

Section 1 Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Code	Description	Size	Colour
01324	Gorilla® Epoxy 4 Minute Part A	3 ml	Translucent Paste
Recommended use:		Adhesive	
HSNO Group Standard		HSR002670	
UN number, shipping name and packaging group:		UN3082 Environmentally Hazardous Substance, Liquid, N.O.S Packing Group III	
Supplier contact details:	Soudal Ltd	Freephone: 0800 70 10 80	
	14 Avalon Drive	Phone: (07) 847 5540	
	Nawton	Fax: (07) 847 0324	
	Hamilton 3200	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 HSNO.

REGULATED under NZS5433:2007 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land

Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) classification:

Classification	Hazard statements
Skin Effects Category 2 6.3A	H315 Causes skin irritation
Eye Effects Category 2 6.4A	H319 Causes serious eye irritation
Skin Sensitisation Category 1 6.5B	H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction
STOT – RE Category 2 6.9B	H371 May cause damage to organs
STOT – SE Category 2 6.9B	H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2 9.1B	H411 Toxic to aquatic effects with long lasting effects

HSNO Signal Word:

WARNING


Precautionary Statements:

P260 Do not breathe vapours/ mists/ sprays

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection

P272 Contaminated clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke whilst handling this product

P273 Avoid release to the environment

P405 Store locked up

Section 3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS No.	Individual HSNO classification	Concentration (% by Wt.)
Bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin reaction product	25068-38-6	Skin Effects Category 3; Eye Effects Category 2; Skin Sensitisation Category 1; Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2	70 – 90
Formaldehyde, oligomeric reaction product with 1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane and phenol	9003-36-5	Acute Oral Toxicity Category 5; Acute Dermal Toxicity Category 5; Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 5; Skin Effects Category 2; Eye Effects Category 2; Skin Sensitisation Category 1; STOT – RE Category 2; STOT – SE Category 2; Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2	10 – 30
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. Other measures are usually unnecessary.

Ingestion:

Immediately give a glass of water. First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

General advice and advice for physicians:

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 Fire-Fighting Measures

Extinguishing media:

Foam, Carbon Dioxide, Dry Powder

Fire/ Explosion Hazard

Combustible. Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). May emit acrid smoke. Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.

Advice for fire-fighters:

Alert Fire & Emergency New Zealand and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. 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 fire and cool adjacent area. DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

Section 6 Accidental Release Measures

Minor Spills

Environmental hazard - contain spillage. 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 Spills

Environmental hazard - contain spillage. If a large spill does occur, the material should be captured, collected, and reprocessed or disposed of according to applicable governmental requirements. An approved air-purifying respirator with organic-vapor canister is recommended for emergency work. Moderate hazard. Clear area of personnel and move upwind. 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 course.

No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Increase ventilation. Stop leak if safe to do so. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. 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:

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. Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. 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.

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. 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.

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 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	No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: For potentially moderate or heavy exposures: Safety glasses with side shields. 
Respiratory	Type A-P respirator recommended 
Skin	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: For potentially moderate exposures: Wear general Nitrile protective gloves. For potentially heavy exposures: Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. and safety footwear.   

Section 9 Physical and Chemical Properties

General substance properties:

Property	Details
Appearance	liquid
Odour	Characteristic
pH	No data
Vapour pressure	kPa
Vapour Density	> 1 heavier than air
Viscosity	Viscous
Boiling Point	No data °C
Volatile materials	No data %
Water solubility	immiscible
Freezing/melting point	No data.
Specific gravity/density	1.16 g/ml
Flash point	No data °C
Auto-ignition temperature	°C
Upper and lower flammability limits	Lower % Upper %
Corrosiveness	No data.

Section 10 Stability and Reactivity

Stability:

Stable under normal conditions.

Conditions to avoid:

Ignition sources; elevated temperatures

Incompatible materials to avoid:

Avoid oxidising agents (nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc) as ignition may result

Hazardous decomposition products:

Combustion products include 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.
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.

SAFETY DATASHEET

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, abrasions 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. Eye contact with reactive diluents may cause slight to severe irritation with the possibility of chemical burns or moderate to severe damage to the cornea.
Chronic	Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

Ingredient	Oral LD₅₀	Dermal LD₅₀	Inhalation LC₅₀
Bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin reaction product	> 2000 mg/kg	> 400 mg/kg	
Formaldehyde, oligomeric reaction product with 1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane and phenol	> 1000 mg/kg	> 1200 mg/kg	

Section 12 Ecological Information

Toxic 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.

Ingredient	Fish	Crustacea	Algae

	Persistence H₂O/ Soil	Persistence Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin reaction product	HIGH	HIGH	LOW	LOW

Section 13 Disposal Considerations

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



HAZCHEM 3Z

Land Transport UNDG

Class or division	9
Subsidiary Risk	None
UN Number	3082
UN Packing Group	III
Shipping Name	Environmentally Hazardous Substance, Liquid, N.O.S.
Special Provisions	274 331 335 375
Limited Quantities	5 L

Air Transport IATA

ICAO/IATA Class	9
ICAO/IATA Subrisk	None
UN/ID Number	3082
Packing Group	III
Special provision	A97 A158 A197
Cargo only	
Packing instructions	964
Maximum Qty/pack	450 L
Passenger and Cargo	
Packing instructions	964
Maximum Qty/pack	450 L
Passenger & Cargo Limited Quantity	
Packing instructions	Y964
Maximum Qty/pack	30 Kg G
Shipping Name	Environmentally Hazardous Substance, Liquid, N.O.S.

Marine Transport IMDG

IMDG Class	9
IMDG Subrisk	None
UN Number	3082
UN Packing Group	III
EmS Number	F-A, S-F
Special provisions	274 335 969
Limited quantities	5 L
Marine pollutant	Yes
Shipping Name	Environmentally Hazardous Substance, Liquid, N.O.S.

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 quantities exceed 1000 Lt
Certified handler	Not required
Tracking	Not applicable
Bunding and secondary containment	Required dependent on pack size and total volume
Signage	Required when present in quantities exceeding 1000 Lt
Location Compliance Certificate	Not required
Hazardous Area	Not required
Fire extinguisher	Not required

National Inventories

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

February 2020
January 2015

Reformulation and reformatted
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	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 11th 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