

## Section 1 – Identification of Chemical Product and Company

| Code  | Description                 | Size  | Colour |
|-------|-----------------------------|-------|--------|
| 20301 | Gorilla FixALL High Tack MS | 465GR | Black  |
| 20302 | Gorilla FixALL High Tack MS | 465GR | Grey   |
| 20303 | Gorilla FixALL High Tack MS | 465GR | White  |

|  |                 |   |
|--|-----------------|---|
| 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: <a href="http://www.soudal.co.nz">www.soudal.co.nz</a> |
| <b>POISON CENTRE NUMBER: 0800 764 766 (24 hours)</b> |                 |   |

## Section 2 – Hazard 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  | Hazard statements  |
|---|--|
| <b>Eye Effects Category 1</b> <b>8.3A</b>             | H318      Causes serious eye damage                            |
| <b>Skin Sensitisation Category 1</b><br><b>6.5B</b>   | H317      May cause an allergic skin reaction                  |
| <b>Chronic Aquatic Effects Category 3</b> <b>9.1C</b> | H412      Harmful to aquatic effects with long lasting effects |

HSNO Signal Word :

**DANGER**



### Precautionary Statements:

P280      Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection  
 P281      Use personal protective equipment as required  
 P261      Avoid breathing fumes/ mists/ vapours

P272      Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace  
 P273      Avoid release to the environment  
 P405      Store locked up

## Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

| Ingredient                 | CAS No. | Individual HSNO classification   | Concentration (% by Wt.) |
|----------------------------|---------|--|--------------------------|
| Silyl terminated polyether | None    | Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 5; Eye Effects Category 1; Chronic Aquatic Effects Category 3 | 30 – 40                  |

|  |            |   |         |
|--|------------|---|---------|
| Trimethoxyvinyl silane                         | 2768-02-7  | Flammable Liquid Category 3; Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 4   | 1 – 10  |
| Dioctylbis(acetyl acetonate)                   | 54068-28-9 | Acute Oral Toxicity Category 5; Acute Dermal Toxicity Category 5; Acute Inhalation Category 5; Skin Effects Category 3; Eye Effects Category 2; Skin Sensitisation Category 1; Reproductive Toxicity Category 2; STOT – RE Category 2; Chronic Aquatic Effects Category 3 | < 1     |
| Ingredients not contributing to classification |            |   | balance |

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**

### Eye contact:

Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye 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. 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.

### Ingestion:

Immediately give a glass of water. First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

### General advice and advice for physicians:

Treat symptomatically.

## Section 5 - Fire-Fighting Measures

### Extinguishing media:

Foam, Carbon Dioxide, Dry Powder

### Fire/ Explosion Hazard

Fire may produce irritating, poisonous or corrosive gases. Runoff may create fire or explosion hazard.

### 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 fire fighting 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

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**

Clear area of personnel and move upwind. 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 course. Stop leak if safe to do so. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.

Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent). 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.

**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. 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, 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.

**Section 8 - Exposure Controls/Personal Protection**

**Exposure limits:**


| CAS no. | Substance or ingredient | WES-TWA | WES-STEL |
|---------|-------------------------|---------|----------|
|         |                         |         |          |


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 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 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] No special equipment required due to the physical form of the product. |
| <b>Respiratory</b> | Not normally required   |
| <b>Skin</b>        |  <p>Neoprene. Avoid skin contact. If skin contact or contamination of clothing is likely, protective clothing should be worn. [AS 2161] Wear protective clothing.</p>  |

## Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

### General substance properties:

| Property                                   | Details  |
|--|--|
| <b>Appearance</b>                          | Coloured paste                                   |
| <b>Odour</b>                               | No data  |
| <b>pH</b>                                  | No data  |
| <b>Vapour pressure</b>                     | No data  |
| <b>Vapour Density</b>                      | No data  |
| <b>Viscosity</b>                           | Not applicable                                   |
| <b>Boiling Point</b>                       | No data  |
| <b>Volatile materials</b>                  | No data  |
| <b>Water solubility</b>                    | immiscible                                       |
| <b>Freezing/melting point</b>              | No data.   |
| <b>Specific gravity/density</b>            | No data  |
| <b>Flash point</b>                         | No data  |
| <b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>           | No data  |
| <b>Upper and lower flammability limits</b> | Lower %                                  Upper % |
| <b>Corrosiveness</b>                       | No data.   |

## Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

### Stability:

Stable under normal conditions.

### Conditions to avoid:

Ignition sources; elevated temperatures

**Incompatible materials to avoid:**

Avoid oxidising agents (nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc) as ignition may result

**Hazardous decomposition products:**

Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit corrosive fumes.

**Section 11 - Toxicological Information**

**Summary of Toxicity**

| Test           | Data and symptoms of exposure   |
|----------------|---|
| <b>Inhaled</b> | 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.   |
| <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> | Studies show that inhaling this substance for over a long period (e.g. in an occupational setting) may increase the risk of cancer. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. Inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Pure calcium carbonate does not cause the disease pneumoconiosis probably due to its rapid elimination from the body. However, its unsterilised particulates can infect the lung and airway to cause inflammation. There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Long-term exposure to methanol vapour, at concentrations exceeding 3000 ppm, may produce cumulative effects characterised by gastrointestinal disturbances (nausea, vomiting), headache, ringing in the ears, insomnia, trembling, unsteady gait, vertigo, conjunctivitis and clouded or double vision. Liver and/or kidney injury may also result. |

**Section 12 - Ecological Information**

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. 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.

**Section 13 - Disposal Considerations**

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. Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill. Ensure that the disposal of material is carried out in accordance with Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001.

## Section 14 - Transport Information

NOT REGULATED

## Section 15 - Regulatory Information

### HSNO approval number and Group Standard:

HSR002670 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. |
| Emergency plan                    | Required when quantities exceed 1000 Lt   |
| Approved handler                  | Not required  |
| Tracking                          | Not applicable  |
| Bunding and secondary containment | Required  |
| Signage                           | Required when present in quantity 1,000 L.  |
| Test certificate                  | Not required  |
| Hazardous Atmosphere zone         | Not required  |
| Fire extinguisher                 | Not required  |

**Trimethoxyvinyl silane (CAS 2768-01-7)** 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

**Diocetylbinis (acetylacetonate) (CAS 54068-28-9)** is found on the following regulatory lists

- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

### National Inventories

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

## Section 16 - Other Information

Gorilla FixALL High Tack

Updated: March 2017

Uploaded: June 2019

### Revision History

March 2017

origination

### 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).

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|                           |                 |   |
|---------------------------|-----------------|---|
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|                           | New Zealand     | Website: <a href="http://www.soudal.co.nz">www.soudal.co.nz</a>   |

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)] <http://www.collievale.com> Phone +64 7 5432428

End of MSDS