

Section 1 Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Code	Description	Size	Colour
01319	Gorilla H2 Contact Adhesive	250 ml	Light Brown
01321	Gorilla H2 Contact Adhesive	1L	Light Brown
01322	Gorilla H2 Contact Adhesive	4L	Light Brown

Recommended use:	Adhesive	
HSNO Group Standard	HSR002662	
UN number, shipping name and packaging group:	UN 1133 Adhesive, containing flammable liquid Packing Group II	
Supplier contact details:	Soudal Ltd	Freephone: 0800 70 10 80
	134 Kohia Drive	Phone: (07) 847 5540
	Horotiu	Fax: (07) 847 0324
	Hamilton 3288	Email: sales@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 GHS v7.

REGULATED under NZS5433:2020 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land

GHS classification:

Classification	GHS Hazard statements
Flammable Liquid Category 2	H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour
Acute Oral Toxicity Category 4	H302 Harmful if swallowed
Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 4	H332 Harmful if inhaled
Skin Irritation Category 2	H315 Causes skin irritation
Eye Irritation Category 2	H319 Causes serious eye irritation
Skin Sensitisation Category 1	H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction
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
STOT – SE NE Category 3	H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness
Aspiration Category 1	H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3	H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

HSNO Signal Word:

DANGER



- Precautionary Statements:**
- P102 Keep out of the reach of children
 - P103 Read label before use
 - P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking
 - P240 Ground and bond container and receiving equipment
 - P241 Use explosion proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting/ intrinsically safe equipment
 - P242 Use non-sparking tools
 - P243 Take action to prevent static discharges
 - P260 Do not breathe gas/ vapours
 - P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated place
 - P280 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection
 - P264 Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling
 - P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out or the workplace
 - P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
 - P273 Avoid release to the environment
 - P403+235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool
 - P405 Store locked up
 - P501 Dispose of contents/ container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection points in accordance with local regulations

Section 3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS No.	Individual GHS classification	Concentration (% by Wt.)
Toluene	108-88-3	Flammable Liquid Category 2 Acute Oral Toxicity Category 4 Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 4 Skin Irritation Category 2 Eye Irritation Category 2 Reproductive Toxicity Category 2 STOT – RE Category 2 STOT – SE NE Category 3 Aspiration Category 1	50 – 70
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated, light	64742-49-0	Flammable Liquid Category 2 Skin Irritation Category 2 Reproductive Toxicity Category 2 STOT – SE NE Category 3 Aspiration Category 1 Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2	10 – 30
p-tert-Butylphenol-formaldehyde resin	25085-50-1	Skin Sensitisation Category 1	1 - 10
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 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:

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.

General advice and advice for physicians:

Treat symptomatically

Section 5 Fire-Fighting Measures**Extinguishing media:**

Foam, Water spray, dry chemical or CO₂

Fire/ Explosion Hazard:

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. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Consider evacuation. 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 fire and cool adjacent area.

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. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Stop leak if safe to do so. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent). 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.

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 MSDS.

Suitable Container:

Packing as supplied by manufacturer. Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. Check that 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
108-88-3	Toluene	75 mg/m ³ 20 ppm	377 mg/m ³ 100 ppm
25085-50-1	p-tert-Butylphenol-formaldehyde resin	3 mg/m ³ Respirable 10 mg/m ³ Inhalable	

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	Not generally required. If exposure standards are likely to be exceeded, then a Type A-P filter is recommended
Skin	Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PE/EVAL/PE. 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 watchbands should be removed and destroyed.

Section 9 Physical and Chemical Properties

General substance properties:

Property	Details
Appearance	Pale yellow liquid
Odour	Characteristic
pH	Not available
Vapour pressure	Not available
Vapour Density	Not available
Viscosity	Not available

Boiling Point	> 68 °C
Volatile materials	Not available
Freezing/melting point	Not available
Water Solubility	Immiscible
Specific gravity/density	0.89 g/ml
Flash point	< 23 °C
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available °C
Upper and lower flammability limits	Not available
Corrosiveness	Not available

Section 10 Stability and Reactivity

Stability:

Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Conditions to avoid:

Elevated temperatures; ignition sources

Incompatible materials to avoid:

Oxidising or reducing agents

Hazardous decomposition products:

carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

Section 11 Toxicological Information

Summary of Toxicity

Test	Data and symptoms of exposure
Inhaled	Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful. 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. Symptoms are temporary, and include weakness, tremors, increased saliva, some convulsions, excessive tears with discolouration and incoordination lasting up to 24 hours. Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and incoordination. Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal. Whole body symptoms of poisoning include light-headedness, nervousness, apprehension, a feeling of well-being, confusion, dizziness, drowsiness, ringing in the ears, blurred or double vision, vomiting and sensations of heat, cold or numbness, twitching, tremors, convulsions, unconsciousness, depression of breathing, and arrest. Heart stoppage may result from cardiovascular collapse. A slow heart rate and low blood pressure may also occur. 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.
Oral	Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects following ingestion (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum. At sufficiently high doses the material may be hepatotoxic (i.e. poisonous to the liver). Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. The liquid may produce gastrointestinal discomfort and may be harmful if swallowed

Dermal	The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. Rare sensitisation reactions in humans have occurred. 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 moderate 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
Eye	The liquid produces a high level of eye discomfort and is capable of causing pain and severe conjunctivitis. Corneal injury may develop, with possible permanent impairment of vision, if not promptly and adequately treated. 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
Chronic	Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects. Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility. Based on experience with animal studies, exposure to the material may result in toxic effects to the development of the foetus, at levels which do not cause significant toxic effects to the mother. Chronic abuse has caused incoordination, tremors of the extremities (due to widespread cerebrum withering), headache, abnormal speech, temporary memory loss, convulsions, coma, drowsiness, reduced colour perception, blindness, nystagmus (rapid, involuntary eye movements), hearing loss leading to deafness and mild dementia. There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS]

Ingredient	Oral LD ₅₀	Dermal LD ₅₀	Inhalation LC ₅₀
ATE			
Toluene	636 mg/kg	12124 mg/kg	> 13350 ppm/4hr
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	> 2000 mg/kg	> 1900 mg/kg	> 4.42 mg/L/4h
p-tert-Butylphenol formaldehyde resin	> 2000 mg/kg	> 2000 mg/kg	

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.

Ingredient	Fish	Crustacean	Algae
ATE			
Toluene	LC _{50 96hr} > 5 mg/L	EC _{50 48hr} 3.78 mg/L NOEC _{168hr} 0.74 mg/L	EC _{50 72hr} 12.5 mg/L EC _{50 96hr} >376 mg/L
Naphtha (petroleum) hydrotreated light	LC _{50 96hr} 4.26 mg/L	EC _{50 48hr} 0.64mg/L NOEC _{504hr} 0.17 mg/L	EC _{50 96hr} 64 mg/L
p-tert-Butylphenol formaldehyde resin	LC _{50 96hr} 0.26 mg/L NOEC _{96hr} 0.18 mg/L	EC _{50 48hr} >1.4 mg/L	EC _{50 72hr} 1.1 mg/L

Ingredient	Persistence Water/ Soil	Persistence Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Toluene	LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW

Limited quantities

5 L

Section 15 Regulatory Information

HSNO approval number and Group Standard:

HSR002662

Surface coatings & colourants flammable

Group Standard conditions and other regulations:

Condition	Requirement
SDS	Required
Emergency plan	Required when quantities exceed 100 Lt
Certified handler	Not required
Tracking	Not applicable
Bunding and secondary containment	Required based on total liquids and container size
Signage	Required when quantities exceed 100 Lt
Location Compliance certificate	Flammable Liquid Category 2 required 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 250 Lt and/or quantities in open containers exceed 50 Lt
Hazardous Atmosphere Zone	As per AS/NZS 60079.10
Fire extinguisher	2 required when quantities exceed 100 Lt

National Inventories

Y = All ingredients are on the inventory

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

Section 16 Other Information

Revision History:

August 2023	Updated classification
July 2023	Updated following review.
February 2019	Product has been reformulated and this document has had all sections amended to bring it into line with the EPA Safety Datasheet Notice 2017
September 2017	Updated following additional information from manufacturer
January 2015	
June 2014	Origination

Abbreviations:

Abbreviation	Description
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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 5433:2020	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 GHS 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 (April 2022).

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 Hazardous Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2020
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End of SDS