Section 1 Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Code	Description	Size	Colour
20107	Gorilla Expanding Foam Cleaner Click & Fix	500ml	Colourless

Recommended use:		Cleaner
HSNO Group Standard		HSR002515
UN number, shipping name and packaging group:		UN 1950 Aerosols
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.

REGULATED under NZS5433:2007 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land

Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) classification:

Classification		GHS Hazard statements	
Flammable Aerosol Category 1	**2.1.2A**	H222	Extremely flammable aerosol
Skin Effects Category 3	**6.3B**	H316	Causes mild skin irritation
Eye Effects Category 1	**8.3A**	H319	Causes serious eye irritation
STOT – SE NE Category 3	**6.9**	H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness

HSNO Signal Word:

DANGER

Precautionary Statements:

Keep out of reach of children

Ensure all safety directions are read and understood before use

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking

P211 Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source

P251 Do not pierces or burn, even after use

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated place

P261 Avoid breathing gas/ vapours

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection

P370+P378 In case of fire: Use dry powder, carbon dioxide or foam to extinguish

P405 Store locked up

P410+P412 Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 ^{0}C

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.)
2-Propanone	67-64-1	Flammable Liquid Category 2; Acute Oral Toxicity Category 5; Skin Effects Category 3; Eye Effects Category 2	> 25
Propane	74-98-6	Flammable Gas Category 1	10 - 20
Propane, 2-methyl-	75-28-5	Flammable Gas Category 1	10 – 20
Ingredients not considered to be hazardous			balance

Section 4 First Aid Measures74

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

Eye contact:
Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes 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. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Skin contact:
Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream. DO NOT use solvents. Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.

Inhalation:
Remove to fresh air. 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. If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Transport to hospital, or doctor.

Ingestion:
Not considered a normal route of entry. If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus. Avoid giving milk or oils. Avoid giving alcohol.

General advice and advice for physicians:
Treat symptomatically

Section 5 Fire-Fighting Measures

Extinguishing media:
Water spray, dry chemical or CO_2

Special hazards due to combustion:
Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark. Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition with violent container rupture. Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flames. Rupturing containers may rocket and scatter burning materials. Hazards may not be restricted to pressure effects. May emit acrid, poisonous or corrosive fumes. On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

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. Consider evacuation. 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 fire and cool adjacent area. DO NOT approach aerosols suspected to be hot. Cool fire-exposed aerosols 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 breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses. Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation. Wipe up. If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from all ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated. Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.

Major Spills
Clear area of all unprotected personnel and move upwind. Alert Emergency Authority and advise them of the location and nature of hazard. May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear full body clothing with breathing apparatus. Prevent by any means available, spillage from entering drains and water-courses. Consider evacuation. Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation. No smoking or naked lights within area. Use extreme caution to prevent violent reaction. Stop leak only if safe to so do. Water spray or fog may be used to disperse vapour. DO NOT enter confined space where gas may have collected. Keep area clear until gas has dispersed.

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. Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans. DO NOT spray directly on humans, exposed food or food utensils. 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 are maintained

Storage:
Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can. Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area. DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. Keep containers securely sealed. Contents under pressure. Store away from incompatible materials. Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area. Avoid storage at temperatures higher than 40 ^{0}C. Store in an upright position. Protect containers against physical damage. Check regularly for spills and 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
67-64-1	2-Propanone	500 ppm 1185 mg/m^3	1000 ppm 2375 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 conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA 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. [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent] Close fitting gas tight goggles 
Respiratory	Aerosols, in common with most vapours/ mists, should never be used in confined spaces without adequate ventilation. Aerosols, containing agents designed to enhance or mask smell, have triggered allergic reactions in predisposed individuals.
Skin	Butyl; Butyl/Neoprene; PE/EVAL/PE or PVdC/PE/PVdC 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	Aerosol
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	Insoluble in water
Specific gravity/density	No data
Flash point	No data
Danger of explosion	Flammable; pressurised cylinder
Auto-ignition temperature	No data
Upper and lower flammability limits	LEL – no data UEL – 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. Contact with water may release flammable gases

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

Hazardous decomposition products:
Combustion will result in the release of carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide and other toxic vapours

Section 11 Toxicological Information

Test	Data and symptoms of exposure
Inhaled	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. Isobutane produces a dose dependent action and at high concentrations may cause numbness, suffocation, exhilaration, dizziness, headache, nausea, confusion, incoordination and unconsciousness in severe cases. The paraffin gases are practically not harmful at low doses. Higher doses may produce reversible brain and nerve depression and irritation. The vapour is discomforting WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/ inhaling contents may be lethal. 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 incoordination. 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. Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas. The vapour may displace and replace air in breathing zone, acting as a simple asphyxiant. This may happen with little warning of overexposure.
Oral	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments
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. Spray mist may produce discomfort 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 mild but significant 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	Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas. There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain. The liquid may produce eye discomfort and is capable of causing temporary impairment of vision and/or transient eye inflammation, ulceration
Chronic	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless, exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. Main route of exposure to the gas in the workplace is by inhalation.

	Oral LD_{50} mg/m³	**Dermal LD_{50} mg/m³**	**Inhalation LC_{50} mg/L**
2 Propanone	1800 – 7300	20000	100.2 / 8hr
Propane			49942.95 / 15m
Propane, 2-methyl-			658 / 4h

Section 12 Ecological Information

Summary of Ecotoxicity

	Fish mg/L	**Crustacea mg/L**	**Algae mg/L**
2-Propanone	LC_{50} 5 – 540	$EC_{50\ 48hr}$ >100	$EC_{50\ 96hr}$ 20.565

			NOEC $_{240hr}$1-866		
Propane	LC_{50}	10.307		EC_{50}	7.71
Propane, 2-methyl-	LC_{50}	6.706		EC_{50}	7.71

	Persistence H_2O/ Soil	**Persistence Air**	**Bioaccumulation**	**Mobility**
2-Propanone	LOW	MEDIUM	LOW	HIGH
Propane	LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW
Propane, 2-methyl-	HIGH	HIGH	LOW	LOW

Section 13 Disposal Considerations

Disposal methods:
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

HAZCHEM not applicable

Land Transport UNDG

Class or division	2,1
Subsidiary Risk	
UN Number	**1950**
UN Packing Group	not applicable
Shipping Name	**AEROSOLS**
Special Provisions	63 190 277 327 344 381
Limited Quantities	1000 ml

Air Transport IATA

ICAO/IATA Class	2.1
ICAO/IATA Subrisk	
UN/ID Number	**1950**
Packing Group	not applicable
Special provision	A145 A167 A802
Cargo only	
Packing instructions	203
Maximum Qty/pack	150 Kg
Passenger and Cargo	
Packing instructions	203
Maximum Qty/pack	75 Kg
Passenger & Cargo Limited Quantity	
Packing instructions	Y203

Maximum Qty/pack	30 Kg G
Shipping Name	**AEROSOLS**

Marine Transport IMDG

IMDG Class	2
IMDG Subrisk	
UN Number	**1950**
UN Packing Group	not applicable
EmS Number	F-D S-U
Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344 381 959
Limited quantities	1000 ml
Marine pollutant	no
Shipping Name	**AEROSOLS**

Section 15 Regulatory Information

HSNO approval number and Group Standard:

HSR002515 Aerosols (Flammable,)

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 >3000 Lt aggregate.
Certified Handler	Not required
Tracking	Not required
Bunding and secondary containment	Not applicable
Signage	Required when present in quantities >3000 Lt aggregate.
Location Compliance certificate	Required when present in quantities >3000 Lt aggregate.
Hazardous Atmosphere Zone	Required when present in quantities >3000 Lt aggregate.
Fire extinguisher	1 Required when present in quantities >3000 Lt aggregate.

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:

April 2019	rebrand; Updated SDS format
March 2017	Update of can size
April 2015	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 9th 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.

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	New Zealand	Website: www.soudal.co.nz

This SDS was prepared by Collievale Enterprises Ltd in accord with the Hazardous Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2017
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End of SDS