

## +Section 1 Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Code	Description	Size	Colour
01493	Gorilla Carpet Gripper	500 ml	Brown

Recommended use:		Adhesive
HSNO Group Standard		HSR002679
UN number, shipping name and packaging group:		n/a
Supplier contact details:	Soudal Ltd	Freephone: 0800 70 10 80
	134 Kohia Drive	Phone: (07) 847 5540
	Horotiu	
	Hamilton 3288	Email: sales@soudal.co.nz
	New Zealand	Website: <a href="http://www.soudal.co.nz">www.soudal.co.nz</a>
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.

**NOT REGULATED** under NZS5433:2020 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land

### GHS classification:

Classification	GHS Hazard statements
<b>Flammable Liquid Category 4</b>	H227 Combustible liquid
<b>Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 4</b>	H332 Harmful if inhaled
<b>Skin Irritation Category 2</b>	H315 Causes skin irritation
<b>Eye Irritation Category 2</b>	H319 Causes serious eye irritation
<b>Respiratory Sensitisation Category 1</b>	H334 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled
<b>Skin Sensitisation Category 1</b>	H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction
<b>Carcinogenicity Category 2</b>	H351 Suspected of causing cancer
<b>STOT – RE Category 2</b>	H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
<b>STOT – SE RTI Category 3</b>	H335 May cause respiratory 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  
P260 Do not breathe mists/ vapours/ sprays  
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated place  
P280 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection  
P284 In case of inadequate ventilation, wear respiratory irritation  
P264 Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling  
P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace

P405 Store locked up  
P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection points in accordance with local regulation

### Section 3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS No.	Individual GHS classification	Concentration (% by Wt.)
Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	9016-87-9	Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 4   Skin Irritation Category 2   Eye Irritation Category 2   Respiratory Sensitisation Category 1   Skin Sensitisation Category 1   Carcinogenicity Category 2   STOT – RE Category 2   STOT – SE RTI Category 3	50 – 70
2,2-dimorpholinodiethylether	6425-39-4	Acute Oral Toxicity Category 4   Skin Irritation Category 2   Eye Irritation Category 2   Skin Sensitisation Category 1	< 1
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:

Quickly but gently, wipe material off skin with a dry, clean cloth. Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre. Transport to hospital, or doctor.

#### 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. Following uptake by inhalation, move person to an area free from risk of further exposure. Oxygen or artificial respiration should be administered as needed. Asthmatic-type symptoms may develop and may be immediate or delayed up to several hours. Treatment is essentially symptomatic. A physician should be consulted.

#### Ingestion:

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IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY. For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. In the meantime, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition. If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the SDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist. If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the SDS. Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise: INDUCE vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, ONLY IF CONSCIOUS. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. NOTE: Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.

### General advice and advice for physicians:

Treat symptomatically.

## Section 5 Fire-Fighting Measures

### Extinguishing media:

Water spray or fog may cause frothing and should be used in large quantities. Foam. Dry chemical powder. BCF (where regulations permit). Carbon dioxide. Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

### Fire/ Explosion Hazard:

Combustible. - Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. - When heated to high temperatures decomposes rapidly generating vapour which pressures and may then rupture containers with release of flammable and highly toxic isocyanate vapour. - Burns with acrid black smoke and poisonous fumes. - Due to reaction with water producing CO<sub>2</sub>-gas, a hazardous build-up of pressure could result if contaminated containers are re-sealed. - Combustion yields traces of highly toxic hydrogen cyanide HCN, plus toxic nitrogen oxides NO<sub>x</sub> and carbon monoxide.

### Advice for fire-fighters:

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. 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.

## 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 spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. Wipe up. Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

### Major Spills:

Moderate hazard. 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. No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Increase ventilation. Stop leak if safe to do so. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. 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:

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 or ignition sources. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. 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. No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for 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
26447-40-5	Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	0.02 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.02 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

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 workplace exposure standards are likely to be exceeded, a Type AK-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	Brown liquid
Odour	Characteristic
pH	Not available
Vapour pressure	No data kPa
Vapour Density	> 2

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<b>Viscosity</b>	No data mPa.s
<b>Boiling Point</b>	No data °C
<b>Volatile materials</b>	Not available
<b>Freezing/melting point</b>	Not available
<b>Water Solubility</b>	Immiscible
<b>Specific gravity/density</b>	1.100 g/ml
<b>Flash point</b>	80.5 °C
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	No data °C
<b>Upper and lower flammability limits</b>	Not available
<b>Corrosiveness</b>	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

### Incompatible materials to avoid:

Oxidising or reducing agents

### Hazardous decomposition products:

Carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), Nitrogen Oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), Hydrogen cyanide (HCN) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

## Section 11 Toxicological Information

### Summary of Toxicity

Test	Data and symptoms of exposure
<b>Inhaled</b>	The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, inhalation of the material, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress. There is strong evidence to suggest that this material can cause, if inhaled once, serious, irreversible damage of organs. Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual. High concentrations can cause irregular heartbeats and a stepwise reduction in lung capacity. Inhalation of the vapour is hazardous and may even be fatal. 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. Inhalation of toxic gases may cause: Central Nervous System effects including depression, headache, confusion, dizziness, stupor, coma and seizures; respiratory: acute lung swellings, shortness of breath, wheezing, rapid breathing, other symptoms and respiratory arrest; heart: collapse, irregular heartbeats and cardiac arrest; gastrointestinal: irritation, ulcers, nausea and vomiting (may be bloody), and abdominal pain. The vapour/mist may be highly irritating to the upper respiratory tract and lungs; the response may be severe enough to produce bronchitis and pulmonary oedema. Possible neurological symptoms arising from isocyanate exposure include headache, insomnia, euphoria, ataxia, anxiety neurosis, depression and paranoia. Gastrointestinal disturbances are characterised by nausea and vomiting. Pulmonary sensitisation may produce asthmatic reactions ranging from minor breathing difficulties to severe allergic attacks; this may occur following a single acute exposure or may develop without warning for several hours after exposure. Sensitized people can react to very low doses and should not be allowed to work in

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	situations allowing exposure to this material. Continued exposure of sensitised persons may lead to possible long term respiratory impairment. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.
<b>Oral</b>	Strong evidence exists that exposure to the material may cause irreversible damage (other than cancer, mutations and birth defects) following a single exposure by swallowing. Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments Accidental ingestion of the material may be seriously damaging to the health of the individual; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 40 gram may be fatal
<b>Dermal</b>	There is strong evidence to suggest that this material, on a single contact with skin, can cause serious, irreversible damage of organs. The material is not thought to be a skin irritant (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Temporary discomfort, however, may result from prolonged dermal exposures. Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. 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. Fluorocarbons remove natural oils from the skin, causing irritation, dryness and sensitivity
<b>Eye</b>	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). Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas.
<b>Chronic</b>	There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. 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. This product contains a polymer with a functional group considered to be of high concern.

<b>Ingredient</b>	<b>Oral LD<sub>50</sub></b>	<b>Dermal LD<sub>50</sub></b>	<b>Inhalation LC<sub>50</sub></b>
ATE			
Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	> 2000 mg/Kg	>6200 mg/Kg	0.369 mg/L/4h
2,2-dimorpholinodiethyl ether	> 2000 mg/Kg	746 mg/Kg	

## 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.

<b>Ingredient</b>	<b>Fish</b>	<b>Crustacean</b>	<b>Algae</b>
ATE			
Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	LD <sub>50</sub> 96hr >95 mg/L	NOEC 504hr ≥ 10 mg/L	EC <sub>50</sub> 96hr 3230 mg/L
2,2-dimorpholinodiethyl ether	LD <sub>50</sub> 96hr 2150 mg/L	EC <sub>50</sub> 48hr > 100 mg/L	EC <sub>50</sub> 72hr > 100 mg/L

<b>Ingredient</b>	<b>Persistence Water/ Soil</b>	<b>Persistence Air</b>	<b>Bioaccumulation</b>	<b>Mobility</b>
Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate			LOW	
2,2-dimorpholinodiethyl ether	HIGH	HIGH	LOW	LOW

## 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<sub>2</sub> 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

NOT REGULATED

## Section 15 Regulatory Information

HSNO approval number and Group Standard:

HSR002680

Surface Coatings & Colourants Combustible, Carcinogenic

Group Standard conditions and other regulations:

Condition	Requirement
SDS	Required
Emergency plan	Required when quantities exceed 1000 Lt
Certified handler	Not required
Tracking	Not applicable
Bunding and secondary containment	Required based on total pooling volume and pack size
Signage	Required when quantities exceed 1000 Lt
Location Compliance certificate	Not required
Hazardous Atmosphere Zone	Not required
Fire extinguisher	Not required

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	N
Vietnam	NCI	Y
Russia	ARIPS	Y

## Section 16 Other Information

### Revision History:

Aug 2024	Reviewed and updated
July 2020	Reformulated and reformatted
May 2016	Updated pictograms
Apr 2016	Additional First Aid instructions
Feb 2016	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 <sub>50</sub>	Lethal concentration 50% - concentration fatal to 50% of the tested population
LD <sub>50</sub>	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](http://www.epa.govt.nz).

Workplace exposure limits derived from Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices 13<sup>th</sup> 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



