Safety Data Sheet

Hazardous, Dangerous Goods

Section 1 | IDENTIFICATION OF CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY

Code	Description	Size	Colour
175406	Soudal Pro Expanding Foam Gun Grade	750ml	Champagne

Recommended use:				Adhesive
Group Standard				HSR002517
UN Number, Proper Shipping Name and Packaging Group				UN 1950 Aerosol, flammable
Supplier Contact details	**Soudal Pty Ltd**	Telephone: **1300 507 011**	**Soudal Ltd**	Freephone: **0800 70 10 80**
	75 Owen Street	ABN: 50 1591 240 53	134 Kohia Drive	Phone: 07 847 5540
	Glendenning		Horotiu	
	NSW 2761	Email: soudlinfo@soudal.com.au	Hamilton	Email: sales@soudal.co.nz
	Australia	Website: www.soudal.com.au	New Zealand	Website: www.soudal.co.nz

New Zealand POISON CENTRE NUMBER: 0800764 766(24 hours)

Australia POISON CENTRE 131126

Australia Emergency Telephone number: 1300 507 011

Section 2 | HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Statement of Hazardous Nature

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

Poison Schedule: Unknown

Hazard Classification

Flammable Aerosol	**Category 1**
Acute Inhalation Toxicity	**Category 4**
Skin Irritation	**Category 2**
Eye Irritation	**Category 2**
Respiratory Sensitisation	**Category 1**
Skin Sensitisation	**Category 1**
Carcinogenicity	**Category 2**
Lactation Effects	
STOT – RE	**Category 1**
STOT – SE RTI	**Category 3**
Chronic Aquatic Hazard	**Category 2**

Label Elements

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
H362	May cause harm to breast-fed children
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Supplementary Statements

Precautionary Statements | Prevention

P101	Keep out of reach of children
P102	Read label before use
P202	Do not handle until all safety directions have been read and understood
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking
P211	Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source
P251	Do not pierce or burn even after use
P260	Do not breathe mist/ sprays/ vapours
NZ	Beware: Deliberately sniffing of inhaling concentrated contents can be harmful or fatal
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated place
P263	Avoid contact during pregnancy and while nursing
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
P270	Do not eat, drink to smoke while using this product
P273	Avoid release to the environment

Precautionary Statements | Response

P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish
P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE/ Doctor/ Physician/ First Aider
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting

P303+P362	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap
P333+P313	If skin irritation (or rash) persists: 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
P312	Call a POISON CENTRE/ Doctor/ Physician/ First Aider if you feel unwell
P391	Collect spillage

Precautionary Statements | Storage

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

Precautionary Statements | Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/ containers in accordance with local regulations

Section 3 | COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

INGREDIENT	CAS No	WEIGHT %
Polymethylene polyphenyl isocyanate (pMDI)	9016-87-9	30 – 40
C_{14-17} chlorinated paraffin	85535-85-9	10 – 20
Dimethyl ether	115-10-6	10 – 20
Isobutane	75-28-5	1 – 10
Diethylene glycol	111-46-6	1 – 10
Propane	74-98-6	1 – 10
2,2-dimorpholinodiethylether	6425-39-4	< 1
Ingredients determined to be non-hazardous		balance

This is a commercial product whose exact ratio of components may vary slightly. Quantities of other non-hazardous ingredients are also possible.

Section 4 | FIRST AID MEASURES

General Information:

You should call The Poisons Information Centre if you feel that you may have been poisoned, burned or irritated by this product. The number is 131126 from anywhere in Australia or 0800 7674766 from anywhere in New Zealand and is available at all times. Have this SDS or product label with you when you call.

NZ EMERGENCY SERVICES: 111 **AUSTRALIAN EMERGENCY SERVICES: 000**

Eye contact:

Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes with fresh running water. Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Skin Contact:

Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream. DO NOT use solvents. Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.

Inhalation:

Remove to fresh air. Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bagvalve 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

Suitable extinguishing media:

Alcohol stable foam. Dry chemical powder. Carbon dioxide. Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

Fire and Explosion Hazards:

Liquid and vapour are flammable. Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flame. Rupturing containers may rocket and scatter burning materials. Hazards may not be restricted to pressure effects. May emit acrid, poisonous or corrosive fumes. On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for Firefighters:

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. 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.

Fire Decomposition

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO_2) 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, alkalies 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. May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear full body clothing with breathing apparatus. Prevent by any means available, spillage from entering drains and watercourses. Consider evacuation. Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation. No smoking or naked lights within area. Use extreme caution to prevent violent reaction. Stop leak only if safe to so do. 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. DO NOT exert excessive pressure on valve; DO NOT attempt to operate damaged valve. Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Increase ventilation. Stop leak if safe to do so. Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapour. Absorb or cover spill with sand, earth, inert materials or vermiculite. If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated. Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely. Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.

Section 7 | HANDLING & 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:

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 50°C.. Store in an upright position. Protect containers against physical damage. Check regularly for spills and leaks. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS

Suitable Container:

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

Storage Incompatibility:

+	X	+	X	+	+	+

X *Must not be stored together*

0 *May be stored together with specific preventions*

\+ *May be stored together*

Section 8 | EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

National Occupational Exposure Limits:

	New Zealand		Australia	
	TWA (mg/m^3)	STEL (mg/m^3)	TWA (mg/m^3)	STEL (mg/m^3)
Polydiphenylmethane diisocyanate				

	0.02	0.07	0.02	0.07
Dimethylether	766	958	760	950
Diethylene glycol	44	176	100	

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 have a Biological Limit Allocated.

Engineering Measures:

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be 98-54-4independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure. For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Personal Protection Equipment:

The following Australian Standards will provide general advice regarding safety clothing and equipment:

Respiratory equipment: **AS/NZS 1715**, Protective Gloves: **AS 2161**, Industrial Clothing: **AS 2919**, Industrial Eye Protection: **AS 1336** and **AS/NZS 1337**, Occupational Protective Footwear: **AS/NZS 2210**.

Eye Protection:

Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

Skin Protection:

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-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Thermal Protection:

Not required

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

Physical State:	Aerosol
Colour:	Coloured
Odour:	Characteristic
Odour threshold:	No data
Freezing/ Melting Point/Range (°C):	Not available
Boiling Point/Range (°C):	Not available
Flammability:	Highly flammable
Lower Explosive Limit (%):	Not available
Upper Explosive Limit (%):	Not available
Flash Point (°C):	Not available
Autoignition Temp (°C):	Not available
Decomposition Temp (°C):	Not available
SADT (°C):	Not applicable
pH:	Not applicable
Dynamic viscosity:	Not available
Kinematic viscosity:	Not available
Water Solubility:	Immiscible
Solubility:	Not available
Coeff Octanol/ water distribution:	Not available
Vapour Pressure (kPa):	Not available
Specific Gravity (g/cm^3):	0.95
Relative Vapour Density:	Not available
Volatiles (%):	Not available
Total VOC:	228 g/Lt
Evaporation Rate:	Not available
Explosive Properties:	No chemical group associated with explosive properties
Oxidising Properties:	No chemical group associated with oxidizing properties
Corrosive Properties:	No chemical group associated with corrosive properties

Section 10 | STABILITY & 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 can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. 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. 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. Possible neurological symptoms arising from isocyanate exposure include headache, insomnia, euphoria, ataxia, anxiety neurosis, depression and paranoia. 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. 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 with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. 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. This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.

Eye Contact:

Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas. Eye contact with alkyl ethers (vapour or liquid) may produce irritation, redness and tears. 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. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Based on experiments and other information, there is ample evidence to presume that exposure to this material can cause genetic defects that can be inherited. Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects. Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility. 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. The chemistry of reaction of isocyanates, as evidenced by MDI, in biological milieu is such that in the event of a true exposure of small MDI doses to the mouth, reactions will commence at once with biological macromolecules in the buccal region and will continue along the digestive tract prior to reaching the stomach. Reaction products will be a variety of polyureas and macromolecular conjugates with for example mucus, proteins and cell components. This is corroborated by the results from an MDI inhalation study. Following an inhalation exposure of rats to radiolabelled MDI, 79% of the dose

was excreted in faeces. The faecal excretion in these animals was considered entirely due to ingestion of radioactivity from grooming and ingestion of deposited material from the nasopharangeal region via the mucociliary escalator, i.e. not following systemic absorption. The faecal radioactivity was tentatively identified as mixed molecular weight polyureas derived from MDI. Diamine was not present. Thus, for MDI and diisocyanates in general the oral gavage dosing route is

Ingredient	Fish	Crustacea	Algae
ATE			
C_{14-17} alkanes, chlorinated	$LC_{50\ 96hr}$ >5,000 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 48hr}$ 0.006 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 72hr}$ >3.2 mg/L $EC_{50\ 96hr}$ >3.2 mg/L
Dimethylether	$LC_{50\ 96hr}$ 1763 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 48hr}$ 4400 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 72hr}$ 154.9 mg/L
Isobutane	$LC_{50\ 96hr}$ 24.11 mg/L		$EC_{50\ 96hr}$ 7.71 mg/L
Diethyleneglycol	$LC_{50\ 96hr}$ >100 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 48hr}$ >100 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 72hr}$ >6500 mg/L

inappropriate for toxicological studies and risk assessment. It is expected that oral gavage dosing will result in a similar outcome to that produced by TDI or MDI, that is (1) reaction with stomach contents and (2) polymerization to solid polyureas.

Ingredient	Oral LD_{50}	Dermal LD_{50}	Inhalation LC_{50}
ATE			4,852 mg/L/4hr
Polydiphenylmethane diisocyanate	43,000 mg/kg	>9,400 mg/kg	0.49 mg/L/4hr
C_{14-17} alkanes, chlorinated	>2,000 mg/kg	>3,125 mg/kg	>12.04 mg/L/4hr
Dimethyl ether			>20,000 ppm/4hr
Isobutane			>13.023 ppm/4hr
Diethylene glycol	12,565 mg/kg	11,890 mg/kg	>4.6 mg/L/4hr

Classification

Acute Oral Toxicity	not classified
Acute Dermal Toxicity	not classified
Acute Inhalation Toxicity	Category 4
Skin Corrosion/Irritation	Category 2
Eye Corrosion/Irritation	Category 2
Respiratory Sensitisation	Category 1
Skin Sensitisation	Category 1
Germ Cell Mutagenicity	not classified
Carcinogenicity	Category 2
Reproductive Toxicity	Lactation Effects
STOT – SE	not classified
STOT – RE	Category 2
Aspiration Hazard	not classified

Section 12 | ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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. DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

	Persistence Water/Soil	Persistence Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Poly diphenylmethane diisocyanate			LOW	
C_{14-17} alkanes, chlorinated			LOW	
Dimethylether	LOW	LOW	LOW	HIGH
Isobutane	HIGH	HIGH	LOW	LOW
Diethylene glycol	LOW	LOW	LOW	HIGH

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. 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	**Environmental hazard**
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	**Environmentally Hazardous**
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
UN Packing Group	Not applicable
Environmental Hazard	**Marine Pollutant**
EmS Number	**F-D D-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
SDS	Required
Emergency plan	Required when quantities exceed 3000 Lt (water equivalent)
Certified handler	Not required
Tracking	Not applicable
Bunding and secondary containment	Not applicable
Signage	Required when quantities exceed 3000 Lt (water equivalent)
Location Compliance certificate	Flammable Aerosol Category 1 required when quantities exceed 1000 Lt (water equivalent)
Hazardous Atmosphere Zone	Required to meet requirements of AS60079.10
Fire extinguisher	1x required when quantities exceed 3000 Lt (water equivalent)

National Inventories:

Australia AIIC non-industrial use		No
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	Yes

This material is not subject to the following international agreements:

Montreal Protocol Ozone Depleting Substances	Not applicable
Stockholm Convention Persistent Organic Pollutants	Not applicable
Rotterdam Convention Prior Informed Consent	Not applicable
Kyoto Protocol Greenhous Gases	Not applicable
Basel Convention Hazardous Waste	Not applicable

Section 16 | OTHER INFORMATION

Revision History (valid for five years)

June 2025 Joint format

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

Please read all labels carefully before using product.

Acronyms:

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

References

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

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

THIS SDS SUMMARISES OUR BEST KNOWLEDGE OF THE HEALTH AND SAFETY HAZARD INFORMATION OF THE PRODUCT AND HOW TO SAFELY HANDLE AND USE THE PRODUCT IN THE WORKPLACE BASED ON THE INFORMATION PROVIDED AT THE TIME OF ISSUE. IT IS BASED ON THE PRESENT LEVEL OF RESEARCH AND TO THIS EXTENT WE BELIEVE IT IS ACCURATE. HOWEVER, NO GUARANTEE OF ACCURACY IS MADE OR IMPLIED AND SINCE CONDITIONS OF USE ARE BEYOND OUR CONTROL, ALL INFORMATION RELEVANT TO USAGE IS OFFERED WITHOUT WARRANTY. THE MANUFACTURER/ SUPPLIER WILL NOT BE HELD RESPSONSIBLE 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 DAATSHEETS ARE UPDATED FREQUENTLY, PLEASE ENSURE THAT YOU HAVE A CURRENT COPY.

This SDS was prepared by Collievale Enterprises Ltd in accord with the Safe Work Australia – Preparation of safety datasheets for hazardous chemicals Code of Practice July 2020 and the Hazardous Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2020
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End of SDS