

Section 1 – Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Code	Description	Size	Colour
01295	Gorilla Thread Locker	60 ml	Blue

Recommended use:	Sealant	
Supplier contact details:	Soudal Ltd	Freephone: 0800 70 10 80
	14 Avalon Drive	Phone: (07) 847 5540
	Nawton	
	Hamilton 3200	Email: info@soudal.co.nz
	New Zealand	Website: www.holdfast.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	GHS Hazard statements
H270 5.1.1B	May cause or intensify fire: oxidiser
H302 6.1D	Harmful if swallowed
H331 6.1C	Toxic if inhaled
H314 8.2B	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H318 8.3A	Causes serious eye damage
H317 6.5B	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H350 6.7A	May cause cancer
H371 6.9B	May cause damage to organs
H373 6.9B	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H411 9.1B	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

HSNO Signal Word :

DANGER



Precautionary Statements:

- P103 Read label before use
- P210 Keep away from heat/ sparks/ open flame/ hot surface. No smoking.
- P220 Keep/ store away from clothing/ organic materials/Combustible materials
- P221 Take any precautions to avoid mixing with combustible/ organic material
- P244 Keep reduction valves free from grease and oil
- P260 Do not breathe fumes/ mists/ vapours/ sprays
- P271 Use in well ventilated areas
- P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection

- P281 Use personal protective equipment as required
- P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
- P273 Avoid release to the environment
- P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace

Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS No.	Individual HSNO classification	Concentration (% by Wt.)
2-carboxyethyl acrylate	24615-84-7	Skin Effects Category 2; Eye Effects Category 2	10 – 60
Cumene hydroperoxide	80-15-9	Flammable liquid category 4; Oxidising liquid Category F; Acute oral Toxicity Category 4; Acute Inhalation Category 2; Skin Effects Category 1B; Eye Effects Category 1; Carcinogenicity Category 1; STOT – RE Category 2; Acute Aquatic Effects Category 2; Chronic Aquatic Effects Category 2	10 – 40
N,N-dimethyl-p-toluidine	99-97-8	Acute Oral Toxicity Category 4; Acute Dermal toxicity Category 5; Acute Inhalation Category 4; STOT – SE Category 2; STOT – RE Category 2; Chronic Aquatic Effects Category 2	< 1
Hydroquinone, monomethyl ether	150-76-5	Acute Oral Toxicity Category 5; Skin Effects Category 2; Eye Effects Category 2; Skin Sensitisation Category 1; Acute Aquatic Effects Category 1; Chronic Aquatic Effects Category 4; vertebrate Toxicity Category 3	
Ingredients not classified as hazardous		Non hazardous	balance

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

Section 4 – First Aid Measures

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

Skin contact:

Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available. Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre. Transport to hospital, or doctor.

Eye contact:

Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes 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. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Inhalation:

remove from contaminated area. Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. Protheses 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:

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. **If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.** If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Observe the patient carefully. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

General advice and advice for physicians:

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.

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - Fire-Fighting Measures

Extinguishing media:

Water spray or fog; dry chemical or CO₂

Special hazards due to combustion:

Combustible. Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Acids may react with metals to produce hydrogen, a highly flammable and explosive gas. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. May emit acrid smoke and corrosive fumes.

Advice for fire-fighters:

Slight hazard when exposed to heat, flames and oxidisers. Take account of environmentally hazardous fire-fighting water. Excessive pressures may develop in a gas cylinder exposed in a fire, this may result in an explosion

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions:

Clear area of personnel and move upwind, avoid breathing vapour. Wear protective clothing. Impervious gloves and safety glasses. Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation. Wipe up.

Environmental precautions:

Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Methods for cleaning up:

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. **DO NOT touch the spill material**

Disposal:

Collect treated spillage. Contact local and regional authorities for further directions.

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 below 38 deg. 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
150-76-5	MEHQ	5 mg/m ³	Not avail

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:

This product should only be used where there is ventilation that is adequate to keep exposure below the TWA levels. If necessary, use a fan. Eyewash unit

Exposure controls:

Control	Protective measure	
Eye	Wear chemical goggles [AS 2919]	
Respiratory	Type AB-P organic respirator of sufficient capacity is recommended	
Skin	Teflon gloves are recommended 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	Blue liquid
Odour	Characteristic
pH	No data
Vapour pressure	No data
Vapour Density	No data
Viscosity	No data
Boiling Point	> 35 C
Volatile materials	No data
Water solubility	No data
Freezing/melting point	No data
Solubility	Slightly soluble
Specific gravity/density	1.08 g/ml
Flash point	> 93 C
Auto-ignition temperature	No Data
Upper and lower flammability limits	Lower % Upper %
Corrosiveness	No data.

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Stability:

Stable under normal conditions.

Conditions to avoid:

Elevated temperatures. Presence of open flame.

Incompatible materials to avoid:

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

Hazardous decomposition products:

Combustion products include: 3cv, carbon dioxide (CO₂), aldehydes, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes. **WARNING:** Long standing in contact with air and light may result in the formation of potentially explosive peroxides.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Summary of Toxicity

Acute toxicity:

Test	Data and symptoms of exposure
Oral	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. The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion. Ingestion of acidic corrosives may produce burns around and in the mouth, the throat and oesophagus. Immediate pain and difficulties in swallowing and speaking may also be evident.
Dermal	The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin. Skin contact is not thought to produce harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives using animal models). Systemic harm, however, has been identified following exposure of animals by at least one other route and the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Skin contact with acidic corrosives may result in pain and burns; these may be deep with distinct edges and may heal slowly with the formation of scar tissue. Toxic effects may result from skin absorption Rabbit skin exposed to 80% cumyl hydroperoxide for 10 minutes, 1 hour or 2 hours showed slight irritation. Oedema developed after 2 hours of contact and necrosis was apparent after 4.5 hours. One or two drops of 73% solution applied to a circular area produced erythema, oedema and vesiculation within one or two days. Rabbits treated with an 83% solution developed treatment-related changes such as necrotic-ulcerative dermatitis, toxic nephrosis, hepatocellular cytoplasmic vacuolation, perivascular and perineuronal oedema. 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.
Inhaled	Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may produce toxic effects. The acute toxicity of inhaled alkylbenzenes is best described by central nervous system depression. As a rule, these compounds may also act as general anaesthetics. Systemic poisoning produced by general anaesthesia is characterised by lightheadedness, nervousness, apprehension, euphoria, confusion, dizziness, drowsiness, tinnitus, blurred or double vision, vomiting and sensations of heat, cold or numbness, twitching, tremors, convulsions, unconsciousness and respiratory depression and arrest. Cardiac arrest may result from cardiovascular collapse. Bradycardia, and hypotension may also be produced. Inhaled alkylbenzene vapours cause death in animals at air levels that are relatively similar (typically LC50s are in the range 5000 -8000 ppm for 4 to 8 hour exposures). It is likely that acute inhalation exposure to alkylbenzenes resembles that to general anaesthetics. Alkylbenzenes are not generally toxic other than at high levels of exposure. This may be because their metabolites have a low order of toxicity and are easily excreted. There is little or no evidence to suggest that metabolic pathways can become saturated leading to spillover to alternate pathways. Nor is there evidence that toxic reactive intermediates, which may produce subsequent toxic or mutagenic effects, are formed 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. Inhalation of cumyl hydroperoxide vapours may cause headache, burning throat, shortness of breath, leading to lung oedema if inhaled in high concentration Corrosive acids can cause irritation of the respiratory tract, with coughing, choking and mucous membrane damage. There may be dizziness, headache, nausea and weakness.
Eye	The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating. If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage. Undiluted cumyl hydroperoxide produced severe irritation and corneal damage after instillation in rabbit eye. Exposure to an 80% solution produced moderate irritation and corneal injury that had not healed 15 days after instillation. A drop of 10% material in propylene glycol caused a reaction (graded 46 to 79 on a scale of 100) that persisted for at least a week. Washing with water within 4 sec prevented injury Direct eye contact with acid corrosives may produce pain, tears, sensitivity to light and burns. Mild burns of the epithelia generally recover rapidly and completely.
Chronic	Substance accumulation, in the human body, is likely and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. There is ample evidence that this material can be regarded as being able to cause cancer in humans based on experiments and other information. Repeated or prolonged exposure to acids may result in the erosion of teeth, swelling and/or ulceration of mouth lining. Irritation of airways to lung, with cough, and inflammation of lung tissue often occurs. p-Toluidine is a hepatic carcinogen in mice after chronic oral administration but the same doses are not carcinogenic in rats Most arylamines are very toxic to the blood cell-forming system, and they produce methaemoglobinaemia in humans. High doses congest the spleen and then cause formation of sarcomas (a type of malignant tumour). Persistent exposure over a long period of time to peroxides produces allergic skin reactions (redness and scaling of the skin) and asthmatic wheezing.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecological properties

Toxic to aquatic organisms, 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.

Ecology	Ecological data
Aquatic ecotoxicity	No data
Soil ecotoxicity	No data.
Terrestrial vertebrate	No data
Terrestrial invertebrate	No data.
Bioaccumulation	No data
Mobility	No data
Degradability	No data.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal methods:

This product may be disposed of in a landfill provided this product will be kept separated from contact with explosives, oxidisers and ignition sources at all times. This product may be disposed of by burning in an incineration facility. This product may be disposed of by purging. Further details can be provided by local and regional authorities.

Disposal restrictions:

The product must not be disposed of in a landfill or purged within range of legally located persons and places, where upon ignition, would expose them to more blast pressure and heat radiation that described in regulation 6(3)(b) of the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001. Burning must be managed to the performance requirements of regulation 6(3)(b) of the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001. Disposal of this product by landfill, burning or purging must not exceed any relevant exposure limits and/or environmental exposure limits set for the substance or any of its components. Further details can be provided by local and regional authorities.

Special precautions for disposal:

No data.

Section 14 - Transport Information

NOT REGULATED

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

HSNO approval number and Group Standard:

HSR00655 Oxidising, Toxic [6.1+6.7], Corrosive

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
Approved handler	Class 6.7A in quantities greater than 10Lt Class 5.1.1B in quantities exceeding 500L
Tracking	Not applicable
Bundling and secondary containment	Must be in place for all liquid materials

Signage	Required when quantities exceed 500 L
Test certificate	Not required
Hazardous Atmosphere zone	Not required
Fire extinguisher	2x required

2-carboxyethyl acrylate (CAS 24615-84-7) is found on the following regulatory lists

- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
- New Zealand Hazardous Substances & New Organisms (HSNO Act) Classification of Chemicals

Cumene hydroperoxide (CAS 80-15-9) is found on the following regulatory lists

- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
- New Zealand Hazardous Substances & New Organisms (HSNO Act) Classification of Chemicals

N,N-dimethyl-p-toluidine (CAS 99-97-8) is found on the following regulatory lists

- International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations – Prohibited list Passenger and Cargo Aircraft
- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
- New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act – Classification of Chemicals

4-methoxyphenol (CAS 150-76-5) is found on the following regulatory lists

- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
- New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act – Classification of Chemicals
- New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

National Inventories

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

June 2016

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