

## Section 1 – Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Code	Description	Size	Colour
46005	Mr Gorilla Extra Tough Wipes	50 pk	

Recommended use:		
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:info@soudal.co.nz">info@soudal.co.nz</a>
	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>Skin Effects Cat 3</b> <b>6.3B</b>	H316    Causes skin irritation
<b>Eye Effects Cat 2</b> <b>6.4A</b>	H319    Causes serious eye irritation
<b>Skin Sensitisation Cat 1</b> <b>6.5B</b>	H317    May cause an allergic skin reaction
<b>Aquatic Toxicity Chronic Cat 3</b> <b>9.1C</b>	H412    Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

HSNO Signal Word :

**WARNING**



### Precautionary Statements:

P260    Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection  
P261    Avoid breathing fumes

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.)
2-propanol	67-63-0	Flammable Liquid Category 2; Acute Toxicity (oral) Category 5; Skin Effects Category 2; Eye Effects Category 2	8 %

Ethanol	64-17-5	Flammable Liquid Category 2; Eye Effects Category 2	5 %
2-propanol, 1-propoxy-	1569-01-3	Flammable Liquid Category 3; Acute Toxicity (oral) Category 5; Acute Toxicity (dermal) Category 5; Skin Effects Category 2; Eye Effects Category 2	5 %
D-limonene	5989-27-5	Flammable Liquid Category 3; Acute Toxicity (oral) Category 5; Skin Effects Category 3; Eye Effects Category 2; Skin Sensitisation Category 1; Aquatic Toxicity (acute) Category 1; Aquatic Toxicity (Chronic) Category 1; Terrestrial Toxicity Category 2	2 %
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:

Generally not applicable

### 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:

If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.

### Ingestion:

Generally not applicable

### General advice and advice for physicians:

Treat symptomatically.

## Section 5 - Fire-Fighting Measures

### Extinguishing media:

Foam, Carbon Dioxide, Dry Powder

### Fire/ Explosion Hazard

**WARNING:** In use may form flammable/ explosive vapour-air mixtures. Combustible. Will burn if ignited. Articles and manufactured articles may constitute a fire hazard where polymers form their outer layers or where combustible packaging remains in place. Certain substances, found throughout their construction, may degrade or become volatile when heated to high temperatures. This may create a secondary hazard.

**WARNING:** Long standing in contact with air and light may result in the formation of potentially explosive peroxides.

### 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. Slight hazard when exposed to heat, flame and oxidisers.

## Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

### Personal precautions:

Clear are of personnel and move upwind, avoid breathing vapour

Remove all ignition sources

**Environmental precautions:**

Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

**Methods for cleaning up:**

- Carefully collect the spill/leftovers
- Clean contaminated surfaces with an excess of water
- Take collected spill to manufacturer/competent authority
- Wash clothing and equipment after handling

**Disposal:**

Collect treated spillage. Contact local and regional authorities for further directions.

**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. Make sure that containers of this product are kept tightly closed. Keep containers of this product in a well ventilated area. Keep away from ignition sources

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

**Exposure limits:**

CAS no.	Substance or ingredient	WES-TWA	WES-STEL
67-63-0	Isopropanol	983 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (400 ppm)	1230 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (500 ppm)
64-17-5	Ethanol	1880 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (1000 ppm)	

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:**

Articles or manufactured items, in their original condition, generally don't require engineering controls during handling or in normal use. Exceptions may arise following extensive use and subsequent wear, during recycling or disposal operations where substances, found in the article, may be released to the environment. 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 



**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 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. Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product
<b>Oral</b>	The material has <b>NOT</b> 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>	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. There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.
<b>Eye</b>	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
<b>Chronic</b>	Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment. In the presence of air, a number of common flavour and fragrance chemicals can form peroxides surprisingly fast. Antioxidants can in most cases minimise the oxidation.

**2-propanol**  
 LD<sub>50</sub> Rat oral 5000 mg/kg  
 LD<sub>50</sub> Rabbit dermal 12792 mg/kg  
 LC<sub>50</sub> Rat inhalation 72.6 mg/Lt/4hr

**Ethanol**  
 LD<sub>50</sub> Rat oral 1187 mg/kg  
 LD<sub>50</sub> Rabbit dermal 17100 mg/kg  
 LC<sub>50</sub> Rat inhalation 64000 ppm/Lt/4hr

**2-propanol-1-propoxy-**  
 LD<sub>50</sub> Rat oral 2502 mg/kg  
 LD<sub>50</sub> Rabbit dermal 3.17 mg/kg

**D-Limonene**  
 LD<sub>50</sub> Rat oral >2000 mg/kg  
 LD<sub>50</sub> Rabbit dermal >5000 mg/kg

**Section 12 - Ecological Information**

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**

Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. · Consult Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. 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:

HSR002530      Cleaning products (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	Not required
Approved handler	Not required
Tracking	Not applicable
Bunding and secondary containment	Not applicable
Signage	Required when present in quantity 10,000 L.
Test certificate	Not required
Hazardous Atmosphere zone	Not required
Fire extinguisher	Not required

**Isopropanol (CAS 67-63-0)** is found on the following regulatory lists

- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs"
- New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)
- New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals"

**Ethanol (CAS 64-17-5)** is found on the following regulatory lists

- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
- New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)
- New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals"

**2-propanol, 1-propoxy- (CAS 1569-01-3)** 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"

**D-limonene (CAS 5989-27-5)** is found on the following regulatory lists

- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
- New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals"

## Section 16 – Other Information

### 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).

***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)]  
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End of MSDS