

Section 1 – Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Code	Description	Size	Colour
01468	Gorilla Power Fixer Automotive Part A	460 gm	Grey
01469	Gorilla Power Fixer Automotive Part A	970 gm	Grey

Recommended use:		Filler
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:

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE according to the criteria of HSNO.

REGULATED under NZS5433:2007 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land

Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) classification:

Classification	Hazard statements
Flammable Liquid Category 3 3.1C	H226 Flammable liquid and vapour
Acute Oral Toxicity Category 4 6.1D	H302 Harmful if swallowed
Skin Effects Category 2 6.3A	H315 Causes skin irritation
Eye Effects Category 2 6.4A	H319 Causes eye irritation
Reproductive Toxicity Category 2 6.8B	H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
STOT – RE Category 1 6.9A	H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

HSNO Signal Word:

DANGER



Precautionary Statements:

Read label before use.
 Keep out of reach of children.
 Ensure all safety directions are read and understood before use
 Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces
 No smoking
 Keep container tightly closed
 Ground/ bond container and receiving equipment
 Use explosion proof electrical, ventilation, lighting equipment
 Use only non-sparking tools

Take precautionary measures against static discharge
 Do not breathe fumes/ mists/ vapours/ dusts
 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection and respiratory protection

Store locked up
 Store in a well ventilated place. Keep cool

Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS No.	Individual HSNO classification	Concentration (% by Wt.)
Styrene	100-42-5	Flammable Liquid Category 3; Acute Oral Toxicity Category 4; Acute Dermal Toxicity Category 5; Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 4; Skin Effects Category 2; Eye Effects Category 2; Carcinogenicity Category 2; Reproductive Toxicity Category 2; STOT – RE Category 2; Aspiration Category 2	30 – 40

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 or hair 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:

If fumes or combustion products are inhaled 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.

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.

Section 5 - Fire-Fighting Measures

Extinguishing media:

Foam, Carbon Dioxide, Dry Powder, water fog

Fire/ Explosion Hazard

Liquid and vapour are flammable. Moderate 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 & Emergency New Zealand 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. 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

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. Alert Fire & Emergency New Zealand 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:

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, depressions, basements 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 SDS.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Exposure limits:




CAS no.	Substance or ingredient	WES-TWA	WES-STEL
100-42-5	Styrene	85 mg/m ³ 20 ppm	170 mg/m ³ 40 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 environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent] 
Respiratory	Type A organic vapour is recommended (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent) 
Skin	Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PE/EVAL/PE or Viton. 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 watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. 

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

General substance properties:

Property	Details
Appearance	Viscous liquid
Odour	Hydrocarbon solvent
pH	No data.
Vapour pressure	No data
Vapour Density	> 1 heavier than air
Viscosity	Viscous
Boiling Point	°C
Volatile materials	%
Water solubility	immiscible
Freezing/melting point	No data.
Solubility	Immiscible
Specific gravity/density	1.90 g/ml
Flash point	34 °C
Auto-ignition temperature	No Data
Upper and lower flammability limits	Lower 1.1 % Upper 6.1 %
Corrosiveness	No data.

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity**Stability:**

Stable under normal conditions.

Conditions to avoid:

Avoid heat, sparks, flames and any other sources of ignition.

Incompatible materials to avoid:

Avoid oxidising agents (nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc) as ignition may result

Hazardous decomposition products:

Combustion will result in the release of carbon monoxide; carbon dioxide and other toxic vapours

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Acute toxicity:

Test	Data and symptoms of exposure
Inhaled	<p>The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. The acute toxicity of inhaled alkylbenzene is best described by central nervous system depression. These compounds may also act as general anaesthetics. 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. Alkylbenzenes are not generally toxic except at high levels of exposure. Their breakdown products have low toxicity and are easily eliminated from the body. 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. Central nervous system (CNS) depression is seen at styrene exposures exceeding 50 ppm, whilst headache, fatigue, nausea and dizziness are seen consistently at exposures of 100 ppm. Evidence exists that at 100 ppm, 5-10% reductions in sensory nerve conductions occur, and after exposure to 50 ppm, there is slowing of reaction times. Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material, during the course of normal handling, may be harmful. If exposure to highly concentrated vapour atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and unless resuscitated - death.</p>
Oral	<p>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. Styrene is absorbed into the body following oral or inhalation exposure. Its metabolites include styrene oxide, styrene glycol, mandelic acid, benzoic acid, hippuric acid, phenyl glyoxylic acid and possibly vinyl phenol. It is detectable in liver, kidney, pancreas, expired air, urine and faeces in the body. 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.</p>
Dermal	<p>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. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, 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. Styrene has been showed to be absorbed less through the skin than via the airways. Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. 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.</p>
Eye	<p>The vapour when concentrated has pronounced eye irritation effects and this gives some warning of high vapour concentrations. If eye irritation occurs seek to reduce exposure with available control measures, or evacuate area. 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.</p>
Chronic	<p>Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. 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. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Exposure to styrene may aggravate central nervous system disorders, chronic respiratory disease, skin disease, kidney disease and liver disease. Exposure to styrene at work causes effects on the nervous system. There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Overexposure to the breathable dust may cause coughing, wheezing, difficulty in breathing and impaired lung function. Chronic symptoms may include decreased vital lung capacity and chest infections. Repeated exposures in the workplace to high levels of fine-divided dusts may produce a condition known as pneumoconiosis, which is the lodgement of any inhaled dusts in the lung, irrespective of the effect. This is particularly true when a significant number of particles less than 0.5 microns (1/50000 inch) are present. Lung shadows are seen in the X-ray. Symptoms of pneumoconiosis may include a progressive dry cough, shortness of breath on exertion, increased chest expansion, weakness and weight loss. As the disease progresses, the cough produces stringy phlegm, vital capacity decreases further, and shortness of breath becomes more severe. Other signs or symptoms include changed breath sounds, reduced oxygen uptake</p>

	during exercise, emphysema and rarely, pneumothorax (air in the lung cavity). Removing workers from the possibility of further exposure to dust generally stops the progress of lung abnormalities. When there is high potential for worker exposure, examinations at regular period with emphasis on lung function should be performed. Inhaling dust over an extended number of years may cause pneumoconiosis, which is the accumulation of dusts in the lungs and the subsequent tissue reaction. This may or may not be reversible.
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	Oral LD ₅₀ mg/m ³	Dermal LD ₅₀ mg/m ³	Inhalation LC ₅₀ mg/L
Styrene	1000	> 2000	11.8 / 4hr

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Harmful to terrestrial vertebrates. Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites. **Do NOT discharge to sewer or waterway**

	Fish mg/L	Crustacea mg/L	Algae mg/L
Styrene	LC ₅₀ 3.963	EC ₅₀ 4.7 NOEC 0.00006	EC ₅₀ 0.72 EC ₁₀ 0.13

	Persistence H ₂ O/ Soil	Persistence Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Styrene	HIGH	LOW	LOW	LOW

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

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 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. 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

2[Y]E

Land Transport UNDG

Class or division	3
Subsidiary Risk	None
UN Number	3269
UN Packing Group	III
Shipping Name	Polyester Resin Kit liquid base material
Special Provisions	236 340

Limited Quantities	5 L
Air Transport IATA	
ICAO/IATA Class	3
ICAO/IATA Subrisk	None
UN/ID Number	3269
Packing Group	III
Special provision	A66 A163
Cargo only	
Packing instructions	370
Maximum Qty/pack	10 Kg
Passenger and Cargo	
Packing instructions	370
Maximum Qty/pack	10 Kg

Passenger & Cargo Limited Quantity	
Packing instructions	Y370
Maximum Qty/pack	5 Kg
Shipping Name	Polyester Resin Kit liquid base material

Marine Transport IMDG	
IMDG Class	3
IMDG Subrisk	None
UN Number	3269
UN Packing Group	III
EmS Number	F-E, S-D
Special provisions	236 340
Limited quantities	5 L
Marine pollutant	No
Shipping Name	Polyester Resin Kit liquid base material

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

HSNO approval number and Group Standard:

HSR002662 Surface Coatings & Colourants (Flammable)

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 quantities exceed 500Lt
Certified handler	Not required
Tracking	Not applicable
Bunding and secondary containment	Secondary containment is required based on pack size and total volume
Signage	Required when present in quantity 250 L.
Compliance certificate	Required when storing quantities exceeding 100Lt in closed containers of greater than 5Lt capacity, or exceeding 250Lt in closed containers of less than 5Lt capacity or in quantities exceeding 250Lt or when in open container quantities exceeding 50 Lt
Hazardous Atmosphere zone	required
Fire extinguisher	2 required when quantities exceed 250 Lt

National Inventories

Australia	AICS	Yes
Canada	DSL	Yes
Canada	NDSL	No
China	IESCS	Yes
Europe	EINECS	Yes
Japan	ENCS	Yes
Korea	KECI	Yes
New Zealand	NZIoC	Yes
Philippines	PICCS	Yes
USA	TSCA	Yes

Section 16 – Other Information

Revision History

March 2019	Origination
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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 9th Edition.

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.

End of MSDS

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	New Zealand	Website: www.soudal.co.nz