

## Section 1 Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Code	Description	Size	Colour
75133	Gorilla Sealant Remover Spray	400 ml	Clear

Recommended use:		
HSNO Group Standard		HSR002515
UN number, shipping name and packaging group:		UN 1950 AEROSOLS
Supplier contact details:	Soudal Ltd	Freephone: 0800 70 10 80
	134 Kohia Drive	Phone: (07) 847 5540
	Horotiu	
	Hamilton 3288	Email: sales@soudal.co.nz
	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 Hazards Identification

### Statement of Hazardous Nature

This product is classified as:

**HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE** according to the criteria of GHS v7.

**REGULATED** under NZS5433:2020 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land

### GHS classification:

Classification	GHS Hazard statements
<b>Flammable Aerosol Category 1</b>	H222+H229 Extremely flammable aerosol. Pressurised container: may burst if heated
<b>Eye Irritation Category 2</b>	H319 Causes serious eye irritation
<b>Aspiration Category 1</b>	H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
<b>Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3</b>	H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

### HSNO Signal Word:

**DANGER**



### Precautionary Statements:

P102	Keep out of the reach of children	P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated place
P103	Read label before use	P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking	P284	In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection
P211	Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source	P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling
P251	Do not pierce or burn, even after use		
P260	Do not breathe gas Beware: Deliberately inhaling or sniffing the concentrated contents may be harmful or even fatal	P273	Avoid release to the environment

## SAFETY DATASHEET

P370+P378 In case of Fire: use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish

P410+P412 Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C

P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection points in accordance with local regulation

### Section 3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS No.	Individual GHS classification	Concentration (% by Wt.)
<b>Hydrocarbons, C<sub>12-15</sub> n-alkanes, isoalanes, cyclics &lt;2% aromatics</b>	EC 920-107-4	Eye Irritation Category 2   Aspiration Category 1   Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3	50 – 75
<b>Butane</b>	106-97-8	Flammable Gas Category 1	10 – 25
<b>2-Butoxyethanol</b>	111-76-2	Flammable Liquid Category 4   Acute Oral Toxicity Category 4   Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 4   Eye Irritation Category 2	5 – 10
<b>Propane</b>	74-98-6	Flammable Gas Category 1	1 – 5
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:

Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes 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. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

#### Skin contact:

Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream. DO NOT use solvents. Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.

#### Inhalation:

Remove to fresh air. 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. If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bagvalve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Transport to hospital, or doctor.

#### Ingestion:

Not considered a normal route of entry. If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

#### General advice and advice for physicians:

Treat symptomatically.

### Section 5 Fire-Fighting Measures

#### Extinguishing media:

**SMALL FIRE:** Water spray, dry chemical or CO<sub>2</sub>

**LARGE FIRE:** Water spray or fog.

#### Fire/ Explosion Hazard:

Liquid and vapour are flammable. Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. Heating may cause expansion

or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flame. Rupturing containers may rocket and scatter burning materials. May emit acrid, poisonous or corrosive fumes. On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

**Advice for fire-fighters:**

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. May be violently or explosively reactive. 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. **DO NOT** approach cylinders suspected to be hot. Cool fire-exposed cylinders with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

**Section 6 Accidental Release Measures**

**Minor Spills:**

Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses. Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation. Wipe up. If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from all ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated. Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.

**Major Spills:**

Clear area of all unprotected personnel and move upwind. Alert Emergency Authority and advise them of the location and nature of hazard. May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear full body clothing with breathing apparatus. Prevent by any means available, spillage from entering drains and watercourses. Consider evacuation. Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation. No smoking or naked lights within area. Use extreme caution to prevent violent reaction. Stop leak only if safe to do so. Water spray or fog may be used to disperse vapour. **DO NOT** enter confined space where gas may have collected. Keep area clear until gas has dispersed. Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place. **DO NOT** attempt to operate damaged valve. Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapour. Absorb or cover spill with sand, earth, inert materials or vermiculite. If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated. Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely. Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.

**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. Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling, **DO NOT** eat, drink or smoke. **DO NOT** incinerate or puncture aerosol cans. **DO NOT** spray directly on humans, exposed food or food utensils. Avoid physical damage to containers. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Work clothes should be laundered separately. 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:**

Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area. **DO NOT** store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. Keep containers securely sealed. Contents under pressure. Store away from incompatible materials. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Avoid storage at temperatures higher than 40 °C. Store in an upright position. Protect containers against physical damage. Check regularly for spills and leaks. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

**Suitable Container:**

Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. Check all 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
	Hydrocarbons, C <sub>12-15</sub> n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics <2% aromatics	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
106-97-8	Butane	1900 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 800 ppm	
111-76-2	2-Butoxyethanol	121 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 25 ppm	




## SAFETY DATASHEET

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. If workplace exposure standards are likely to be exceeded, a Type AX filter is recommended 
Skin	Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g., PE/EVAL/PE. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g., Rubber 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 watchbands should be removed and destroyed. 

## Section 9 Physical and Chemical Properties

### General substance properties:

Property	Details
Appearance	Liquid
Odour	Characteristic
pH	Not available
Vapour pressure	No data kPa
Vapour Density	> 1
Viscosity	No data mPa.s
Boiling Point	No data °C
Volatile materials	No data %
Freezing/melting point	Not available

<b>Water Solubility</b>	Immiscible
<b>Specific gravity/density</b>	0.84 g/ml
<b>Flash point</b>	104 °C
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	220 °C
<b>Upper and lower flammability limits</b>	% LEL % UEL
<b>Corrosiveness</b>	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:

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:

Oxidising or reducing agents

### Hazardous decomposition products:

Carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

## Section 11 Toxicological Information

### Summary of Toxicity

Test	Data and symptoms of exposure
<b>Inhaled</b>	Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may produce toxic effects; these may be fatal. The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, inhalation of the material, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress. 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. Isobutane produces a dose dependent action and at high concentrations may cause numbness, suffocation, exhilaration, dizziness, headache, nausea, confusion, incoordination and unconsciousness in severe cases. Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal. <b>WARNING:</b> Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.
<b>Oral</b>	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result.
<b>Dermal</b>	Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use. Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. 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. Spray mist may produce discomfort The liquid may be able to be mixed with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. The material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.
<b>Eye</b>	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas.

**SAFETY DATASHEET**

<b>Chronic</b>	Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin. Main route of exposure to the gas in the workplace is by inhalation. There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment.
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Ingredient	Oral LD <sub>50</sub>	Dermal LD <sub>50</sub>	Inhalation LC <sub>50</sub>
ATE			
Hydrocarbons, C <sub>12-15</sub> n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics <2% aromatic	7400 mg/Kg	>2000 mg/Kg	4.6 mg/L/4h
Butane			658 mg/L/4h
2-Butoxyethanol	250 mg/Kg	210 mg/Kg	450 ppm/4h
Propane			36426 ppm/4h

**Section 12 Ecological Information**

**Summary of Ecotoxicity**

Harmful 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.

Ingredient	Fish	Crustacean	Algae
ATE			
Hydrocarbons, C <sub>12-15</sub> n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics <2% aromatic	LC <sub>50 96hr</sub> 2.2 mg/L NOEC <sub>3072hr</sub> 1 mg/L		NOEC <sub>50 72hr</sub> <0.03 mg/L
Butane	LC <sub>50 96hr</sub> 24.11 mg/L		EC <sub>50 96hr</sub> 7.71 mg/L
2-Butoxyethanol	LC <sub>50 96hr</sub> 1250 mg/L	EC <sub>50 48hr</sub> 164 mg/L	EC <sub>50 96hr</sub> 720 mg/L

Ingredient	Persistence Water/ Soil	Persistence Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Hydrocarbons, C <sub>12-15</sub> n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics <2% aromatic			LOW	
Butane	LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW
2-Butoxyethanol	LOW	LOW	LOW	HIGH
Propane	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 recycle spilled material. Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. Neutralise spill material carefully and decontaminate empty containers and spill residues with 10% ammonia solution plus detergent or a proprietary decontaminant prior to disposal. DO NOT seal or stopper drums being decontaminated as CO<sub>2</sub> gas is generated and may pressurise containers. Puncture containers to prevent re-use. Bury or incinerate residues 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. 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



HAZCHEM not applicable  
 Marine Pollutant No

### Land Transport UNDG

UN Number **1950**  
 Shipping Name **AEROSOLS**  
 Class or division **2.1**  
 Subsidiary Risk Not applicable  
 UN Packing Group not applicable  
 Environmental Hazard not applicable  
 Special Provisions **63 190 277 327 344 381**  
 Limited Quantities **1000 mL**

### Air Transport IATA

UN/ID Number **1950**  
 Shipping Name **AEROSOLS, Flammable**  
 ICAO/IATA Class **2.1**  
 ICAO/IATA Subrisk Not applicable  
 ERG Code **10L**  
 Packing Group Not applicable  
 Environmental Hazard Not applicable  
 Special provision **A145 A167 A802**  
 Cargo only  
     Packing instructions **203**  
     Maximum Qty/pack **150 Kg**  
 Passenger and Cargo  
     Packing instructions **203**  
     Maximum Qty/pack **75 Kg**  
 Passenger & Cargo Limited Quantity  
     Packing instructions **Y203**  
     Maximum Qty/pack **30 Kg G**

### Marine Transport IMDG

UN Number **1950**  
 Shipping Name **AEROSOLS**  
 IMDG Class **2.1**  
 IMDG Subrisk Not applicable  
 Packing Group Not applicable  
 Environmental Hazard Not applicable  
 EmS Number **F-D S-U**  
 Special provisions **63 190 277 327 344 381 959**  
 Limited quantities **1000 ml**

## Section 15 Regulatory Information

### HSNO approval number and Group Standard:

**HSR002515      Aerosols, Flammable**

### Group Standard conditions and other regulations:

Condition	Requirement
SDS	Required
Emergency plan	Required when quantities exceed 1000 Lt (Water equivalent)

<b>Certified handler</b>	Not required
<b>Tracking</b>	Not applicable
<b>Bunding and secondary containment</b>	Required dependent upon total quantity and pack size
<b>Signage</b>	Required when quantities exceed 1000 Lt (water equivalent)
<b>Location Compliance certificate</b>	<b>Flammable Aerosol Category 1</b> when quantities exceed 3000 Lt (water equivalent)
<b>Hazardous Atmosphere Zone</b>	Required as per AS/NZS60079.10
<b>Fire extinguisher</b>	2 required when quantities exceed 3000 Lt (water equivalent)

### 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	Y

### Section 16 Other Information

#### Revision History:

March 2025	updated
November 2021	reformulation and reclassification against GHS v7 / EPA thresholds and reformat
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 5433:2020	New Zealand Standard 5433 (Standard for the Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land)



**SAFETY DATASHEET**

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](http://www.epa.govt.nz).

Workplace exposure limits derived from Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices 13<sup>th</sup> 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

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End of SDS