

Section 1 Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Code	Description	Size	Colour
46012	Gorilla Trade Wipes		

Recommended use:	Cleaning Agent
HSNO Group Standard	Not applicable
UN number, shipping name and packaging group:	Not applicable
Supplier contact details:	Soudal Ltd
	134 Kohia Drive
	Horotiu
	Hamilton 3288
	New Zealand
	Freephone: 0800 70 10 80
	Phone: (07) 847 5540
	Fax: (07) 847 0324
	Email: sales@soudal.co.nz
	Website: www.soudal.co.nz
POISON CENTRE NUMBER: 0800 764 766 (24 hours)	

Section 2 Hazards Identification

Statement of Hazardous Nature

This product is classified as:

NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE according to the criteria of GHS v7.

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

GHS classification:

Classification	GHS Hazard statements

HSNO Signal Word:

Precautionary Statements:	P102	Keep out of the reach of children
	P103	Read label before use
	P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking
	P260	Do not breathe gas/ vapours
	P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated place
	P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection
	P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling
	P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
	P273	Avoid release to the environment
	P403+235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool
	P501	Dispose of contents/ container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection points in accordance with local regulations

Section 3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS No.	Individual GHS classification	Concentration (% by Wt.)
Isopropanol	67-63-0	Flammable Liquid Category 2 Eye Irritation Category 2 Aspiration Category 1	0.4 - 20
Alcohols C ₉₋₁₁ ethoxylated	68439-46-3	Acute Oral Toxicity Category 4 Skin Irritation Category 2 Eye Corrosive Category 1 Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2	0.4 - 20 %
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:

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. 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. Generally, not applicable.

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. Generally, not applicable.

Ingestion:

Generally, not applicable.

General advice and advice for physicians:

Treat symptomatically

Section 5 Fire-Fighting Measures

Extinguishing media:

Foam, Water spray, dry chemical or CO₂

Fire/ Explosion Hazard:

Combustible, Will burn if ignited.

Advice for fire-fighters:

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Consider evacuation. Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover. If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

Section 6 Accidental Release Measures

Minor Spills:

Clean up all spills immediately. Secure load if safe to do so. Bundle/collect recoverable product. Collect remaining material in containers with covers for disposal.

Major Spills:

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. Clean up all spills immediately. Wear protective clothing, safety glasses, dust mask, gloves. Secure load if safe to do so. Bundle/collect recoverable product. Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use). Water may be used to prevent dusting. Collect remaining material in containers with covers for disposal. Flush spill area with water.

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 away from incompatible materials.

Suitable Container:

Packing as supplied by manufacturer. Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Section 8 Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Exposure Limits

CAS no.	Substance or ingredient	WES-TWA		WES-STEL	
67-63-0	2-Propanol	983 mg/m ³	400 ppm	1230 mg/m ³	500 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 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	No special equipment required due to the physical form of the product
Respiratory	Not generally required.

	If exposure standards are likely to be exceeded, then a Type A filter is recommended	
Skin		Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PE/EVAL/PE. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.

Section 9 Physical and Chemical Properties

General substance properties:

Property	Details
Appearance	Non-woven wipe impregnated with aqueous based solution
Odour	Characteristic
pH	Not available
Vapour pressure	Not available
Vapour Density	Not available
Viscosity	Not available
Boiling Point	Not available
Volatile materials	Not available
Freezing/melting point	Not available
Water Solubility	Soluble
Specific gravity/density	Not available
Flash point	Not available
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available °C
Upper and lower flammability limits	Not available
Corrosiveness	Not available

Section 10 Stability and Reactivity

Stability:

Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Conditions to avoid:

Elevated temperatures; ignition sources

Incompatible materials to avoid:

Oxidising or reducing agents

Hazardous decomposition products:

carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

Section 11 Toxicological Information

Summary of 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. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.
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	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. Open cuts abraded 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	Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
Chronic	Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects. Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility. 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 may cause degreasing, followed by drying, cracking and skin inflammation.

Ingredient	Oral LD ₅₀	Dermal LD ₅₀	Inhalation LC ₅₀
ATE			
2-Propanol	3600 mg/kg	12800 mg/kg	53 mg/L/ 4hr
Alcohols C ₉₋₁₁ ethoxylated	1378 mg/kg	> 2000 mg/kg	> 1.6 mg/L/4h

Section 12 Ecological Information

Summary of Ecotoxicity

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.

Ingredient	Fish	Crustacean	Algae
ATE			
2-Propanol	LC _{50 96hr} > 1400 mg/L	EC _{50 48hr} 7500 mg/L	EC _{50 72hr} > 1000 mg/L EC _{50 96hr} > 1000 mg/L
Alcohols C ₉₋₁₁ ethoxylated	LC _{50 96hr} 7 mg/L	EC _{50 48hr} > 2.2 mg/L	EC _{50 96hr} 1.4 mg/L

Ingredient	Persistence Water/ Soil	Persistence Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
2-Propanol	LOW	LOW	LOW	HIGH

Section 13 Disposal Considerations

Disposal methods:

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. Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site. Allow small quantities to evaporate. DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans. Bury residues and emptied aerosol cans at an approved site.

Ensure that the hazardous substance is disposed in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017

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. DO NOT deposit the hazardous substance into or onto a landfill or a sewage facility. Burning the hazardous substance must happen under controlled conditions with no person or place exposed to (1) a blast overpressure of more than 9 kPa; or (2) an unsafe level of heat radiation. The disposed hazardous substance must not come into contact with class 1 or 5 substances.

Section 14 Transport Information

NOT REGULATED

Section 15 Regulatory Information

HSNO approval number and Group Standard:

Not applicable

Group Standard conditions and other regulations:

Condition	Requirement
SDS	Required
Emergency plan	Not Required
Certified handler	Not required
Tracking	Not applicable
Bundling and secondary containment	Not required
Signage	Not required
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	Y
Vietnam	NCI	Y
Russia	ARIPS	N

Section 16 Other Information

Revision History:

September 2023	Updated classification
August 2019	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 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 5433:2020	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 GHS 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 13th Edition (April 2022).

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 Hazardous Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2020
admin@collievale.com Phone +64 7 5432428

End of SDS