

Section 1 Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Code	Description	Size	Colour
01336	Gorilla Clearbond Craft glue	30 ml	Clear

Recommended use:	Adhesive	
HSNO Group Standard	HSR002662	
UN number, shipping name and packaging group:	UN 1133	
Supplier contact details:	Soudal Ltd	Freephone: 0800 70 10 80
	134 Kohia Drive	Phone: (07) 847 5540
	Horotiu	
	Hamilton 3288	Email: info@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
Eye Irritation Category 2	H319 Causes serious eye irritation

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 discharge
	P260	Do not breathe mists/ vapours/ sprays
	P280	Wear protective gloved, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection
	P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling
	P403+235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool
	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.)
Ethanol	64-17-5	Flammable Liquid Category 2 Eye Irritation Category 2	45 - 55
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:

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

Section 5 Fire-Fighting Measures

Extinguishing media:

Do NOT direct a solid stream of water or foam into burning molten material; this may cause spattering and spread the fire. Alcohol stable foam. Dry chemical powder. Carbon dioxide. Water spray or fog - large fires only

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. 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 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 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.

Section 7 Handling and Storage

Handling:

Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. 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. Keep in a cool place. Electrostatic charges will be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment to reduce the risk. The vapours in the head space of the storage vessel may lie in the flammable/explosive range and hence may be flammable.

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. For low viscosity materials Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type.

Section 8 Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Exposure Limits


CAS no.	Substance or ingredient	WES-TWA	WES-STEL
64-17-5	Ethanol	1880 mg/m ³ 1000 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. 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 

SAFETY DATASHEET

	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 filter is recommended 
Skin	Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. Butyl or Neoprene or Nitril or PE/EVAL/PE or Nitrile/PVC. 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	Clear liquid
Odour	Alcohol
pH	Not available
Vapour pressure	6.7- 9.3 kPa
Vapour Density	1.0 - 1.5
Viscosity	Not available
Boiling Point	97 °C
Volatile materials	Not available
Freezing/melting point	Not available
Water Solubility	Partially miscible
Specific gravity/density	1.05 - 1.15 g/ml
Flash point	15 °C
Auto-ignition temperature	200 °C
Upper and lower flammability limits	3.3 % LEL 20.4 % UEL
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:

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	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. Animal testing shows that the most common signs of inhalation overdose is incoordination and drowsiness. 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 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
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. 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.
Dermal	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. 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. There is some evidence to suggest that 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	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	Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. There is sufficient evidence to suggest that this material directly causes cancer in humans. 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 exists that this material directly causes reduced fertility. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. It may also worsen damage caused by other agents. Foetal malformations and deaths can occur at concentrations below which the mother is affected; at higher levels, there is an increased risk of miscarriage

Ingredient	Oral LD ₅₀	Dermal LD ₅₀	Inhalation LC ₅₀
ATE			
Ethanol	7060 mg/kg	17100 mg/kg	64000 ppm/4hr

Section 12 Ecological Information

Summary of Ecotoxicity

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			
Ethanol	LC _{50 96hr} 42 mg/L	EC _{50 48hr} 2 mg/L	EC _{50 72hr} 275 mg/L EC _{50 96hr} >0.001 mg/L

SAFETY DATASHEET

Ingredient	Persistence Water/ Soil	Persistence Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Ethanol	LOW	LOW	LOW	HIGH

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. Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site. Allow small quantities to evaporate. DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans. Bury residues and emptied aerosol cans at an approved site.

Ensure that the hazardous substance is disposed in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017

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. DO NOT deposit the hazardous substance into or onto a landfill or a sewage facility. Burning the hazardous substance must happen under controlled conditions with no person or place exposed to (1) a blast overpressure of more than 9 kPa; or (2) an unsafe level of heat radiation. The disposed hazardous substance must not come into contact with class 1 or 5 substances.

Section 14 Transport Information



HAZCHEM

3YE

Land Transport UNDG

UN Number **1133**
 Shipping Name **ADHESIVES, containing flammable liquid**
 Class or division **3**
 Subsidiary Risk Not applicable
 UN Packing Group **II**
 Environmental Hazard not applicable
 Special Provisions not applicable
 Limited Quantities **5 L**

Air Transport IATA

UN/ID Number **1133**
 Shipping Name **ADHESIVES, containing flammable liquid**
 ICAO/IATA Class **3**
 ICAO/IATA Subrisk None
 ERG Code **3L**
 Packing Group **II**
 Environmental Hazard not applicable
 Special provision **A3**
 Cargo only
 Packing instructions **364**
 Maximum Qty/pack **60 L**
 Passenger and Cargo
 Packing instructions **363**
 Maximum Qty/pack **5 L**
 Passenger & Cargo Limited Quantity
 Packing instructions **Y341**
 Maximum Qty/pack **1 L**

Marine Transport IMDG

UN Number	1133
Shipping Name	ADHESIVES, containing flammable liquid
IMDG Class	3
IMDG Subrisk	None
Packing Group	II
Environmental Hazard	not applicable
EmS Number	F-E S-E
Special provisions	not applicable
Limited quantities	5 Lt

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 250Lt
Certified handler	Not required
Tracking	Not applicable
Bunding and secondary containment	Required dependent on total volumes held and pack sizes
Signage	Required when quantities exceed 250 Lt
Location Compliance certificate	Flammable Liquid Category 2 required when quantities exceed 100L in closed containers of greater than 5L capacity, and/or greater than 250Lt in closed containers of less than 5L capacity and/or greater than 50Lt in open containers
Hazardous Atmosphere Zone	As per AS/NZS 60079.10
Fire extinguisher	2 Required when quantities exceed 250 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	N
Japan	ENCS	Y
Korea	KECI	Y
New Zealand	NZIOC	Y
Philippines	PICCS	Y
USA	TSCA	Y
Taiwan	TCSI	Y
Mexico	INSQ	Y
Vietnam	NCI	Y
Russia	ARIPS	Y

Section 16 Other Information

Revision History:

March 2023 Updated following review.

October 2018

Origination

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 5433:2020	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