

# Safety Data Sheet

# SOUDAL

## Hazardous, Dangerous Goods

### Section 1 | IDENTIFICATION OF CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY

Code	Description	Size	Colour
177485	Soudabond SubFloor	750 ml	Champagne

<b>Recommended use:</b>		Adhesive		
<b>Group Standard</b>		HSR002517		
<b>UN Number, Proper Shipping Name and Packaging Group</b>		UN 1950 AEROSOLS		
<b>Supplier Contact details</b>	<b>Soudal Pty Ltd</b>	Telephone: <b>1300 507 011</b>	<b>Soudal Ltd</b>	Freephone: <b>0800 70 10 80</b>
	75 Owen Street	ABN: 50 1591 240 53	134 Kohia Drive	Phone: 07 847 5540
	Glendenning		Horotiu	
	NSW 2761	Email: <a href="mailto:soudlinfo@soudal.com.au">soudlinfo@soudal.com.au</a>	Hamilton	Email: <a href="mailto:sales@soudal.co.nz">sales@soudal.co.nz</a>
	Australia	Website: <a href="http://www.soudal.com.au">www.soudal.com.au</a>	New Zealand	Website: <a href="http://www.soudal.co.nz">www.soudal.co.nz</a>
<b>New Zealand POISON CENTRE NUMBER: 0800764 766(24 hours)</b> <b>Australia POISON CENTRE 131126</b> <b>Australia Emergency Telephone number: 1300 507 011</b>				

### 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

<b>Flammable Aerosol</b>	<b>Category 1</b>
<b>Acute Inhalation Toxicity</b>	<b>Category 4</b>
<b>Skin Irritation</b>	<b>Category 2</b>
<b>Eye Irritation</b>	<b>Category 2</b>
<b>Respiratory Sensitisation</b>	<b>Category 1</b>
<b>Skin Sensitisation</b>	<b>Category 1</b>
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	<b>Category 2</b>
<b>STOT – SE RTI</b>	<b>Category 3</b>
<b>STOT – RE</b>	<b>Category 1</b>

#### Label Elements



# Safety Data Sheet

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

H222+H229	Extremely flammable aerosol. Pressurised container: May burst if heated
H332	Harmful if inhaled
H315	Causes skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H351	Suspected of causing cancer
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

**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
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 sources
P251	Do not pierce or burn, even after use
P260	Do not breathe gas
Beware:	Deliberately inhaling or sniffing the concentrated contents may be harmful or even fatal
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
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
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke while handling this product

**Precautionary Statements | Response**

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE/ Doctor/ Physician/ First Aider
P303+P362	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs Get medical advice/ attention
P362-P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: get medical advice/ attention
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing
P308+P313	If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice / attention

# Safety Data Sheet

# SOUDAL

P370+P378

In case of Fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish

## Precautionary Statements | Storage

INGREDIENT	CAS No	WEIGHT %
Polymethylene polyphenylisocyanate	9016-87-9	25 – 50
Dimethyl ether	115-10-6	10 – 25
Isobutane	72-28-5	5 – 10
Propane	74-98-6	1 – 5
Reaction products of phosphoryl trichloride and 2-methyloxirane	1244733-77-4	1 – 5
Morpholine, 4,4'-(oxydi-2,1-ethanediy)bis-	6425-39-4	< 1
Ingredients determined to be non-hazardous		balance

P405 Store locked up  
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

## 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.

### 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:

## Section 4 | FIRST AID MEASURES

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:

Move person to an area free from risk of further exposure. Oxygen or artificial respiration should be administered as needed. Asthmatic-type symptoms may develop and may be immediate or delayed up to several hours. Treatment is essentially symptomatic. A physician should be consulted. If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled: 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:

# Safety Data Sheet



# SOUDAL

Treat symptomatically.

## Section 5 | FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### Suitable extinguishing media:

Small quantities of water in contact with hot liquid may react violently with generation of a large volume of rapidly expanding hot sticky semi-solid foam. Presents additional hazard when fire fighting in a confined space. Cooling with flooding quantities of water reduces this risk. Water spray or fog may cause frothing and should be used in large quantities. Dry chemical powder. BCF (where regulations permit). Carbon dioxide.

SMALL FIRE: Water spray, dry chemical or CO<sub>2</sub>

LARGE FIRE: Water spray or fog.

### Fire and Explosion Hazards:

Combustible. Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. When heated to high temperatures decomposes rapidly generating vapour which pressures and may then rupture containers with release of flammable and highly toxic isocyanate vapour. - Burns with acrid black smoke and poisonous fumes. Due to reaction with water producing CO<sub>2</sub>-gas, a hazardous build-up of pressure could result if contaminated containers are re-sealed. - Combustion yields traces of highly toxic hydrogen cyanide HCN, plus toxic nitrogen oxides NO<sub>x</sub> and carbon monoxide. Containers may explode when heated - Ruptured cylinders may rocket May burn but does not ignite easily. Fire exposed cylinders may vent contents through pressure relief devices thereby increasing vapour concentration. Fire may produce irritating, poisonous or corrosive gases. Runoff may create fire or explosion hazard. May decompose explosively when heated or involved in fire. Contact with gas may cause burns, severe injury and/ or frostbite. POISONOUS: MAY BE FATAL IF INHALED, SWALLOWED OR ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN

### Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for Firefighters:

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. 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 cylinders suspected to be hot. Cool fire exposed cylinders with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove cylinders from path of fire. Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use

### Fire Decomposition

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), 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:

Avoid contamination with water, alkalis and detergent solutions. Material reacts with water and generates gas, pressurises containers with even drum rupture resulting. DO NOT reseal container if contamination is suspected. Open all containers with care. DO NOT touch the spill material Clear area of all unprotected personnel and move upwind. Alert Emergency Authority and advise them of the location and nature of hazard. Wear full body clothing with breathing apparatus. Prevent by any means available, spillage from entering drains and water courses. Consider evacuation. Increase ventilation. No smoking or naked lights within area. Stop leak only if safe to do so. Water spray or fog may be used to disperse vapour. DO NOT enter confined space where gas may have collected. Keep area clear until gas has dispersed. Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place. Release

## Section 7 | HANDLING & STORAGE

**Product Name: Soudabond SubFloor**  
**Issued: 2025-10-12**

**Version: 2**

**Reference No:**  
**Page 4 of 12**

# Safety Data Sheet

# SOUDAL

pressure under safe, controlled conditions Burn issuing gas at vent pipes. DO NOT exert excessive pressure on valve; DO NOT attempt to operate damaged valve. 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.

### 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.

### Storage:

Cylinders should be stored in a purpose-built compound with good ventilation, preferably in the open. Such compounds should be sited and built in accordance with statutory requirements. The storage compound should be kept clear and access restricted to authorised personnel only. Cylinders stored in the open should be protected against rust and extremes of weather. Cylinders in storage should be properly secured to prevent toppling or rolling. Check storage areas for hazardous concentrations of gases prior to entry. Cylinders in storage should be checked periodically for general condition and leakage. Protect cylinders against physical damage. Move and store cylinders correctly as instructed for their manual handling.

### Suitable Container:

Packing as supplied by manufacturer. Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

### Storage Incompatibility:

						
+	X	+	O	+	+	O
	X		O			
	<i>Must not be stored together</i>					
	O					
	<i>May be stored together with specific preventions</i>					
	+					
	<i>May be stored together</i>					

## Section 8 | EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

### National Occupational Exposure Limits:

	New Zealand		Australia	
	TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
<b>Polymethylenepolyphenylisocyanate</b>	0.02	0.07	0.02	0.07
<b>Dimethyl ether</b>	766	958	760	950

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:

# Safety Data Sheet

  
**SOUDAL**

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 AX 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

<b>Physical State:</b>	Liquid
<b>Colour:</b>	Champagne
<b>Odour:</b>	Characteristic
<b>Odour threshold:</b>	No data
<b>Freezing/ Melting Point/Range (°C):</b>	Not available
<b>Boiling Point/Range (°C):</b>	Not available
<b>Flammability:</b>	Not available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%):</b>	Not available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%):</b>	Not available

# Safety Data Sheet

  
**SOUDAL**

<b>Flash Point (°C):</b>	Not available
<b>Autoignition Temp (°C):</b>	Not available
<b>Decomposition Temp (°C):</b>	Not available
<b>SADT (°C):</b>	Not applicable
<b>pH:</b>	Not available
<b>Dynamic viscosity:</b>	Not available
<b>Kinematic viscosity:</b>	Not available
<b>Water Solubility:</b>	Immiscible
<b>Solubility:</b>	Not available
<b>Coeff Octanol/ water distribution:</b>	Not available
<b>Vapour Pressure (kPa):</b>	Not available
<b>Specific Gravity (g/cm<sup>3</sup>):</b>	0.982
<b>Relative Vapour Density:</b>	> 1
<b>Volatiles (%):</b>	Not available
<b>Total VOC:</b>	Not available
<b>Evaporation Rate:</b>	Not available
<b>Explosive Properties:</b>	No chemical group associated with explosive properties
<b>Oxidising Properties:</b>	No chemical group associated with oxidizing properties
<b>Corrosive Properties:</b>	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:

Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful. The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, inhalation of the material, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress. 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. Inhalation of the vapour is hazardous and may even be fatal. The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting, consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation. Inhalation of toxic gases may cause: Central Nervous System effects including depression, headache, confusion, dizziness, stupor, coma and seizures; respiratory: acute lung swellings, shortness of breath, wheezing, rapid breathing, other symptoms and respiratory arrest; heart: collapse, irregular heartbeats and cardiac arrest; gastrointestinal: irritation, ulcers, nausea and vomiting (may be bloody), and abdominal pain. The vapour/mist may be highly irritating to the upper respiratory tract and lungs; the response may be severe enough to produce bronchitis and pulmonary oedema. Gastrointestinal disturbances are characterised by nausea and vomiting. Pulmonary sensitisation may produce asthmatic reactions ranging from minor breathing difficulties to severe allergic attacks; this may occur following a single acute exposure or may develop without warning for

# Safety Data Sheet

  
**SOUDAL**

several hours after exposure. Sensitized people can react to very low doses and should not be allowed to work in situations allowing exposure to this material. Continued exposure of sensitised persons may lead to possible long term respiratory impairment. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Following inhalation, ethers cause lethargy and stupor. Inhaling lower alkyl ethers results in headache, dizziness, weakness, blurred vision, seizures and possible coma. **WARNING:** Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.

## Ingestion:

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

## Skin Contact:

Skin contact is not thought to produce harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives using animal models). Systemic harm, however, has been identified following exposure of animals by at least one other route and 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. Spray mist may produce discomfort. Absorption may produce headache, dizziness, and central nervous system depression. Exposure to the material may result in a skin inflammation called chloracne. This is characterised by white- and blackheads, keratin cysts, spots, excessive discolouration. Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption

## Eye Contact:

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

## Chronic Health Effects:

There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects. Ample evidence exists from experimentation that reduced human fertility is directly caused by exposure to the material. Long term exposure to morpholine and some related compounds may produce liver and kidney changes. Animal testing has shown evidence of chronic nose irritation and inflammation, and damage to the eye. This product contains a polymer with a functional group considered to be of high concern. Isothiocyanates may cause hypersensitivity of the skin and airways. Main route of exposure to the gas in the workplace is by inhalation. Persons with a history of asthma or other respiratory problems or are known to be sensitised, should not be engaged in any work involving the handling of isocyanates.

Ingredient	Oral LD <sub>50</sub>	Dermal LD <sub>50</sub>	Inhalation LC <sub>50</sub>
ATE			
Polymethylene polyphenylisocyanate	43000 mg/Kg	9400 mg/Kg	0.49 mg/L/4h
Dimethyl ether			>20000 ppm/4h
Isobutane			>13023 ppm/4h
Propane			36426 ppm/4h
Reaction products of phosphoryl trichloride and 2-methyloxirane	500 mg/Kg	>2000 mg/Kg	>4.6 mg/L/4h
2,2'-dimorpholinodiethyl ether	>2000 mg/Kg	746 mg/Kg	

## Classification

Acute Oral Toxicity	not classified
Acute Dermal Toxicity	not classified
Acute Inhalation Toxicity	Category 4
Skin Corrosion/Irritation	Category 2

**Product Name: Soudabond SubFloor**  
**Issued: 2025-10-12**

**Version: 2**

**Reference No:**  
**Page 8 of 12**

# Safety Data Sheet



# SOUDAL

Eye Corrosion/Irritation	Category 2
Respiratory Sensitisation	Category 1
Skin Sensitisation	Category 1
Germ Cell Mutagenicity	not classified
Carcinogenicity	Category 2
Reproductive Toxicity	not classified
STOT – SE	Category 3
STOT – RE	Category 1
Aspiration Hazard	not classified

## Section 12 | ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ingredient	Fish	Crustacea	Algae
ATE			
Isobutane	LC <sub>50 96hr</sub> 24.11 mg/L	LC <sub>50 48hr</sub> 6098 mg/L	EC <sub>50 96hr</sub> 7.71 mg/L
Dimethyl ether	LC <sub>50 96hr</sub> 1783 mg/L	LC <sub>50 48hr</sub> 4400 mg/L	EC <sub>50 96hr</sub> > 154 mg/L
Reaction products of phosphoryl trichloride and 2-methyloxirane	LC <sub>50 96hr</sub> 56.2 mg/L	LC <sub>50 48hr</sub> 65335 mg/L	EC <sub>50 96hr</sub> 4 mg/L
2,2'-dimorpholinodiethyl ether	LC <sub>50 96hr</sub> 2150 mg/L	LC <sub>50 48hr</sub> > 100 mg/L	EC <sub>50 96hr</sub> 100 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
Isobutane	LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW
Propane	LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW
Dimethyl ether	LOW	LOW	LOW	HIGH
Reaction products of Phosphoryl trichloride and 2-methyloxirane	HIGH	HIGH	LOW	LOW
2,2'-dimorpholinodiethyl ether	HIGH	HIGH	LOW	LOW

## 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. DO NOT recycle spilled material. Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. DO NOT seal or stopper drums being decontaminated as CO<sub>2</sub> 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

## Section 14 | TRANSPORT CONSIDERATIONS

Product Name: Soudabond SubFloor  
 Issued: 2025-10-12

Version: 2

Reference No:  
 Page 9 of 12

# Safety Data Sheet

  
**SOUDAL**

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.



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**  
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**  
Maximum Qty/pack **30 Kg G**

## Marine Transport IMDG

UN Number **1950**  
Shipping Name **AEROSOLS**  
IMDG Class **2.1**  
IMDG Subrisk Not applicable  
Packing Group Not applicable  
Environmental Hazard Not applicable

# Safety Data Sheet



# SOUDAL

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:

**HSR002517      Aerosols, Flammable, Carcinogenic**

Condition	Requirement
<b>SDS</b>	Required
<b>Emergency plan</b>	Required when quantities exceed 3000 Lt (Water equivalent)
<b>Certified handler</b>	Not required
<b>Tracking</b>	Not applicable
<b>Bunding and secondary containment</b>	Required dependent upon total volumes and pack size
<b>Signage</b>	Required when quantities exceed 3000 Lt (water equivalent)
<b>Location Compliance certificate</b>	<b>Flammable Aerosol Category 1</b> when quantities exceed 3000 Lt (water equivalent)
<b>Hazardous Atmosphere Zone</b>	Required as per AS/NZS60079.10
<b>Fire extinguisher</b>	2 required when quantities exceed 3000 Lt (water equivalent)

### National Inventories:

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

This material is not subject to the following international agreements:

Montreal Protocol	<small>Ozone Depleting Substances</small>	Not applicable
Stockholm Convention	<small>Persistent Organic Pollutants</small>	Not applicable
Rotterdam Convention	<small>Prior Informed Consent</small>	Not applicable
Kyoto Protocol	<small>Greenhouse Gases</small>	Not applicable
Basel Convention	<small>Hazardous Waste</small>	Not applicable

## Section 16 | OTHER INFORMATION

### Revision History (valid for five years)

October 2025	Renamed
September 2025	Reformatted to AU/NZ SDS
February 2025	Origination

**This SDS contains only safety-related information. For other data see product literature.**

**Product Name: Soudabond SubFloor**  
**Issued: 2025-10-12**

**Version: 2**

**Reference No:**  
**Page 11 of 12**

# Safety Data Sheet



Please read all labels carefully before using product.

## Acronyms:

<b>AICIS</b>	Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
<b>ADG</b>	Australian Dangerous Goods
<b>CAS number</b>	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
<b>Hazchem Code</b>	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially fire-fighters.
<b>IARC</b>	International Agency for Research on Cancer
<b>NOS</b>	Not otherwise specified
<b>STEL</b>	Short term Exposure Limit
<b>TWA</b>	Time Weighted Average
<b>UN Number</b>	United Nations Number
<b>WES</b>	Workplace Exposure Standard

## References

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

Workplace exposure limits derived from Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices 15<sup>th</sup> Edition (February 2025).

THIS SDS SUMMARISES OUR BEST KNOWLEDGE OF THE HEALTH AND SAFETY HAZARD INFORMATION OF THE PRODUCT AND HOW TO SAFELY HANDLE AND USE THE PRODUCT IN THE WORKPLACE BASED ON THE INFORMATION PROVIDED AT THE TIME OF ISSUE. IT IS BASED ON THE PRESENT LEVEL OF RESEARCH AND TO THIS EXTENT WE BELIEVE IT IS ACCURATE. HOWEVER, NO GUARANTEE OF ACCURACY IS MADE OR IMPLIED AND SINCE CONDITIONS OF USE ARE BEYOND OUR CONTROL, ALL INFORMATION RELEVANT TO USAGE IS OFFERED WITHOUT WARRANTY. THE MANUFACTURER/ SUPPLIER WILL NOT BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY UNAUTHORISED USE OF THIS INFORMATION OR FOR ANY MODIFIED OR ALTERED VERSIONS.

EACH USER MUST REVIEW THIS SDS IN THE CONTEXT OF HOW THE PRODUCT WILL BE HANDLED AND USED IN THE WORKPLACE. IF CLARIFICATION OR FURTHER INFORMATION IS NEEDED TO ENSURE THAT AN APPROPRIATE RISK ASSESSMENT CAN BE MADE, THE USER SHOULD CONTACT THIS COMPANY, SO WE CAN ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FROM OUR SUPPLIERS

OUR RESPONSIBILITY FOR PRODUCTS SOLD IS SUBJECT TO OUR STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS, A COPY OF WHICH IS SENT TO OUR CUSTOMERS AND IS ALSO AVAILABLE ON REQUEST.

SAFETY DATASHEETS ARE UPDATED FREQUENTLY, PLEASE ENSURE THAT YOU HAVE A CURRENT COPY.

This SDS was prepared by Collievale Enterprises Ltd in accord with the Safe Work Australia – Preparation of safety datasheets for hazardous chemicals Code of Practice July 2020 and the Hazardous Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2020  
[admin@collievale.com](mailto:admin@collievale.com) Phone +64 7 5432428

End of SDS