Section 1 Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Code	Description	Size	Colour
01412	Gorilla Bog Part B	453g	Grey
01414	Gorilla Bog Part B	907g	Grey

Recommended use:		Sealant
HSNO Group Standard		HSR002629
UN number, shipping name and packaging group:		UN3108 ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE E SOLID
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
Organic Peroxide	**Type E**	H242 Heating may cause a fire
Eye Irritation	**Category 2**	H319 Causes serious eye irritation
Skin Sensitisation	**Category 1**	H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction
Acute Aquatic Hazard	**Category 1**	H400 Very toxic to aquatic life
Chronic Aquatic Hazard	**Category 1**	H410 Very toxic 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
P234 Keep only in original packaging
P235 Keep cool
P240 Ground and bond container and receiving equipment
P261 Avoid breathing mists/ vapours/ sprays
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 of the workplace

P370+378 In case of Fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish

P273 Avoid release to the environment
P391 Collect spillage

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.)
Dibenzoyl peroxide	94-36-0	Flammable Liquid Category 3 | 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 1 | Aspiration Category 1 | Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3	25 - 70
Dimethylphthalate	131-11-3	Skin Irritation Category 2 | Eye Irritation Category 2 | Skin Sensitisation Category 1 | STOT – SE RTI Category 3	> 1
1,2-Ethanediol	107-21-1	Flammable Liquid Category 3 | Acute Oral Toxicity Category 4 | Acute Dermal Toxicity Category 4 | Skin Irritation Category 2 | Eye Irritation Category 2 | Reproductive Toxicity Category 2 | STOT – RE Category 2	<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:

Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye with 2% sodium carbonate solution or 5% sodium ascorbate solution then wash 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 further delay. Removal of contact lenses should only be undertaken by trained 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:

Treat symptomatically

Section 5 Fire-Fighting Measures

Extinguishing media:

FOR SMALL FIRE: Water spray, foam, CO2 or dry chemical. DO NOT use water jets. FOR LARGE FIRE: Flood fire area with water from a distance

Fire/ Explosion Hazard:

Will not burn but increases intensity of fire. May explode from friction, shock, heat or containment. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. Heat affected containers remain hazardous. Contact with combustibles such as wood, paper, oil or finely divided metal may produce spontaneous combustion or violent decomposition. May emit irritating, poisonous or corrosive fumes. Combustion/decomposition may produce acrid/toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

Advice for fire-fighters:

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. Consider evacuation (or protect in place). Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover. Extinguishers should be used only by trained personnel. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control 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. If fire gets out of control withdraw personnel and warn against entry. Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

Section 6 Accidental Release Measures

Minor Spills:

Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Clean up all spills immediately. No smoking, naked lights, ignition sources. Avoid all contact with any organic matter including fuel, solvents, sawdust, paper or cloth and other incompatible materials, as ignition may result. Avoid breathing dust or vapours and all contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Contain and absorb spill with dry sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. DO NOT use sawdust as fire may result. Scoop up solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. Neutralise/decontaminate area.

Major Spills:

Environmental hazard - contain spillage. 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 full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Consider evacuation (or protect in place). No smoking, flames or ignition sources. Increase ventilation. Contain spill with sand, earth or other clean, inert materials. NEVER use organic absorbents such as sawdust, paper, cloth; as fire may result. Avoid any contamination by organic matter. Use spark-free and explosion-proof equipment. Collect any recoverable product into labelled containers for possible recycling. DO NOT mix fresh with recovered material. Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. Decontaminate equipment and launder all protective clothing before storage and re-use. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs advise emergency services.

Section 7 Handling and Storage

Handling:

Mix only as much as is required DO NOT return the mixed material to original containers For oxidisers, including peroxides. Avoid personal contact and inhalation of dust, mist or vapours. Provide adequate ventilation. Always wear protective equipment and wash off any spillage from clothing. Keep material away from light, heat, flammables or combustibles. Keep cool, dry and away from incompatible materials. Avoid physical damage to containers. DO NOT repack or return unused portions to original containers. Withdraw only sufficient amounts for immediate use. Use only minimum quantity required. Do NOT allow oxidisers to contact iron or compounds of iron, cobalt, or copper, metal oxide salts, acids or bases. Do NOT use metal spatulas to handle oxidisers. Store peroxides at the lowest possible temperature, consistent with their solubility and freezing point. CAUTION: Do NOT store liquids or solutions of peroxides at a temperature below that at which the oxidiser freezes or precipitates. Peroxides, in particular, in this form are extremely shock and heat sensitive. The hazards and consequences of fires and explosions during synthesis and use of oxidisers is widely recognised; spontaneous or induced decomposition may culminate in a variety of ways, ranging from moderate gassing to spontaneous ignition or explosion. The heat released from spontaneous decomposition of an energy-rich compound causes a rise in the surrounding temperature; the temperature will rise until thermal balance is established or until the material heats to decomposition, · The most effective means for minimising the consequences of an accident is to limit quantities to a practical minimum. Even gram-scale explosions can be serious. Once ignited the burning of peroxides cannot be controlled and the area should be evacuated. Oxidisers should be added slowly and cautiously to the reaction medium. This should be completed prior to heating and with good agitation. Organic peroxides are very sensitive to contamination (especially heavy-metal compounds, metal oxide salts, alkaline materials including amines, strong acids, and many varieties of dust and dirt). This can initiate rapid, uncontrolled decomposition of peroxides and possible generation of intense heat, fire or explosion The consequences of accidental contamination from returning withdrawn material to the storage container can be disastrous. When handling NEVER smoke, eat or drink. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Use only good occupational work practice. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS.

Storage:

Store in original containers in an isolated approved flammable materials storage area. Keep containers securely sealed as supplied. WARNING: Gradual decomposition during storage in sealed containers may lead to a large pressure build-up and subsequent explosion. No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store under cover and away from sunlight. Store below safe storage (control) temperature. Always store below 40 deg.C. Store away from flammable or combustible materials, debris and waste. Contact may cause fire or violent reaction. Store away from incompatible materials. Store away from foodstuff containers DO NOT stack on wooden floors or wooden pallets. Protect containers against physical damage. Check regularly for spills and leaks. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS

Suitable Container:

Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Section 8 Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

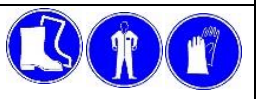
Exposure Limits

CAS no.	Substance or ingredient	WES-TWA	WES-STEL
94-36-0	Dibenzoyl peroxide	5 mg/m³	
131-11-3	Dimethylphthalate	5 mg/m³	

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	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 workplace exposure standards are likely to be exceeded, 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	Paste
Odour	Characteristic
pH	No data
Vapour pressure	No data
Vapour Density	Not available
Viscosity	Not available
Boiling Point	No data

SADT	50 C
Volatile materials	Not available
Freezing/melting point	Not available
Water Solubility	Immiscible
Specific gravity/density	1.815 - 1.25 g/ml
Flash point	Not available
Auto-ignition temperature	No data
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:
Prolonged exposure to heat

Incompatible materials to avoid:
reducing agents

Hazardous decomposition products:
carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Section 11 Toxicological Information

Summary of Toxicity

Test	**Data and symptoms of exposure**
Inhaled	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. The inhalation of organic peroxide dusts or vapours can produce throat and lung irritation and cause an asthma-like effect. Over-exposure can cause tears, salivation, lethargy, slow breathing, breathing difficulties, headache, weakness, tremor, stupor and swelling of the lung. The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.
Oral	Ingestion of organic peroxides may produce nausea, vomiting, abnormal pain, stupor, bluish discoloration of skin and mucous membranes. Inflammation of the heart muscle may also occur. 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. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal. Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Dermal	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. All organic peroxides are irritating to the skin and if allowed to remain on the skin, may produce inflammation; some are allergenic. 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. Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. There is some evidence to suggest that the material may cause mild but significant 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	Eye contact with organic peroxides can cause clouding, redness, swelling and burns of the eye on prolonged contact. Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of

	individuals. Prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by a temporary redness of the conjunctiva (similar to windburn).
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. Exposure to phthalates over years leads to pain, numbness and spasms in the hands and feet. Many people have developed multiple disorders in the nervous system and the balancing system. Chronic effects of exposure include allergic reactions characterised by redness, itching, oozing, crusting, and scaling of the skin and asthmatic wheezing. Although it does not exhibit complete carcinogenic or tumour-initiating activity, it has been associated with certain tumours of like papillomas and squamous cell carcinomas. There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Persistent exposure over a long period of time to peroxides produces allergic skin reactions (redness and scaling of the skin) and asthmatic wheezing.

Ingredient	**Oral LD_{50}**	**Dermal LD_{50}**	**Inhalation LC_{50}**
ATE			
Dibenzoyl peroxide	7710 mg/kg	>1000 mg/kg	
Dimethylphthalate	5120 mg/kg	>4800 mg/kg	
1,2-Ethanediol	>2000 mg/kg	>3500 mg/kg	

Section 12 Ecological Information

Summary of Ecotoxicity
Very toxic 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			
Dibenzoyl peroxide	$LC_{50\ 96hr}$ 0.06 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 48hr}$ 0.11 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 72hr}$ 0.042 mg/L
Dimethylphthalate	$LC_{50\ 96hr}$ 17 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 48hr}$ 33 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 72hr}$ >28 mg/L
1,2-Ethanediol	$LC_{50\ 96hr}$ 8050 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 48hr}$ >100 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 96hr}$ 6500 mg/L

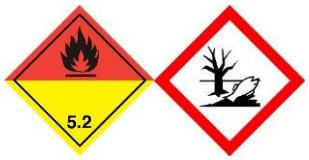
Ingredient	**Persistence Water/ Soil**	**Persistence Air**	**Bioaccumulation**	**Mobility**
Dibenzoyl peroxide	LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW
Dimethylphthalate	LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW
1,2-Ethanediol	LOW	LOW	LOW	HIGH

Section 13 Disposal Considerations

Disposal methods:
Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Otherwise: If container cannot be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. DO NOT recycle spilled material. Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. Neutralise spill material carefully and decontaminate empty containers and spill residues with 10% ammonia solution plus detergent or a proprietary decontaminant prior to disposal. DO NOT seal or stopper drums being decontaminated as CO_2 gas is generated and may pressurise containers. Puncture containers to prevent re-use. Bury or incinerate residues 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. Only dispose to the

environment if a tolerable exposure limit has been set for the substance. Only deposit the hazardous substance into or onto a landfill or sewage facility or incinerator, where the hazardous substance can be handled and treated appropriately.

Section 14 Transport Information



HAZCHEM	**1W**

Land Transport UNDG

UN Number	**3108**
Shipping Name	**ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE E SOLID**
Class or division	**5.2**
Subsidiary Risk	Not applicable
UN Packing Group	Not applicable
Environmental Hazard	**Environmentally hazardous**
Special Provisions	**122 274**
Limited Quantities	**500g**

Air Transport IATA

UN/ID Number	**3108**
Shipping Name	**ORGANIC PEROXIDE, TYPE E SOLID**
ICAO/IATA Class	**5.2**
ICAO/IATA Subrisk	None
ERG Code	**5L**
Packing Group	not applicable
Environmental Hazard	**environmentally hazardous**
Special provision	**A20 A802**
Cargo only	
Packing instructions	**570**
Maximum Qty/pack	**25 Kg**

Passenger and Cargo

Packing instructions	**570**
Maximum Qty/pack	**10 Kg**
Passenger & Cargo	Limited Quantity
Packing instructions	**Forbidden**
Maximum Qty/pack	**Forbidden**

Marine Transport IMDG

UN Number	**3108**
Shipping Name	**ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE E SOLID**

IMDG Class	5.2
IMDG Subrisk	None
Packing Group	not applicable
Environmental Hazard	**Marine pollutant**
EmS Number	**F-J S-R**
Special provisions	**122 274**
Limited quantities	**500g**

Section 15 Regulatory Information

HSNO approval number and Group Standard:

HSR002629 **Organic peroxides**

Group Standard conditions and other regulations:

Condition	Requirement
SDS	Required
Emergency plan	Required when quantities exceed 500Kg
Certified handler	Not required
Tracking	Not applicable
Bunding and secondary containment	Required dependent upon pack size and total volume
Signage	Required when quantities exceed 500kg
Location Compliance certificate	**Organic Peroxide Type E** required when quantities exceed 25Kg
Hazardous Atmosphere Zone	Not required
Fire extinguisher	1 required when quantities exceed 25Kg

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	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:

June 2023	Updated formulation
March 2019	Initial preparation

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