Section 1 Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Code	Description	Size	Colour
01495	Gorilla Glue Premium 3 hour Cure	1 Lt	White
01498	Gorilla Glue Premium 3 hour Cure	250 ml	White
01499	Gorilla Glue Premium 3 hour Cure	500 ml	White
20065	Gorilla Glue Premium 3 hour Cure	5 Lt	White

Recommended use:		Adhesive
HSNO Group Standard		HSR002680
UN number, shipping name and packaging group:		Not Regulated
Supplier contact details:	Soudal Ltd	Freephone: 0800 70 10 80
	134 Kohia Drive	Phone: (07) 847 5540
	Horotiu	Fax: (07) 847 0324
	Hamilton 3288	Email: sales@soudal.co.nz
	New Zealand	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: **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	
Flammable Liquid	**Category 4**	H227	Combustible liquid
Acute Inhalation Toxicity	**Category 4**	H332	Harmful if inhaled
Skin Irritation	**Category 2**	H315	Causes skin irritation
Eye Irritation	**Category 2**	H319	Causes serious eye irritation
Respiratory Sensitisation	**Category 1**	H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled
Skin Sensitisation	**Category 1**	H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
Carcinogenicity	**Category 2**	H351	Suspected of causing cancer
Reproductive Toxicity	**Category 2**	H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
STOT – RE	**Category 1**	H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
STOT – SE RTI	**Category 3**	H335	May cause respiratory irritation

HSNO Signal Word:

DANGER

Precautionary Statements:

P102 Keep out of the reach of children

P103 Read label before use

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions are read and understood

P101 If medical advice is needed have product container or label at hand

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking

P260 Do not breathe mists/ vapours/ sprays

P271 Use only in a well-ventilated area

P280 Wear protective gloves and protective clothing

P284 In case of inadequate ventilation, wear respiratory protection

P264 Wash exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling

P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product

P301+P312 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE/ doctor/ physician/ first aider if you feel unwell

P302+P352 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Wash with plenty of water and soap

P333+P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention

P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse

305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing

P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention

P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing

P342+P311 If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTRE/ doctor/ physician/ first aider

P308+P313 If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention

P312 Call a POISON CENTRE/ doctor/ physician/ first aider if you feel unwell

P370+P378 In case of fire: Use dry agent to extinguish

P405 Store locked up

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	WEIGHT %
Polymeric diphenylmethane diisocyanate	9016-87-9	50 – 60
Polypropylene glycol glyceryl ether	25791-96-2	20 – 30
Diisononyl phthalate	28553-12-0	10 – 20
Xylene	1330-20-7	1 – 10
Propylene glycol, propoxylated, ethoxylated	53637-25-5	< 1
2,2'-dimorpholinodiethyl ether	6425-39-4	< 1
Ingredients determined to be non-hazardous		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. 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:

If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary. Following uptake by inhalation, move person to an area free from risk of further exposure. Oxygen or artificial respiration should be administered as needed. Asthmatic-type symptoms may develop and may be immediate or delayed up to several hours. Treatment is essentially symptomatic. A physician should be consulted.

Ingestion:

Immediately give a glass of water. First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor

Notes to physician:

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 Fire-Fighting Measures

Extinguishing media:

Small quantities of water in contact with hot liquid may react violently with generation of a large volume of rapidly expanding hot sticky semi-solid foam. Presents additional hazard when fire fighting in a confined space. Cooling with flooding quantities of water reduces this risk. Water spray or fog may cause frothing and should be used in large quantities. Dry chemical powder. BCF (where regulations permit). Carbon dioxide.

Fire/ Explosion Hazard:

Combustible. Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. When heated to high temperatures decomposes rapidly generating vapour which pressures and may then rupture containers with release of flammable and highly toxic isocyanate vapour. Burns with acrid black smoke and poisonous fumes. Due to reaction with water producing CO_2-gas, a hazardous build-up of pressure could result if contaminated containers are re-sealed. Combustion yields traces of highly toxic hydrogen cyanide HCN, plus toxic nitrogen oxides NOx and carbon monoxide.

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.

Section 6 Accidental Release Measures

Minor Spills:

Environmental hazard - contain spillage. 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 Spill

Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Clear area of personnel and move upwind. 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 course. Stop leak if safe to do so. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent). 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.

Section 7 Handling and Storage

Handling:

Avoid skin 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 come in direct contact with human skin or eyes. **DO NOT** allow material to come in contact with exposed food or food contact surfaces. Suitable PPE must be worn at all times. 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.

Suitable Container:

Packing 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
9016-87-9	Polymeric diphenylmethane diisocyanate	0.02 mg/m^3	0.07 mg/m^3
28553-12-0	Diisononyl phthalate	5 mg/m^3	
1330-20-7	Xylene	217 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 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. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] 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].
Respiratory	Not normally required. Where inadequate ventilation exists then a Type AK-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)
Skin	Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber Overalls. PVC Apron. PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe

Section 9 Physical and Chemical Properties

General substance properties:

Property	Details
Appearance	Liquid
Colour	Coloured
Odour	Characteristic
pH	Not applicable

Vapour pressure	No data kPa
Vapour Density	> 2
Viscosity	No data 20°C
Boiling Point	No data °C
Volatile materials	No data %
Freezing/melting point	Not available
Water Solubility	Immiscible
Specific gravity/density	1.1 g/ml
Flash point	80.5 °C
Evaporation Rate	No data BuAC = 1
Auto-ignition temperature	No data °C
Upper and lower flammability limits	No data % LEL No data % UEL
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:

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_2), Hydrogen Cyanide HCN, Nitrogen oxides Nox and other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Section 11 Toxicological Information

Summary of Toxicity

Test	**Data and symptoms of exposure**
Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. The vapour/mist may be highly irritating to the upper respiratory tract and lungs; the response may be severe enough to produce bronchitis and pulmonary oedema. Possible neurological symptoms arising from isocyanate exposure include headache, insomnia, euphoria, ataxia, anxiety neurosis, depression and paranoia. Gastrointestinal disturbances are characterised by nausea and vomiting. Pulmonary sensitization may produce asthmatic reactions ranging from minor breathing difficulties to severe allergic attacks; this may occur following a single acute exposure or may develop without warning for several hours after exposure. Sensitized people can react to very low doses, and should not be allowed to work in situations allowing exposure to this

	material. Continued exposure of sensitised persons may lead to possible long term respiratory impairment. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.
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	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. 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	There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. 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 exists from experimentation that reduced human fertility is directly caused by exposure to the material. Persons with a history of asthma or other respiratory problems or are known to be sensitised, should not be engaged in any work involving the handling of isocyanates

Ingredient	**Oral LD_{50}**	**Dermal LD_{50}**	**Inhalation LC_{50}**
ATE			
Polymeric diphenylmethane diisocyanate	43000 mg/kg	>9400 mg/kg	0.49 mg/L/ 4h
Polypropylene glycol glyceryl ether	>2000 mg/kg	>2000 mg/kg	>50 mg/L/ 4h
Diisononyl phthalate	>10000 mg/kg	>3160 mg/kg	>4.4 mg/L/ 4h
Xylene	2119 mg/kg	>1700 mg/kg	5000 ppm/ 4h
Propylene glycol, propoxylated ethoxylated	>4000 mg/kg		
2,2'-dimorpholinodiethyl ether	>2000 mg/kg	>746 mg/kg	

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** ($LD_{50\ 96hr}$)	**Crustacea** ($EC_{50\ 48hr}$)	**Algae** ($EC_{50\ 72hr}$)
ATE			
Polypropylene glycol glyceryl ether	> 1000 mg/L	> 100 mg/L	> 100 mg/L
Diisononyl phthalate	> 0.1 mg/L	> 0.086 mg/L	> 88 mg/L
Xylene	2.6 mg/L	1.8 mg/L	4.6 mg/L
2,2'-dimorpholindiethyl ether	> 2150 mg/L	> 100 mg/L	> 100 mg/L

	Persistence Water/Soil	**Persistence Air**	**Bioaccumulation**	**Mobility**

Polymeric diphenylmethane diisocyanate			LOW	
Polypropylene glycol glyceryl ether			LOW	
Diisononyl phthalate	HIGH	HIGH	LOW	LOW
Xylene	HIGH	LOW	MED	
2,2'-dimorpholinodiethyl ether	HIGH	HIGH	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. Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: Reduction | Reuse | Recycling | Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf-life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate. 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.

Section 14 Transport Considerations

NOT REGULATED

Section 15 Regulatory Information

HSNO approval number and Group Standard:

HSR002680 Surface Coatings & Colourants Combustible, Carcinogenic

Group Standard conditions and other regulations:

Condition	**Requirement**
SDS	Required
Emergency plan	Required when quantities exceed 1000 Lt
Certified handler	Not required
Tracking	Not applicable
Bunding and secondary containment	Required dependent upon total quantity and pack size
Signage	Required when quantities exceed 1000 Lt
Location Compliance certificate	Not required
Hazardous Atmosphere Zone	Required to meet AS/NZS 60079.10
Fire extinguisher	1 required

National Inventories

Y = All ingredients are on the inventory

National Inventories:

Australia	AIIC non-industrial use	Yes
Canada	DSL	Yes
	NDSL	No
China	IECSC	Yes

EU	EINEC/ELINCS/NLP	No
Japan	ENCS	No
Korea	KECI	Yes
New Zealand	NZIOC	Yes
Philippines	PICCS	Yes
US	TSCA	Yes
Taiwan	TCSI	Yes
Mexico	INSQ	No
Vietnam	NCI	Yes
Russia	FBEPH	No
UAE	Control List	No

Section 16 Other Information

Revision History:

April 2026	Review and reissue
February 2022	Removal of HSNO Codes
August 2018	Updated following 5-yearly review of formula, and to bring into compliance with the latest EPA required SDS format
April 2016	Additional First Aid instructions
August 2015	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
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)
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 15th Edition (February 2025).

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