

Section 1 – Identification of Chemical Product and Company

| Code | Description | Size | Colour |
|-------|---|--------|--------|
| 20321 | Gorilla Fix All Flexi Sealant & Adhesive | 125 ml | White |
| 20322 | Gorilla Fix All Flexi Sealant & Adhesive | 290 ml | White |
| 20323 | Gorilla Fix All Flexi Sealant & Adhesive | 290 ml | Grey |

| | | |
|--|-------------------|---|
| Recommended use: | Sealant/ Adhesive | |
| HSNO Group Standard | Not applicable | |
| UN number, shipping name and packaging group: | HSR002670 | |
| Supplier contact details: | Soudal Ltd | Freephone: 0800 70 10 80 |
| | 134 Kohia Drive | Phone: (07) 847 5540 |
| | Horotiu | |
| | Hamilton 3288 | Email: info@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.

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 | H319 Causes serious eye irritation |
| Skin Sensitisation Category 1 | H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction |
| Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3 | H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects |

HSNO Signal Word: **WARNING**



Precautionary Statements:

P261 Avoid breathing mists/ vapours/ sprays
 P280 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection
 P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace

P273 Avoid release to the environment
 P501 Dispose of contents/ container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with local regulations

Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

| Ingredient | CAS No. | Individual HSNO classification | Concentration (% by Wt.) |
|---|------------|--|--------------------------|
| Trimethoxyvinyl silane | 2768-02-7 | Flammable Liquid Category 2; Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 4 | 1 – 5 % |
| Diocetyl tin bis(acetylacetonate) | 54068-28-9 | Skin Sensitisation Category 1; STOT – RE Category 2; Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3 | < 1 % |
| Bumetrizole | 3896-11-5 | Eye Effects Category 2; Skin Sensitisation Category 1; Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 4 | < 1 % |
| Bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidinyl) sebacate | 52829-07-9 | Eye Effects Category 2; Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2 | < 1 % |
| Ingredients not contributing to classification | | | 100 % |

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 eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Skin or hair 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. 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:

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, 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:

There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used. Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

Fire/ Explosion Hazard

Non-combustible. Not considered to be a significant fire risk. Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of metal oxides, poisonous fumes, corrosive fumes

Advice for fire-fighters:

Alert Fire & Emergency New Zealand and tell them location and nature of hazard. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Consider evacuation (or protect in place). Use water delivered as a fine spray to control the fire and cool adjacent area. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.

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 & 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 waterways. 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 |
|------------|---|--|----------|
| 3896-11-5 | Bumetrizole | 10 mg/m ³ 3 mg/m ³ Respirable | |
| 52829-07-9 | Bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidinyl) Sebacate | 10 mg/m ³ 3 mg/m ³ Respirable | |

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 operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear 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. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]  |
| Respiratory | Not generally required |
| Skin | Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots. NOTE: 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. Overalls. PVC Apron. PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. Eyewash unit. Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower. |
|--|--|

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

General substance properties:

| Property | Details |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Appearance | Paste |
| Odour | Characteristic |
| pH | No data |
| Vapour pressure | No data |
| Vapour Density | No data |
| Viscosity | No data |
| Boiling Point | No data |
| Volatile materials | No data |
| Water solubility | Miscible |
| Freezing/melting point | No data. |
| Specific gravity/density | 1.465 g/ml |
| Flash point | >100 °C |
| Auto-ignition temperature | No Data |
| Upper and lower flammability limits | Lower no data % Upper no data % |
| Corrosiveness | No data. |

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Stability:

Stable under normal conditions.

Conditions to avoid:

Avoid heat, sparks, flames and any other sources of ignition.

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 [CO₂], Nitrogen oxides [NO_x] and other toxic vapours.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

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 | 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. |
| Eye | This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. |
| Chronic | 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. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment. |

| | Oral LD ₅₀ mg/m ³ | Dermal LD ₅₀ mg/m ³ | Inhalation LC ₅₀ mg/L |
|--|---|---|----------------------------------|
| Trimethoxyvinyl silane | >300 | 3249 | 2773 ppm/ 4hr |
| Dicotyltin bis(acetylacetonate) | 2500 | >2000 | 1224 ppm/4h |
| Bumetrizole | >2000 | >2000 | 0.27 / 4h |
| Bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidiny) sebacate | 3700 | >3100 | 0.5 /4h |

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites. **Do NOT discharge to sewer or waterway.**

| | Fish mg/L | Crustacea mg/L | Algae mg/L |
|--|----------------------------|--|--|
| Trimethoxyvinyl silane | LC _{50 96h} >92.2 | EC _{50 48h} >100 NOEC _{48h} 1 | EC _{50 72h} >89 |
| Dioctyltin bis(acetylacetonate) | LC _{50 96h} 60.1 | EC _{50 48h} >22 | EC _{50 72h} <0.001 |
| Bumetrizole | LC _{50 96h} >100 | EC _{50 48h} ≥100 NOEC _{48h} ≥10 | EC _{50 72h} >100 |
| Bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidiny) sebacate | LC _{50 96h} 4.4 | | EC _{50 72h} 0.705 NOEC _{72h} 0.05 |

| | Persistence H ₂ O/ Soil | Persistence Air | Bioaccumulation | Mobility |
|--|------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------|
| Trimethoxyvinyl silane | HIGH | HIGH | LOW | LOW |
| Bumetrizole | HIGH | HIGH | MEDIUM | LOW |
| Bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidiny) sebacate | HIGH | HIGH | HIGH | LOW |

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

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

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 aggregated quantities exceed 10000Lt |
| Certified handler | Not required |
| Tracking | Not applicable |
| Bunding and secondary containment | Required dependent upon quantity and pack size |
| Signage | Required when quantities exceed 1000 Lt |
| Compliance certificate | Not applicable |
| Hazardous Atmosphere zone | Not applicable |
| Fire extinguisher | Not applicable |

National Inventories

| | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| Australia (AICIS) | No |
| Canada (DSL) | No |
| Canada (NDSL) | No |
| China (IECSC) | No |
| Europe (EINECS/ ELINCS/ CLP) | No |
| Japan (ENCS) | No |
| Korea (KECI) | No |
| New Zealand (NZIOC) | Yes |
| Phillipines (PICCS) | No |
| USA (TSCA) | No |
| Taiwan (TCSI) | Yes |
| Mexico (INSQ) | No |
| Vietnam (NCI) | Yes |
| Russia (FBEPH) | No |

Section 16 – Other Information

Revision History

September 2021 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 12-1th Edition (November 2020).

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 Ltd in accord with the Hazardous Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2017

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

End of MSDS