

Section 1 Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Code	Description	Size	Colour
18995	Gorilla MS Flooring Vapour Barrier Kit PART B	2 Litres	Blue

Recommended use:	Part B - Vapour Barrier for Flooring	
UN number, shipping name and packaging group:	N/A	
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 Hazards Identification

Statement of Hazardous Nature

This product is classified as:

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	GHS Hazard statements
Skin Irritation Category 2 6.3A	H315 Causes skin irritation
Eye Irritation Category 2 6.4A	H319 Causes serious eye irritation
STOT – RE Category 2 6.9B	H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

HSNO Signal



Word:

WARNING

Precautionary Statements:

P103	Read label before use.
P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash thoroughly after handling.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P302 + P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P332 + P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P305 + P351 + P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P337 + P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P314	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P501	Do not let this product enter the environment. Do not dispose of in waterways or sewers. Dispose of this material and its container as hazardous waste, via a licensed facility. See local council for disposal/recycling information.

Section 3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS No.	Individual HSNO classification	Concentration (% by Wt.)
Polyamide Resins	Not available	6.3A, 6.4A	10-30
Acetic Acid 45%	64-19-7	6.1D(o), 6.1E(d), 6.9B, 8.1A, 8.2C, 8.3A, 9.1D, 9.3C	1-5%

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 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. Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. Prosthesis 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:

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. Seek medical advice. Avoid giving milk or oils. Avoid giving alcohol. If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration

General advice and advice for physicians:

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

Section 5 Fire-Fighting Measures

Extinguishing media:

Dry chemical, foam, water spray/ fog or carbon dioxide.

Special hazards due to combustion:

Toxic products may be given off in a fire.

Advice for fire-fighters:

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.

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

Emergency Procedures:

Increase ventilation. If possible, contain the spill. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Spillage can be slippery. Place inert absorbent material onto spillage. Collect the material and place into a suitable labelled container. If contamination of sewers or waterways occurs inform the local water and waste management authorities in accordance with local regulations. Dispose of waste according to the applicable local and national regulations.

Section 7 Handling and Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling

Use only in a well ventilated area. Keep containers tightly closed. Prevent the buildup of dusts, mists or vapours in the work atmosphere. Maintain high standards of personal hygiene i.e. washing hands prior to eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet facilities.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Protect from freezing. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area, out of direct sunlight. Store in suitable, labelled containers. Ensure that storage conditions comply with applicable local and national regulations.

Section 8 Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Exposure Limits

CAS no.	Substance or ingredient	WES-TWA	WES-STEL
64-19-7	Acetic Acid	10 ppm, 25 mg/m ³	15 ppm, 37 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.

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. [CDC NIOSH. Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]



Respiratory	Type A Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)
Skin	<p>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. No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: For potentially moderate exposures: Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves. For potentially heavy exposures: Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. and safety footwear.</p> 

Section 9 Physical and Chemical Properties

General substance properties:

Property	Details
Appearance	White liquid
Odour	Mild odour
pH	8.5 – 9.0
Vapour pressure	No data.
Viscosity	No data
Boiling Point	100 °C (water)
Freezing/melting point	No data.
Solubility	Soluble in water
Specific gravity/density	1.25 – 1.35
Flash point	Not applicable
Danger of explosion	Not applicable
Auto-ignition temperature	Not applicable
Upper and lower flammability limits	Not applicable
Corrosiveness	No data.

Section 10 Stability and Reactivity

Stability:

Stable under normal conditions.

Conditions to avoid:

Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight. Protect from freezing.

Incompatible materials to avoid:

Avoid oxidising agents, strong acids and strong bases.

Hazardous decomposition products:

Thermal decomposition may result in the release of toxic and/or irritating fumes.

Section 11 Toxicological Information

Estimated Acute Toxicity	LD50 Oral: >5000 mg/kg LD50 Dermal: >5000 mg/kg LC50 Inhalation (dust/mist): >5mg/L/4H
Test	Data and symptoms of exposure
Inhaled	Inhalation of product vapours may cause irritation of the nose, throat and respiratory system.
Oral	Ingestion of this product may irritate the gastric tract causing nausea and vomiting.
Dermal	Ingestion of this product may irritate the gastric tract causing nausea and vomiting.
Eye	May be irritating to eyes. The symptoms may include redness, itching and tearing.
Chronic	Prolonged or repeated exposure to skin may cause dermatitis.

Section 12 Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity

Not ecotoxic according to criteria of HSNO.

Persistence and Degradability

Not available

Mobility

Not available

Bioaccumulative Potential

Not available

Other Adverse Effects

Not available

Environmental Protection

Prevent this material entering waterways, drains and sewers.

Section 13 Disposal Considerations

The disposal of the spilled or waste material must be done in accordance with applicable local and national regulations.

Product Disposal: This product can be disposed through a licensed commercial waste collection service. Product wastes are controlled wastes and should be disposed of in accordance with all applicable local and national regulations. This is a water-based/water-soluble product and therefore can be sent through a Waste Water Treatment Plant and after treatment can be discharged into environment through the sewerage or drainage systems as authorized. Personal protective clothing and equipment as specified in Section 8 of this SDS must be worn during handling and disposal of this product. The ventilation requirements as specified in the same section must also be followed, and the precautions given in Section 7 of this SDS regarding handling must also be followed. Do not dispose into the sewerage system. Dispose of waste according to applicable local and national regulations. In New Zealand, the disposal agency or contractor must comply with the New Zealand Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001. Further details regarding disposal can be obtained on the ERMA New Zealand website under specific group standards.

Container Disposal: The container or packaging must be cleaned and rendered incapable of holding any substance. It can then be disposed of in a manner consistent with that of the substance it contained. In this instance the packaging can be disposed through a commercial waste collection service. Alternatively, the container or packaging can be recycled if the hazardous residues have been thoroughly cleaned or rendered

non-hazardous. In New Zealand, the packaging (that may or may not hold any residual substance) that is lawfully disposed of by householders or other consumers through a public or commercial waste collection service is a means of compliance with regulations.

Section 14 Transport Information

Not classified as Dangerous Goods for transport according to the New Zealand Standard NZS 5433:2007 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.

Section 15 Regulatory Information

HSNO approval number and Group Standard:

HSR002670 Surface Coatings & Colorants – Subsidiary Hazard

Group Standard conditions and other regulations:

Condition	Requirement
SDS	Safety data sheet must be available to a person handling the substance within 10 minutes.
Labelling	Never remove or deface label.
Emergency plan	Required when present in quantities > 10,000 Lt.
Approved handler	Not required
Tracking	Not required.
Bunding and secondary containment	Required when present in quantities > 10,000 Lt.

Section 16 Other Information

Revision History:

February 2017 Initial preparation

Abbreviations:

Abbreviation	Description
CAS number	Number assigned to chemical in the Chemical Abstracts Service registry
HSNO	Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (Act)
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)

WES	Workplace exposure standard
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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.

End of SDS