

Section 1 Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Code	Description	Size	Colour
20202	Soudal Primer 100	500 ml	
Recommended use:		Sealer	
HSNO Group Standard		HSR002662	
UN number, shipping name and packaging group:		UN 1263 PAINT RELATED MATERIAL PG III	
Supplier contact details:	Soudal Ltd	Freephone: 0800 70 10 80	
	134 Kohia Drive	Phone: (07) 847 5540	
	Horotiu	Fax: (07) 847 0324	
	Hamilton 3288	Email: sales@soudal.co.nz	
	New Zealand	Website: www.soudal.co.nz	
POISON CENTRE NUMBER: 0800 764 766 (24 hours)			

Section 2 Hazards Identification

Statement of Hazardous Nature

This product is classified as:

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE according to the criteria of GHS v7.

REGULATED under NZS5433:2020 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land

GHS classification:

Classification	GHS Hazard statements
Flammable Liquid Category 3	H226 Flammable liquid and vapour
Skin Sensitisation Category 1	H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction
STOT – SE NE Category 3	H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness
STOT – SE RTI Category 3	H335 May cause respiratory irritation
Aspiration Category 1	H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2	H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

HSNO Signal Word:

DANGER


Precautionary Statements:

P102	Keep out of the reach of children
P103	Read label before use
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking
P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment
P241	Use explosion proof electrical/ lighting/ ventilating/ intrinsically safe equipment

- P242 Use non-sparking tools
P243 Tack action against static discharges
P261 Avoid breathing gas/ mists/ vapours
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
P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace
P264 Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling
- P370+P378 In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish
- P273 Avoid release to the environment
- P405 Store locked up
P410+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool
- 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.)
Hydrocarbons C ₉ aromatics	64742-95-6	Flammable Liquid Category 3 STOT – SE RTI Category 3 STOT – SE NE Category 3 Aspiration Category 1v Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2	40 – 50
3-isocyanatomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexyl isocyanate, oligomers	53880-05-0	Skin Sensitisation Category 1 STOT – SE RTI Category 3	30 - 40
1,6-hexanediyl-bis(2-(2-(1-ethylpentyl)-3-oxazolidinyl)ethyl) carbamate	140921-24-0	Skin Sensitisation Category 1	20 - 30
Diethylmethylbenzenediamine	68479-98-1	Acute Oral Toxicity Category 4 Acute Dermal Toxicity Category 4 Eye Irritation Category 2 STOT – RE Category 2 Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 1 Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 1	< 1
Isophorone diisocyanate	4098-71-9	Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 1 Skin Irritation Category 2 Eye Irritation Category 2 Respiratory Sensitisation Category 1 Skin Sensitisation Category 1 STOT – SE RTI Category 3 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:

SAFETY DATASHEET

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. Following uptake by 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.

Ingestion:

If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus. If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Observe the patient carefully. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Seek medical advice. Avoid giving milk or oils. Avoid giving alcohol

General advice and advice for physicians:

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 Fire-Fighting Measures

Extinguishing media:

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

Fire/ Explosion Hazard:

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. 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. 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 cylinders suspected to be hot. Cool fire-exposed cylinders with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

Section 6 Accidental Release Measures

Minor Spills:

Remove all ignition sources. Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material. Wipe up. Collect residues in a flammable waste container

Major Spills:

Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. Prevent, by all means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. Consider evacuation (or protect in place). 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. Contain or absorb spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. After clean-up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services

Section 7 Handling and Storage

Handling:

Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. Avoid smoking, naked lights 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:

Consider storage under inert gas. Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area. Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. Storage areas should be clearly identified, well illuminated, clear of obstruction and accessible only to trained and authorised personnel - adequate security must be provided so that unauthorised personnel do not have access. Store according to applicable regulations for flammable materials for storage tanks, containers, piping, buildings, rooms, cabinets, allowable quantities and minimum storage distances. Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems. Have appropriate extinguishing capability in storage area (e.g. portable fire extinguishers - dry chemical, foam or carbon dioxide) and flammable gas detectors.

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
53880-05-0	Plsophorone diisocyanate homopolymer	0.02 mg/m ³	0.07 mg/m ³

The TWA exposure value is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5-day working week. The STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that may be equalled (but should not be exceeded) for no longer than 15 minutes and should not be repeated more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. The term "peak" is used when the TWA limit, because of the rapid action of the substance, should never be exceeded, even briefly.

Engineering Controls:

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

Exposure controls:

Control	Protective measure
Eye	Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical goggles. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent] 
Respiratory	Not generally required. 

	If workplace exposure standards are likely to be exceeded, a Type A-P filter is recommended	
Skin	Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g., PE/EVAL/PE. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g., Rubber NOTE: The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watchbands should be removed and destroyed.	  

Section 9 Physical and Chemical Properties

General substance properties:

Property	Details
Appearance	Liquid
Odour	Characteristic
pH	Not available
Vapour pressure	No data kPa
Vapour Density	> 1
Viscosity	No data mPa.s
Boiling Point	No data °C
Volatile materials	Not available
Freezing/melting point	Not available
Water Solubility	Immiscible
Specific gravity/density	0.996 g/ml
Flash point	47 °C
Auto-ignition temperature	No data °C
Upper and lower flammability limits	Not available
Corrosiveness	Not available)

Section 10 Stability and Reactivity

Stability:

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

Conditions to avoid:

Incompatible materials to avoid:

Oxidising or reducing agents

Hazardous decomposition products:

Carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Section 11 Toxicological Information

Summary of Toxicity

Test	Data and symptoms of exposure
Inhaled	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. 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. Inhaling high concentrations of mixed hydrocarbons can cause narcosis, with nausea, vomiting and light-headedness. There may be a reduction red blood cells and bleeding abnormalities. There may also be drowsiness. 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 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. 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. .
Oral	Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects following ingestion (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum.
Dermal	The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition 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. Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.
Eye	The liquid produces a high level of eye discomfort and is capable of causing pain and severe conjunctivitis. Corneal injury may develop, with possible permanent impairment of vision, if not promptly and adequately treated. 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	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. There is ample evidence that this material can be regarded as being able to cause cancer in humans based on experiments and other information. Ample evidence exists, from results in experimentation, that developmental disorders are directly caused by human exposure to the material. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. This product contains a polymer with a functional group considered to be of high concern. Isothiocyanates may cause hypersensitivity of the skin and airways.

Ingredient	Oral LD ₅₀	Dermal LD ₅₀	Inhalation LC ₅₀
ATE			
Hydrocarbons C ₉ aromatics	4500 mg/kg	> 1900 mg/kg	>4.42 mg/L/4H
Isophorone diisocyanate homopolymer	5000 mg/kg		3.5 mg/L/4H
Isophorone diisocyaante	>2000 mg/kg	>2000 mg/Kg	>0.031 mg/L4H

Section 12 Ecological Information

Summary of Ecotoxicity

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters. Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

Ingredient	Fish	Crustacean	Algae
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SAFETY DATASHEET

ATE			
Hydrocarbons, C ₉ aromatics		LC ₅₀ 48hr 6.14 mg/L	EC ₅₀ 96hr 19 mg/L
Isophorone diisocyanate homopolymer	LC ₅₀ 96hr 1.51 mg/L	LC ₅₀ 96hr 3.36 mg/L	EC ₅₀ 96hr >3.1 mg/L
Isophorone diisocyanate	LC ₅₀ 96hr >72 mg/L	LC ₅₀ 96hr 27 mg/L	EC ₅₀ 96hr >70 mg/L

Ingredient	Persistence Water/ Soil	Persistence Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Isophorone diisocyanate homopolymer	HIGH	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW
Isophorone diisocyanate	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 CO₂ 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



Marine Pollutant
HAZCHEM

Yes
3Y

Land Transport UNDG

UN Number **1263**
 Shipping Name **PAINT RELATED MATERIAL**
 Class or division **3**
 Subsidiary Risk Not applicable
 UN Packing Group **III**
 Environmental Hazard **Environmentally hazardous**
 Special Provisions **163 223 367**
 Limited Quantities **5 L**

Air Transport IATA

UN/ID Number **1263**
 Shipping Name **PAINT RELATED MATERIAL**
 ICAO/IATA Class **3**

ICAO/IATA Subrisk	Not applicable
ERG Code	3L
Packing Group	III
Environmental Hazard	Environmentally hazardous
Special provision	A3 A72 A192
Cargo only	
Packing instructions	366
Maximum Qty/pack	220 L
Passenger and Cargo	
Packing instructions	365
Maximum Qty/pack	60 L
Passenger & Cargo Limited Quantity	
Packing instructions	Y344
Maximum Qty/pack	10 L

Marine Transport IMDG

UN Number	1263
Shipping Name	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL
IMDG Class	3
IMDG Subrisk	Not applicable
Packing Group	III
Environmental Hazard	Marine Pollutant
EmS Number	F-E S-E
Special provisions	163 223 367 955
Limited quantities	5 L

Section 15 Regulatory Information

HSNO approval number and Group Standard:

HSR002662 Surface Coatings & Colourants, Flammable

Group Standard conditions and other regulations:

Condition	Requirement
SDS	Required
Emergency plan	Required when quantities exceed 500 Lt
Certified handler	Not required
Tracking	Not applicable
Bundling and secondary containment	Required based on total pooling volume and pack size
Signage	Required when quantities exceed 500Lt
Location Compliance certificate	Flammable Liquid Category 3 when quantities exceed 500Lt in closed containers of more than 5Lt capacity and/or greater than 1500Lt in closed container of less than 5Lt capacity and/or greater than 250Lt in open containers
Hazardous Atmosphere Zone	Required as per AS/NZS60079.10
Fire extinguisher	2 required when quantities exceed 500Lt water equivalent

National Inventories

Y = All ingredients are on the inventory

Australia AICS Y

Canada	DSL	Y
Canada	NDSL	N
China	IECSC	Y
Europe	EINEC/ELINCS/NLP	Y
Japan	ENCS	N
Korea	KECI	Y
New Zealand	NZIOC	Y
Philippines	PICCS	Y
USA	TSCA	Y
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 2016	Origination

Abbreviations:

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

References

Chemical properties and GHS classifications derived from the New Zealand chemical classification information database (CCID).

www.epa.govt.nz

Workplace exposure limits derived from Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices 13th 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