

Section 1 – Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Code	Description	Size	Colour
75134	Gorilla 8 n 1 Multi-Spray	400ml	Clear

Recommended use:	Spray	
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.

REGULATED under NZS5433:2007 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land

Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) classification:

Classification	Hazard statements
Flammable Aerosol Category 1 2.1.2A	H222 Extremely flammable aerosol
	H229 Pressurized container: May burst if heated
Skin Effects Category 3 6.3B	H316 Causes mild skin irritation
Eye Effects Category 2 6.4A	H319 Causes serious eye irritation
STOT – SE (Narcosis) Category 3 6.9	H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness
Aspiration Category 1 6.1E	H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
Chronic aquatic Hazard Category 2 9.1B	H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

HSNO Signal Word :

DANGER



Precautionary Statements:

P103	Read label before use.	P211	Do not spray on an open flame or other source
P102	Keep out of reach of children.	P251	Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn after use
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, flames and other ignition sources	P261	Avoid breathing fumes/ mists/ vapours/ sprays
open		P264	Wash thoroughly after use

P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated place	P405	Store locked up
		P501	Dispose of contents/containers in accordance with local regulation
P280	Wear eye/ face protection		
P273	Avoid release to the environment		
P410+P412	Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50C		
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.)
Hydrocarbons, C ₁₀₋₁₃ n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics		Flammable Liquid Category 4; Acute Oral Toxicity Category 5; Acute Dermal Toxicity Category 5; Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 5; Skin Effects Category 3; Eye Effects Category 2; Narcotic Effects Category 3; Aspiration Category 1; Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2	> 25
Butane	106-97-8	Flammable Gas Category 1	> 25
Propane	74-98-6	Flammable Gas Category 1	> 25
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 Measures3.1C

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 or hair 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. Prostheses 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, bag-valve 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. Avoid giving milk or oils. Avoid giving alcohol.

General advice and advice for physicians:

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - Fire-Fighting Measures

Extinguishing media:

Foam; water spray; carbon dioxide

Special hazards due to combustion:

Vapour is highly flammable. Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark. Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition with violent container rupture. Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flames. Rupturing containers may rocket and scatter burning materials. Hazards may not be restricted to pressure effects. 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. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. 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 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 Spill

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 personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. Prevent, by all means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. Consider evacuation (or protect in place). No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Increase ventilation. Stop leak if safe to do so. Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapour. Contain or absorb spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services. May be violently or explosively reactive. **DO NOT enter confined space where gas may have collected.** Keep area clear until gas has dispersed. Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place. 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:

The conductivity of this material may make it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10 000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semi-conductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid. 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.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Exposure limits:

CAS no.	Substance or ingredient	WES-TWA	WES-STEL

	Hydrocarbons, C ₁₀₋₁₃ n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics	1,600 mg/m ³	400 ppm	
106-97-8	Butane	1,900 mg/m ³	800 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:

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. Employees exposed to confirmed human carcinogens should be authorized to do so by the employer, and work in a regulated area. Work should be undertaken in an isolated system such as a "glove-box". Employees should wash their hands and arms upon completion of the assigned task and before engaging in other activities not associated with the isolated system. Within regulated areas, the carcinogen should be stored in sealed containers, or enclosed in a closed system, including piping systems, with any sample ports or openings closed while the carcinogens are contained within. Open-vessel systems are prohibited. Each operation should be provided with continuous local exhaust ventilation so that air movement is always from ordinary work areas to the operation. Exhaust air should not be discharged to regulated areas, non-regulated areas or the external environment unless decontaminated. Clean make-up air should be introduced in sufficient volume to maintain correct operation of the local exhaust system. For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood. Prior to removing protective garments the employee should undergo decontamination and be required to shower upon removal of the garments and hood. Except for outdoor systems, regulated areas should be maintained under negative pressure (with respect to non-regulated areas).

Local exhaust ventilation requires make-up air be supplied in equal volumes to replaced air. Laboratory hoods must be designed and maintained so as to draw air inward at an average linear face velocity of 0.76 m/sec with a minimum of 0.64 m/sec. Design and construction of the fume hood requires that insertion of any portion of the employees body, other than hands and arms, be disallowed.

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	Generally not applicable
Skin	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: For potentially moderate exposures: Wear general protective gloves, eg. Viton gloves. For potentially heavy exposures: Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. Viton. and safety footwear.   

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

General substance properties:

Property	Details
Appearance	Aerosol

Odour	Hydrocarbon
Odour Threshold	No data
pH	No data
Freezing/melting point	No data.
Boiling Point	No data
Flash point	No data
Flammability	Extremely flammable aerosol
Upper and lower flammability limits	Lower – no data Upper -no data
Vapour pressure	No data
Vapour Density	No data
Specific gravity/density	0.823 g/ml at 20°C
Partition Coefficient n-octanol/water	No data
Auto-ignition temperature	No data
Decomposition temperature	No data
Kinematic Viscosity	No data.
Volatile materials	No data
Corrosiveness	No data.

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Stability:

Stable under normal conditions.

Conditions to avoid:

Elevated temperatures; ignition sources

Incompatible materials to avoid:

Avoid oxidising agents,

Hazardous decomposition products:

carbon monoxide (CO); carbon dioxide (CO₂); other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

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. 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. The vapour is discomforting WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal. Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination. 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. The paraffin gases are practically not harmful at low doses. Higher doses may produce reversible brain and nerve depression and irritation.
Oral	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments
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. Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use. There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Spray mist may produce discomfort. 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. Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas.
Chronic	There is ample evidence that this material can be regarded as being able to cause cancer in humans based on experiments and other information. Based on experiments and other information, there is ample evidence to presume that exposure to this material can cause genetic defects that can be inherited. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. Main route of exposure to the gas in the workplace is by inhalation.

Ingredient	Oral LD ₅₀	Dermal LD ₅₀	Inhalation LC ₅₀
Hydrocarbons, C ₁₀₋₁₃ n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics	4,300 mg/Kg	1,900 mg/kg	3,392 mg/Lt/4H
Butane			656 mg/Lt
Propane			0.065 mg/Lt/15 min

Acute Oral Toxicity
Eye Effects 2
 Carcinogenicity
Narcosis 3

Acute Dermal toxicity
 Respiratory Sensitiser
 Reproductive Toxicity
Aspiration 1

Acute Inhalation Toxicity
 Skin Sensitiser
 STOT – SE
 Respiratory Irritation

Skin Effects 3
 Mutagenicity
 STOT – RE

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Summary of Ecotoxicity

May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. 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	Crustacea	Algae
Hydrocarbons, C ₁₀₋₁₃ n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics	LC _{50 96hr} 8.8 mg/L	EC _{50 48hr} >100 mg/L NOEC _{48hr} 68 mg/L	EC _{50 72hr} 13 mg/L NOEC _{72hr} 0.1 mg/L

Ingredient	Persistence Water/Soil	Persistence Air	Bioaccumulative Potential	Mobility n Soil
Butane	LOW	LOW	LOW LogKOW 2.89	LOW KOC 43.79
Propane	LOW	LOW	LOW LogKOW 2.36	LOW KOC 23.74

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 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 disposal of material is carried out in accordance with Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001.

Section 14 - Transport Information



HAZCHEM **2YE**

Land Transport UNDG

Class or division 2.1
 Subsidiary Risk
 UN Number **1950**
 UN Packing Group III
 Shipping Name **AEROSOLS, FLAMMABLE**
 Special Provisions 63 190 277 327 344
 Limited Quantities SP 277

Air Transport IATA

ICAO/IATA Class 2.1
 ICAO/IATA Subrisk
 UN/ID Number **1950**
 Packing Group III
 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
 Shipping Name **AEROSOLS, FLAMMABLE**

Marine Transport IMDG

IMDG Class 2.1
 IMDG Subrisk
 UN Number **1950**
 UN Packing Group III
 EmS Number F-D, S-U
 Special provisions 63 190 277 327 344 959
 Limited quantities SP277
 Marine pollutant Yes

Shipping Name **AEROSOLS, FLAMMABLE**

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

HSNO approval number and Group Standard:
HSR002515 Aerosols (Flammable)

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 >3000 Lt equivalent
Certified handler	Not required
Tracking	Not applicable
Bunding and secondary containment	Not applicable
Signage	Required when present in quantity >3000 Lt. equivalent
Test certificate	Required when present in quantities >3000 Lt equivalent
Hazardous Atmosphere zone	Required
Fire extinguisher	A minimum of 2 required when quantities are in excess of 3000 Lt equivalent

Hydrocarbons, C10-13 n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics 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
- International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations – Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft

Butane (CAS 106-97-8) 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
- International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations – Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft
- New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

Propane (CAS 74-98-6) 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
- International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations – Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft

National Inventories

Australia	AICS	Y
Canada	DSL	Y
	NDSL	N
China	IECSC	Y
Europe	EINEC/EINECS/NLP	Y
Japan	ENCS	N
Korea	KECI	Y
New Zealand	NZIOC	Y
Philippines	PICCS	Y
USA	TSCA	Y

International Regulations

Montreal Protocol	Not applicable
Stockholm Convention	Not applicable

Rotterdam Convention
Kyoto Protocol

Not applicable
Not applicable

Section 16 – Other Information

Revision History

August 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

Chemical properties and HSNO 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