Section 1 Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Code	Description	Size	Colour
18995	**Gorilla MS Flooring Vapour Barrier Part B**	2 Lt	Blue

Recommended use:		Sealant
HSNO Group Standard		HSR002658
UN number, shipping name and packaging group:		UN1760 Corrosive Liquid N.O.S. contains polyamide PGIII
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 Hazards Identification

Statement of Hazardous Nature
This product is classified as: **HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE** according to the criteria of HSNO.

REGULATED under NZS5433:2020 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land

Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) classification:

Classification		GHS Hazard statements	
Skin Effects	**Category 1C**	H314	Causes severe skin burns and serious eye damage
Eye Effects	**Category 1**	H318	Causes serious eye damage
Skin Sensitisation	**Category 1**	H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction

HSNO Signal Word: DANGER

Precautionary Statements:
Keep out of reach of children
Ensure all safety directions are read and understood before use

P260 Do not breathe mist/ spray/ vapour
P280 Wear protective clothing/ protective gloves/ eye protection and face protection
P284 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
P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local legislation

Section 3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS No.	Individual HSNO classification	Concentration (% by Wt.)
Fatty acids, C_{18} unsatd. Dimers, reaction products with polyethylenepolyamines	68410-23-1	Acute Oral Toxicity Category 4; Skin Effects Category 2; Eye Effects Category 1; Skin Sensitisation Category 1; Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2	5 – 10
Acetic acid	64-19-7	Flammable Liquid Category 3; Metallic Corrosivity Category 1; Acute Oral Toxicity Category 4; Acute Dermal Toxicity Category 4; Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 4; Skin Effects Category 1B; Eye Effects Category 1; STOT – RE category 2	1 - 2
Ingredients not contributing to the classification			balance

Section 4 First Aid Measures

NZ Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766) | NZ Emergency Services: 111

Eye contact:
Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Skin contact:
Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available. Quickly 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. Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema. Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung oedema, fluid in the lungs). As this reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in semi-recumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested. Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or beclomethasone derivative may be considered. This must definitely be left to a doctor or person authorised by him/her

Ingestion:
For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Observe the patient carefully. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. water Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

General advice and advice for physicians:
Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 Fire-Fighting Measures

Extinguishing media:
There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used. Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

Fire Incompatibility:
Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Special hazards due to combustion:
Non-combustible. Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.

Advice for fire-fighters:
Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. Use firefighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. 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. Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

Section 6 Accidental Release Measures

Minor Spills
Drains for storage or use areas should have retention basins for pH adjustments and dilution of spills before discharge or disposal of material. Check regularly for spills and leaks. 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
Clear area of personnel. Alert Fire Brigade 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. Avoid contact with moisture. 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. 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.

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	
	Aceitc acid	25 mg/m^3	10 ppm	37 mg/m^3	15 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. For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Exposure controls:

Control	Protective measure
Eye	Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical goggles. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as 

	practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent] Close fitting gas tight goggles
Respiratory	Not normally required. Where inadequate ventilation exists then a Type ABK-P filter is recommended 
Skin	Butyl or Neoprene gloves. Avoid skin contact. If skin contact or contamination of clothing is likely, protective clothing should be worn. [AS 2161] Wear protective clothing. 

Section 9 Physical and Chemical Properties

General substance properties:

Property	**Details**
Appearance	White liquid
Odour	Amine
pH	9
Vapour pressure	Not applicable kPa
Viscosity	No data
Vapour Density	No data
Boiling Point	100 °C
Volatile materials	No data %
Freezing/melting point	No data
Solubility	Soluble
Specific gravity/density	1.3 g/ml
Flash point	Not applicable °C
Danger of explosion	Not applicable
Auto-ignition temperature	Not applicable °C
Upper and lower flammability limits	LEL Not applicable % UEL Not applicable %
Evaporation Rate	No data Butyl acetate = 1
Corrosiveness	No data
Viscosity	No data 20°C

Section 10 Stability and Reactivity

Stability:
Stable under normal conditions.

Conditions to avoid:
Extreme temperatures. Keep from freezing

Incompatible materials to avoid:
Avoid oxidising agents, strong acids and strong bases.

Hazardous decomposition products:
Combustion will result in the release of carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO_2); and pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit corrosive fumes.

Section 11 Toxicological Information

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. 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
Oral	The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion. The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
Dermal	The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin. 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. Cutaneous reactions include erythema, intolerable itching and severe facial swelling. 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.
Eye	The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating. If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.
Chronic	Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue. Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Cutaneous reactions include erythema, intolerable itching and severe facial swelling

	Oral LD_{50} mg/m³	Dermal LD_{50} mg/m³	Inhalation LC_{50} mg/L
Fatty acids, C_{18} unsatd., dimers, reaction products with polyethylenepolyamines	800	>2000	
Acetic acid	3310	1060	1.405 / 4h

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. DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

	Fish mg/L	Crustacea mg/L	Algae mg/L
Fatty acids, C_{18} unsatd., dimers, reaction products with polyethylenepolyamines	$LC_{50\ 96hr}$ 7.07	$EC_{50\ 48hr}$ 5.18	$EC_{50\ 72hr}$ 4.11 $NOEC_{96hr}$ 1.25
Acetic acid	$LC_{50\ 96hr}$ >31.3	$EC_{50\ 48hr}$ 18	$EC_{50\ 72hr}$ 29.23 EC_{24hr} 0.08

	Persistence H_2O/ Soil	Persistence Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Acetic acid	LOW	LOW	LOW	HIGH

Section 13 Disposal Considerations

Disposal methods:
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. Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site. Allow small quantities to evaporate. DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans. Bury residues and emptied aerosol cans 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. DO NOT deposit the hazardous substance into or onto a landfill or a sewage facility. Burning the hazardous substance must happen under controlled conditions with no person or place exposed to (1) a blast overpressure of more than 9 kPa; or (2) an unsafe level of heat radiation. The disposed hazardous substance must not come into contact with class 1 or 5 substances.

Section 14 Transport Information

HAZCHEM	**2X**

Land Transport UNDG

UN Number	**1760**
Shipping Name	**Corrosive Liquid N.O.S.** contains polyamide
Class or division	**8**
Subsidiary Risk	None
UN Packing Group	**III**
Environmental hazard	non applicable
Special Provisions	**223 274**
Limited Quantities	**5 L**

Air Transport IATA

UN/ID Number	**1760**
Shipping Name	**Corrosive Liquid N.O.S.** contains polyamide
ICAO/IATA Class	**8**
ICAO/IATA Subrisk	None
ERG Code	**8L**
Packing Group	**III**
Environmental hazard	not applicable
Special provision	**A3 A803**
Cargo only	
Packing instructions	**856**
Maximum Qty/pack	**60 L**
Passenger and Cargo	
Packing instructions	**852**
Maximum Qty/pack	**5 L**
Passenger & Cargo Limited Quantity	
Packing instructions	**Y841**
Maximum Qty/pack	**1 L**

Marine Transport IMDG

UN Number	**1760**
Shipping Name	**Corrosive Liquid N.O.S.** contains polyamide
IMDG Class	**8**
IMDG Subrisk	None
UN Packing Group	**III**
Environmental hazard	not applicable
EmS Number	**F-A S-B**
Special provisions	**223 274**
Limited quantities	**5 L**

Section 15 Regulatory Information

HSNO approval number and Group Standard:

HSR002658 Surface Coatings & Colourants Corrosive

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 present in quantities exceed 100 Lt
Certified Handler	Not required
Tracking	Not required
Bunding and secondary containment	Required based on total quantity and pack size
Signage	Required when present in quantities exceed 100 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	Y
Vietnam	NCI	Y
Russia	ARIPS	Y
Thailand	TECI	Y

Section 16 Other Information

Revision History:

January 2022 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 12-1 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.

This SDS was prepared by Collievale Enterprises Ltd in accord with the Hazardous Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2020
http://www.collievale.com Phone +64 7 5432428

End of SDS