

Section 1 Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Code	Description	Size	Colour
137106	Soudaseal 650HT	600 ml	White
146064	Soudaseal 650HT	600 ml	Black

Recommended use:		Sealant
HSNO Group Standard		HSR002670
UN number, shipping name and packaging group:		
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.

NOT 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
Reproductive Toxicity Category 1	H360 May damage fertility or the unborn child
STOT – RE Category 2	H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

HSNO Signal Word:

DANGER



Precautionary Statements:

P102	Keep out of the reach of children	P280	Wear protective gloves and protective clothing, eye protection and 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		
P260	Do not breathe mist/ vapours/ sprays	P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand
P264	Wash exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling	P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE/ doctor/ physician/ first aider

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P303+P352 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Wash with plenty of water and soap
P333+P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention
P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it 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
P308+P313 If exposed or concerned: Get medical attention/ advice
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 %
Trimethoxyvinylsilane	2768-02-7	< 5
Paraffinic distillate, light, hydrotreated (mild)	64742-55-8	< 5
N-(3-trimethyloxysilyl)propyl)ethylenediamine	1760-24-3	< 5
Distillates (Fischer Tropsch), heavy C ₁₈₋₅₀ branched, cyclic and linear	848301-69-9	< 1
Dioctyltinbis(acetylacetonate)	54068-28-9	< 1
Propanedioic acid, 3,5-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenylmethylbutyl-, bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidinyl) ester	63843-89-0	< 1
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. Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.

Ingestion:

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

Notes to physician:

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 Fire-Fighting Measures

Extinguishing media:

There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used. Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

Fire/ Explosion Hazard:

Non-combustible. Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.

Advice for fire-fighters:

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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:

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

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. Environmental hazard - contain spillage.

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. 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:

Polyethylene or polypropylene container. Packing 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
64742-55-8	Paraffinic distillate, light, hydrotreated (mild)	5 mg/m ³	10 mg/m ³
848301-69-9	Distillates (Fischer Tropsch), heavy, C ₁₈₋₅₀ branched, cyclic and linear	5 mg/m ³	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

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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. Employees exposed to confirmed human carcinogens should be authorized to do so by the employer, and work in a regulated area. Work should be undertaken in an isolated system such as a 'glovebox'. Employees should wash their hands and arms upon completion of the assigned task and before engaging in other activities not associated with the isolated system. Within regulated areas, the carcinogen should be stored in sealed containers, or enclosed in a closed system, including piping systems, with any sample ports or openings closed while the carcinogens are contained within. Open-vessel systems are prohibited. Each operation should be provided with continuous local exhaust ventilation so that air movement is always from ordinary work areas to the operation. Exhaust air should not be discharged to regulated areas, non-regulated areas or the external environment unless decontaminated. Clean make-up air should be introduced in sufficient volume to maintain correct operation of the local exhaust system. For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood. Prior to removing protective garments, the employee should undergo decontamination and be required to shower upon removal of the garments and hood. Except for outdoor systems, regulated areas should be maintained under negative pressure (with respect to non-regulated areas). Local exhaust ventilation requires make-up air be supplied in equal volumes to replaced air.

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 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
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	Overalls. P.V.C apron. Barrier cream. Skin cleansing cream. Eye wash unit.

Section 9 Physical and Chemical Properties

General substance properties:

Property	Details
Appearance	Paste
Colour	Coloured
Odour	Characteristic
pH	No data
Vapour pressure	No data kPa
Vapour Density	>1
Viscosity	Not available
Boiling Point	No data °C
Volatile materials	< 1 %

Freezing/melting point	Not available
Water Solubility	Immiscible
Specific gravity/density	1.485 g/ml
Flash point	Not available
Evaporation Rate	No data BuAC = 1
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available °C
Upper and lower flammability limits	No data % LEL No data % 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:

Contact with water may release flammable gases.

Incompatible materials to avoid:

Oxidising or reducing agents

Hazardous decomposition products:

Carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO₂), Silicon oxides (SiO₂) 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. The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as 'harmful by inhalation'. This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. Inhalation of oil droplets or aerosols may cause discomfort and may produce chemical inflammation of the lungs.
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	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition. 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.
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 sufficient evidence to suggest that this material directly causes cancer in humans. Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through

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	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 exists from experimentation that reduced human fertility is directly caused by exposure to the material. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.
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Ingredient	Oral LD ₅₀	Dermal LD ₅₀	Inhalation LC ₅₀
ATE			
Trimethoxyvinylsilane	> 300 mg/kg	3423 mg/kg	2773 ppm/4h
Paraffinic distillate, light, hydrotreated (mild)	> 5000 mg/kg	> 2000 mg/kg	2.18 mg/L/4h
N-(3-trimethoxysilyl)propyl)ethylene diamine	1897 mg/kg	> 2000 mg/kg	> 1.49 mg/L/4h
Distillates (Fischer Tropsch), heavy C ₁₈₋₅₀ branched, cyclic and linear	> 5000 mg/kg		
Diocetylbinbis(acetylacetonate)	2500 mg/kg	> 2000 mg/kg	1224 ppm/4h
Propanedioic acid, 3,5-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenylmethylbutyl-, bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidiny) ester	1500 mg/kg	> 3100 mg/kg	> 0.46 mg/L/4h

Section 12 Ecological Information

Summary of Ecotoxicity

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

Ingredient	Fish	Crustacea	Algae
ATE			
Trimethoxyvinylsilane	LC ₅₀ 96hr > 92 mg/L	EC ₅₀ 48hr > 100 mg/L	EC ₅₀ 72hr > 89 mg/L
Paraffinic distillate, light, hydrotreated (mild)		EC ₅₀ 48hr > 1000 mg/L	
N-(3-trimethoxysilyl)propyl)ethylene diamine	LC ₅₀ 96hr 597 mg/L	EC ₅₀ 48hr 81 mg/L	EC ₅₀ 72hr > 5.5 mg/L
Diocetylbinbis(acetylacetonate)	LC ₅₀ 96hr 60.1 mg/L	EC ₅₀ 48hr > 22 mg/L	EC ₅₀ 72hr < 0.001 mg/L
Propanedioic acid, 3,5-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenylmethylbutyl-, bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidiny) ester	LC ₅₀ 96hr > 100 mg/L		EC ₅₀ 72hr 61 mg/L

	Persistence Water/Soil	Persistence Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Trimethoxyvinylsilane	HIGH	HIGH	LOW	LOW
N-(3-trimethoxysilyl)propyl)ethylene diamine	HIGH	HIGH	LOW	LOW
Propanedioic acid, 3,5-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenylmethylbutyl-, bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidiny) ester	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

NOT REGULATED

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 10000 Lt
Certified handler	Not required
Tracking	Not applicable
Bunding and secondary containment	Required dependent upon total quantity and pack size
Signage	Required when quantities exceed 10000 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	Yes
Japan	ENCS	No
Korea	KECI	No
New Zealand	NZIOC	Yes
Philippines	PICCS	No
US	TSCA	No
Taiwan	TCSI	Yes
Mexico	INSQ	No
Vietnam	NCI	Yes
Russia	FBEPH	No
UAE	Control List	No

Section 16 Other Information

Revision History:

July 2026

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