

## Section 1 Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Code	Description	Size	Colour
19297	Gorilla Glass & Ceramic Silicone Sealant	300 ml	Black
19299	Gorilla Glass & Ceramic Silicone Sealant	300 ml	White
19304	Gorilla Glass & Ceramic Silicone Sealant	300 ml	Clear

Recommended use:	Sealant	
HSNO Group Standard	HSR002670	
UN number, shipping name and packaging group:	Not applicable	
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
<b>POISON CENTRE NUMBER: 0800 764 766 (24 hours)</b>		

## 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
<b>Skin Effects Category 2</b> <b>6.3A</b>	H315    Causes skin irritation
<b>Eye Effects Category 1</b> <b>8.3A</b>	H318    Causes serious eye damage
<b>Narcotic Effects Category 3</b> <b>6.9</b>	H336    May cause dizziness or drowsiness
<b>Invertebrate Toxicity Category 1</b> <b>9.4A</b>	H441    Very toxic to terrestrial invertebrates

HSNO Signal Word:

DANGER



### Precautionary Statements:

- P102    keep out of reach of children
- P103    Read label before use
- P280    Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection
- P281    Use personal protective equipment as required
- P261    Avoid breathing fumes
- P272    Avoid release to the environment
- P405    Store locked up
- P403+P233    Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed

### Section 3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS No.	Individual HSNO classification	Concentration (% by Wt.)
Siloxanes & Silicones, di-Me, hydroxyl-terminated	70131-67-8	Eye Effects Category 2 Invertebrate Toxicity Category 4	30 – 60
hydrocarbons C15-20 n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclic (<12.03% aromatic)	Proprietary	Acute Oral Toxicity Category 5; Acute Dermal toxicity Category 5; Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 5; Skin Effects Category 2; Eye Effects Category 2; Narcotic Effects Category 3; Aspiration Hazard Category 1	20 – 30
Amorphous silica	112945-52-5	Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 5	1 – 10
Silanetriol, ethyl-, triacetate	17689-77-9	Metal Corrosivity Category 1; Acute Dermal Toxicity Category 5; Skin Effects Category 1A; Eye Effects Category 1	1 – 10
Polydimethylsiloxane	9016-00-6	Skin effects Category 3; Eye Effects Category 2	1 – 10
1,1,3,3-disiloxanetetrol, 1,3-diethyl-, tetraacetate	122842-90-4	Acute Oral Toxicity Category 4	< 1
Ingredients not contributing to classification	Various	Non hazardous	balance

### 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:

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. Other measures are usually unnecessary.

#### Ingestion:

If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus. **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.

#### General advice and advice for physicians:

Treat symptomatically

### Section 5 Fire-Fighting Measures

#### Extinguishing media:

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

**Special hazards due to combustion:**

Combustible. Will burn if ignited. May emit poisonous and corrosive fumes

**Advice for fire-fighters:**

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 courses. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent 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**

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

**Major Spills**

Minor hazard. 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:**

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. DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.** 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 area protected from environmental extremes. 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
64742-81-0	C <sub>14-20</sub> aliphatics (2-30% aromatics)	10 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. Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential

## SAFETY DATASHEET

to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection. An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area. 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 shield; Chemical goggles/ face shield. 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
Skin	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. 

## Section 9 Physical and Chemical Properties

### General substance properties:

Property	Details
Appearance	Coloured paste
Odour	Characteristic
pH	No data.
Vapour pressure	No data.
Viscosity	No data
Boiling Point	No data
Volatile materials	No data
Freezing/melting point	No data.
Solubility	Miscible
Specific gravity/density	0.9 g/ml
Flash point	No data
Danger of explosion	No data.
Auto-ignition temperature	No data
Upper and lower flammability limits	No data
Corrosiveness	No data.

## Section 10 Stability and Reactivity

**Stability:**

Stable under normal conditions.

**Conditions to avoid:**

Exposure to excessive heat, open flames and sparks. Avoid conditions that favour the formation of excessive mists and/or fumes.

**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<sub>2</sub>), silicon oxides (SiO<sub>x</sub>) and other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

## Section 11 Toxicological Information

Test	Data and symptoms of exposure
<b>Inhaled</b>	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination. Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.
<b>Oral</b>	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.
<b>Dermal</b>	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. 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.
<b>Eye</b>	If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.
<b>Chronic</b>	Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin.

## Section 12 Ecological Information

**Summary of Ecotoxicity**

Very toxic to terrestrial invertebrates. 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. Bentonite and kaolin have low toxicity to aquatic species, a large number of which have been tested

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

## 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. Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. Consult Waste Authority for disposal. Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site. Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

## Section 14 Transport Information

NOT REGULATED

## Section 15 Regulatory Information

### HSNO approval number and Group Standard:

HSR00670 Surface Coatings & Colourants (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 > 1000 Kg
Approved handler	Not required
Tracking	Not required.
Bunding and secondary containment	Not required
Signage	Required when quantities exceed 1000L
Test certificate	Not required
Hazardous Atmosphere Zone	Not required
Fire extinguisher	Not required

### Dimethyl siloxane, hydroxyl-terminated (70131-67-8) is found on the following regulatory lists

- New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

### C<sub>14-20</sub> aliphatics (2-30% aromatics) (64742-81-0) is found on the following regulatory lists

- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
- New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
- New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

### Ethyltriacetoxysilane (17689-77-9) is found on the following regulatory lists

- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

### Polydimethylsiloxane (9016-00-6) is found on the following regulatory lists

- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

### 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

#### Revision History:

February 2017 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	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](http://www.epa.govt.nz).

Workplace exposure limits derived from Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices 7th Edition. [www.mbie.govt.nz](http://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)]

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End of SDS