

## Section 1 – Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Code	Description	Size	Colour
20311	Gorilla FixALL Turbo	290ml	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
Eye Effects Category 2      6.4A	H319      Causes serious eye irritation
Skin Sensitisation Category 1      6.5B	H317      May cause an allergic skin reaction
Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3      9.1C	H412      Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

HSNO Signal Word :

**WARNING**



### Precautionary Statements:

- P261      Avoid breathing fumes/ mists/ vapours
- P280      Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection
- P272      Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace
- P273      Avoid release to the environment

## Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS No.	Individual HSNO classification	Concentration (% by Wt.)
Diocetylbinbis(acetoacetate)	54068-28-9	Acute Oral Toxicity Category 5; Acute Dermal Toxicity Category 5; Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 5; Skin Effects Category 3; Eye Effects Category 2; Skin Sensitisation Category 1; Reproductive Toxicity Category 2; STOT – RE Category 2; Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3	< 1
1,2-ethanediamine, N,N'-bis[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]-	68845-16-9	Flammable Liquid Category 3; Acute Dermal Toxicity Category 5; Acute Inhalation Category 5; Skin Effects Category 1B; Eye Effects Category 1; Respiratory Sensitisation Category 1; Skin Sensitisation Category 1; Chronic Aquatic Hazard 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 ingredients not contributing to the classification are also possible.

## 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. 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.

You should call The Poisons Information Centre if you feel that you may have been poisoned 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:

Foam, Carbon Dioxide, Dry Powder, water spray or fog – large fires only

### Fire/ Explosion Hazard

Combustible. Will burn if ignited.

### Advice for fire-fighters:

Alert Fire & Emergency New Zealand 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

Environmental hazard - contain spillage. 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

Environmental hazard – contain spillage. Minor hazard. Clear area of personnel. Alert Fire & Emergency New Zealand 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 waterway. 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. 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	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 cartridge respirators is considered appropriate. Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.  If required a Type A-P mask should be used
Skin	PE/EVAL/PE gloves are recommended 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	Coloured paste
Odour	No data
Odour threshold	No data
pH	No data.

Freezing/melting point	No data	°C
Boiling Point	No data	°C
Flash point	No data	°C
Flammability	No data	
Upper and lower flammability limits	Lower	No data %
	Upper	No data %
Vapour pressure	No data	
Vapour Density	> 1	heavier than air
Specific gravity/density	1.504	g/ml
Water solubility	Immiscible	
Solubility	No data	
Partition Coefficient	No data	
Auto-ignition temperature	No data	°C
Decomposition Temperature	No data	°C
Viscosity	No data	mPa.s
Volatile materials	No data	%

## Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

### Stability:

Stable under normal conditions.

### Conditions to avoid:

Ignition sources; freezing temperatures

### Incompatible materials to avoid:

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

### Hazardous decomposition products:

Combustion will result in the release of carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), Silicon Dioxide (SiO<sub>2</sub>) and other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

## Section 11 - Toxicological Information

### Summary of Toxicity

#### Acute toxicity:

Test	Data and symptoms of exposure
Inhaled	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.
Oral	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.
Dermal	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or

	drying following normal handling and use. 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>	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
<b>Chronic</b>	Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. 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.

	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation
Diocetylbinbis(acetylacetonate)	LD <sub>50 rat</sub> >2000 mg/kg		
N,N'-bis[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine	LD <sub>50 rat</sub> 18000 mg/kg		

### Section 12 - Ecological Information

Vert 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.

	Fish	Crustacea	Algae
Diocetylbinbis(acetylacetonate)		EC <sub>50 48hr</sub> >22 mg/L NOEC <sub>48hr</sub> ≥ 22mg/L	

	Persistence Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
N,N'-bis[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine	HIGH	HIGH	LOW LogKOW -1.7304	LOW KOC 1902000

### 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 can not 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) Notice 2017.

### 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 1000Lt

Certified handler	Not required
Tracking	Not applicable
Bunding and secondary containment	Required
Signage	Required when quantities exceed 250Lt
Hazardous Location Compliance certificate	Required when quantities exceed 100Lt in containers greater than 5Lt capacity else 250Lt in containers less than 5Lt else 50Lt in open containers
Hazardous Area	Required
Fire extinguishers	2x ≥3.5Kg Required when quantities exceed 250Lt

#### 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
Philippines	PICCS	N
USA	TSCA	N

Y = All ingredients are on the inventory

#### Section 16 – Other Information

##### Revision History

Aug 2018                      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)
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 9th Edition (November 2017). [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.*

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: <a href="mailto:sales@soudal.co.nz">sales@soudal.co.nz</a>
	New Zealand	Website: <a href="http://www.soudal.co.nz">www.soudal.co.nz</a>

This SDS was prepared by Collievale Enterprises Ltd in accord with the Hazardous Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2017  
<http://www.collievale.com> Phone +64 7 5432428

End of MSDS