Section 1 – Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Code	Description	Size	Colour
01370	**Gorilla General Purpose PVA**	60 ml	White
01371	**Gorilla General Purpose PVA**	100 ml	White

Recommended use:		Adhesive
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: www.soudal.co.nz
POISON CENTRE NUMBER: 0800 764 766 (24 hours)		

Section 2 – Hazard Identification

Statement of Hazardous Nature

This product is classified as: NON **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
Non Hazardous	

HSNO Signal Word:

Precautionary Statements:

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection

P264 Wash all exposed external body parts thoroughly after handling

P281 Use personal protective equipment as required

Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS No.	Individual HSNO classification	Concentration (% by Wt.)
1,2,3-propanetriol	56-81-5	Skin Effects Category 2; Eye Effects Category 2; STOT – SE RTI Category 3	1 – 10
Polydimethylsiloxane	63148-62-9	Skin Effects Category 3; Eye Effects Category 2	< 0.1
N-(3-chloroallyl)hexaminium chloride	4080-31-3	Acute Oral Toxicity Category 4; Acute Dermal Toxicity Category 4; Skin Effects Category 2; Eye Effects Category 1; Skin Sensitiiser	< 0.1

		Category 1; Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2	
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 water. If irritation continues, seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Skin contact:
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:
Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - Fire-Fighting Measures

Extinguishing media:
Foam, Carbon Dioxide, Dry Powder

Fire/ Explosion Hazard
Non-flammable.

Advice for fire-fighters:
Alert Fire Brigade 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. 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.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Minor Spills
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. May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. 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 spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment. 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:
When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. 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 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 SDS.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

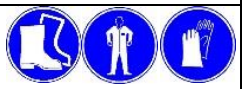
Exposure limits:

CAS no.	Substance or ingredient	WES-TWA	WES-STEL
56-81-5	1,2,3-propanetriol	10 mg/m^3	

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. For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant. 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] No special equipment required due to the physical form of the product.
Respiratory	Not normally required
Skin	 Butyl Avoid skin contact. 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	Viscous Liquid
Odour	Slight
pH	No data
Vapour pressure	No data
Vapour Density	> 1 heavier than air
Viscosity	No data
Boiling Point	100 °C
Volatile materials	80%
Water solubility	miscible
Freezing/melting point	0 °C
Specific gravity/density	1.1 g/ml
Flash point	No data
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:

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_2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Summary of Toxicity

Test	Data and symptoms of exposure

Inhaled	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. Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product
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.
Dermal	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting
Eye	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)
Chronic	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. There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment.

Ingredient	**Oral LD_{50}**	**Dermal LD_{50}**	**Inhalation LC_{50}**
1,2,3-propanetriol	12600 mg/kg		
Polydimethylsiloxane	> 35,000 mg/Kg	> 3000 mg/Kg	
N-(3-chloroallyl)hexaminium chloride	500 mg/kg	565 mg/kg	

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ingredient	**Fish**	**Crustacea**	**Algae**
1,2,3-propanetriol	$LC_{50\ 96hr}$ 11 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 24hr}$ > 500 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 96hr}$ 77712 mg/L
Polydimethylsiloxane	$LC_{50\ 96hr}$ 3.16 mg/L		
N-(3-chloroallyl)hexaminium chloride	$LC_{50\ 96hr}$ 20.5 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 48hr}$ 27 mg/L $EC_{50\ 96hr}$ 11 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 96hr}$ 25 mg/L

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Recycle wherever possible. Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified. Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material). Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed. Ensure that the disposal of material is carried out in accordance with Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001.

Section 14 - Transport Information

NOT REGULATED

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

HSNO approval number and Group Standard:

Not applicable

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	Not required

Approved handler	Not required
Tracking	Not applicable
Bunding and secondary containment	Required
Signage	Not required
Test certificate	Not required
Hazardous Atmosphere zone	Not required
Fire extinguisher	Not required

1,2,3-propanetriol (CAS 56-81-5) is found on the following regulatory lists
- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC
- New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standard (WES)

Polydimethylsiloxane (CAS 63148-62-9) 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

N-(3-chloroallyl)hexaminium chloride (CAS 4080-31-3) 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

National Inventories

Australia	AICS	Y
Canada	DSL	Y
Canada	NDSL	N
China	IECSC	Y
Europe	EINEC/ELINCS/NLP	N
Japan	ENCS	N
Korea	KECI	Y
New Zealand	NZIOC	Y
Philippines	PICCS	Y
USA	TSCA	Y

Section 16 – Other Information

Revision History

June 2017	Renamed from Gorilla PVA Super Strong; additional data added to all sections
January 2016	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	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.

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This SDS was prepared by Collievale Enterprises Ltd 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