

Section 1 Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Code	Description	Size	Colour
46000	Gorilla Paint & Glue Wipes	50 pk	
Recommended use:		Cleaning Product	
HSNO Group Standard		HSR002530	
UN number, shipping name and packaging group:		Not applicable	
Supplier contact details:	Soudal Ltd	Freephone: 0800 70 10 80	
	14 Avalon Drive	Phone: (07) 847 5540	
	Nawton		
	Hamilton 3200	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 NZS5433:2020 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land

Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) classification:

Classification	GHS Hazard statements
Eye Effects Category 2	H319 Causes serious eye irritation
Skin Sensitisation Category 1	H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction
Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3	H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

HSNO Signal Word:

WARNING



Precautionary Statements:

Keep out of reach of children

Ensure all safety directions are read and understood before use

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

P264 Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling

P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace

P273 Avoid release to the environment

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation

Section 3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS No.	Individual HSNO classification	Concentration (% by Wt.)
Isopropanol	67-63-0	Flammable Liquid Category 2; Eye Effects Category 2	1 - 10
Ethanol	64-17-5	Flammable Liquid Category 2; Eye Effects Category 2	1 - 10
2-Propanol, 1-propoxy-	1569-01-3	Flammable Liquid Category 3; Eye Effects Category 2	1 - 10
D-Limonene	5989-27-5	Flammable Liquid Category 3; Eye Effects Category 2; Skin Sensitisation Category 1; Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 1; Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 1	1 - 10
Ingredients not contributing to the classification			balance

Section 4 First Aid Measures

NZ Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766) | NZ Emergency Services: 111

Eye contact:

Generally not applicable

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. Generally not applicable.

Inhalation:

Generally not applicable

Ingestion:

Generally not applicable

General advice and advice for physicians:

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 Fire-Fighting Measures

Extinguishing media:

Foam; Water spray, dry chemical or CO₂

Fire Incompatibility:

Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Special hazards due to combustion:

WARNING: In use may form flammable/ explosive vapour-air mixtures. Combustible. Will burn if ignited. Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO); carbon dioxide (CO₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes. Articles and manufactured articles may constitute a fire hazard where polymers form their outer layers or where combustible packaging remains in place. Certain substances, found throughout their construction, may degrade or become volatile when heated to high temperatures. This may create a secondary hazard. WARNING: Long standing in contact with air and light may result in the formation of potentially explosive peroxides.

Advice for fire-fighters:

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 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. Slight hazard when exposed to heat, flame and oxidisers.

Section 6 Accidental Release Measures

Minor Spills

Clean up all spills immediately. Secure load if safe to do so. Bundle/collect recoverable product. Collect remaining material in containers with covers for disposal.

Major Spills

Minor hazard. Clear area of personnel. Alert Fire Brigade 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. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services. Clean up all spills immediately. Wear protective clothing, safety glasses, dust mask, gloves. Secure load if safe to do so. Bundle/collect recoverable product. Use dry clean up

SAFETY DATASHEET

procedures and avoid generating dust. Water may be used to prevent dusting. Collect remaining material in containers with covers for disposal. Flush spill area with water.

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 away from incompatible materials.

Suitable Container:

Generally packaging as originally supplied with the article or manufactured item is sufficient to protect against physical hazards. If repackaging is required ensure the article is intact and does not show signs of wear. As far as is practicably possible, reuse the original packaging or something providing a similar level of protection to both the article and the handler.

Section 8 Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Exposure Limits

CAS no.	Substance or ingredient	WES-TWA		WES-STEL	
67-63-0	Isopropanol	983 mg/m ³	400 ppm	1230 mg/m ³	500ppm
64-17-5	Ethanol	1880 mg/m ³	1000 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. For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant. 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	Respiratory protection not normally required due to the physical form of the product.
Respiratory	Respiratory protection not normally required due to the physical form of the product.
Skin	Chemical resistant 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	White non-woven wipes
Odour	Lemon/ alcohol

SAFETY DATASHEET

pH	6.5
Vapour pressure	No data
Viscosity	No data
Vapour Density	No data
Boiling Point	>82 °C
Volatile materials	No data
Freezing/melting point	No data
Solubility	Insoluble
Specific gravity/density	No data
Flash point	No data
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 (CO₂) 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 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. Animal testing shows that the most common signs of inhalation overdose is inco-ordination and drowsiness.
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	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 this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Open cuts abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the bloodstream, through for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions,

SAFETY DATASHEET

	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	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. There is sufficient evidence to suggest that this material directly causes cancer in humans.

	Oral LD₅₀ mg/m³	Dermal LD₅₀ mg/m³	Inhalation LC₅₀mg/L
Isopropanol	3600	12792	27.2 / 4h
Ethanol	>7692	17100	39 / 4h
2-Propanol, 1-propoxy-	>2000	>2000	
D-Limonene	>2000	>2	

Section 12 Ecological Information

Summary of Ecotoxicity

Harmful 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
Isopropanol	LC ₅₀ 96h 4200	EC ₅₀ 48h 7550	EC ₅₀ 72h >1000
Ethanol	LC ₅₀ 96h >100	EC ₅₀ 48h >79	EC ₅₀ 72h 275 EC ₅₀ 96h <0.001
2-Propanol, 1-propoxy-	LC ₅₀ 96h >100		EC ₅₀ 72h 3440 EC ₅₀ 96h 1446
D-Limonene	LC ₅₀ 96h 0.46	EC ₅₀ 48h 0.307 NOEC _{504h} 0.05	EC ₅₀ 72h 0.214

	Persistence H₂O/ Soil	Persistence Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Isopropanol	LOW	LOW	LOW	HIGH
Ethanol	LOW	LOW	LOW	HIGH
2-Propanol, 1-propoxy-	LOW	LOW	LOW	HIGH
D-Limonene	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	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.

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. DO NOT deposit the hazardous substance into or onto a landfill or a sewage facility. Burning the hazardous substance must happen under controlled conditions with no person or place exposed to (1) a blast overpressure of more than 9 kPa; or (2) an unsafe level of heat radiation. The disposed hazardous substance must not come into contact with class 1 or 5 substances.

Section 14 Transport Information

NOT REGULATED

Section 15 Regulatory Information

HSNO approval number and Group Standard:

HSR002530

Cleaning Products, 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 >10000 Lt.
Certified Handler	Not required
Tracking	Not required
Bunding and secondary containment	Not required
Signage	Required when present in quantities >10000 Lt
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	Y
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
Thailand	TECI	Y

Section 16 Other Information

Revision History:

July 2021	Review and update to GHS v7 format
March 2017	updated data
January 2015	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)

SAFETY DATASHEET

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 12-1 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