

Section 1 Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Code	Description	Size	Colour
20271	Gorilla Shower Grab	310 ml	Beige

Recommended use:		Adhesive
HSNO Group Standard		HSR002662
UN number, shipping name and packaging group:		UN 1133 Adhesives containing flammable liquid
Supplier contact details:	Soudal Ltd	Freephone: 0800 70 10 80
	134 Kohia Drive	Phone: (07) 847 5540
	Horotiu	
	Hamilton 3288	Email: info@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 HSNO.

REGULATED under NZS5433:2020 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land

Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) classification:

Classification	GHS Hazard statements
Flammable Liquid Category 2	H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour
Skin Irritation Category 2	H315 Causes skin irritation
Eye Irritation Category 2	H319 Causes serious eye irritation
Reproductive Toxicity Category 2	H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
STOT – RE Category 2	H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3	H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

HSNO Signal Word: DANGER



Precautionary Statements:

Keep out of reach of children

Ensure all safety directions are read and understood before use

P233 Keep container tightly closed

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaced, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking

P240 Ground and bond container and receiving equipment

P241 Use explosion proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting or intrinsically safe equipment

P242 Use non-sparking tools

P243 Take action to prevent static discharge

P260 Do not breathe mists/ vapours/ sprays

P280 Wear protective clothing/ protective gloves/ eye protection and face protection

P264 Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling

P273 Avoid release to the environment

P370+378 In case of fire: Use alcohol resistance foam or normal protein foam to extinguish

P405 Store locked up
P403+233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local legislation

Section 3 Composition

Ingredient	CAS No.	Individual HSNO classification	Concentration (% by Wt.)
Hydrocarbons C ₇ , n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics	64742-49-0	Flammable Liquid Category 2; STOT – SE NE Category 3; Aspiration Category 1; Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2	1 – 10 %
Xylene	1330-20-7	Flammable Liquid Category 3; Acute Oral Toxicity Category 4; Acute Dermal Toxicity Category 4; Skin Irritation Category 2; Eye Irritation Category 2; Reproductive Toxicity Category 2; STOT – RE Category 2	1 – 10 %
Acetone	67-64-1	Flammable Liquid Category 2; Eye Irritation Category 2	1 – 10 %
hydrocarbons, C ₆ -C ₇ , n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <5% n-hexane		Flammable Liquid Category 2; Skin Irritation Category 2; Eye Irritation Category 2; STOT-SE NE Category 3; Aspiration Category 1; Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2	1 – 10 %
Ingredients not contributing to the classification			balance

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

General advice and advice for physicians:

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 Fire-Fighting Measures

Extinguishing media:

Foam. Dry chemical powder. Carbon dioxide. Water spray or fog - Large fires only

Fire Incompatibility:

Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Special hazards due to combustion:

Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers. 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 in the event of a fire. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Consider evacuation (or protect in place). 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 the fire and cool adjacent area. Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. 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.

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. May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. 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 spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services

Section 7 Handling and Storage

Handling:

Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations. 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, heat or ignition sources. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Vapour may ignite on pumping or pouring due to static electricity. DO NOT use plastic buckets. Earth and secure metal containers when dispensing or pouring product. Use spark-free tools when handling. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. Keep containers securely sealed. 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. DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin

Storage:

Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area. No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. DO NOT store in pits, depression, basement or areas where vapours may be trapped. Keep containers securely sealed. Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry well ventilated area. 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
1330-20-7	Xylene	50 ppm	217 mg/m ³	
67-64-1	Acetone	500 ppm	1185 mg/m ³	1000 ppm 2375 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.

SAFETY DATASHEET

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.

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. [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent] Close fitting gas tight goggles 
Respiratory	Not normally required. Where inadequate ventilation exists then a Type AX-P filter is recommended 
Skin	PE/EVAL/PE gloves. Avoid skin contact. If skin contact or contamination of clothing is likely, protective clothing should be worn. [AS 2161] Wear protective clothing. 

Section 9 Physical and Chemical Properties

General substance properties:

Property	Details
Appearance	Liquid
Odour	Characteristic
pH	No data
Vapour pressure	110 kPa
Viscosity	No data (40°C)
Vapour Density	No data
Boiling Point	No data
Volatile materials	No data %
Freezing/melting point	No data °C
Solubility	Immiscible
Specific gravity/density	1.35 g/ml
Flash point	< 23 °C
Danger of explosion	Not applicable
Auto-ignition temperature	Not applicable °C
Upper and lower flammability limits	LEL Not applicable % UEL Not applicable %
Evaporation Rate	No data Butyl acetate = 1
Corrosiveness	No data

Section 10 Stability and Reactivity

Stability:

Stable under normal conditions.

Conditions to avoid:

Extreme temperatures. Keep from freezing

Incompatible materials to avoid:

Avoid oxidising agents, strong acids and strong bases.

Hazardous decomposition products:

Combustion will result in the release of carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂) and pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Section 11 Toxicological Information

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. 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.
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. 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 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.
Eye	If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.
Chronic	Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Ample evidence exists from experimentation that reduced human fertility is directly caused by exposure to the material. There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment.

	Oral LD ₅₀ mg/m ³	Dermal LD ₅₀ mg/m ³	Inhalation LC ₅₀ mg/L
ATE			
Hydrocarbons C ₇	>5840	>2920	>23.3 /4h
Xylene	2119	>1700	5000 ppm/4h
Acetone	5800	20000	44 /4h
Hydrocarbons C ₆₋₇	>7920	>2800	>25.2 /4h

Section 12 Ecological Information

Summary of Ecotoxicity

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

	Fish mg/L	Crustacea mg/L	Algae mg/L
ATE			
Hydrocarbons C ₇		EC ₅₀ 48hr 4	
Xylene	LC ₅₀ 96hr 2.6	EC ₅₀ 48hr 1.8	EC ₅₀ 72hr 4.6 NOEC 73hr 0.44
Acetone	LC ₅₀ 96hr >3744 NOEC _{12hr} 0.001	LC ₅₀ 96hr 6098	EC ₅₀ 96hr >9.9
Hydrocarbons C ₆₋₇	LC ₅₀ 96hr 11.4	LC ₅₀ 48hr 3	EC ₅₀ 96hr >10,000

	Persistence	Persistence	Bioaccumulation	Mobility

SAFETY DATASHEET

	H ₂ O/ Soil	Air		
Xylene	HIGH	LOW	MEDIUM	
Acetone	LOW	MEDIUM	LOW	HIGH

Section 13 Disposal Considerations

Disposal methods:

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. Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site. Allow small quantities to evaporate. DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans. Bury residues and emptied aerosol cans at an approved site.

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. DO NOT deposit the hazardous substance into or onto a landfill or a sewage facility. Burning the hazardous substance must happen under controlled conditions with no person or place exposed to (1) a blast overpressure of more than 9 kPa; or (2) an unsafe level of heat radiation. The disposed hazardous substance must not come into contact with class 1 or 5 substances.

Section 14 Transport Information



HAZCHEM **3Y**

Land Transport UNDG

UN Number	1133
Shipping Name	Adhesives containing flammable liquid
Class or division	3
Subsidiary Risk	
UN Packing Group	II
Environmental Hazard	not applicable
Special Provisions	223
Limited Quantities	5 L

Air Transport IATA

UN Number	1133
Shipping Name	Adhesives containing flammable liquid
ICAO/IATA Class	3
ICAO/IATA Subrisk	
ERG Code	3L
Packing Group	II
Environmental Hazard	not applicable
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	1133
Shipping Name	Adhesives containing flammable liquid
IMDG Class	3
IMDG Subrisk	
UN Packing Group	II
Environmentally hazardous	not applicable
EmS Number	F-E S-D

Special provisions
Limited quantities

223 955
5L

Section 15 Regulatory Information

HSNO approval number and Group Standard:

HSR002662 Surface Coatings & Colourants, flammable

Group Standard conditions and other regulations:

Condition	Requirement
SDS	Safety data sheet must be available to a person handling the substance within 10 minutes.
Emergency plan	Required when present in quantities exceed 100Lt
Certified Handler	Not required
Tracking	Not required
Bunding and secondary containment	Required dependent upon total liquid volumes and pack sizes held on the site
Signage	Required when present in quantities exceed 100 Lt
Location Compliance certificate	Flammable Liquid Category 2 when quantities in closed containers of greater than 5Lt capacity exceed 100 Lt and/or when quantities in closed containers of less than 5Lt capacity exceed 250Lt and/or when quantities in open containers of any capacity are greater than 5Lt
Hazardous Atmosphere Zone	Required in accordance with AS/NZS60079.10
Fire extinguisher	2 required

National Inventories

Y = All ingredients are on the inventory

Australia	AIC	N
Canada	DSL	N
Canada	NDSL	N
China	IECSC	N
Europe	EINEC/ELINCS/NLP	Y
Japan	ENCS	N
Korea	KECI	Y
New Zealand	NZIOC	Y
Philippines	PICCS	N
USA	TSCA	N
Taiwan	TCSI	N
Mexico	INSQ	N
Vietnam	NCI	N
Russia	ARIPS	N

Section 16 Other Information

Revision History:

October 2022 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
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	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 HSNO 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.

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 Ltd in accord with the Hazardous Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2017
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End of SDS