

Section 1 Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Code	Description	Size	Colour
18995	Soudal SMX-30 Plus Vapour Barrier Kit 4L Part A	4 Lt	White

Recommended use:		Resin
HSNO Group Standard		HSR002670
UN number, shipping name and packaging group:		UN 3082 ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID 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
Eye Irritation Category 2	H319 Causes serious eye irritation
Skin Sensitisation Category 1	H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction
STOT – RE Category 2	H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2	H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

HSNO Signal Word:

WARNING



Precautionary Statements:

P102	Keep out of the reach of children	P280	Wear protective gloves and protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection
P103	Read label before use	P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions are read and understood	P273	Avoid release to the environment
P260	Do not breathe mist/ vapours/ sprays	P391	Clean up spillage
P264	Wash exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling		

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P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand
P301+P330 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth.
P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap
P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse
P333+P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing

P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: get medical advice/ attention
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing
P308+P313 If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention
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 %
Bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether	25068-38-6	20 - 30
Glycidyl neodecanoate	26761-45-5	1 - 3
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:

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. Other measures are usually unnecessary

Ingestion:

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

Notes to physician:

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 Fire-Fighting Measures

Extinguishing media:

Foam. Dry chemical powder. BCF (where regulations permit). Carbon dioxide. Water spray or fog - Large fires only

Fire/ Explosion Hazard:

Non-combustible

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:

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Environmental hazard - contain spillage. 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 spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. Wipe up. Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

Major Spill

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:

Unopened containers received from the supplier should be safe to store for 18 months. Opened containers should not be stored for more than 12 months. Avoid skin contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Avoid contact with moisture. 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. DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin

Storage:

Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

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
25068-38-6	Bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether	10 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. [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

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	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].
Respiratory	Not normally required. Where inadequate ventilation exists then a Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)
Skin	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	Liquid
Colour	White
Odour	Not available
pH	8 - 10
Vapour pressure	No data kPa
Vapour Density	Not applicable
Viscosity	Not available
Boiling Point	100 °C
Volatile materials	No data %
Freezing/melting point	0 °C
Water Solubility	Miscible
Specific gravity/density	1.10 – 1.30 g/ml
Flash point	Not available
Evaporation Rate	No data BuAC = 1
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available °C
Upper and lower flammability limits	Not available % LEL Not available % 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.

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 adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
Oral	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.
Dermal	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 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. This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.
Eye	This material causes serious eye irritation.
Chronic	There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects.

Ingredient	Oral LD ₅₀	Dermal LD ₅₀	Inhalation LC ₅₀
ATE			
Bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether	> 500 mg/kg	> 1200 mg/kg	
Glycidyl neodecanoate	> 10 mg/kg	> 4 mg/kg	> 0.25 mg/L/4h

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 LC ₅₀ 96hr	Crustacea EC ₅₀ 48hr	Algae EC ₅₀ 72hr
ATE			
Bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether		> 2 mg/L	
Glycidyl neodecanoate	> 5 mg/L	4.8 mg/L	> 1.2 mg/L

	Persistence Water/Soil	Persistence Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility

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Bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether	HIGH	HIGH	LOW	LOW
Glycidyl neodecanoate	HIGH	HIGH	LOW	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. 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

3Z

Land Transport UNDG

UN Number **3082**
 Shipping Name **ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.** contains Epoxy resin
 Class or division **9**
 Subsidiary Risk Not applicable
 UN Packing Group **III**
 Environmental Hazard **Environmentally hazardous**
 Special Provisions **274 331 335 375**
 Limited Quantities **5 L**

Air Transport IATA

UN/ID Number **3082**
 Shipping Name **ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.** contains Epoxy resin
 ICAO/IATA Class **9**
 ICAO/IATA Subrisk Not applicable
 ERG Code **9L**
 Packing Group **III**
 Environmental Hazard **Environmentally hazardous**
 Special provision **A97 A158 A197 A215**
 Cargo only
 Packing instructions **964**
 Maximum Qty/pack **450 L**
 Passenger and Cargo
 Packing instructions **964**
 Maximum Qty/pack **450 L**
 Passenger & Cargo Limited Quantity
 Packing instructions **Y964**
 Maximum Qty/pack **30 Kg G**

Marine Transport IMDG

UN Number **3082**

Shipping Name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. contains Epoxy resin
IMDG Class	9
IMDG Subrisk	Not applicable
Packing Group	III
Environmental Hazard	Marin Pollutant
EmS Number	F-A S-F
Special provisions	274 335 375 969
Limited quantities	5 L

Section 15 Regulatory Information

HSNO approval number and Group Standard:

HSR002670 **Surface Coatings & Colourants Subsidiary Hazard**

Group Standard conditions and other regulations:

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

National Inventories

Y = All ingredients are on the inventory

National Inventories:

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

Section 16 Other Information

Revision History:

August 2026	Product re-named
May 2026	Reviewed and reissued
January 2022	Initial preparation

Abbreviations:

Abbreviation	Description
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SAFETY DATASHEET

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