardous Atmosphere Zone	Required as per AS/NZS 60079.10
Fire extinguisher	x required when quantities exceed 3000 Lt (water equivalent)

National Inventories:

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

Product Name: Soudal Color Spray Marker
Issued: 2025-12-20

Version: 1

Reference No:
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Section 16 | OTHER INFORMATION

Revision History (valid for five years)

December 2025	Reformulated
July 2025	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 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
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End of SDS