

Section 1 Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Code	Description	Size	Colour
44000	Soudal Metalex Timber Preservative Aerosol Clear	400 ml	Clear

Recommended use:		Timber Preservative
HSNO Group Standard		HSR002515
UN number, shipping name and packaging group:		UN1950 AEROSOLS, FLAMMABLE n/a
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 Aerosol Category 1	H222+H229 Extremely flammable aerosol. Pressurised container: May burst if heated
Eye Irritation Category 2	H319 Causes serious eye irritation
Skin Sensitisation Category 1	H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction
Aspiration Category 1	H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3	H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

HSNO Signal Word:

DANGER



Precautionary Statements:

P102	Keep out of the reach of children	P211	Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source
P103	Read label before use	P251	Pressurised container: Do not pierce or burn even after use
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions are read and understood		Beware: Deliberately sniffing or inhaling concentrated contents can be harmful or fatal
P210	Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, hot surfaces. No smoking	P261	Avoid breathing fumes/ vapours
		P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated place

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P264 Wash thoroughly after handling
P280 Wear protective gloves and protective clothing
P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke while handling this substance
P273 Avoid release to the environment

P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand
P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE/ doctor/ physician/ first aider
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting
P302+P352 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Wash with plenty of water and soap
P333+P313 If skin irritation (or rash) occurs: Get medical attention/ advice
P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse

305+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
P370+P378 In case of fire: Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry powder to extinguish
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	WEIGHT %
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-47-8	60 – 85
Butane	106-97-8	12 – 25
Naphthenic acid, zinc salt, basic	84418-50-8	3 – 10
Propane	74-98-6	1 - 5
Ingredients determined to be non-hazardous		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:

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. If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

Notes to physician:

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 Fire-Fighting Measures

Extinguishing media:

SMALL FIRE: Water spray, dry chemical or CO₂

LARGE FIRE: Water spray or fog.

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. 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).

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. 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 after use.

Section 6 Accidental Release Measures

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 Spill

Clear area of all unprotected personnel and move upwind. Alert Emergency Authority and advise them of the location and nature of hazard. May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear full body clothing with breathing apparatus. Prevent by any means available, spillage from entering drains and water-courses. Consider evacuation. Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation. No smoking or naked lights within area. Use extreme caution to prevent violent reaction. Stop leak only if safe to do so. Water spray or fog may be used to disperse vapour. DO NOT enter confined space where gas may have collected. Keep area clear until gas has dispersed. Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place. Release 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.

Section 7 Handling and Storage

Handling:

Avoid skin 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 deg 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:

Generally packaging as originally supplied with the article or manufactured item is sufficient to protect against physical hazards.

Section 8 Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Exposure Limits

CAS no.	Substance or ingredient	WES-TWA	WES-STEL
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64742-47-8	Distillates (petroleum) hydrotreated light	5 mg/m ³	10 mg/m ³
106-97-8	Butane	1900 mg/m ³	
84418-50-8	Naphthenic acid, zinc salts, basic	10 mg/m ³ inhalable 3 mg/m ³ respirable	

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	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]. Close fitting gas tight goggles DO NOT wear contact lenses. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens 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 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]
Respiratory	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)
Skin	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 watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: For potentially moderate exposures: Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves. For potentially heavy exposures: Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. and safety footwear. OTHERWISE: Overalls. Skin cleansing cream. Eyewash unit. Do not spray on hot surfaces.

Section 9 Physical and Chemical Properties

General substance properties:

Property	Details
Appearance	Aerosol

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Colour	Clear
Odour	Characteristic
pH	Not applicable
Vapour pressure	No data kPa
Vapour Density	> 1
Viscosity	No data 20°C
Boiling Point	No data °C
Volatile materials	No data %
Freezing/melting point	Not available
Water Solubility	Immiscible
Specific gravity/density	0.75 g/ml
Flash point	-81 °C
Evaporation Rate	No data BuAC = 1
Auto-ignition temperature	431 °C
Upper and lower flammability limits	1.5 % LEL 10 % UEL
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:

Exposure to excessive heat, open flames and sparks. Avoid conditions that favour the formation of excessive mists and/or fumes. Contact with water may release flammable gases.

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 is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (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 and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational

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	setting. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal. 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. WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.
Oral	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments
Dermal	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. Spray mist may produce discomfort Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. The liquid may be able to be mixed with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. The material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives
Eye	This material causes serious eye irritation. Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas.
Chronic	Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Main route of exposure to the gas in the workplace is by inhalation. Repeated application of mildly hydrotreated oils (principally paraffinic), to mouse skin, induced skin tumours; no tumours were induced with severely hydrotreated oils. There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment.

Ingredient	Oral LD₅₀	Dermal LD₅₀	Inhalation LC₅₀
ATE			
Distillates (petroleum) hydrotreated light	>5000 mg/kg	>2000 mg/kg	>4.3 mg/L/4h
Butane			658 mg/L/4h
Zinc naphthenate, basic	>2000 mg/kg	>2000 mg/kg	>0.42 mg/L/4h
Propane			364726 ppm/4h

Section 12 Ecological Information

Summary of Ecotoxicity

Harmful 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	Crustacea	Algae
ATE			
Distillates (petroleum) hydrotreated light	LC ₅₀ 96hr 2.2 mg/L		
Butane	LC ₅₀ 96hr 24.11 mg/L		EC ₅₀ 72hr 7.71 mg/L
Zinc Naphthenate, basic	LC ₅₀ 96hr 0.112 mg/L	EC ₅₀ 48hr 0.105 mg/L	EC ₅₀ 72hr 3.62 mg/L

	Persistence Water/Soil	Persistence Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Distillates (petroleum) hydrotreated light			LOW	
Butane	LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW

Propane	LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW
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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. 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



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 **A1 A145 A157 A802**
 Cargo only
 Packing instructions **203**
 Maximum Qty/pack **150 Kg**
 Passenger and Cargo
 Packing instructions **Forbidden**
 Maximum Qty/pack **Forbidden**
 Passenger & Cargo Limited Quantity
 Packing instructions **Forbidden**
 Maximum Qty/pack **Forbidden**

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
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

Group Standard conditions and other regulations:

Condition	Requirement
SDS	Required
Emergency plan	Required when quantities exceed 3000 Lt (water capacity)
Certified handler	Not required
Tracking	Not applicable
Bundling and secondary containment	Required dependent upon total quantity and pack size
Signage	Required when quantities exceed 3000 Lt (water capacity)
Location Compliance certificate	Flammable Aerosol Category 1 required when quantities exceed 3000L (water capacity)
Hazardous Atmosphere Zone	Required to meet AS/NZS60079.10
Fire extinguisher	1 required when quantities exceed 3000 Lt (water capacity)

National Inventories

Y = All ingredients are on the inventory

National Inventories:

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

Section 16 Other Information

Revision History:

April 2026	Reformulated
October 2021	Reformulation
August 2021	Review and update to GHS v7 format
August 2016	Inclusion of Product number
March 2016	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
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)
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 15th Edition (February 2025).

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