

Section 1 – Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Code	Description	Size	Colour
19926	Gorilla BlackJack Bituminous Sealant	310ml	Black

Recommended use:	Sealant	
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 – Hazard Identification

Statement of Hazardous Nature

This product is classified as:

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE according to the criteria of HSNO.

REGULATED under NZS5433:2007 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land

Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) classification:

Classification	Hazard statements
Flammable Liquid Category 3 3.1C	H226 Flammable Liquid and vapour
Acute Oral Toxicity Category 5 6.1E	H303 May be harmful if swallowed
Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 5 6.1E	H333 May be harmful if swallowed
Skin Effects Category 3 6.3B	H316 Causes mild skin irritation
Eye Effects Category 2 6.4A	H319 Causes eye irritation
Carcinogenicity Category 2 6.7B	H351 Suspected of causing cancer
Respiratory Effects Category 3 6.9	H335 May cause respiratory irritation
Narcotic Effects Category 3 6.9	H336 May cause dizziness or drowsiness if inhaled
Chronic Aquatic Effects Category 4 9.1D	H413 May cause long term effects to the aquatic environment

HSNO Signal Word :

WARNING



Precautionary Statements:

P-statements

If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

P101 Keep out of reach of children.

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.

P240 ground/ bond container and receiving equipment

- P241** Use explosion proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting/ intrinsically safe equipment
- P242** Use only non-sparking tools
- P243** Take precautionary measures against static discharge
- P271** Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
- P261** Avoid breathing mists/ vapours/ sprays
- P281** Use personal protective equipment as requested
- P280** Wear protective gloves and eye protection/face protection.
- P273** Avoid release to the environment

- P308+P313** If exposed or concerned, Get medical advice/ attention
- P301+P330** IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth
- P304+P340** IF INHALED: remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing
- P304+P312** IF INHALED: Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/ physician if you feel unwell
- P303+P361+P353** IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/ take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower
- P332+P313** If skin irritation occurs. Get medical advice/ attention
- P306+P351+P338** IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do
- P337+P313** If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention
- P370+P378** In case of fire, use CO₂, dry powder or foam for extinction

- P403+P235** Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool
- P405** Store locked up

- P501** Dispose of contents/ container in accordance with local regulations

Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS No.	Individual HSNO classification	Concentration (% by Wt.)
asphalt (petroleum)	8052-42-4	Acute oral Toxicity Category 5; Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 5; Skin Effects Category 3; Eye Effects Category 2; Respiratory Effects Category 3; Narcotic Effects Category 3	
n-butyl acetate	123-86-4	Flammable liquid Category 2; Acute Oral toxicity Category 5; Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 4; Skin Effects Category 3; Eye Effects Category 2; Chronic Aquatic Effects Category 4	> 25

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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:

Water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, ABC powder, carbon dioxide.

Special hazards due to combustion:

Upon combustion: Carbon Monoxide [CO] and Carbon Dioxide [CO₂] and other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material are formed

Advice for fire-fighters:

Liquid and vapour are flammable. Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters:

Gloves. Protective clothing. Heat/fire exposure: compressed air/oxygen apparatus.

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 small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material. Wipe up. Collect residues in a flammable waste container.

Major Spills

Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. Prevent, by all means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. Consider evacuation (or protect in place). No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Increase ventilation. Stop leak if safe to do so. Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapour.

Contain or absorb spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:

See Section 8

Environmental precautions

See Section 12

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Handling:

Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. 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 overexposure 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 generation of static electricity. **DO NOT use plastic buckets.** Earth all lines and equipment. Use spark-free tools when handling. 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**

Packing as supplied by manufacturer. Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages. In addition, where inner packagings are glass and contain liquids of packing group I

there must be sufficient inert absorbent to absorb any spillage, unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.

Storage:

Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area. Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. **DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.** No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. Storage areas should be clearly identified, well illuminated, clear of obstruction and accessible only to trained and authorised personnel - adequate security must be provided so that unauthorised personnel do not have access. Store according to applicable regulations for flammable materials for storage tanks, containers, piping, buildings, rooms, cabinets, allowable quantities and minimum storage distances. Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems. Have appropriate extinguishing capability in storage area (e.g. portable fire extinguishers - dry chemical, foam or carbon dioxide) and flammable gas detectors. Keep adsorbents for leaks and spills readily available. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

In addition, for tank storages (where appropriate): Store in grounded, properly designed and approved vessels and away from incompatible materials

For bulk storages, consider use of floating roof or nitrogen blanketed vessels; where venting to atmosphere is possible, equip storage tank vents with flame arrestors; inspect tank vents during winter conditions for vapour/ ice build-up.

Storage tanks should be above ground and diked to hold entire contents.

Max. storage time: 1 year(s).

Section 8 - Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL's)

	TWA		STEL	
Ashphalt (petroleum)	5 mg/m ³			
n-butyl Acetate	713 mg/m ³	150 ppm	525 mg/m ³	200 ppm

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.

Employees exposed to confirmed human carcinogens should be authorized to do so by the employer, and work in a regulated area.

Work should be undertaken in an isolated system such as a "glove-box" . Employees should wash their hands and arms upon completion of the assigned task and before engaging in other activities not associated with the isolated system.

Within regulated areas, the carcinogen should be stored in sealed containers, or enclosed in a closed system, including piping systems, with any sample

ports or openings closed while the carcinogens are contained within.

Open-vessel systems are prohibited.

Each operation should be provided with continuous local exhaust ventilation so that air movement is always from ordinary work areas to the operation.

Exhaust air should not be discharged to regulated areas, non-regulated areas or the external environment unless decontaminated. Clean make-up air should be introduced in sufficient volume to maintain correct operation of the local exhaust system.


For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood. Prior to removing protective garments the employee should undergo decontamination and be required to shower upon removal of the garments and hood.

Except for outdoor systems, regulated areas should be maintained under negative pressure (with respect to non-regulated areas).

Local exhaust ventilation requires make-up air be supplied in equal volumes to replaced air.

Laboratory hoods must be designed and maintained so as to draw air inward at an average linear face velocity of 0.76 m/sec with a minimum of 0.64 m/sec. Design and construction of the fume hood requires that insertion of any portion of the employees body, other than hands and arms, be disallowed.

Personal Protective Equipment:

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 

SAFETY DATASHEET

	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	Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content. The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of a Type A organic vapour cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
Skin	PE/EVAL/PE; PVA; TEFLON gloves; overalls and safety boots



Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

General substance properties:

Property	Details
Appearance	Viscous
Odour	Solvent like odour
Odour threshold	No data.
Colour	Variable in colour, depending on the composition
Particle Size	No data.
Explosion Limits	No data
Flammability	Flammable liquid and vapour.
Log Kow	Not applicable (mixture)
Dynamic Viscosity	No data
Kinematic Viscosity	No data
Melting Point	No data
Boiling Point	No data
Flash Point	23-60°C
Evaporation Rate	No data.
Vapour Pressure	No data.
Relative Vapour Density	>2
Solubility	Water; insoluble; literature
Relative Density	0.93
Decomposition Temp	No data.
Auto-ignition Temp	No data.
Explosive Properties	No chemical group associated with explosive properties

Oxidising Properties	No chemical group associated with explosive properties
pH	No data.
Volatiles	38 %

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity:

May be ignited by sparks. Gas/vapour spreads at floor level: ignition hazard.

Stability:

Stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reaction:

No data available

Conditions to avoid:

Keep away from naked flames/heat. Insufficient ventilation: keep naked flames/sparks away. Insufficient ventilation: take precautions against electrostatic charges. Insufficient ventilation: use spark-/explosionproof appliances and lighting system.

Incompatible materials to avoid:

Avoid contamination with oxidising agents, eg nitrates, oxidising agents, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine. As ignition may result

Hazardous decomposition products:

Upon combustion: Carbon monoxide [CO] and Carbon Dioxide [CO₂] and other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic materials are formed.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Acute toxicity:

Test	Data and symptoms of exposure
Oral	Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733) Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
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. Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use. There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. 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.
Inhaled	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. 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 vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic	Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. There is ample evidence that this material can be regarded as being able to cause cancer in humans based on experiments and other information. Based on experiments and other information, there is ample evidence to presume that exposure to this material can cause genetic defects that can be inherited. Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation. This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur

and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

Ashphalt (Petroleum)	LD ₅₀ Rabbit dermal	> 2000 mg/kg
	LD ₅₀ Rat orak	> 5000 mg/kg
n-butyl acetate	LD ₅₀ Rabbit dermal	> 14000 mg/kg
	LC ₅₀ Rat inhalation	2000 ppm/4hr
	LD ₅₀ Rat oral	10736 mg/kg

Section 12 - Ecological Information

May cause long term harmful effects to the aquatic environment

n-butyl acetate	LC ₅₀ Fish 96hr	18 mg/L
	EC ₅₀ Crustacea 48hr	32 mg/L
	EC ₅₀ Algae 96hr	1.675 mg/L
	EC ₅₀ Fish 96hr	18 mg/L
	Log Kow	1.78
	Half Life	144 hr in air
		178 – 27156 hr in surface water
	BOD ₅	0.15 -1.027 %
	COD	78%
	Water/ Soil persistence	LOW
	Air Persistence	LOW
	Bioaccumulation	LOW BCF 14
	Soil Mobility	LOW KOC 20.86

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal methods:

This product may be disposed of in a landfill provided this product will be kept separated from contact with explosives, oxidisers and ignition sources at all times. This product may be disposed of by burning in an incineration facility. This product may be disposed of by purging. Further details can be provided by local and regional authorities.

Disposal restrictions:

The product must not be disposed of in a landfill or purged within range of legally located persons and places, where upon ignition, would expose them to more blast pressure and heat radiation that described in regulation 6(3)(b) of the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001. Burning must be managed to the performance requirements of regulation 6(3)(b) of the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001. Disposal of this product by landfill, burning or purging must not exceed any relevant exposure limits and/or environmental exposure limits set for the substance or any of its components. Further details can be provided by local and regional authorities.

Special precautions for disposal:

No data.

Section 14 - Transport Information



HAZCHEM **3Y**

Land Transport UNDG

UN Number	1133
Proper Shipping Name	Adhesives containing flammable liquid
Class or division	3
Subsidiary Risk	None

UN Packing Group III
 Special Provisions 223
 Limited Quantity 5 Lt

Air Transport IATA

UN Number 1133
 Proper Shipping Name Adhesives containing flammable liquid
 Class 3
 Packaging Group III
 ERG 3L
 Labels 3
 Special Provisions A3
 Cargo only packing instr. 366
 Cargo only Max Qty/Pack 220 Lt
 Passenger/Cargo Pack Instr. 355
 Passenger/Cargo Max Qty/Pack 60 Lt
 Passenger/Cargo LQ Pack Instr Y344
 Passenger/Cargo LQ Maz/Pack 10 Lt

Marine Transport IMDG

UN Number 1133
 Proper shipping name Adhesives containing flammable liquid
 Class 3
 Packaging Group III
 EMS F-E S-D
 Special Provisions 223 955
 Limited Quantities 5 Lt

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

Group Standard conditions and other regulations:

HSR002669 Surface Coatings & Colourants (Flammable, Toxic [6.7])

Ashphalt (Petroleum) (CAS 8052-42-4) is found on the following Regulatory lists

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) – Agents classified by the IARC Monographs
 New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)
 New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

N-butyl Acetate (CAS 123-86-4) is found on the following Regulatory lists

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

National Inventories

Australia – AICS	Y
Canada – DSL	Y
Canada – NDSL	N
China – IECSC	Y
Europe EINEC/ELINCS/NLP	Y
Japan – ENCS	N
Korea – KECI	Y
New Zealand – NZIOC	Y
Philippines – PICCS	Y
USA – TSCA	Y

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 >10,000 L.
Approved handler	Not required

Tracking	Not applicable
Bunding and secondary containment	Not applicable
Signage	Required when present in quantity > 1,000 L.
Test certificate	Required when present in quantity > 1,500 Lt when in containers of less than 5Lt capacity
Hazardous Atmosphere zone	Required when present in quantity > 100 L.
Fire extinguisher	2 Required when present in quantity > 500 L.

Section 16 – Other Information

Revision History

Name updated	March 2017
Origination	November 2016

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.

End of MSDS