

Section 1 – Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Code	Description	Size	Colour
01496	Gorilla Glue Premium 3 Hour Cure	60 ml	Brown
06535	Gorilla Glue Premium 3 Hour Cure	60 ml blistered	Brown
01497	Gorilla Glue Premium 3 Hour Cure	100 ml	Brown
01498	Gorilla Glue Premium 3 Hour Cure	250 ml	Brown
01499	Gorilla Glue Premium 3 Hour Cure	500 ml	Brown
01495	Gorilla Glue Premium 3 Hour Cure	1 L	Brown
20065	Gorilla Glue Premium 3 Hour Cure	5 L	Brown

Recommended use:	Adhesive	
Supplier contact details:	Holdfast NZ Ltd	Freephone: 0800 70 10 80
	14 Avalon Drive	Phone: (07) 847 5540
	Nawton	Fax: (07) 847 0324
	Hamilton 3200	Email: sales@holdfast.co.nz
	New Zealand	Website: www.holdfast.co.nz
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
6.1D inhalation	Harmful if inhaled
6.3A	Causes skin irritation
6.4A	Causes eye irritation
6.5A	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled
6.5B	May cause an allergic skin reaction
6.6A	May cause genetic defects
6.7B	Suspected of causing cancer
6.9A	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated inhalation
6.9	May cause respiratory irritation

Globally Harmonised System (GHS) classification:

Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 4; Skin Effects Category 2; Eye Effects Category 2; Respiratory Sensitisation Category 1; Skin Sensitisation Category 1; Germ Cell Mutagenicity Category 1B; Carcinogenicity Category 2; STOT – RE Category 1; Respiratory Effects Category 3

HSNO Signal Word :

DANGER



Precautionary Statements:

Read label before use.
Keep out of reach of children.

Avoid breathing fumes/ sprays/ mists/ vapours
Use only outdoors or in a well ventilated area
Wear protective clothing/ gloves and eye/ face protection and respiratory protection
Wash thoroughly after handling.
Do not eat, drink or smoke while handling

Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS No.	Individual HSNO classification	Concentration (% by Wt.)
Polymethylene polyphenylisocyanate	9016-87-9	6.1D ^{Inhal} 6.3A 6.4A 6.5A 6.5B 6.7B 6.9A 6.9	> 25
Aromatic hydrocarbons, C ₈	90989-38-1	3.1B 6.6A 6.7B 6.9	1 – 10
Ingredients not contributing to classification			

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

Skin or hair contact:

Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Flush skin and hair with copious quantities of running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

Eye contact:

Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with copious quantities of running water for at least 15 minutes. 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.

Inhalation:

Remove from contaminated area. Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. Prosthesis 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 SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY. For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition. If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the SDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist. If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the SDS. Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise: INDUCE vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, ONLY IF CONSCIOUS. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. NOTE: Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.

General advice and advice for physicians:

Treat symptomatically

For sub-chronic and chronic exposures to isocyanates:

This material may be a potent pulmonary sensitiser which causes bronchospasm even in patients without prior airway hyperreactivity. Clinical symptoms of exposure involve mucosal irritation of respiratory and gastrointestinal tracts. Conjunctival irritation, skin inflammation (erythema, pain vesiculation) and gastrointestinal disturbances occur soon after exposure. Pulmonary symptoms include cough, burning, substernal pain and dyspnoea. Some cross-sensitivity occurs between different isocyanates. Noncardiogenic pulmonary oedema and bronchospasm are the most serious consequences of exposure. Markedly symptomatic patients should receive oxygen, ventilatory support and an intravenous line. Treatment for asthma includes inhaled sympathomimetics (epinephrine [adrenalin], terbutaline) and steroids. Activated charcoal (1 g/kg) and a cathartic (sorbitol, magnesium citrate) may be useful for ingestion. Mydriatics, systemic analgesics and topical antibiotics (Sulamyd) may be used for corneal abrasions. There is no effective therapy for sensitised workers.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux; Medical Toxicology]

NOTE: Isocyanates cause airway restriction in naive individuals with the degree of response dependant on the concentration and duration of exposure. They induce smooth muscle contraction which leads to bronchoconstrictive episodes. Acute changes in lung function, such as decreased FEV1, may not represent sensitivity.

[Karol & Jin, *Frontiers in Molecular Toxicology*, pp 56-61, 1992]

Personnel who work with isocyanates, isocyanate prepolymers or polyisocyanates should have a pre-placement medical examination and periodic examinations thereafter, including a pulmonary function test. Anyone with a medical history of chronic respiratory disease, asthmatic or bronchial attacks, indications of allergic responses, recurrent eczema or sensitisation conditions of the skin should not handle or work with isocyanates. Anyone who develops chronic respiratory distress when working with isocyanates should be removed from exposure and examined by a physician. Further exposure must be avoided if a sensitivity to isocyanates or polyisocyanates has developed.

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:

Flooding quantities of water only

Special hazards due to combustion:

Toxic vapours will be emitted

Advice for fire-fighters:

When fighting fires involving significant quantities of this product, fire-fighters must a gas tight chemical resistant suit, and limit exposure duration to 1BA set 30 minutes. Cool closed containers with water if they are exposed to the fire. Take account of environmentally hazardous fire-fighting water.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions:

Clear area of personnel and move upwind, avoid breathing vapours

Environmental precautions:

Dam up any liquid spill. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Methods for cleaning up:

Take up any liquid spill into absorbent material e.g. sand/earth
Shovel absorbed substance in closing drums
Carefully collect the spill/leftovers
Clean contaminated surfaces with an excess of water
Take collected spill to manufacturer/competent authority
Wash clothing and equipment after handling

Disposal:

Collect treated spillage. Contact local and regional authorities for further directions.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Handling:

Observe normal hygiene standards. Remove contaminated clothing immediately and wash before re-use. Use only in well ventilated areas.

Storage:

Store in original containers. Make sure that containers of this product are kept tightly closed. Keep containers of this product in a well ventilated area. Protect from sunlight. Reacts with copper, zinc, aluminium or their alloys

Section 8 - Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Exposure limits:

CAS no.	Substance or ingredient	WES-TWA	WES-STEL
9016-87-9	MDI Oligomer (isocyanates, all as -NCO)	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

SAFETY DATASHEET

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:

Use spark/explosion proof appliances and lighting system. Keep away from naked flames and heat. Keep away from ignition sources and sparks. Measure concentration of the product in the air regularly.

This product should only be used where there is ventilation that is adequate to keep exposure below the TWA levels. If necessary, use a fan.

Eyewash unit

Exposure controls:

Control	Protective measure	
Eye	Wear face shield or safety glasses with side shields or goggles when handling this material. [AS 2919]	
Respiratory	Type A of sufficient capacity	
Skin	Butyl; Viton or Neoprene. 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	Liquid
Odour	Solvent
pH	No data
Vapour pressure	No data
Viscosity	No data.
Boiling Point	Non Flammable
Volatile materials	No data
Freezing/melting point	No data
Solubility	Immiscible
Specific gravity/density	1.1 g/ml
Flash point	No data
Auto-ignition temperature	No data
Upper and lower flammability limits	Lower – Upper -
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. Contact with water may cause 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; nitrogen oxides; hydrogen chloride and other toxic vapours

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Summary of Toxicity

This product is considered an acute oral toxin; a skin irritant; an eye irritant

Acute toxicity:

Test	Data and symptoms of exposure
Oral	Accidental ingestion of the material may be seriously damaging to the health of the individual; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 40 gram may be fatal.
Dermal	The liquid may be miscible with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis.
Inhaled	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons.
Eye	This material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation.

Chronic toxicity:

Test	Data and symptoms of exposure
Sensitisation	Final product is not considered to be both a respiratory and a skin sensitiser. Contains constituents that are considered to be respiratory or skin sensitisers.
Mutagenicity	Final product is considered mutagenic. Contains a constituent which is considered mutagenic.
Carcinogenicity	Final product is considered carcinogenic. Contains a constituent that is considered to be a carcinogen
Reproductive/developmental	Final product is not considered a suspected reproductive/ developmental toxicant. Contains no constituents that are considered suspected reproductive/ developmental toxicants
Systemic/targeted organs	Final product is considered to be a target organ toxicant (respiratory irritation and organ damage). Contains constituents that can be considered as a target organ toxins

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecological properties

Ecology	Ecological data
Aquatic ecotoxicity	Final product is not considered an aquatic toxicant. Contains no constituents that are considered an aquatic toxicant
Soil ecotoxicity	Final product not considered a soil toxicant. No constituent is considered a soil toxicant
Terrestrial vertebrate	Final product is not considered a vertebrate toxicant. Contains no constituents that are considered as terrestrial vertebrate toxicant
Terrestrial invertebrate	Final product not considered a terrestrial invertebrate toxicant. No constituent is considered a terrestrial invertebrate toxicant.

Bioaccumulation	No data
Mobility	No data
Degradability	No data.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal methods:

This product may be disposed of in a landfill provided this product will be kept separated from contact with explosives, oxidisers and ignition sources at all times. This product may be disposed of by burning in an incineration facility. This product may be disposed of by purging. Further details can be provided by local and regional authorities.

Disposal restrictions:

The product must not be disposed of in a landfill or purged within range of legally located persons and places, where upon ignition, would expose them to more blast pressure and heat radiation that described in regulation 6(3)(b) of the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001. Burning must be managed to the performance requirements of regulation 6(3)(b) of the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001. Disposal of this product by landfill, burning or purging must not exceed any relevant exposure limits and/or environmental exposure limits set for the substance or any of its components. Further details can be provided by local and regional authorities.

Special precautions for disposal:

No data.

Section 14 - Transport Information

NOT REGULATED

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

HSNO approval number and Group Standard:

HSR002679 Surface Coatings & Colourants (Toxic [6.7])

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 >100 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 >250 Lt
Test certificate	Not required
Hazardous Atmosphere zone	Not applicable
Fire extinguisher	Not applicable

Polymethylene polyphenylisocyanate CAS 9016-87-9 is found on the following regulatory lists

- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
- New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act – Classification of Chemicals
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) – Agents classified by the IARC Monographs
- New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

Aromatic Hydrocarbons C₈ (CAS 90989-38-1) is found on the following regulatory lists

- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

National Inventories

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

Y = All ingredients are on the inventory

Section 16 – Other Information
Date of first preparation

August 2015

Date of this preparation

April 2016

Additional First Aid instructions

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 7th Edition. 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.

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