Section 1 – Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Code	Description	Size	Colour
00180	**Gorilla Super Glue Easy Brush Adhesive**	5 g	Clear

Recommended use:		Adhesive
Supplier contact details:	Soudal Ltd	Freephone: 0800 70 10 80
	14 Avalon Drive	Phone: (07) 847 5540
	Nawton	Fax: (07) 847 0324
	Hamilton 3200	Email: sales@soudal.co.nz
	New Zealand	Website: www.soudal.co.nz
POISON CENTRE NUMBER: 0800 764 766 (24 hours)		

Section 2 – Hazard Identification

Statement of Hazardous Nature
This product is classified as: **HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE** according to the criteria of HSNO.

NOT REGULATED under NZS5433:2007 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land

Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) classification:

Classification		Hazard statements	
Flammable Liquid Category 4 3.1D		H227	Combustible Liquid
Skin Effects Category 2	**6.3A**	H315	Causes skin irritation
Eye Effects Category 2	**6.4A**	H319	Causes serious eye irritation
Skin Sensitisation Category 1 6.5B		H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
Respiratory Effects Category 3 6.9		H335	May cause respiratory irritation
Chronic Aquatic Effects Category 3	**9.1C**	H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects
Vertebrate Toxicity Category 3	**9.3C**	H433	Harmful to terrestrial vertebrates

HSNO Signal Word : WARNING

Precautionary Statements:
Ensure all safety directions are read and understood before handling
Keep out of reach of children.

Keep away from heat/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces – no smoking
Use only outdoors or in a well ventilated area
Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection
Avoid breathing fumes/ vapours/ sprays

Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace
Avoid release to the environment
Store in a well ventilated place. Keep cool
Store locked up

Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS No.	Individual HSNO classification	Concentration (% by Wt.)
Ethyl cyanoacrylate	7085-85-0	Flammable Liquid Category 4; Skin Effects Category 2; Eye Effects Category 2	> 95
Methyl methacrylate homopolymer	9011-14-7	Skin Effects Category 2; Eye Effects Category 2; Respiratory Effects Category 3; Chronic aquatic effects Category 2	< 5
Hydroquinone	123-31-9	Acute Oral Toxicity Category 2; Skin Effects Category 2; Eye Effects Category 1; Skin Sensitiser Category 1; Mutagenicity Category 2; STOT – SE Category 2; STOT- - RE Category 2; Acute Aquatic Effects Category 1; Vertebrate Toxicity Category 1	< 0.5
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:
Eyelid Adhesion Wash thoroughly with water and apply moist pad; maintain in position. DO NOT force separation. Transport to hospital, or doctor without delay. Minor eye contamination should be treated by copious washing with water or 1% sodium carbonate solution. The eye will generally open without further action, typically in one to two days. there should be no residual damage.
Adhesive introduced Removal of contact lenses after eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Adhesive in the Eye: Adhesive will attach itself to eye proteins and will disassociate from these over intermittent periods, usually within several hours.
This will result in weeping until clearance of the protein complex. It is important to understand that disassociation will normally occur within a matter of hours even with gross contamination.

Skin or hair contact:
Cyanoacrylate adhesives is a very fast setting and strong. they bond human tissues including skin in seconds. Experience shows that accidents involving
cyanoacrylates are best handled by passive, non-surgical first aid.
Skin Contact: Remove excessive adhesive. Soak in warm water - the adhesive should loosen from the skin in several hours. Dried adhesive does not present a health hazard. Contact with clothes, fabric, rags or tissues may generate heat, and strong irritating odours; skin burns may also ensue.
Skin Adhesion: IMMEDIATELY immerse affected areas in warm soapy water. DO NOT force bonded surfaces apart. Use a gentle rolling action to peel surfaces apart if possible. It may be necessary to use a blunt edge such as a spatula or spoon handle. Do NOT attempt to pull the surfaces apart with a direct opposing action. Remove any cured material with warm, soapy water. Seek medical attention without delay. A solvent such as acetone may be used (with care!) to separate bonded skin surfaces. NEVER use solvent near eyes, mouth, cuts, or abrasions.

Inhalation:
remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary. If fumes or combustion products are inhaled 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. For material bonded in the mouth seek medical/dental attention. If lips are accidentally stuck together apply lots of warm water and encourage maximum wetting and pressure from saliva inside the mouth. Peal or roll lips apart. Do NOT attempt to pull the lips with direct opposing action. It is almost impossible to swallow cyanoacrylates. The adhesive solidifies and adheres in the mouth. Saliva will lip the adhesion in one or two days.

General advice and advice for physicians:
Treat symptomatically

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 0800 764766 from anywhere in New Zealand (13 1126 in Australia) and is available at all times. Have this SDS or product label with you when you call.

Section 5 - Fire-Fighting Measures

Extinguishing media:
Foam; water spray; carbon dioxide

Advice for fire-fighters:
Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control 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.

Special hazards due to combustion:
Combustible. Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). May emit acrid smoke. Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Minor Spills
If cloth has been used to wipe up spills, immediately soak the cloth in water to produce polymerisation and prevent possibility of autoignition. 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 spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. Wipe up. Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

Major Spills
Moderate hazard. Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Increase ventilation. Stop leak if safe to do so. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. 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:
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. 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. DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin

Storage:
Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. 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.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Exposure limits:

CAS no.	Substance or ingredient	WES-TWA	WES-STEL
123-31-9	Hydroquinone	2 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 special circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouses and enclosed 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	Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content. The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate. Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.
Skin	Natural Rubber or Natural+Neoprene or Neoprene or Nitrile or PVC recommended. Avoid skin contact. If skin contact or contamination of clothing is likely, protective clothing should be worn. 2161] Wear protective clothing. 

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

General substance properties:

Property	Details
Appearance	Clear liquid
Odour	Sharp, irritating
pH	No data
Vapour pressure	0.2 mm Hg

Viscosity	No data.
Boiling Point	> 150 C
Volatile materials	No data
Freezing/melting point	No data
Solubility	Polymerises in the presence of water
Specific gravity/density	1.05 g/ml
Flash point	> 80 C
Auto-ignition temperature	485 C
Upper and lower flammability limits	Lower – % Upper - %
Corrosiveness	No data.

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Stability:
Stable under normal conditions.

Conditions to avoid:
Exposure to excessive heat, open flames and sparks. Avoid conditions that favour the formation of excessive mists and/or fumes. Contact with water may release flammable gases. Contact with water causes a chemical reaction

Incompatible materials to avoid:
Avoid contact with acids, bases, amines. Avoid contact with clothes, fabric, rags (especially cotton and wool) rubber or paper; contact may cause polymerisation. Segregate from alcohol, water. Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

Hazardous decomposition products:
carbon dioxide (CO_2) nitrogen oxides (NO_x) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Acute 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. In low humidity, cyanoacrylate vapours are irritating to the respiratory system and eyes. High concentrations may cause inflammation of the lungs and other complications.
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. Uncured cyanoacrylates are difficult to swallow as saliva cures the surface of the adhesive with negligible bonding. The cured material is considered to be non-hazardous.
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. Small n-alkyl cyanoacrylates cause burns and irritation on skin contact. Exposure to their

	vapours can cause irritation, but usually only in dry conditions. 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	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. Exposure to cyanoacrylate vapours can cause discomfort and tears, nasal discharge, and blurred vision. The eyelids may be glued shut.
Chronic	Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Chronic exposure to cyanides and certain nitriles may result in interference to iodine uptake by thyroid gland and its consequent enlargement. This occurs following metabolic conversion of the cyanide moiety to thiocyanate.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. 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. Substances containing unsaturated carbons are ubiquitous in indoor environments. They result from many sources (see below). Most are reactive with environmental ozone and many produce stable products which are thought to adversely affect human health. The potential for surfaces in an enclosed space to facilitate reactions should be considered.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal methods:
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. Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. Consult Waste Authority for disposal. Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site. Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.
Ensure that the disposal of material is carried out in accordance with Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001.

Section 14 - Transport Information

NOT REGULATED

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

HSNO approval number and Group Standard:
HSR002657 Surface Coatings & Colourants (Combustible)

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 >10000 Lt
Approved handler	Not required

Tracking	Not applicable
Bunding and secondary containment	Needs to meet the requirements based on total liquid holding
Signage	Required when present in quantity >1000 Lt
Test certificate	Not required
Hazardous Atmosphere zone	Not Required
Fire extinguisher	Not required

National Inventories

Australia	AICS	Y
Canada	DSL	Y
Caanda	NDSL	N
China	IECSC	Y
Europe	EINEC/ELINCS/NLP	N
Japan	ENCS	Y
Korea	KECI	Y
New Zealand	NZIoC	Y
Phillipines	PICCS	Y
USA	TSCA	Y

Y = All ingredients are on the inventory

Section 16 – Other Information

Date of this preparation

February 2017 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 7th Edition. www.mbie.govt.nz.

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 EPA "Code of Practice for the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets" [HSNOCOP 8-1 (2006)]
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End of MSDS