

## Section 1 – Identification of Chemical Product and Company

| Code  | Description        | Size   | Colour  |
|-------|--------------------|--------|---------|
| 20600 | Gorilla MS Sealant | 420gm  | White   |
| 20601 | Gorilla MS Sealant | 420gm  | Grey    |
| 20602 | Gorilla MS Sealant | 415gm  | Black   |
| 20603 | Gorilla MS Sealant | 600 ml | Black   |
| 20604 | Gorilla MS Sealant | 600 ml | Grey    |
| 20605 | Gorilla MS Sealant | 600 ml | White   |
| 20607 | Gorilla MS Sealant | 600 ml | Titania |

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Recommended use:                              | Sealant   |
| Supplier contact details:                     | Soudal Ltd  |
|   | 14 Avalon Drive   |
|   | Phone: (07) 847 5540  |
|   | Nawton  |
|   | Fax: (07) 847 0324  |
|   | Hamilton 3200   |
|   | Email: sales@soudal.co.nz                                       |
|   | New Zealand   |
|   | Website: <a href="http://www.soudal.co.nz">www.soudal.co.nz</a> |
| 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.

**NOT REGULATED** under NZS5433:2007 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land

### Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) classification:

| Classification                     | Hazard statements                        |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Acute Oral Toxicity Category 56.1E | H303 May be harmful if swallowed         |
| Eye Effects Category 1 8.3A        | H318 Causes serious eye damage           |
| Skin Sensitisation Category 1 6.5B | H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction |

HSNO Signal Word :

**DANGER**



### Precautionary Statements:

Ensure all safety directions are read and understood before handling  
Keep out of reach of children.



Avoid breathing fumes/ sprays/ mists/ vapours  
Wear protective clothing/ gloves and eye/ face protection  
Wash thoroughly after handling.

Do not eat, drink or smoke while handling  
Contaminated clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace

## Section 3 – Composition/Information on Ingredients

| Ingredient                                     | CAS No.     | Individual HSNO classification   | Concentration (% by Wt.) |
|--|-------------|--|--------------------------|
| Silyl terminated polyether                     | Proprietary | Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 5; Eye Effects Category 1; Chronic Aquatic Effects Category 3   | 20 – 30                  |
| Modified silane                                | Proprietary | Flammable Liquid Category 2; Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 4  | < 1                      |
| Tin catalyst                                   | Proprietary | Acute Oral Toxicity Category 5; Acute Dermal Toxicity Category 5; Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 5; Skin Effects Category 3; Eye Effects Category 2; Skin Sensitisation Category 1; Reproductive Toxicity Category 2; STOT – RE Category 2; Chronic Aquatic Effects Category 3 | < 1                      |
| Ingredients not contributing to classification |             |  | 50 – 60                  |

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:

Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. 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). 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:

**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.

### General advice and advice for physicians:

Treat symptomatically

You should call The Poisons Information Centre if you feel that you may have been poisoned, burned or irritated by this product. The number is 0800 764766 from anywhere in New Zealand (13 1126 in Australia) and is available at all times. Have this SDS or product label with you when you call.

## Section 5 – Fire-Fighting Measures

### Extinguishing media:

Foam; water spray; carbon dioxide

### 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 courses. Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding 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..

### Special hazards due to combustion:

May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

## 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 Spills

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 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 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.

### 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.

## Section 8 - Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

### Exposure limits:


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





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 special circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouses and enclosed 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]  |

|                    |   |   |
|--------------------|---|---|
| <b>Respiratory</b> | particulate   |    |
| <b>Skin</b>        | PE/EVAL/PE recommended. Avoid skin contact. If skin contact or contamination of clothing is likely, protective clothing should be worn. [AS 2161] Wear protective clothing. |    |

## Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

### General substance properties:

| Property                                   | Details                  |
|--|--------------------------|
| <b>Appearance</b>                          | Viscous Paste            |
| <b>Odour</b>                               | Characteristic           |
| <b>pH</b>                                  | No data                  |
| <b>Vapour pressure</b>                     | No data                  |
| <b>Viscosity</b>                           | No data.                 |
| <b>Boiling Point</b>                       | No data                  |
| <b>Volatile materials</b>                  | No data                  |
| <b>Freezing/melting point</b>              | No data                  |
| <b>Solubility</b>                          | Insoluble in water       |
| <b>Specific gravity/density</b>            | 1.42 g/ml                |
| <b>Flash point</b>                         | No data                  |
| <b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>           | No data                  |
| <b>Upper and lower flammability limits</b> | Lower – %      Upper - % |
| <b>Corrosiveness</b>                       | No data.                 |

## Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

### Stability:

Stable under normal conditions.

### 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. Contact with water causes a chemical reaction

### Incompatible materials to avoid:

Mild steel; Copper alloys; strong acids

### Hazardous decomposition products:

Combustion will result in the release of carbon monoxide; carbon dioxide, silicon dioxide and other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic materials

## Section 11 - Toxicological Information

### Acute 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. 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.   |
| Oral    | Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.  |
| 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 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     | If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.  |
| Chronic | Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.   |

## Section 12 - Ecological Information

On the basis of available evidence concerning either toxicity, persistence, potential to accumulate and or observed environmental fate and behaviour, the material may present a danger, immediate or long-term and /or delayed, to the structure and/ or functioning of natural ecosystems. Harmful to aquatic organisms, 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.

## 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. Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. Consult Waste Authority for disposal. Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site. Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

## 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                               | Safety data sheet must be available to a person handling the substance within 10 minutes. |
| Emergency plan                    | Required when present in quantities >1000 Lt  |
| Approved handler                  | Not required  |
| Tracking                          | Not applicable  |
| Bunding and secondary containment | Needs to meet the requirements based on total liquid holding                              |
| Signage                           | Required when present in quantity >1000 Lt  |

|                           |              |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| Test certificate          | Not required |
| Hazardous Atmosphere zone | Not Required |
| Fire extinguisher         | Not required |

## National Inventories

|             |                  |   |
|-------------|------------------|---|
| Australia   | AICS             | N |
| Canada      | DSL              | N |
| Canda       | NDSL             | N |
| China       | IECSC            | N |
| Europe      | EINEC/ELINCS/NLP | N |
| Japan       | ENCS             | N |
| Korea       | KECI             | N |
| New Zealand | NZIoC            | Y |
| Phillipines | PICCS            | N |
| USA         | TSCA             | N |

Y = All ingredients are on the inventory

## Section 16 – Other Information

### Date of this preparation

August 2018

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 <sub>50</sub>            | Lethal concentration 50% - concentration fatal to 50% of the tested population                          |
| LD <sub>50</sub>            | 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](http://www.epa.govt.nz).  
Workplace exposure limits derived from Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices 7th Edition. [www.mbie.govt.nz](http://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.**

|                           |                 |   |
|---------------------------|-----------------|---|
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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)]  
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End of MSDS