

Section 1 Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Code	Description	Size	Colour
01336	Gorilla Clearbond Craft Adhesive	30 ml	Clear

Recommended use:	Adhesive	
HSNO Group Standard	HSR002662	
UN number, shipping name and packaging group:	UN 1133 ADHESIVE PG III	
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.

REGULATED under NZS5433:2020 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land

GHS classification:

Classification	GHS Hazard statements
Flammable Liquid Category 2	H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour
Eye Irritation Category 2	H319 Causes serious eye irritation

HSNO Signal Word:

DANGER



Precautionary Statements:

P102	Keep out of the reach of children	P260	Do not breathe vapours/ mists/ sprays
P103	Read label before use	P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions are read and understood	P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.	P370+P378	In Case of FIRE: use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish
P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment	P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTRE/ doctor/ physician/ first aider if you feel unwell
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ lighting/ ventilating/ intrinsically safe equipment	P303+P361+P363	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water (or shower)
P242	Use non-sparking tools		
P243	Take action to prevent static discharge		
P271	Use only in a well-ventilated place		

SAFETY DATASHEET

P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention
 P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse
 P305+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
 P312 Call a POISON CENTRE/ Doctor/ Physician/ First Aider if you feel unwell
 P405 Store locked up
 P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool
 P501 Dispose of contents/ container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection points in accordance with local regulation

Section 3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

INGREDIENT	CAS No	WEIGHT %
Ethanol	64-17-5	45 - 55
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:

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.

Ingestion:

If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Observe the patient carefully. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Seek medical advice

Notes to physician:

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 Fire-Fighting Measures

Extinguishing media:

Foam. Dry chemical powder. BCF (where regulations permit). Carbon dioxide.
 Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

Fire/ Explosion Hazard:

Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers. Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. 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 in the event of a fire. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Consider evacuation (or protect in place). 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.

Section 6 Accidental Release Measures

Minor Spills:

Remove all ignition sources. Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material. Wipe up. Collect residues in a flammable waste container.

Major Spill

Clear area of personnel and move upwind. 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. 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 spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Section 7 Handling and Storage

Handling:

Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin. 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. Avoid smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Vapour may ignite on pumping or pouring due to static electricity. DO NOT use plastic buckets. Earth and secure metal containers when dispensing or pouring product. Use spark-free tools when handling. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. Keep containers securely sealed. 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

Storage:

Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area. No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. DO NOT store in pits, depression, basement or areas where vapours may be trapped. Keep containers securely sealed. Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry well ventilated area. 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 supplied by manufacturer. Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Section 8 Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Exposure Limits

CAS no.	Substance or ingredient	WES-TWA		WES-STEL	
64-17-5	Ethanol	380 mg/m ³	200 ppm	1520 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. 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 normally required. Where inadequate ventilation exists then a Type A 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	Yellow
Odour	Characteristic
pH	Not applicable
Vapour pressure	5.3 kPa
Vapour Density	1.0 – 1.5
Viscosity	
Boiling Point	70 °C
Volatile materials	100 %
Freezing/melting point	Not available
Water Solubility	Immiscible
Specific gravity/density	1.05 – 1.15 g/ml
Flash point	15 – 25 °C
Evaporation Rate	No data BuAC = 1
Auto-ignition temperature	365 °C
Upper and lower flammability limits	3.3 % LEL 20.4 % UEL

Corrosiveness	Not available
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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:

Incompatible materials to avoid:

Oxidising or reducing agents

Hazardous decomposition products:

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

Section 11 Toxicological Information

Summary of Toxicity

Test	Data and symptoms of exposure
Inhaled	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. Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual. There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Animal testing shows that the most common signs of inhalation overdose is inco-ordination and drowsiness. 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
Oral	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Ingestion of ethanol (ethyl alcohol, "alcohol") may produce nausea, vomiting, bleeding from the digestive tract, abdominal pain, and diarrhoea. Effects on the body:
Dermal	Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. There is some evidence to suggest that the material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering. 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	Direct contact of the eye with ethanol (alcohol) may cause an immediate stinging and burning sensation, with reflex closure of the lid, and a temporary, tearing injury to the cornea together with redness of the conjunctiva. Discomfort may last 2 days but usually the injury heals without treatment. There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain.
Chronic	Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Prolonged exposure to ethanol may cause damage to the liver and cause scarring. It may also worsen damage caused by other agents

Ingredient	Oral LD ₅₀	Dermal LD ₅₀	Inhalation LC ₅₀
ATE			
Ethanol	7,060 mg/kg	17,100 mg/kg	64,000 ppm/4hr

Section 12 Ecological Information

Summary of Ecotoxicity

SAFETY DATASHEET

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
ATE			
Ethanol	LC ₅₀ 96hr 42 mg/L	EC ₅₀ 48hr 2 mg/L	EC ₅₀ 72hr 275 mg/L

	Persistence Water/Soil	Persistence Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Ethanol	LOW	LOW	LOW	HIGH

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



HAZCHEM

3YE

Land Transport UNDG

UN Number **1133**
 Shipping Name **ADHESIVES** containing flammable liquid
 Class or division **3**
 Subsidiary Risk None
 UN Packing Group **II**
 Environmental Hazard not applicable
 Special Provisions not applicable
 Limited Quantities **5L**

Air Transport IATA

UN/ID Number **1133**
 Shipping Name **ADHESIVES** containing flammable liquid
 ICAO/IATA Class **3**
 ICAO/IATA Subrisk None
 ERG Code **3L**
 Packing Group **II**

Environmental Hazard	not applicable
Special provision	A3
Cargo only	
Packing instructions	364
Maximum Qty/pack	60 Lt
Passenger and Cargo	
Packing instructions	363
Maximum Qty/pack	5 Lt
Passenger & Cargo Limited Quantity	
Packing instructions	Y341
Maximum Qty/pack	1 Lt

Marine Transport IMDG

UN Number	1133
Shipping Name	ADHESIVES containing flammable liquid
IMDG Class	3
IMDG Subrisk	None
UN Packing Group	II
Environmental Hazard	not applicable
EmS Number	F-E S-E
Special provisions	not applicable
Limited quantities	5 L

Section 15 Regulatory Information

HSNO approval number and Group Standard:

HSR005662 Surface Coatings & Colourants Flammable

Group Standard conditions and other regulations:

Condition	Requirement
SDS	Required
Emergency plan	Required when quantities exceed 250 Lt
Certified handler	Not required
Tracking	Not applicable
Bundling and secondary containment	Required dependent upon total quantity and pack size
Signage	Required when quantities exceed 250 Lt
Location Compliance certificate	Flammable Liquid Category 2 required when quantities exceed 100 Lt in closed containers of less than 5 Lt capacity and/or when quantities exceed 250 Lt in closed container of greater than 5 Lt capacity and/ or when quantities exceed 50 Lt in open containers of any capacity
Hazardous Atmosphere Zone	Required to meet requirements of AS60079.10
Fire extinguisher	2x required when quantities exceed 250 Lt

National Inventories

Y = All ingredients are on the inventory

National Inventories:

Australia	AIIC <small>non-industrial use</small>	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	Yes
Vietnam	NCI	Yes
Russia	FBEPH	Yes
UAE	Control List	No

Section 16 Other Information

Revision History:

March 2026	Reviewed
March 2023	Updated following review.
October 2018	Origination

Abbreviations:

Abbreviation	Description
CAS number	Number assigned to chemical in the Chemical Abstracts Service registry
HAZCHEM code	Code used by fire-fighters to determine correct method of action in the case of fire
HSNO	Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (Act)
ICAO Technical Instructions	International Civil Aviation Organization Technical Instructions
IMDG code	International Maritime Dangerous Goods code controlled by the International Maritime Organization (IMO)
LC ₅₀	Lethal concentration 50% - concentration fatal to 50% of the tested population
LD ₅₀	Lethal dose 50% - dose fatal to 50% of the tested population
NZS 5433:2020	New Zealand Standard 5433 (Standard for the Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land)
SDS	Safety data sheet
STEL	Short term exposure limit
TWA	Time weighted average (typically measured as 8 hours)
UN number	United Nations number
WES	Workplace exposure standard

References

Chemical properties and GHS classifications derived from the New Zealand chemical classification information database (CCID).

www.epa.govt.nz

Workplace exposure limits derived from Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices 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

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End of SDS