

## Section 1 Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Code	Description	Size	Colour
20098	Soudal Soudaseal 240FC MS Adhesive	600 ml	White
20101	Soudal Soudaseal 240FC MS Adhesive	600 ml	Grey
20105	Soudal Soudaseal 240FC MS Adhesive	600 ml	Black

Recommended use:	Adhesive	
HSNO Group Standard	HSR002670	
UN number, shipping name and packaging group:	Not regulated	
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: <a href="http://www.soudal.co.nz">www.soudal.co.nz</a>
<b>POISON CENTRE NUMBER: 0800 764 766 (24 hours)</b>		

## Section 2 Hazards Identification

### Statement of Hazardous Nature

This product is classified as:

**HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE** according to the criteria of GHS v7.

**NOT REGULATED** under NZS5433:2020 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land

### GHS classification:

Classification	GHS Hazard statements
<b>Skin Sensitisation</b> <b>Category 1</b>	H317      May cause an allergic skin reaction

HSNO Signal Word:

**WARNING**



### Precautionary Statements:

P102	Keep out of the reach of children
P103	Read label before use
P261	Avoid breathing gas/ mists/ vapours
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling
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.)
Reaction mass of N,N'-ethane-1,2-diylbis(hexanamide) and 12-hydroxy-N-[2-[(1-oxyhexyl)amino]ethyl]octadecanamide - and N,N'-ethane-1,2-diylbis(12-hydroxyoctadecanamide)	EC 432-430-3	Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 4	1 – 10
Trimethoxyvinylsilane	2768-02-7	Flammable Liquid Category 2; Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 4; Skin Sensitisation Category 1	< 1
1,2-Ethanediamine, N-(3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl)-	1760-24-3	Eye Corrosive Category 1; Skin Sensitisation Category 1; STOT – SE RTI Category 3; Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3	< 1
Diocetyl tin bis(acetylacetonate)	54068-28-9	Skin Sensitisation Category 1; STOT – SE Category 2; Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3	< 1
Bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidyl) sebacate	52829-07-9	Eye Corrosive Category 1; Reproductive Toxicity Category 2; Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 1; Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2	< 0.1
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:

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

#### 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:**

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:**

Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles. Trowel up/scrape up. Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealed container. Flush spill area with water.

**Major Spills:**

Minor hazard. Clear area of personnel. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required. Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways. 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. DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Avoid physical damage to containers. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. Use good occupational work practice. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

**Storage:**

**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
52829-07-9	Bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidyl) sebacate	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> \Respirable 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> NOS	




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:**

## SAFETY DATASHEET

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
<b>Eye</b>	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] 
<b>Respiratory</b>	Not generally required. If workplace exposure standards are likely to be exceeded, a Type A-P filter is recommended 
<b>Skin</b>	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
<b>Appearance</b>	Liquid
<b>Odour</b>	Characteristic
<b>pH</b>	Not available
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	No data kPa
<b>Vapour Density</b>	> 1
<b>Viscosity</b>	No data mPa.s
<b>Boiling Point</b>	No data °C
<b>Volatile materials</b>	Not available
<b>Freezing/melting point</b>	Not available
<b>Water Solubility</b>	Immiscible
<b>Specific gravity/density</b>	1.045 g/ml

<b>Flash point</b>	No data °C
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	No data °C
<b>Upper and lower flammability limits</b>	Not available
<b>Corrosiveness</b>	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<sub>2</sub>) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

## Section 11 Toxicological Information

### Summary of Toxicity

Test	Data and symptoms of exposure
<b>Inhaled</b>	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhalation of oil droplets or aerosols may cause discomfort and may produce chemical inflammation of the lungs.
<b>Oral</b>	The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as 'harmful by ingestion'. This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
<b>Dermal</b>	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the 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.
<b>Eye</b>	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons
<b>Chronic</b>	Studies show that inhaling this substance for over a long period (e.g. in an occupational setting) may increase the risk of cancer. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Ample evidence exists from experimentation that reduced human fertility is directly caused by exposure to the material. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

Ingredient	Oral LD <sub>50</sub>	Dermal LD <sub>50</sub>	Inhalation LC <sub>50</sub>
ATE			
Trimethoxyvinylsilane	>300 mg/kg	3423 mg/kg	2773 ppm/4H
N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine	1897 mg/kg	>2000 mg/kg	>1.49 mg/L/4H
Dioctyltinbis(acetylacetonate)	2500 mg/kg	>2000 mg/Kg	1224 ppm4H
Bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidyl) sebacate	3700 mg/kg	>3100 mg/kg	0.5 mg/L/4H

## Section 12 Ecological Information

### Summary of Ecotoxicity

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			
Trimethoxyvinylsilane	LC <sub>50 96hr</sub> >92 mg/L	LC <sub>50 48hr</sub> >100 mg/L	EC <sub>50 96hr</sub> >89 mg/L
N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine	LC <sub>50 96hr</sub> 597 mg/L	LC <sub>50 96hr</sub> 81 mg/L	EC <sub>50 96hr</sub> 11 mg/L
Diocetyl tinbis(acetylacetonate)	LC <sub>50 96hr</sub> 60.1 mg/L	LC <sub>50 96hr</sub> >22 mg/L	EC <sub>50 96hr</sub> <0.001 mg/L
Bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidyl) sebacate	LC <sub>50 96hr</sub> 7.9 mg/L	LC <sub>50 96hr</sub> 20 mg/L	EC <sub>50 96hr</sub> 0.705 mg/L

Ingredient	Persistence Water/ Soil	Persistence Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Trimethoxyvinylsilane	HIGH	HIGH	LOW	LOW
N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine	HIGH	HIGH	LOW	LOW
Bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidyl) sebacate	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	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<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 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

NOT REGULATED

## Section 15 Regulatory Information

### HSNO approval number and Group Standard:

HSR002670 Surface Coatings & Colourants, Subsidiary Hazard

### Group Standard conditions and other regulations:

Soudal Soudaseal 240FC MS Adhesive

Updated: June 2024

Uploaded: XXXXX

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

#### National Inventories

*Y = All ingredients are on the inventory*

Australia	AICS	N
Canada	DSL	N
Canada	NDSL	N
China	IECSC	N
Europe	EINEC/ELINCS/NLP	Y
Japan	ENCS	N
Korea	KECI	N
New Zealand	NZIOC	Y
Philippines	PICCS	N
USA	TSCA	N
Taiwan	TCSI	Y
Mexico	INSQ	N
Vietnam	NCI	Y
Russia	ARIPS	N

#### Section 16 Other Information

##### Revision History:

June 2024	Reviewed and format updated
February 2021	Review and update to GHS v7 format
May 2017	Updated following reclassification.
June 2015	Initial preparation

##### 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)

**SAFETY DATASHEET**

LC <sub>50</sub>	Lethal concentration 50% - concentration fatal to 50% of the tested population
LD <sub>50</sub>	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](http://www.epa.govt.nz).

Workplace exposure limits derived from Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices 13<sup>th</sup> Edition (April 2022).

***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