Section 1 Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Code	Description	Size	Colour
21423	**Gorilla Boltfix Anchoring Part A**	300 ml	Beige

Recommended use:		Adhesive
HSNO Group Standard		HSR002670
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	
Skin Irritation	**Category 2**	H315	Causes skin irritation
Eye Irritation	**Category 2**	H319	Causes serious eye irritation
Skin Sensitisation	**Category 1**	H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
Reproductive Toxicity	**Category 2**	H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
STOT – RE **Category 2**		H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
Chronic Aquatic Hazard	**Category 3**	H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

HSNO Signal Word: **WARNING**

Pictograms :

Precautionary Statements:

P102 Keep out of the reach of children
P103 Read label before use
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
P260 Do not breathe mists/ vapours/ sprays
P280 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection
P264 Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling
P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace

P273 Avoid release to the environment
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.)
1,4-Butanediol dimethacrylate	2082-81-7	Skin Irritation Category 2 | Eye Irritation Category 2	5 – 20
Vinyltoluene	25013-15-4	Flammable Liquid Category 3 | Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 3 | Eye Irritation Category 2 | Reproductive Toxicity Category 2 | STOT – RE Category 2 | Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3	1 – 8
Ethylene glycol dimethacrylate	97-90-5	Skin Sensitisation Category 1 | STOT – SE RTI Category 3	1 – 10
2-hydroxypropyl methacrylate	27813-02-1	Eye Irritation Category 2 | Skin Sensitisation Category 1	1 – 10
N,N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)-p-toluidine	3077-12-1	Acute oral Toxicity Category 4 | Skin Irritation Category 2 | Eye Corrosive Category 1 | Skin Sensitisation Category 1 | STOT – SE RTI Category 3 | Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3	1 – 5
Dipropoxy-p-toluidine	38668-48-3	Acute Oral Toxicity Category 3 | Eye Irritation Category 2 | Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3	< 1
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. 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:

Remove from contaminated area. 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. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.

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

Suitable extinguishing media:

There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used. Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area

Fire and Explosion Hazards:

Fire may produce irritating, poisonous or corrosive gases. Runoff may create fire or explosion hazard.

Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for Firefighters:

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. 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 the fire and cool adjacent area. Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. **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.

Fire Decomposition

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO_2), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Hazchem Code

Not applicable

Section 6 Accidental Release Measures

Minor Spills:

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 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.

Section 7 Handling and Storage

Handling:

Prevent contamination by foreign materials. Prevent moisture contact. Use only non-sparking tools and limit storage time. Unless specified elsewhere, shelf-life is 6 months from receipt. 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:

Polyethylene or polypropylene 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
25013-15-4	Vinyltoluene	98 mg/m^3 20 ppm	196 mg/m^3 40 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. 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	Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] Face shield. Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes. 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. PE/EVAL/PE. 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:

Physical State:	Paste
Colour:	no data
Odour:	Characteristic
Odour threshold:	No data
Freezing/ Melting Point/Range (°C):	No data

Boiling Point/Range (°C):	No data
Flammability:	Not available
Lower Explosive Limit (%):	Not available
Upper Explosive Limit (%):	Not available
Flash Point (°C):	No data
Autoignition Temp (°C):	Not available
Decomposition Temp (°C):	Not available
SADT (°C):	Not applicable
pH:	Not available
Dynamic viscosity:	no data
Kinematic viscosity:	Not available
Water Solubility:	Immiscible
Solubility:	Not available
Coeff Octanol/ water distribution:	Not available
Vapour Pressure (kPa):	Not available
Specific Gravity (g/cm^3):	1.73
Relative Vapour Density:	Not available
Volatiles (%):	Not available
Total VOC:	Not available
Evaporation Rate:	Not available
Explosive Properties:	No chemical group associated with explosive properties
Oxidising Properties:	No chemical group associated with oxidizing properties
Corrosive Properties:	No chemical group associated with corrosive properties

Section 10 Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability:

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

Conditions to Avoid:

Refer Section 7

Incompatibilities:

Refer Section 7

Polymerisation:

This product will not undergo polymerization reactions

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Refer Section 5

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. No report of respiratory illness in humans as a result of exposure to multifunctional acrylates has been found.

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 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. 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	This material causes serious eye irritation. Irritation of the eyes may produce a heavy secretion of tears (lachrymation).
Chronic	Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. 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 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. Sensitisation may give severe responses to very low levels of exposure, i.e. hypersensitivity.

Ingredient	**Oral LD_{50}**	**Dermal LD_{50}**	**Inhalation LC_{50}**
ATE			
1,4-butanediol dimethacrylate	10,066 mg/kg		
Vinyltoluene	2255 mg/kg		3.02 mg/L/4h
Ethylene glycol dimethacrylate	2000 mg/kg	>2000 mg/kg	
2-hydroxypropyl methacrylate	5050 mg/kg		
N,N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)-p-toluidine	650 mg/kg	>2000 mg/kg	
Dipropxoy-p-toluidine	<200 mg/kg	>2000 mg/kg	

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			
1,4-butanediol dimethacrylate	$LC_{50\ 96hr}$ 12.4 mg/L		$EC_{50\ 72hr}$ 4.97 mg/L
Vinyltoluene	$LC_{50\ 96hr}$ 5.2 mg/L	$LC_{50\ 48hr}$ <10 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 72hr}$ 0.319 mg/L
Ethylene glycol dimethacrylate	$LC_{50\ 96hr}$ 15.95 mg/L	$LC_{50\ 48hr}$ 44.9 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 72hr}$ 17.3 mg/L
2-hydroxypropyl methacrylate	$LC_{50\ 96hr}$ >100 mg/L	$LC_{50\ 48hr}$ >143 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 72hr}$ >97.2 mg/L
N,N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)-p-toluidine	$LC_{50\ 96hr}$ >100 mg/L	$LC_{50\ 48hr}$ 48 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 72hr}$ >100 mg/L
Dipropoxy-p-toluidine	$LC_{50\ 96hr}$ 17 mg/L	$LC_{50\ 48hr}$ 28.8 mg/L	$EC_{50\ 72hr}$ 245 mg/L

Ingredient	Persistence Water/ Soil	Persistence Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
1,4-butanediol dimethacrylate	LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW
Vinyltoluene			LOW	
Ethylene glycol dimethacrylate	LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW
2-hydroxypropyl methacrylate	LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW
N,N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)-p-toluidine	LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW
Dipropxy-p-toluidine	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 Information

NOT REGULATED

Section 15 Regulatory Information

HSNO approval number and Group Standard:

HSR002670 Surface Coatings & Colourants Subsidiary Hazard

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 based on quantity and pack size
Signage	Required when quantities exceed 1000 Lt

Location Compliance certificate	Not required
Hazardous Atmosphere Zone	Not required
Fire extinguisher	Not required

National Inventories

Y = All ingredients are on the inventory

Australia AIIC	non-industrial use	Yes	
Canada	DSL	Yes	
	NDSL	No	
China	IECSC	Yes	
EU	EINEC/ELINCS/NLP		Yes
Japan	ENCS	Yes	
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		No	

Section 16 Other Information

Revision History:

February 2026	Review and reformat
February 2021	Review and update to GHS v7 format
October 2016	inclusion of VOC
June 2016	amended formulation and subsequent classification.
September 2015	initial preparation

Acronyms:

AICIS	Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
ADG	Australian Dangerous Goods
CAS number	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
Hazchem Code	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially fire-fighters.
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
NOS	Not otherwise specified
STEL	Short term Exposure Limit
TWA	Time Weighted Average
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).

WARRANTY. THE MANUFACTURER/ SUPPLIER WILL NOT BE HELD RESPSONSIBLE FOR ANY UNAUTHORISED USE OF THIS INFORMATION OR FOR ANY MODIFIED OR ALTERED VERSIONS.

EACH USER MUST REVIEW THIS SDS IN THE CONTEXT OF HOW THE PRODUCT WILL BE HANDLED AND USED IN THE WORKPLACE. IF CLARIFICATION OR FURTHER INFORMATION IS NEEDED TO ENSURE THAT AN APPROPRIATE RISK ASSESSMENT CAN BE MADE, THE USER SHOULD CONTACT THIS COMPANY, SO WE CAN ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FROM OUR SUPPLIERS

OUR RESPONSIBILITY FOR PRODUCTS SOLD IS SUBJECT TO OUR STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS, A COPY OF WHICH IS SENT TO OUR CUSTOMERS AND IS ALSO AVAILABLE ON REQUEST.

SAFETY DATASHEETS ARE UPDATED FREQUENTLY, PLEASE ENSURE THAT YOU HAVE A CURRENT COPY.

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