

## Section 1 – Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Code	Description	Size	Colour
01308	Gorilla RTV Acetic Silicone	30 ml	Clear

Recommended use:	Sealant	
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: <a href="http://www.soudal.co.nz">www.soudal.co.nz</a>
<b>POISON CENTRE NUMBER: 0800 764 766 (24 hours)</b>		

## 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
<b>6.3A Category 2</b>	H315 Causes skin irritation
<b>8.3A Category 1</b>	H318 Causes serious eye damage
<b>9.4B Category 2</b>	H442 Toxic to terrestrial invertebrates

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

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

Avoid release to the environment

## Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS No.	Individual HSNO classification	Concentration (% by Wt.)
Siloxanes and silicones, di-Me, hydroxy-terminated	70131-67-8	Eye Effects Category 2; Terrestrial Invertebrate Toxicity Category 1	> 60
Siloxanes and silicones, di-Me	63148-62-9	Terrestrial Invertebrate Toxicity category 1	< 5
Silane, dichlorodimethyl-, reaction products with silica	68611-44-9	Eye Effects Category 2	5 - 15
Silaneriol, methyl-, triacetate	4253-34-3	Acute oral toxicity Category 4; Skin Effects Category 1C; Eye Effects Category 1;	< 5

		Terrestrial vertebrate toxicity Category 2	
Acetic acid	64-19-7	Flammable Liquid Category 3; Metallic Corrosivity Category 1; Acute Oral Toxicity Category 4; Acute Dermal Toxicity Category 4; Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 4; Skin Effects Category 1B; Eye Effects Category 1; STOT – SE Category 2; STOT – RE Category 2; Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 4 Vertebrate Toxicity Category 3	0.5 - 2

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 water. If irritation continues, seek medical attention. 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. Other measures are usually unnecessary.

### 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:

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:

Foam, Carbon Dioxide, Dry Powder

### Advice for fire-fighters:

When heated to extreme temperatures, (>1700 deg C) amorphous silica can fuse. 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 courses. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. 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. Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

### Special hazards due to combustion:

High temperature decomposition products include silicon dioxide, small amounts of formaldehyde, formic acid, acetic acid and traces of silicon polymers.

These gases may ignite and, depending on circumstances, may cause the resin/polymer to ignite. An outer skin of silica may also form. Extinguishing of fire, beneath the skin, may be difficult. Combustible. Will burn if ignited.

## Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

### Minor Spills

Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Slippery when spilt. Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles. Trowel up/scrape up. Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealed container. Flush spill area with water.

**Major Spills**

Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Slippery when spilt. Minor hazard. Clear area of personnel. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required. Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways.

Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways. 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. DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.** 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. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. 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 are maintained.

**Storage:**

Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. 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	
64-19-7	Acetic acid	25 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	10 ppm	37 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	15 ppm


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. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA 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	<p>Wear 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]</p> 

<b>Respiratory</b>	Not normally required
<b>Skin</b>	PE/EVAL/PE; PVA or 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
<b>Appearance</b>	Translucent paste
<b>Odour</b>	Acetic acid
<b>pH</b>	No data.
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	No data
<b>Vapour Density</b>	No data
<b>Viscosity</b>	Paste
<b>Boiling Point</b>	No data
<b>Volatile materials</b>	< 10 %
<b>Water solubility</b>	Immiscible
<b>Freezing/melting point</b>	No data
<b>Solubility</b>	No data
<b>Specific gravity/density</b>	1.03 g/ml
<b>Flash point</b>	No data
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	No Data
<b>Upper and lower flammability limits</b>	Lower %                      Upper %
<b>Corrosiveness</b>	No data.

## Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

### Stability:

Stable under normal conditions.

### Conditions to avoid:

Ignition sources

**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: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), silicon dioxide (SiO<sub>2</sub>), 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
<b>Inhaled</b>	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
<b>Oral</b>	High molecular weight material; on single acute exposure would be expected to pass through gastrointestinal tract with little change / absorption. Occasionally accumulation of the solid material within the alimentary tract may result in formation of a bezoar (concretion), producing discomfort. The material has <b>NOT</b> 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>	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.
<b>Eye</b>	Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
<b>Chronic</b>	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless, exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course. Amorphous silicas generally are less hazardous than crystalline silicas, but the former can be converted to the latter on heating and subsequent cooling. Inhalation of dusts containing crystalline silicas may lead to silicosis, a disabling lung disease that may take years to develop. Repeated minor oral exposure to acetic acid can cause blackening of the skin and teeth, erosion of the teeth, vomiting, diarrhoea, nausea. Repeated minor vapour exposure may cause chronic respiratory inflammation and bronchitis. It is reported that workers exposed for 7 to 12 years at concentrations of 60 ppm acetic acid, plus one hour daily at 100-260 ppm had no injury except slight irritation of the respiratory tract, stomach, and skin although this report is equivocal as in another study different researchers found conjunctivitis, bronchitis, pharyngitis and erosion of exposed teeth apparently in the same workers. Occupational exposures for 7-12 years to concentrations of 80-200 ppm, at peaks, caused blackening and hyperkeratosis of the skin and hands, conjunctivitis (but no corneal damage), bronchitis and pharyngitis and erosion of the exposed teeth (incisors and canines). Digestive disorders with heartburn and constipation have been reported at unspecified prolonged exposures.

**Section 12 - Ecological Information**

Avoid release to the environment. Toxic t terrestrial invertebrates

**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. Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. Consult Land Waste Authority for disposal. Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site. Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

**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 present in quantities 1,000 L.
Approved handler	Not required
Tracking	Not applicable
Bunding and secondary containment	Must be in place for all liquid materials
Signage	Required when present in quantity 1,000 L.
Test certificate	Not Required
Hazardous Atmosphere zone	Not Required
Fire extinguisher	Not Required

**Siloxanes and silicones, di-Me, hydroxy-terminated (CAS 70131-67-8)** is found on the following regulatory lists

- New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemical

**Siloxanes and silicones, di-Me (CAS 63148-62-9)** is found on the following regulatory lists

- New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemical

**Silane, dichlordimethyl- reaction products with silica (CAS 68611-44-9)** is found on the following regulatory lists

- New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemical

**Silanetriol, methyl-, triacetate (CAS 4253-34-3)** is found on the following regulatory lists

- New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemical
- International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft

**Acetic acid (CAS 64-19-7)** is found on the following regulatory lists

- New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemical
- New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

### National Inventories

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

### Revision History

March 2017 Updated formula  
January 2016 origiantion

**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 7th Edition. [www.mbie.govt.nz](http://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