

Section 1 – Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Code	Description	Size	Colour
12113	Gorilla Pro Gaps Patching Compound	300 g	White
12200	Gorilla Pro Gaps Patching Compound	2.5 Litre	White

Recommended use:	Gap Filler	
Supplier contact details:	Soudal Ltd	Freephone: 0800 70 10 80
	14 Avalon Drive	Phone: (07) 847 5540
	Nawton	
	Hamilton 3200	Email: info@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:

Section 3 – Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS No.	Individual HSNO classification	Concentration (% by Wt.)
Perlite	93763-70-3	Eye Effects Category 2	1 – 10
Diethylene glycol	111-46-6	Acute Oral Toxicity Category 4; Acute Dermal Toxicity Category 5; Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 5; Skin Effects Category 3	< 1
Quartz (SiO ₂)	14808-60-7	Carcinogenicity Category 1; STOT – RE Category 1; STOT – SE Category 1	< 0.1
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. This product may contain small quantities of respirable quartz present as an impurity in the ingredients. Respirable crystalline silica is a known carcinogen and can cause serious lung damage. Exposure to this is not likely to cause harm under normal conditions but it is recommended to determine the actual exposure through workplace testing.

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, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled 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

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; water spray; carbon dioxide

Special hazards due to combustion:

Non combustible. Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn

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**

Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles. Trowel up/scrape up. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealed container. Flush spill area with water.

Major Spills

Minor hazard. 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:**

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. DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils. Avoid contact with incompatible substances. 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. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. 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 are maintained.

Storage:

Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. 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.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Exposure limits:



CAS no.	Substance or ingredient	WES-TWA	WES-STEL
93763-70-3	Perlite	10 mg/m ³	
111-46-6	Diethylene Glycol	101 mg/m ³ 23 ppm	
14808-60-7	Silica	0.1 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. 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 normally required
Skin	Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. Butyl. 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 such as shoes, belts and watch-bands 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
Viscosity	No data.
Boiling Point	Non Flammable
Volatile materials	No data
Freezing/melting point	No data
Solubility	Immiscible
Specific gravity/density	No data
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:

Avoid conditions that favour the formation of excessive mists and/or fumes.

Incompatible materials to avoid:

Oxidising agents

Hazardous decomposition products:

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

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Summary of Toxicity

This product is considered an acute oral toxin; a skin irritant; an eye irritant

Acute toxicity:

Test	Data and symptoms of exposure
Inhaled	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage
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	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. There is some evidence to suggest that the material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.
Eye	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 respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Animal testing shows that perlite does not cause lung fibrosis more than the raw ore. Chest X-ray in people in the perlite industry showed that workers with over 15 years exposure had a higher rate of abnormalities, but this could not be attributed unambiguously to perlite exposure.

	Oral LD ₅₀ mg/m ³	Dermal LD ₅₀ mg/m ³	Inhalation LC ₅₀ mg/L
Perlite	12960		
Diethylene glycol	12000	11890	
Silica	500		

Section 12 - Ecological Information

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
Diethylene glycol	LC ₅₀ 66	EC ₅₀ 84000 NOEC ≥1	EC ₅₀ 9 – 362

	Persistence H ₂ O/ Soil	Persistence Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Diethylene glycol	LOW	LOW	LOW	HIGH

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

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
Certified handler	Not required
Tracking	Not required
Bunding and secondary containment	Not required
Signage	Not required
Compliance certificate	Not required
Hazardous Atmosphere zone	Not required
Fire extinguisher	Not required

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	N

Y = All ingredients are on the inventory

Section 16 – Other Information
Date of this preparation

February 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	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.

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 EPA "Code of Practice for the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets" [HSNOCOP 8-1 (2006)]
<http://www.collievale.com> Phone +64 7 5432428

End of MSDS