

## Section 1 – Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Code	Description	Size	Colour
01295	Gorilla Thread Locker	60 ml	Blue

Recommended use:		Adhesive
HSNO Group Standard		HSR00670
UN number, shipping name and packaging group:		
Supplier contact details:	Soudal NZ Ltd	Freephone: 0800 70 10 80
	14 Avalon Drive	Phone: (07) 847 5540
	Nawton	
	Hamilton 3200	Email: sales@soudal.co.nz
	New Zealand	Website: <a href="http://www.soudal.co.nz">www.soudal.co.nz</a>
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
<b>Skin Effects Category 2</b>	H315 Causes skin irritation
<b>Eye Effects Category 2</b>	H319 Causes serious eye irritation
<b>Skin Sensitisation Category 1</b>	H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction
<b>STOT – SE RTI Category 3</b>	H335 May cause respiratory irritation
<b>Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3</b>	H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

HSNO Signal Word:

**WARNING**



### Precautionary Statements:

Read label before use.  
Keep out of reach of children.  
Ensure all safety directions are read and understood before use  
Avoid breathing fumes/ mists/ vapours/ dusts  
Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection  
Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace

Avoid release to the environment

Store locked up  
Store in a well ventilated place. Keep cool

## Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS No.	Individual HSNO classification	Concentration (% by Wt.)
Cumene hydroperoxide	80-15-9	Flammable Liquid Category 4; Organic Peroxide Category F; Acute Oral Toxicity Category 4; Acute Dermal Toxicity Category 4; Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 3; Skin Effects Category 1B; Eye Effects Category 1; Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2	1 – 5
Hydroquinone monomethyl ether	150-76-5	Acute Oral Toxicity Category 4; Skin Effects Category 2; Eye Effects Category 2; Skin Sensitisation Category 1; Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 1; Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 4	0.1 – 1
N,N-dimethyl-p-toluidine	99-97-8	Acute Oral Toxicity Category 4; Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 4; STOT – SE Category 2; STOT – RE Category 2; Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3	0.1 – 1
1-acetyl-2-phenylhydrazine	114-83-0	Acute Oral Toxicity Category 4; Skin Effects Category 2; Eye Effects Category 2; Skin Sensitisation Category 1; STOT – SE RTI Category 3; Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3	0.1 – 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:

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 or hair 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.

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, Carbon Dioxide, Dry Powder, water fog

### Fire/ Explosion Hazard

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.

## Advice for fire-fighters:

Alert Fire & Emergency New Zealand 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. 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 spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. Wipe up. Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

### Major Spills:

DO NOT touch the spill material. Moderate hazard. Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire & Emergency New Zealand 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:

Do NOT overheat - this may compromise product quality and /or result in an uncontrolled hazardous polymerisation. If product freezes, heat as indicated above and mix gently to redistribute the inhibitor. Product should be consumed in its entirety after heating/ melting; avoid multiple "reheats" which may affect product quality or result in product degradation. Product should be packaged with inhibitor(s). Unless inhibited, product may polymerise, raising temperature and pressure, possibly rupturing container. Check inhibitor level periodically, adding to bulk material if needed. In addition, the product's inhibitor(s) require the presence of dissolved oxygen. Maintain, at a minimum, the original headspace in the product container and do NOT blanket or mix with oxygen-free gas as it renders the inhibitor ineffective. Ensure air space (oxygen) is present during product heating / melting. Store product indoors at temperatures greater than the product's freezing point (or greater than 0 deg. C. (32 F.)) if no freezing point available and below 38 °C (100 °F.). Avoid prolonged storage (longer than shelf-life) storage temperatures above 38 °C (100 °F.). Store in tightly closed containers in a properly vented storage area away from heat, sparks, open flame, strong oxidisers, radiation and other initiators. Prevent contamination by foreign materials. Prevent moisture contact. Use only non-sparking tools and limit storage time. Unless specified elsewhere, shelf-life is 6 months from receipt. Contains low boiling substance: Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately. Check for bulging containers. Vent periodically. Always release caps or seals slowly to ensure slow dissipation of vapours. 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:

Polymerisation may occur slowly at room temperature. Storage requires stabilising inhibitor content and dissolved oxygen content to be monitored. Refer to manufacturer's recommended levels. DO NOT overfill containers so as to maintain free head space above product. Blanketing or sparging with nitrogen or oxygen free gas will deactivate stabiliser. Store below 38 °C. 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
15/-76-5	Hydroquinone monomethyl ether	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	




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	Type AX organic vapour is recommended (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent) when workplace exposure is likely to be exceeded 
Skin	Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. Teflon. 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 watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. 

## Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

### General substance properties:

Property	Details
Appearance	Blue liquid
Odour	Characteristic
pH	No data.
Vapour pressure	No data
Vapour Density	> 1 heavier than air
Viscosity	900 – 1100 cP
Boiling Point	> 35 °C
Volatile materials	No data
Water solubility	immiscible
Freezing/melting point	No data.
Solubility	Immiscible
Specific gravity/density	1.05 g/ml
Flash point	> 93 °C
Auto-ignition temperature	No Data
Upper and lower flammability limits	Lower no data %      Upper no data %
Corrosiveness	No data.

## Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

### Stability:

Stable under normal conditions.

### Conditions to avoid:

Avoid heat, sparks, flames and any other sources of ignition.

### Incompatible materials to avoid:

Avoid oxidising agents (nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc) as ignition may result.

### Hazardous decomposition products:

Combustion will result in the release of carbon monoxide [CO]; carbon dioxide [CO<sub>2</sub>], Nitrogen oxides [NO<sub>x</sub>] and other toxic vapours.

## Section 11 - Toxicological Information

### Acute toxicity:

Test	Data and symptoms of exposure
<b>Inhaled</b>	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. No report of respiratory illness in humans as a result of exposure to multifunctional acrylates has been found. Clinical signs of intoxication include presence of destroyed blood pigment (methaemoglobin) in the blood and blood in the urine. Prolonged exposure can cause illness. Short term exposure in the air, can cause eye and upper respiratory tract irritation. 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 hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas. The vapour may displace and replace air in breathing zone, acting as a simple asphyxiant. This may happen with little warning of overexposure. The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting, consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation. Acute effects from inhalation of high vapour concentrations may be chest and nasal irritation with coughing, sneezing, headache and even nausea.
<b>Oral</b>	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.
<b>Dermal</b>	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. All multifunctional acrylates (MFA) produce skin disorders and sensitise the skin and inflammation. Vapours generated by the heat of milling may occur in sufficient concentration to produce inflammation. Open cuts abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Entry into the bloodstream, through for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. The material may cause severe 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.
<b>Eye</b>	There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain.
<b>Chronic</b>	There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. 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. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

	Oral LD <sub>50</sub> mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Dermal LD <sub>50</sub> mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Inhalation LC <sub>50</sub> mg/L
Cumene hydroperoxide	342	129.78	200 ppm/4hr
Hydroquinone monomethyl ether	> 5000	> 2000	
N,N-dimethyl-p-toluidine	139	< 935	1.4 / 4hr
1-acetyl-2-phenylhydrazine	270		

## Section 12 - Ecological Information

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites. **Do NOT discharge to sewer or waterway.**

	Fish mg/L	Crustacea mg/L	Algae mg/L
Cumene hydroperoxide	LC <sub>50</sub> 96hr 3.9 NOEC 96hr < 0.64	EC <sub>50</sub> 48hr 18.84	
Hydroquinone monomethyl ether	LC <sub>50</sub> 96hr 28.5	EC <sub>50</sub> 48hr 3 NOEC 504hr 0.68	EC <sub>50</sub> 72hr 19
N,N-dimethyl-p-toluidine	LC <sub>50</sub> 96hr 24.335	EC <sub>50</sub> 48hr 13.7 EC <sub>x</sub> 48hr 13.7	EC <sub>50</sub> 72hr 22 EC <sub>50</sub> 96hr 15.48

	Persistence H <sub>2</sub> O/ Soil	Persistence Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Cumene hydroperoxide	LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW
Hydroquinone monomethyl ether	LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW
N,N-dimethyl-p-toluidine	HIGH	HIGH	LOW	LOW
1-acetyl-2-phenylhydrazine	HIGH	HIGH	LOW	LOW

## Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

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 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 Land Waste Authority for disposal. Bury or incinerate residue 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. 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.

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

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	Safety data sheet must be available to a person handling the substance within 10 minutes.
Emergency plan	Required when quantities exceed 1000Lt
Certified handler	Not required
Tracking	Not applicable
Bunding and secondary containment	Secondary containment is required based on pack size and total volume
Signage	Required when present in quantity 1000 L.
Compliance certificate	Not applicable
Hazardous Atmosphere zone	Not applicable
Fire extinguisher	Not applicable



## National Inventories

Australia	AICS	Yes
Canada	DSL	Yes
Canada	NDSL	No
China	IESCS	Yes
Europe	EINECS	No
Japan	ENCS	Yes
Korea	KECI	Yes
New Zealand	NZIoC	Yes
Philippines	PICCS	Yes
USA	TSCA	Yes
Taiwan	TCSI	Yes
Mexico	INSQ	No
Vietnam	NCI	Yes
Russia	FBEPH	Yes

## Section 16 – Other Information

### Revision History

May 2021	Revised formulation and classification to GHS v7
April 2020	Reclassified.
June 2016	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 <sub>50</sub>	Lethal concentration 50% - concentration fatal to 50% of the tested population
LD <sub>50</sub>	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](http://www.epa.govt.nz).  
Workplace exposure limits derived from Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices 12-1th Edition (November 2020).

***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 MSDS