

Section 1 Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Code	Description	Size	Colour
01371	Gorilla PVA General Purpose	100 ml	White

Recommended use:	Adhesive	
HSNO Group Standard	Not applicable	
UN number, shipping name and packaging group:	Not applicable	
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:

NON-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
Not applicable	

HSNO Signal Word:

not applicable

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

P264 Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling

P301+P330 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth

P303+P361+P363 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water (or shower)

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing

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

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 %
1,2,3-Propanetriol	56-81-5	1 – 5
Vinyl acetate	108-05-4	< 1
Sodium propyl paraben	35285-69-9	0.1
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:

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 generally not required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Centre or doctor

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:

Non-combustible

Advice for fire-fighters:

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. 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:

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 spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. Wipe up. Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

Major Spill

Moderate hazard. 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 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. **DO NOT** allow material to contact

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humans, exposed food or food utensils. 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. DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.

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 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
56-81-5	1,2,3-Propanetriol	10 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. 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 AX-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	White
Odour	Characteristic
pH	4 - 6
Vapour pressure	No data kPa
Vapour Density	Not available
Viscosity	20,000 ± 5,000 cP @ 25°C
Boiling Point	No data
Volatile materials	48 – 52 %
Freezing/melting point	Not available
Water Solubility	Miscible
Specific gravity/density	1.1 g/ml
Flash point	No data °C
Evaporation Rate	Not available
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:

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	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. Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product

SAFETY DATASHEET

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	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. 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 liquid 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	Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility.

Ingredient	Oral LD ₅₀	Dermal LD ₅₀	Inhalation LC ₅₀
ATE			

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	Crustacea	Algae
ATE			
1,2,3-Propanetriol	LC _{50 96hr} 11mg/L		

	Persistence Water/Soil	Persistence Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
1,2,3-Propanetriol	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

NOT REGULATED

Section 15 Regulatory Information

HSNO approval number and Group Standard:

Not applicable

Group Standard conditions and other regulations:

Condition	Requirement
SDS	Required
Emergency plan	Not required
Certified handler	Not required
Tracking	Not applicable
Bundling and secondary containment	Required dependent upon total quantity and pack size
Signage	Not required
Location Compliance certificate	Not required
Hazardous Atmosphere Zone	Not required
Fire extinguisher	Not required

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	Reformulated
January 2021	Re-evaluation against GHS v7 and reformat
June 2017	Renamed from Gorilla PVA Super Strong: Additional data added to all sections
January 2016	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 5433:2020	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