

## Section 1 Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Code	Description	Size	Colour
21423	Gorilla Boltfix Part B	300 ml	Black

Recommended use:		Part B of a multi-component Adhesive
HSNO Group Standard		HSR002670
UN number, shipping name and packaging group:		Not Regulated
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: <a href="http://www.soudal.co.nz">www.soudal.co.nz</a>
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.

**NOT REGULATED** under NZS5433:2020 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land

### Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) classification:

Classification	GHS Hazard statements
<b>Skin Effects Category 2</b> <b>6.3A</b>	H316      Causes skin irritation
<b>Eye Effects Category 1</b> <b>6.4A</b>	H318      Causes serious eye irritation
<b>Skin Sensitisation Category 1</b> <b>6.5B</b>	H317      May cause an allergic skin reaction
<b>STOT – SERTI Category 3</b> <b>6.9</b>	H335      May cause respiratory irritation
<b>Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2</b> <b>9.1B</b>	H411      Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

### HSNO Signal Word:

**WARNING**


### Precautionary Statements:

P101      If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.  
P102      Keep out of reach of children.  
P261      Avoid breathing fumes/ mists/ vapours.  
P271      Use in a well-ventilated area.  
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.  
P391      Clean up spillage.  
P405      Store locked up.  
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.)
Dibenzoyl peroxide	94-36-0	Organic Peroxide Type B; Eye Effects Category 2; Skin Sensitisation Category 1; Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 1; Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 1	10 - 20
Ingredients not contributing to the classification			balance

## Section 4 First Aid Measures<sup>74</sup>

**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.

## Section 5 Fire-Fighting Measures

### Extinguishing media:

Water spray, dry chemical or CO<sub>2</sub>

### Special hazards due to combustion:

Combustible. Contains an oxidising substance.

### 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 breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. Wipe up. Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

### Major Spills

Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Clear area of personnel. Alert Fire Brigade 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. Avoid contact with moisture. 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. DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.

### 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. Storage requires stabilising inhibitor content and dissolved oxygen content to be monitored. Refer to manufacturer's recommended levels. DO NOT overfill containers so as to maintain free head space above product. Blanketing or sparging with nitrogen or oxygen free gas will deactivate stabiliser. Store below 38 deg. C. 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
94-36-0	Dibenzoyl peroxide	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	

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:

Enclosed local exhaust ventilation is required at points of dust, fume or vapour generation. HEPA terminated local exhaust ventilation should be considered at point of generation of dust, fumes or vapours. Barrier protection or laminar flow cabinets should be considered for laboratory scale handling. A fume hood or vented enclosure is recommended for weighing/ transferring quantities exceeding 500 mg. When handling quantities up to 500 grams ensure general dilution ventilation (e.g. 6-12 air changes per hour) is preferred. Quantities up to 1 kilogram may require a designated fume hood, biological safety cabinet, or approved vented enclosures. Barrier/ containment technology and direct coupling (totally enclosed processes that create a barrier between the equipment and the room) typically use double or split butterfly valves and hybrid unidirectional airflow/ local exhaust ventilation solutions (e.g. powder containment booths). Glove bags, isolator glove box systems are optional. HEPA filtration of exhaust from dry product handling areas is required. Fume-hoods and other open-face containment devices are acceptable when face velocities of at least 1 m/s (200 feet/minute) are achieved. Partitions, barriers, and other partial containment technologies are required to prevent migration of the material to uncontrolled areas. For non-routine emergencies maximum local and general exhaust are necessary. 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	Not normally required. In case of inadequate ventilation, a Type A filter is recommended
Skin	Butyl or Neoprene 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	Coloured Paste
Odour	Characteristic
pH	No data
Vapour pressure	No data kPa
Viscosity	No data
Vapour Density	No data
Boiling Point	No data °C
Volatile materials	No data
Freezing/melting point	No data °C
Solubility	Insoluble in water
Specific gravity/density	1.59 g/ml
Flash point	No data °C
Danger of explosion	Not applicable
Auto-ignition temperature	No data
Upper and lower flammability limits	LEL – no data % UEL –no data %
Evaporation Rate	No data Butyl acetate = 1
Corrosiveness	No data
VOC	2.8 % by weight

## 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 (CO), carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>); Nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) and pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit corrosive fumes.

## Section 11 Toxicological Information

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. The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by inhalation". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
Oral	Ingestion of organic peroxides may produce nausea, vomiting, abnormal pain, stupor, bluish discoloration of skin and mucous membranes. Inflammation of the heart muscle may also occur. 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. All organic peroxides are irritating to the skin and if allowed to remain on the skin, may produce inflammation; some are allergenic. Open cuts, abrasions or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Entry into the bloodstream, 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. Prolonged or repeated skin contact with benzoyl peroxide may result in allergic skin reactions even at diluted concentrations. Ingestion results in abdominal pain, low body oxygen and severe depression. Chronic effects of exposure include allergic reactions characterised by redness, itching, oozing, crusting, and scaling of the skin and asthmatic wheezing. Although it does not exhibit complete carcinogenic or tumour-initiating activity, it has been associated with certain tumours like papillomas and squamous cell carcinomas. There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Persistent exposure over a long period of time to peroxides produces allergic skin reactions (redness and scaling of the skin) and asthmatic wheezing.

	Oral LD <sub>50</sub> mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Dermal LD <sub>50</sub> mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Inhalation LC <sub>50</sub> mg/L
Dibenzoyl peroxide	>650		

## Section 12 Ecological Information

### Summary of Ecotoxicity

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. 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. DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

	Fish mg/L	Crustacea mg/L	Algae mg/L
Dibenzoyl peroxide	LC <sub>50</sub> 96hr 0.06	EC <sub>50</sub> 48hr 0.11	EC <sub>50</sub> 72hr 0.042 NOEC <sub>72hr</sub> 0.02

	Persistence H <sub>2</sub> O/ Soil	Persistence Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Dibenzoyl peroxide	LOW	LOW	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.

## SAFETY DATASHEET

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 quantities exceed 500 Lt
Certified Handler	Not required
Tracking	Not required
Bunding and secondary containment	Based on total volumes and pack sizes held on site
Signage	Required when quantities exceed 500 Lt
Location Compliance certificate	Not Required
Hazardous Atmosphere Zone	Not required
Fire extinguisher	Not required

#### 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	N
Vietnam	NCI	Y
Russia	ARIPS	Y
Thailand	TECI	Y

### Section 16 Other Information

#### Revision History:

February 2021	Review and update to GHS v7 format
October 2016	inclusion of VOC
June 2016	amended formulation and subsequent classification
September 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 <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 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.**

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