Section 1 Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Code	Description	Size	Colour
20054	Gorilla 940FC Sealant	310 ml	Black
20055	Gorilla 940FC Sealant	310 ml	White
20064	Gorilla 940FC Sealant	600 ml	Black
20066	Gorilla 940FC Sealant	600 ml	White
20069	Gorilla 940FC Sealant	600 ml	Grey
20082	Gorilla 940FC Sealant	310 ml	Grey

Recommended use:		Sealant
HSNO Group Standard		HSR002679
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	
	Hamilton 3288	Email: info@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 HSNO.

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

Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) classification:

Classification		GHS Hazard statements	
Skin Effects Category 2	**6.3A**	H315	Causes skin irritation
Eye Effects Category 2	**6.4A**	H319	Causes serious eye irritation
Respiratory Sensitisation Category 1	**6.5A**	H314	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled
Skin Sensitisation Category 1	**6.5B**	H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
Carcinogenicity Category 2	**6.7B**	H351	Suspected of causing cancer
Reproductive Toxicity Category 2	**6.8B**	H361	Suspected of causing damaging fertility or the unborn child
STOT – SE RTI Category 3	**6.9**	H335	May cause respiratory irritation
Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2	**9.1B**	H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

HSNO Signal Word:

DANGER

Precautionary Statements:
Keep out of reach of children
Ensure all safety directions are read and understood before use

P261 Avoid breathing fumes/ mists/ vapours/ sprays
P271 Use in a well ventilated area
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection
P264 In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke while handling this product
P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace
P273 Avoid release to the environment
P381 Clean up spillage
P401+P233 Store in a well ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed
P405 Store locked up

Section 3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS No.	Individual HSNO classification	Concentration (% by Wt.)
Xylene	1330-20-7	Flammable Liquid Category 3; Acute Oral Toxicity Category 4; Acute Dermal Toxicity Category 4; Skin Effects Category 2; Eye Effects Category 2; Reproductive Toxicity Category 2; STOT – SE Category 2; STOT – RE Category 2; Acute Aquatic hazard Category 2; Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 4	10 – 20
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	Flammable Liquid Category 2; Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 4; Eye Effects Category 2; Carcinogenicity Category 2; Reproductive Toxicity Category 2; STOT – SE Category 2; STOT – RE Category 2; Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2; Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 4	1 -10
Aromatic hydrocarbon	64742-95-6	Flammable Liquid Category 3; Acute Dermal Toxicity Category 4; Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 4; Skin Effects Category 2; Eye Effects Category 2; Carcinogenicity Category 2; STOT – SE RTI Category 3; STOT – SE NE Category 3; Aspiration Category 1; Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2; Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 4	1 – 10
Methylene 4,4'-diphenyl diisocyanate	101-68-8	Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 2; Skin Effects Category 2; Eye Effects Category 2; Respiratory Sensitisation Category 1; Skin Sensitisation Category 1; Carcinogenicity Category 2; STOT – SE Category 2; STOT – RE Category 2	< 1
Ingredients not contributing to the classification			balance

Section 4 First Aid Measures74

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. 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:
If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus. 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. ver 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. Avoid giving milk or oils. Avoid giving alcohol.

General advice and advice for physicians:
Treat symptomatically

Section 5 Fire-Fighting Measures

Extinguishing media:
Foam, Water spray, dry chemical or CO_2

Special hazards due to combustion:
Combustible. Will burn if ignited. Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO_2); isocyanates and minor amounts of hydrogen cyanide (HCN); nitrogen oxides (NOx) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

Advice for fire-fighters:
Alert Fire & Emergency New Zealand 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 Spills
Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Minor hazard. Clear area of personnel. Alert Fire & Emergency New Zealand 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:
Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Do NOT use compressed air for filling discharging or handling operations. 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. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Section 8 Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Exposure Limits

CAS no.	Substance or ingredient	WES-TWA	WES-STEL
1330-20-7	Xylene	217 mg/m^3 50 ppm	
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	434 mg/m^3 100 ppm	543 mg/m^3 125 ppm
101-68-8	Methylene, 4,4'-diphenyl diisocyanate	0.02 mg/m^3	0.07 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:
Enclosed local exhaust ventilation is required at points of dust, fume or vapour generation HEPA terminated local exhaust ventilation should be considered at point of generation of dust, fumes or vapours. Barrier protection or laminar flow cabinets should be considered for laboratory scale handling. A fume hood or vented enclosure is recommended for weighing/ transferring quantities exceeding 500 mg. When handling quantities up to 500 grams ensure general dilution ventilation (e.g. 6-12 air changes per hour) is preferred. Quantities up to 1 kilogram may require a designated fume hood, biological safety cabinet, or approved vented enclosures. Barrier/ containment technology and direct coupling (totally enclosed processes that create a barrier between the equipment and the room) typically use double or split butterfly valves and hybrid unidirectional airflow/ local exhaust ventilation solutions (e.g. powder containment booths). Glove bags, isolator glove box systems are optional. HEPA filtration of exhaust from dry product handling areas is required. Fume-hoods and other open-face containment devices are acceptable when face velocities of at least 1 m/s (200 feet/minute) are achieved. Partitions, barriers, and other partial containment technologies are required to prevent migration of the material to uncontrolled areas. For non-routine emergencies maximum local and general exhaust are necessary. 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. [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent] Close fitting gas tight goggles 
Respiratory	Not normally required. In case of inadequate ventilation a Type A-P filter is recommended
Skin	Neoprene gloves. 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
Appearance	Paste
Odour	Characteristic
pH	No data
Vapour pressure	No data kPa

Viscosity	Paste
Vapour Density	> 1
Boiling Point	No data °C
Volatile materials	No data
Freezing/melting point	No data
Solubility	Insoluble in water
Specific gravity/density	1.3 g/ml
Flash point	No data °C
Danger of explosion	Not applicable
Auto-ignition temperature	No data
Upper and lower flammability limits	LEL – no data % UEL –no data %
Evaporation Rate	No data Butyl acetate = 1
Corrosiveness	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

Incompatible materials to avoid:
Avoid oxidising agents, strong acids and strong bases.

Hazardous decomposition products:
Combustion will result in the release of carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO_2) and pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit corrosive fumes.

Section 11 Toxicological Information

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. On exposure to mixed trimethylbenzenes, some people may become nervous, tensed, anxious and have difficult breathing. There may be a reduction red blood cells and bleeding abnormalities. There may also be drowsiness. Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal. The acute toxicity of inhaled alkylbenzene is best described by central nervous system depression. These compounds may also act as general anaesthetics. Whole body symptoms of poisoning include light-headedness, nervousness, apprehension, a feeling of well-being, confusion, dizziness, drowsiness, ringing in the ears, blurred or double vision, vomiting and sensations of heat, cold or numbness, twitching, tremors, convulsions, unconsciousness, depression of breathing, and arrest. Heart stoppage may result from cardiovascular collapse. A slow heart rate and low blood pressure may also occur. Alkylbenzenes are not generally toxic except at high levels of exposure. Their breakdown products

	have low toxicity and are easily eliminated from the body. headache, fatigue, tiredness, irritability and digestive disturbances (nausea, loss of appetite and bloating) are the most common symptoms of xylene overexposure. Injury to the heart, liver, kidneys and nervous system has also been noted amongst workers. Xylene is a central nervous system depressant
Oral	Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. 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. Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use. Toxic effects may result from skin absorption 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	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic	There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. 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 results in experimentation, that developmental disorders are directly caused by human exposure to the material. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Women exposed to xylene in the first 3 months of pregnancy showed a slightly increased risk of miscarriage and birth defects. Evaluation of workers chronically exposed to xylene has demonstrated lack of genetic toxicity. Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS]

	Oral LD_{50} mg/m³	**Dermal LD_{50} mg/m³**	**Inhalation LC_{50} mg/L**
Xylene	8700	> 1700	5922 ppm/4h
Ethylbenzene	3525	15433	17.2/4h
Aromatic hydrocarbon	>4500	>1900	>5.4/4h
Methylene 4,4'-diphenyl diisocyanate	>2000	>6200	

Section 12 Ecological Information

Summary of Ecotoxicity

Toxic 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. DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

	Fish mg/L	**Crustacea mg/L**	**Algae mg/L**
Xylene	$LC_{50\ 96hr}$ 0.00134	$EC_{50\ 48hr}$ 1.8	$EC_{50\ 72hr}$ 3.2
Ethylbenzene	$LC_{50\ 96hr}$ 0.0039 $NOEC_{\ 30hr}$ 0.44	$EC_{50\ 48hr}$ 1.37	$EC_{50\ 96hr}$ 1.7
Aromatic Hydrocarbon	$LC_{50\ 96hr}$ 4.1	$EC_{50\ 48hr}$ 3.2	$EC_{50\ 72hr}$ 3.1 $NOEL_{\ 72hr}$ 0.1
Methylene 4,4'-diphenyl diisocyanate	$LC_{50\ 96hr}$ >1000	$NOEC_{\ 504hr}$ >10	$EC_{50\ 72hr}$ >1640

	Persistence H_2O/ Soil	**Persistence Air**	**Bioaccumulation**	**Mobility**
Xylene	HIGH	LOW	MEDIUM	
Ethylbenzene	HIGH	LOW	LOW	LOW
Methylene, 4,4'-diphenyl diisocyanate	LOW	LOW	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.
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 Land Waste Authority for disposal. Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site. Packages that have been in direct contact with the hazardous substance must be only disposed if the hazardous substance was appropriately removed and cleaned out from the package. The package must be disposed according to the manufacturer's directions taking into account the material it is made of. Packages which hazardous content have been appropriately treated and removed may be recycled. The hazardous substance must only be disposed if it has been treated by a method that changed the characteristics or composition of the substance and it is no longer hazardous.
Only dispose to the environment if a tolerable exposure limit has been set for the substance. Only deposit the hazardous substance into or onto a landfill or sewage facility or incinerator, where the hazardous substance can be handled and treated appropriately.

Section 14 Transport Information

NOT REGULATED

Section 15 Regulatory Information

HSNO approval number and Group Standard:
HSR002679 Surface Coatings & Colourants Carcinogenic

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.
Certified Handler	Not required
Tracking	Not required
Bunding and secondary containment	Based on total volumes and pack sizes held on site
Signage	Required when present in quantities >250 L
Location Compliance certificate	Not required
Hazardous Atmosphere Zone	Not required
Fire extinguisher	Not required

National Inventories
Y = All ingredients are on the inventory

Australia	AICS	Y
Canada	DSL	Y
Canada	NDSL	N
China	IECSC	Y
Europe	EINEC/ELINCS/NLP	Y

Japan	ENCS	N
Korea	KECI	Y
New Zealand	NZIOC	Y
Philippines	PICCS	Y
USA	TSCA	Y
Taiwan	TCSI	Y
Mexico	INSQ	Y
Vietnam	NCI	Y
Russia	ARIPS	Y

Section 16 Other Information

Revision History:

June 2024	Reviewed and format updated
January 2021	Re-evaluation against GHS v7 and reformat.
August 2016	Inclusion of HSNO classification codes
June 2015	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	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
Workplace exposure limits derived from Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices 9th Edition.

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 Ltd in accord with the Hazardous Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2017
http://www.collievale.com Phone +64 7 5432428

End of SDS