Section 1 Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Code	Description	Size	Colour
41280	Soudal Graffiti Remover	500 ml	Clear

Recommended use:		Cleaner
HSNO Group Standard		HSR002528
UN number, shipping name and packaging group:		UN 1993 FLAMMABLE LIQUID N.O.S. PG III
Supplier contact details:	Soudal Ltd	Freephone: 0800 70 10 80
	134 Kohia Drive	Phone: (07) 847 5540
	Horotiu	
	Hamilton 3288	Email: sales@soudal.co.nz
	New Zealand	Website: www.soudal.co.nz
POISON CENTRE NUMBER: 0800 764 766 (24 hours)		

Section 2 Hazards Identification

Statement of Hazardous Nature

This product is classified as: **HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE** according to the criteria of GHS v7.

REGULATED under NZS5433:2020 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land

GHS classification:

Classification		GHS Hazard statements	
Flammable Liquid	**Category 3**	H226	Flammable liquid and vapour
Skin Irritation	**Category 2**	H315	Causes skin irritation
Eye Corrosive	**Category 1**	H318	Causes serious eye damage
Skin Sensitisation	**Category 1**	H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
STOT – SE RTI	**Category 3**	H335	May cause respiratory irritation
Chronic Aquatic Hazard	**Category 2**	H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

HSNO Signal Word: **DANGER**

Precautionary Statements:

P102 Keep out of the reach of children
P103 Read label before use

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking
P240 Ground and bond container and receiving equipment
P241 Use explosion proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting/ intrinsically safe equipment
P242 Use non sparking tools
P243 Take action to prevent static discharge
P261 Avoid breathing mists/ vapours/ sprays
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated place

P280 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection
P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace
P264 Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling

P273 Avoid release to the environment
P391 Collect spillage

P370+P378 In case of Fire: use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish
P405 Store locked up
P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection points in accordance with local regulation

Section 3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS No.	Individual GHS classification	Concentration (% by Wt.)
2-Propanol-1-methylethyl acetate	108-65-6	Flammable Liquid Category 3 | Eye Irritation Category 2	20 – 40
D-Limonene	5989-27-5	Flammable Liquid Category 3 | Eye Irritation Category 2 | Skin Sensitisation Category 1 | Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 1 | Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 1	10 – 25
Diacetone Alcohol	123-42-2	Flammable Liquid Category 3 | Eye Irritation Category 2	10 – 20
Ethanol	64-17-5	Flammable Liquid Category 2 | Eye Irritation Category 2 | STOT – SE NE Category 3	5 - 20
9-Decenamide, N,N-dimethyl-	1356964-77-6	Acute Oral Toxicity Category 4 | Acute Dermal Toxicity Category 4 | Skin Irritation Category 2 | Eye Corrosive Category 1 | STOT – SE RTI Category 3 | Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2	5 – 20
Triethanolamine	102-71-6	Eye Irritation Category 2	< 1
Ingredients not contributing to classification			balance

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

Section 4 First Aid Measures

NZ Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766) | NZ Emergency Services: 111

Eye contact:

Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. 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.

General advice and advice for physicians:

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 Fire-Fighting Measures

Extinguishing media:

SMALL FIRE: Water spray, dry chemical or CO_2
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. On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

Advice for fire-fighters:

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Consider evacuation Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover. If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

Section 6 Accidental Release Measures

Minor Spills:

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

Major Spills:

Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. Prevent, by all means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. Consider evacuation (or protect in place). No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Increase ventilation. Stop leak if safe to do so. Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapour. Contain or absorb spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Section 7 Handling and Storage

Handling:

Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure 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 generation of static electricity. **DO NOT** use plastic buckets. Earth all lines and equipment. Use spark-free tools when handling. 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. 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.

Storage:

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

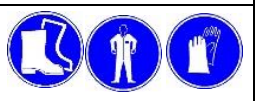
CAS no.	Substance or ingredient	WES-TWA		WES-STEL	
108-65-6	2-Propanol-1-methylethyl acetate	369 mg/m^3	100 ppm	553 mg/m^3	150 ppm
123-42-2	Diacetone alcohol	238 mg/m^3	50 ppm		
64-17-5	Ethanol	280 mg/m^3	200 ppm	1520 mg/m^3	800 ppm
102-71-6	Triethanolamine	1 mg/m^3			

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

Engineering Controls:

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

Exposure controls:

Control	Protective measure
Eye	 Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical goggles. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]
Respiratory	 Not generally required. If workplace exposure standards are likely to be exceeded, a Type AK-P filter is recommended
Skin	 Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g., PE/EVAL/PE. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g., Rubber NOTE: The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watchbands should be removed and destroyed.

Section 9 Physical and Chemical Properties

General substance properties:

Property	Details
Appearance	Liquid
Odour	Characteristic

pH	Not available
Vapour pressure	No data kPa
Vapour Density	> 1
Viscosity	No data mPa.s
Boiling Point	145 °C
Volatile materials	75 %
Freezing/melting point	Not available
Water Solubility	Immiscible
Specific gravity/density	0.9 g/ml
Flash point	42 °C
Auto-ignition temperature	344 °C
Upper and lower flammability limits	1.7 % LEL 9.0 % 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:

Incompatible materials to avoid:

Oxidising or reducing agents

Hazardous decomposition products:

Carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO_2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Section 11 Toxicological Information

Summary of Toxicity

Test	**Data and symptoms of exposure**
Inhaled	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. Animal testing shows that the most common signs of inhalation overdose is inco-ordination and drowsiness. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination. Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Oral	At sufficiently high doses the material may be hepatotoxic (i.e. poisonous to the liver). At sufficiently high doses the material may be nephrotoxic (i.e. poisonous to the kidney). 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. Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate

	that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.
Dermal	The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the 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. Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption. The material may cause mild but significant inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.
Eye	If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage. The vapour when concentrated has pronounced eye irritation effects and this gives some warning of high vapour concentrations. If eye irritation occurs seek to reduce exposure with available control measures, or evacuate area.
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. 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 exists that this material directly causes reduced fertility Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

Ingredient	**Oral LD_{50}**	**Dermal LD_{50}**	**Inhalation LC_{50}**
ATE			
2-Propanol-1-methylethyl acetate	3739 mg/Kg	>2000 mg/Kg	
D-Limonene	>2000 mg/Kg	>5000 mg/Kg	
Diacetone Alcohol	2520 mg/kg	13500 mg/kg	
Ethanol	7060 mg/kg	17100 mg/kg	64000 ppm/4h
9-Decenamide, N,N-dimethyl-	550 mg/Kg	>2000 mg/Kg	>3.551 mg/L/4h
Triethanolamine	2200 mg/Kg	>16000 mg/Kg	

Section 12 Ecological Information

Summary of Ecotoxicity

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

Ingredient	**Fish**	**Crustacean**	**Algae**
ATE			
2-Propanol-1-methylethyl acetate	$LC_{50\ 96hr}$ >100 mg/L NOEC $_{336hr}$ 47.5 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 48hr}$ 373 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 96hr}$ >1000 mg/L
D-Limonene	$LC_{50\ 96hr}$ 0.46 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 48hr}$ 0.307 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 96hr}$ 0.214 mg/L
Diacetone alcohol	$LC_{50\ 96hr}$ >100 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 48hr}$ >1000 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 96hr}$ >1000 mg/L
Ethanol	$LC_{50\ 96hr}$ 42 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 48hr}$ 2 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 96hr}$ 275 mg/L
9-Decenamide, N,N-dimethyl-	$LC_{50\ 96hr}$ 5.5 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 48hr}$ 2.8 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 96hr}$ 5.6 mg/L
Triethanolamine	$LC_{50\ 96hr}$ 11800 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 48hr}$ >565 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 96hr}$ >107 mg/L

Ingredient	Persistence Water/ Soil	Persistence Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
2-Propanol-1-methylethyl acetate	LOW	LOW	LOW	HIGH
D-Limonene	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	LOW
Diacetone Alcohol	HIGH	HIGH	LOW	HIGH
Ethanol	LOW	LOW	LOW	HIGH
Triethanolamine	LOW	LOW	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. DO NOT recycle spilled material. Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. Neutralise spill material carefully and decontaminate empty containers and spill residues with 10% ammonia solution plus detergent or a proprietary decontaminant prior to disposal. DO NOT seal or stopper drums being decontaminated as CO_2 gas is generated and may pressurise containers. Puncture containers to prevent re-use. Bury or incinerate residues at an approved site.

Ensure that the hazardous substance is disposed in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017
Packages that have been in direct contact with the hazardous substance must be only disposed if the hazardous substance was appropriately removed and cleaned out from the package. The package must be disposed according to the manufacturer's directions taking into account the material it is made of. Packages which hazardous content have been appropriately treated and removed may be recycled. The hazardous substance must only be disposed if it has been treated by a method that changed the characteristics or composition of the substance and it is no longer hazardous. Only dispose to the environment if a tolerable exposure limit has been set for the substance. Only deposit the hazardous substance into or onto a landfill or sewage facility or incinerator, where the hazardous substance can be handled and treated appropriately.

Section 14 Transport Information

HAZCHEM **3Y**

Land Transport UNDG

UN Number	**1993**
Shipping Name	**FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.** contains 2-Propanol, 1-methylethyl acetate, Ethanol, Diacetone alcohol
Class or division	**3**
Subsidiary Risk	Not applicable
UN Packing Group	**III**
Environmental Hazard	**Environmentally hazardous**
Special Provisions	**223 274**
Limited Quantities	**5 L**

Air Transport IATA

UN/ID Number	**1993**
Shipping Name	**FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.** contains 2-Propanol, 1-methylethyl acetate, Ethanol, Diacetone alcohol
ICAO/IATA Class	**3**
ICAO/IATA Subrisk	Not applicable
ERG Code	**3L**
Packing Group	**III**
Environmental Hazard	**Environmentally hazardous**
Special provision	**A3**

Cargo only
- Packing instructions **366**
- Maximum Qty/pack **220 L**

Passenger and Cargo
- Packing instructions **355**
- Maximum Qty/pack **60 L**

Passenger & Cargo Limited Quantity
- Packing instructions **Y344**
- Maximum Qty/pack **10 L**

Marine Transport IMDG

UN Number	**1993**
Shipping Name	**FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.** contains 2-Propanol, 1-methylethyl acetate, Ethanol, Diacetone alcohol
IMDG Class	**3**
IMDG Subrisk	Not applicable
Packing Group	**III**
Environmental Hazard	**Marine Pollutant**
EmS Number	**F-E S-E**
Special provisions	**223 274 955**
Limited quantities	**5 L**

Section 15 Regulatory Information

HSNO approval number and Group Standard:

HSR002528 **Cleaning Products, Flammable**

Group Standard conditions and other regulations:

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

National Inventories

Y = All ingredients are on the inventory

Australia	AICS	Y
Canada	DSL	Y
Canada	NDSL	N
China	IECSC	N
Europe	EINEC/ELINCS/NLP	N
Japan	ENCS	N

Korea	KECI	N
New Zealand	NZIOC	Y
Philippines	PICCS	N
USA	TSCA	Y
Taiwan	TCSI	Y
Mexico	INSQ	N
Vietnam	NCI	Y
Russia	ARIPS	N

Section 16 Other Information

Revision History:

September 2024	Renamed and reformulated
June 2022	Reformulated product
September 2017	Origination

Abbreviations:

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

References

Chemical properties and GHS classifications derived from the New Zealand chemical classification information database (CCID). www.epa.govt.nz.
Workplace exposure limits derived from Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices 13th Edition (April 2022).

The information provided on this SDS is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered as a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material in combination with any other material or in any process, unless specified in the text.

This SDS was prepared by Collievale Enterprises in accord with the Hazardous Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2020
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End of SDS