

Section 1 – Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Code	Description	Size	Colour
23201	Gorilla 970 Sanitary Silicone Sealant	300 ml	Clear
23202	Gorilla 970 Sanitary Silicone Sealant	300 ml	White

Recommended use: 20073		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: 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
Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 4 6.1D	H332 Harmful if inhaled
Skin Effects Category 2 6.3A	H315. Causes skin irritation
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 Effects Category 2 9.1C	H412. Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects
Invertebrate Toxicity Category 1 9.4A	H441 Very toxic to terrestrial invertebrates

HSNO Signal Word :

WARNING



Precautionary Statements:

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
 Keep out of reach of children.
 Use only outdoors or in a well ventilated area
 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection

Avoid release to the environment

Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace
Avoid breathing fumes

Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS No.	Individual HSNO classification	Concentration (% by Wt.)
hydroxyterminated polydimethylsiloxane	70131-67-8	Eye Effects Category 2; Invertebrate Toxicity category 1	30 – 60
hydroxyterminated polydimethylsiloxane	70131-67-8	Eye Effects Category 2; Invertebrate Toxicity category 1	50 – 60
Polydimethylsiloxane	63148-62-9	Invertebrate Toxicity Category 4	
Aliphatic hydrocarbon	Proprietary	Aspiration Category 1	30– 40
Amorphous silica	112945-52-5	Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 4	1 - 10
Butane-2-one-O,O'- (methylsilylidyn)trioxime	22984-54-9	Flammable Liquid Category 3; Acute Oral Toxicity Category 4; Acute Dermal Toxicity Category 5; Skin Sensitisation Category 1; Narcotic Effects Category 3	1 – 10
Zinc pyrithione	13463-41-7	Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 3; Skin Effects Category 2; Eye Effects Category 1; Reproductive Toxicity Category 2; STOT- SE Category 2; STOT – RE Category 2; Acute Aquatic Effects Category 1; Chronic Aquatic Effects Category 1; Vertebrate Toxicity Category 3	< 1
Methyltrimethyloxysilane	1185-55-3	Flammable liquid Category 2; Skin Effects Category 3; Eye Effects Category 1	< 1
Tetraethyl silicate	78-10-4	Flammable Liquid Category 3; Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 4; Skin Effects Category 3; Eye Effects Category 2; STOT – SE Category 2; STOT – RE Category 2	< 1
2-triethyloxysilane-propylamine	919-30-2	Acute Oral Toxicity Category 4; Skin Effects Category 1C; Eye Effects Category 1	< 1
Bis(neodecanoyloxy)dioctylstannane	68299-15-0	Acute Oral Toxicity Category 5; Acute Dermal Toxicity Category 5; Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 5; Skin Effects Category 1B; Eye Effects Category 1; Chronic Aquatic Effects Category 3	< 1

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:

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. Other measures are usually unnecessary.

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:**

Foam, Carbon Dioxide, Dry Powder, water fog

Advice for fire-fighters:

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 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.

Special hazards due to combustion:

High temperature decomposition products include silicon dioxide, small amounts of formaldehyde, formic acid, acetic acid and traces of silicon polymers. These gases may ignite and, depending on circumstances, may cause the resin/polymer to ignite. An outer skin of silica may also form. Extinguishing of fire, beneath the skin, may be difficult.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures**Minor Spills**

Slippery when spilt. 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

Slippery when spilt. Minor hazard. 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. 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
78-10-4	Ethyl silicate	86 mg/m ³ 10 ppm	
68299-15-0	bis(neodecanoyloxy)dioctylstannane	0.1 mg/m ³	0.2 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 operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in special circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouses and enclosed 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 normally required
Skin	PVC 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

Viscosity	No data.
Boiling Point	No data
Volatile materials	No data
Freezing/melting point	No data
Water Solubility	Insoluble in water
Specific gravity/density	No data
Flash point	No data
Auto-ignition temperature	No data
Upper and lower flammability limits	Lower – % Upper - %
Corrosiveness	No data.

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Stability:

Stable under normal conditions.

Conditions to avoid:

Reacts violently with strong oxidisers.

Incompatible materials to avoid:

Avoid oxidising agents.

Hazardous decomposition products:

Combustion will result in the release of carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide and other toxic or corrosive vapours

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Acute toxicity:

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. The major toxic effects of MEKO, regardless of the route of administration, are anaemia with breakdown of red blood cells, rapid breathing and reversible reduction in spontaneous activity, motor coordination and muscle tone. At extremely high concentrations it may cause unconsciousness and failure of breathing.
Oral	High molecular weight material; on single acute exposure, would be expected to pass through gastrointestinal tract with little change / absorption. Occasionally accumulation of the solid material within the alimentary tract may result in formation of a bezoar (concretion), producing discomfort. 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. Skin application with methyl ethyl ketoxime under an occlusive dressing produced mild irritation with redness, swelling and wheals. 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	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. Other effects include dose-related increase in spleen, liver and kidney weights. Deposits of iron have been reported in the liver and spleen at repeated high doses. This may increase risk of liver tumours. The above are derived from results in animal testing.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. Very 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. When spilled this product may act as a typical oil, causing a film, sheen, emulsion or sludge at or beneath the surface of the body of water. The oil film on water surface may physically affect the aquatic organisms, due to the interruption of the oxygen transfer between the air and the water.

Oils of any kind can cause: drowning of water-fowl due to lack of buoyancy, loss of insulating capacity of feathers, starvation and vulnerability to predators due to lack of mobility lethal effects on fish by coating gill surfaces, preventing respiration asphyxiation of benthic life forms when floating masses become engaged with surface debris and settle on the bottom and adverse aesthetic effects of fouled shoreline and beaches.

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 Waste Authority for disposal. Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site. Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

The product must not be disposed of in a landfill or purged within range of legally located persons and places, where upon ignition, would expose them to more blast pressure and heat radiation than described in regulation 6(3)(b) of the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001. Burning must be managed to the performance requirements of regulation 6(3)(b) of the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001. Disposal of this product by landfill, burning or purging must not exceed any relevant exposure limits and/or environmental exposure limits set for the substance or any of its components. Further details can be provided by local and regional authorities.

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 present in quantities > 1000 Lt
Approved handler	Not required
Tracking	Not applicable

Bunding and secondary containment	Needs to meet the requirements based on total liquid holding
Signage	Required when present in quantities > 1000 Lt.
Test certificate	Not required
Hazardous Atmosphere zone	Not Required
Fire extinguisher	Not required

National Inventories

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

Y = All ingredients are on the inventory

Section 16 – Other Information

Date of this preparation

March 2017

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

SAFETY DATASHEET

Chemical properties and HSN0 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 7th Edition. 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.

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