

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1. Identification of the material and the supplier

Product: Gekko G54 Contact Adhesive Aerosol 500ml
Product Use: Adhesive
Restrictions of use: Refer to Section 15

New Zealand Supplier: Sabre Adhesives Ltd
Address: 40-42 Cambridge Street
Levin, 5510, New Zealand
Telephone: +64 (0)6 366 0007
Emergency No: **0800 764 766 (National Poison Centre)**

Australian Supplier: Sabre Adhesives Ltd
Address: Level 6, 10 Herb Elliot Avenue, Sydney, NSW, 2127
Telephone No: +61 2 9098 8244
Emergency No: **13 11 26 (National Poison Line)**

Date SDS Issued: 14 February 2024 v2

Section 2. Hazards Identification

Australia:
Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia

New Zealand:
This substance is hazardous according to the EPA Hazardous Substances (Classification) Notice 2020

NZ - EPA Approval Code: Aerosols (Flammable) - HSR002515

Pictograms



SIGNAL WORD: DANGER

GHS Classification and Category	Hazard Code	Hazard Statement
Aerosol Cat. 1	H222	Extremely flammable aerosol.
Aerosol	H229	Pressurised container: may burst if heated.
Skin irritation Cat. 2	H315	Causes skin irritation.
Eye irritation Cat. 2	H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
Hazardous to the aquatic environment chronic Cat. 3	H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Prevention Code Prevention Statement

P103	Read carefully and follow all instructions.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P211	Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
P251	Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
P264	Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P273	Avoid release to the environment [if this is not the intended use].
P280	Wear protective clothing [as detailed in SDS Section 8].

Response Code Response Statement

P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before re-use.
P302 + P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P305 + P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P332 + P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
P337 + P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

Storage Code Storage Statement

P410	Protect from sunlight.
P412	Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C.

Disposal Code Disposal Statement

P501	Dispose of according to the local authorities
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Section 3. Composition of hazardous Ingredients

Ingredients	Wt%	CAS NUMBER.
Methyl Acetate	20 - 35	79-20-9
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	35-45	68476-85-7
naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated	<10	64742-49-0

Section 4. First Aid Measures

Routes of Exposure:

If in Eyes	Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
If on Skin	Remove all contaminated clothing immediately. Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream. Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse or discard. Seek medical attention.
If Swallowed	Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Give plenty of water to drink. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Seek medical assistance if needed.
If Inhaled	Remove to fresh air. Lay patient down and keep warm and rested. If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation. Seek medical assistance if needed.

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Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms: Refer to Section 11 for all symptoms:

Ingestion: Not applicable.**Inhalation:** Not applicable.**Skin:** Causes skin irritation.**Eye:** Causes serious eye irritation.**Notes to Doctor:** Treat symptomatically.**Section 5. Fire Fighting Measures**

Hazard Type	Extremely flammable aerosol. Containers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up. Bursting aerosol containers may be propelled from a fire at high speed.
Hazards from products	Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result carbon dioxide (CO ₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
Suitable Extinguishing media	Alcohol stable foam. Dry chemical powder. BCF (where regulations permit). Carbon dioxide. Water spray or fog - Large fires only. SMALL FIRE: Water spray, dry chemical or CO ₂ LARGE FIRE: Water spray or fog.
Precautions for firefighters and special protective clothing	Fire fighters should wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and appropriate protective clothing. WARNING: Aerosol containers may present pressure related hazards. Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions. BEWARE: Empty solvent, paint, lacquer and flammable liquid drums present a severe explosion hazard if cut by flame torch or welded. Even when thoroughly cleaned or reconditioned the drum seams may retain sufficient solvent to generate an explosive atmosphere in the drum.
HAZCHEM CODE	2YE

Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

No action shall be taken without appropriate training or involving any personal risk. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel away from the spillage. Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage. Evacuate area. Risk of explosion. Provide adequate ventilation. No smoking, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition near spillage. Promptly remove any clothing that becomes contaminated.

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

Clear up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. No smoking, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition near spillage. Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapour. Absorb or cover spill with sand, earth, inert materials or vermiculite.

If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated. Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely. Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. Dispose as per Section 13.

Section 7. Handling and Storage

Handling:

- Read carefully and follow all instructions.
- Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
- Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
- Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
- Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
- Avoid release to the environment [if this is not the intended use].
- Wear protective clothing [as detailed in SDS Section 8].
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

Storage:

- Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
- Protect from sunlight.
- Store at temperatures between 10°C and 25°C.
- Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10).
- Keep away from oxidising materials, heat and flames.
- Keep only in the original container.
- Keep containers upright.
- Protect containers from damage.
- Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C.

Section 8 Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Exposure Limit Values:

WORKPLACE EXPOSURE STANDARDS (provided for guidance only)

Substance		TWA		STEL	
		ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³
Methyl acetate	[79-20-9]	200	606	250	757
LPG (Liquefied petroleum gas)	[68476-85-7]	1000	1800	-	-

Workplace Exposure Standard – Time Weighted Average (WES-TWA). The time-weighted average exposure standard designed to protect the worker from the effects of long-term exposure. Workplace Exposure Standard – Short-Term Exposure Limit (WESSTEL). The 15-minute average exposure standard. Applies to any 15- Minute period in the working day and is designed to protect the worker against adverse effects of irritation, chronic or irreversible tissue change, or narcosis that may increase the likelihood of accidents. The WES-STEL is not an alternative to the WES-TWA; both the short-term and time-weighted average exposures apply. Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices APRIL 2022 13TH EDITION.

Engineering Controls

General exhaust is adequate under normal conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA 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.

Personal Protection Equipment

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Eyes	Wear tight-fitting, chemical splash goggles or face shield. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants.
Hands	For potentially moderate exposures: Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves. For potentially heavy exposures: Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. and safety footwear. Insulated gloves: NOTE: Insulated gloves should be loose fitting so that may be removed quickly if liquid is spilled upon them. Insulated gloves are not made to permit hands to be placed in the liquid; they provide only short-term protection from accidental contact with the liquid.
Skin	Suitable footwear and protective clothing.
Respiratory	Type AX Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent).

Section 9 Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance	Aerosol
Colour	Not available
Odour	Characteristic
Odour Threshold	Not available
pH	Not available
Boiling Point	-40°C
Melting /Freezing Point	-97°C
Flash Point	-104°C
Flammability	Highly Flammable
Upper and Lower Explosive Limits	Not available
Vapour Pressure	46.86 kPa
Vapour Density	2.93 (air=1)
Relative Density	0.720 (water = 1)
Specific Gravity	Not available
Solubility in water	immiscible
Partition Coefficient:	Not available
Auto Flammability	Not available
Oxidising	Not available
Viscosity	Not available

Section 10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability of Substance	Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	The following materials may react strongly with the product: Oxidising agents.
Conditions to Avoid	Sources of ignition, naked flames and direct sunlight.
Incompatible Materials	The following materials may react strongly with the product: Oxidising agents, alcohols and acids.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	carbon dioxide (CO ₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Section 11 Toxicological Information

Product Name: Gekko G54 Contact Adhesive Aerosol – 500ml
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Acute Effects:

Swallowed	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. The liquid may produce gastrointestinal discomfort and may be harmful if swallowed. Ingestion may result in nausea, pain and vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Dermal	Not applicable.
Inhalation	WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal. Acute effects from inhalation of high concentrations of vapour are pulmonary irritation, including coughing, with nausea; central nervous system depression - characterised by headache and dizziness, increased reaction time, fatigue and loss of co-ordination
Eye	Causes serious eye irritation.
Skin	Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis..

Chronic Effects:

Carcinogenicity	Not applicable.
Reproductive Toxicity	Not applicable.
Germ Cell Mutagenicity	Not applicable.
Aspiration	Not applicable.
STOT/SE	Not applicable.
STOT/RE	Not applicable.
Target organs	Not applicable.

Individual component information:**Acute Toxicity:**

Chemical Name	Oral – LD50	Dermal – LD50	Inhalation – LC50
Methyl Acetate	3700 mg/kg (rabbit)	>2000mg/kg (rat)	76 mg/L/4hr (rat)
LPG (liquefied petroleum gas)	-	-	658 mg/L/4hr (rat)
Naphtha Petroleum, light hydrotreated	>2000 mg/kg (rat)	>1900 mg/kg (rabbit)	>4.42 mg/L/4hr (rat)

Gekko G54 500ml Aerosol Spray Adhesive

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without

eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production. Generally, linear and branched-chain alkyl esters are hydrolysed to their component alcohols and carboxylic acids in the intestinal tract, blood and most tissues throughout the body. Following hydrolysis the component alcohols and carboxylic acids are metabolized. Oral acute toxicity studies have been reported for 51 of the 67 esters of aliphatic acyclic primary alcohols and aliphatic linear saturated carboxylic acids. The very low oral acute toxicity of this group of esters is demonstrated by oral LD50 values greater than 1850 mg/kg bw

Genotoxicity studies have been performed in vitro using the following esters of aliphatic acyclic primary alcohols and aliphatic linear saturated carboxylic acids: methyl acetate, butyl acetate, butyl stearate and the structurally related isoamyl formate and demonstrates that these substances are not genotoxic.

The JEFCA Committee concluded that the substances in this group would not present safety concerns at the current levels of intake the esters of aliphatic acyclic primary alcohols and aliphatic linear saturated carboxylic acids are generally used as flavouring substances up to average maximum levels of 200 mg/kg. Higher levels of use (up to 3000 mg/kg) are permitted in food categories such as chewing gum and hard candy. In Europe the upper use levels for these flavouring substances are generally 1 to 30 mg/kg foods and in special food categories like candy and alcoholic beverages up to 300 mg/kg foods

International Program on Chemical Safety: the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA)

Esters of Aliphatic acyclic primary alcohols with aliphatic linear saturated carboxylic acids.; 1998

Section 12. Ecotoxicological Information

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Persistence and degradability	No data available Methyl Acetate : Persistence: Water/Soil Air LOW LOW
Biodegradation	No data available on product
Bioaccumulation	No data available on product Methyl Acetate: LOW (LogKOW=0.18)
Mobility in Soil	No data available on product Methyl Acetate: MEDIUM (KOC=3.324)
Other adverse effects	No data available

Individual component information:

Methyl Acetate:

Endpoint	Species	Duration	Value LC50/EC50
EC50	Algae or other aquatic plants	72 hr	>120 mg/l
EC50	Crustacean	48hr	1026.7 mg/L
NOEC (ECx)	Algae or other aquatic plants	72 hr	>=120 mg/L
LC50	Fish	96 hr	250 mg/L

Naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated:

Endpoint	Species	Duration	Value LC50/EC50
EC50	Crustacean	48 hr	0.64 mg/L

EC50	Algae or other aquatic plants	96 hr	64 mg/L
LC50	Fish	96 hr	4.26 mg/L
NOEC(ECx)	Crustacean	504 hr	0.17 mg/L

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.

Section 13. Disposal Considerations

General: The generation of waste should be minimised or avoided wherever possible. Reuse or recycle products wherever possible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Disposal of this product, process solutions, residues and by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any local authority requirements. When handling waste, the safety precautions applying to handling of the product should be considered. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been thoroughly cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues and hence be potentially hazardous.

Disposal Method: Do not empty into drains. Empty containers must not be punctured or incinerated because of the risk of an explosion. Dispose of surplus products and those that cannot be recycled via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste, residues, empty containers, discarded work clothes and contaminated cleaning materials should be collected in designated containers, labelled with their contents.

Precautions: Do not dispose into the sewerage system. Do not discharge into drains or watercourses or dispose where ground or surface waters may be affected.

Section 14 Transport Information

**This product is classified as a Dangerous Good for transport in Australia; ADG 7
This product is classified as a Dangerous Good for transport: NZS 5433:2020 and SNZ HB 5433:2021**



Road, Rail, Sea and Air Transport

UN No	1950
Class - Primary	2
Proper Shipping Name	AEROSOLS
Marine Pollutant	NO
Special Provisions	63, 190, 277, 344, 327

Section 15 Regulatory Information

Australia:

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia

Poison Schedule No: Not Scheduled.

New Zealand:

This substance is hazardous according to the EPA Hazardous Substances (Classification) Notice 2020

NZ - EPA Approval Code: Aerosols (Flammable) - HSR002515

HSW (HS) Regulations 2017 and EPA Notices	Trigger Quantity
Certified Handler	Not required
Location Certificate	3000L (AWC)
Tracking Trigger Quantities	Not required
Signage Trigger Quantities	3000L (AWC)
Fire Extinguisher Quantities	3000L (AWC) – 1x required
Emergency Response Plan	3000L (AWC)
Secondary Containment	3000L (AWC)
Restriction of Use	Only use for the intended purpose.

Section 16 Other Information

Glossary

Cat	Category
EC50	Median effective concentration.
EEL	Environmental Exposure Limit.
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
HSNO	Hazardous Substances and New Organisms.
HSW	Health and Safety at Work.
LC50	Lethal concentration that will kill 50% of the test organisms inhaling or ingesting it.
LD50	Lethal dose to kill 50% of test animals/organisms.
LEL	Lower explosive level.
OSHA	American Occupational Safety and Health Administration.
TEL	Tolerable Exposure Limit.
TLV	Threshold Limit Value-an exposure limit set by responsible authority.
UEL	Upper Explosive Level
WES	Workplace Exposure Limit

References:

Australia:

1. Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice.
2. Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons.
3. Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail.
4. Model Work Health and Safety Regulations, Schedule 10: Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and restricted hazardous chemicals.
5. Workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants, Safe work Australia.
6. American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).
7. Globally Harmonised System of classification and labelling of chemicals.

New Zealand:

1. EPA Hazardous Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2017
2. Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices APRIL 2022 edition.
3. Assigning a hazardous substance to a HSNO Approval (Aug 2013).
4. Transport of Dangerous goods on land NZS 5433:2020
5. HSW (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017

Disclaimer

This document has been prepared by TCC (NZ) Ltd and serves as the suppliers Safety Data Sheet ('SDS'). It is based on information concerning the product which has been provided to

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Review Date:

29 July 2026