

009Duplex - ADHESIVE FOR SPARE SPARTS - TUBO BIANCO COD. 03AG265-03AG266

Safety Data Sheet

1. Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier

Code: 009Duplex
Product name: ADHESIVE FOR SPARE SPARTS - TUBO BIANCO COD. 03AG265-03AG266
Chemical name and synonym: SOLVENT BASED POLYCHLOROPRENE ADHESIVE

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Intended use: CONTACT ADHESIVE.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name
Full address
District and Country

e-mail address of the competent person
responsible for the Safety Data Sheet

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to

2. Hazards identification.

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture.

The product is classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC and/or EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) (and subsequent amendments and supplements). The product thus requires a safety datasheet that complies with the provisions of EC Regulation 1907/2006 and subsequent amendments.
Any additional information concerning the risks for health and/or the environment are given in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

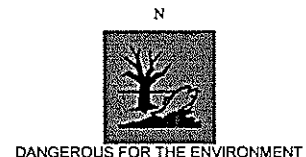
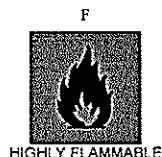
Danger Symbols: F-Xi-N

R phrases: 11-36/38-50/53-66-67

The full wording of the Risk (R) and hazard (H) phrases is given in section 16 of the sheet.

2.2. Label elements.

Hazard labelling pursuant to Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC and subsequent amendments and supplements.



R11	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.
R36/38	IRRITATING TO EYES AND SKIN.
R50/53	VERY TOXIC TO AQUATIC ORGANISMS, MAY CAUSE LONG-TERM ADVERSE EFFECTS IN THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT.
R66	REPEATED EXPOSURE MAY CAUSE SKIN DRYNESS OR CRACKING.
R67	VAPOURS MAY CAUSE DROWSINESS AND DIZZINESS.
S 2	KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.
S16	KEEP AWAY FROM SOURCES OF IGNITION - NO SMOKING.
S18	HANDLE AND OPEN CONTAINER WITH CARE.
S29	DO NOT EMPTY INTO DRAINS.
S46	IF SWALLOWED, SEEK MEDICAL ADVICE IMMEDIATELY AND SHOW THIS CONTAINER OR LABEL.
S61	AVOID RELEASE TO THE ENVIRONMENT. REFER TO SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS/SAFETY DATA SHEETS.

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Contains: ROSIN
May produce an allergic reaction.

2.3. Other hazards.

Information not available.

3. Composition/information on ingredients.

3.1. Substances.

Information not relevant.

3.2. Mixtures.

Contains:

Identification.	Conc. %.	Classification 67/548/EEC.	Classification 1272/2008 (CLP).
CYCLOHEXANE			
CAS. 110-82-7	30 - 40	R67, F R11, Xn R65, Xi R38, N R50/53	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H336, Aquatic Acute 1 H400, Aquatic Chronic 1 H410
EC. 203-806-2			
INDEX. 601-017-00-1			
ETHYL ACETATE			
CAS. 141-78-6	20 - 26	R66, R67, F R11, Xi R36	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066
EC. 205-500-4			
INDEX. 607-022-00-5			
ACETONE			
CAS. 67-64-1	9 - 15	R66, R67, F R11, Xi R36	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066
EC. 200-662-2			
INDEX. 606-001-00-8			
HEXANE			
CAS. -	7 - 10	R67, F R11, Xn R65, Xi R38, N R51/53, Note C	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H336, Aquatic Chronic 2 H411, Note C
EC. -			
INDEX. 601-007-00-7			
METHYL ETHYL KETONE			
CAS. 78-93-3	1 - 2	R66, R67, F R11, Xi R36	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066
EC. 201-159-0			
INDEX. 606-002-00-3			

T+ = Very Toxic(T+), T = Toxic(T), Xn = Harmful(Xn), C = Corrosive(C), Xi = Irritant(Xi), O = Oxidizing(O), E = Explosive(E), F+ = Extremely Flammable(F+), F = Highly Flammable(F), N = Dangerous for the Environment(N)

The full wording of the Risk (R) and hazard (H) phrases is given in section 16 of the sheet.

4. First aid measures.

4.1. Description of first aid measures.

EYES: Irrigate copiously with clean, fresh water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical advice.
SKIN: Wash immediately with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing. If irritation persists, seek medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing before using them again.
INHALATION: Remove to open air. If breathing is irregular, seek medical advice.
INGESTION: Obtain immediate medical attention. Induce vomiting only if indicated by the doctor. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed.

For symptoms and effects caused by the contained substances see chap. 11.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed.

Information not available.

5. Firefighting measures.

5.1. Extinguishing media.

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

The extinction equipment should contain carbon dioxide, foam or chemical powders. For product leaks and spills that have not caught fire, nebulised water can be used to dispel flammable fumes and protect the individuals taking part in stemming the leak.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA WHICH SHALL NOT BE USED FOR SAFETY REASONS

Do not use jets of water. Water is not effective for putting out fires but can be used to cool containers exposed to flames to prevent explosions.

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5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture.

HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE

Excess pressure may form in containers exposed to fire at a risk of explosion.
 Do not breathe combustion products (carbon oxide, toxic pyrolysis products, etc).

5.3. Advice for firefighters.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear. Collect extinguishing water to prevent it from draining into the sewer system. Dispose of contaminated water and the remains of the fire according to applicable regulations.

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS

Hardhat with visor, fireproof clothing (fireproof jacket and trousers with ties around arms, legs and waist) work gloves (fireproof, cut proof and antistatic), self-respirator (self-protector).

6. Accidental release measures.

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures.

Eliminate sources of ignition (cigarettes, flames, sparks, etc.) from the air in which the leak occurred. If there are no contraindications, spray solid products with water to prevent the formation of dust. Use breathing equipment if fumes or powders are released into the air. Block the leakage if there is no hazard. Do not handle damaged containers or leaked product before donning appropriate protective gear. Send away individuals who are not suitably equipped. For information on risks for the environmental and health, respiratory tract protection, ventilation and personal protection equipment, refer to the other sections of this sheet. These indications apply for both processing staff and those involved in emergency procedures.

6.2. Environmental precautions.

The product must not penetrate the sewers, surface water, ground water and neighbouring areas.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up.

For liquid products, suck into a suitable container (made of material not incompatible with the product) and soak up any leaked product with absorbent inert material (sand, vermiculite, diatomaceous earth, Kieselguhr, etc). Collect the majority of the remaining material and deposit in containers for disposal. For solid products, use spark proof mechanical tools to collect the leaked product and place in plastic containers. If there are no contraindications, use jets of water to eliminate product residues. Make sure the leakage site is well aired. Contaminated material should be disposed of in compliance with the provisions set forth in point 13.

6.4. Reference to other sections.

Any information on personal protection and disposal is given in sections 8 and 13.

7. Handling and storage.

7.1. Precautions for safe handling.

Avoid the accumulation of electrostatic charges.
 Vapours may ignite with explosion, it is therefore necessary to avoid accumulation keeping the windows and doors open, ensuring crossventilation. Without adequate ventilation, the vapours may accumulate at the bottom and ignite at a distance, if triggered off, with the risk of flashback. Keep far away from sources of heat, sparks and bright flames. Do not smoke, use matches or lighters. Keep the containers earthed while decanting and wear antistatic boots.
 Vigorous stirring and flow through the pipings and equipment may cause the formation and accumulation of electrostatic charges due to the low conductivity of the product. In order to avoid the risk of fire outbreak and explosion never use compressed air during movement.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities.

Store the containers sealed and in a well ventilated place.

7.3. Specific end use(s).

Information not available.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection.

8.1. Control parameters.

Name	Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
			mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
CYCLOHEXANE	WEL	UK		100		300
	OEL	IRL		100		300
	OEL	EU	700	200		
	TLV-ACGIH			100		
ETHYL ACETATE	WEL	UK		200		400
	OEL	IRL		400		
	TLV-ACGIH			400		

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ACETONE	WEL	UK		500		1500
	OEL	IRL		500		
	OEL	EU	1210	500		
	TLV-ACGIH			500		750
HEXANE	TLV-ACGIH			500		1000
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	WEL	UK		200		300
	OEL	IRL		200		300
	OEL	EU	600	200	900	300
	TLV-ACGIH			200		300

8.2. Exposure controls.

As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protection equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration. Personal protection equipment must comply with the rules in force indicated below.

HAND PROTECTION

Protect hands with category II (ref. Directive 89/686/EEC and standard EN 374) work gloves, such as those in PVC, neoprene, nitril or equivalent. The following should be considered when choosing work glove material: degradation, breakage times and permeation. Work glove resistance to preparations should be checked before use, as it can be unpredictable. Gloves' limit depends on the duration of exposure.

EYE PROTECTION

Wear protective airtight goggles (ref. standard EN 166).

SKIN PROTECTION

Wear category II professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (ref. Directive 89/686/CEE and standard EN 344). Wash body with soap and water after removing overalls.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

If the threshold value (if available) for one or more of the substances present in the preparation for daily exposure in the workplace or to a fraction established by the company's prevention and protection service is exceeded, wear a mask with an AX or universal filter, the class (1, 2 or 3) of which must be chosen according to the limit concentration of use (ref. standard EN 141).

The use of respiratory tract protection equipment, such as masks like that indicated above, is necessary to reduce worker exposure in the absence of technical measures. The protection provided by masks is in any case limited.

If the substance in question is odourless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the relative exposure limit and in the event of an emergency, or when exposure levels are unknown or the concentration of oxygen in the workplace is less than 17% volume, wear self-contained, open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (ref. standard EN 137) or fresh air hose breathing apparatus for use with full face mask, half mask or mouthpiece (ref. standard EN 138).

An emergency eye washing and shower system must be provided.

9. Physical and chemical properties.

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties.

Appearance		viscous liquid
Colour		straw yellow
Odour		characteristic
Odour threshold.		Not available.
pH.		Not available.
Melting or freezing point.		Not available.
Initial boiling point.	>	55 °C.
Boiling range.		Not available.
Flash point.	<	21 °C.
Evaporation Rate		Not available.
Flammability of solids and gases		Not available.
Lower inflammability limit.		Not available.
Upper inflammability limit.		Not available.
Lower explosive limit.		Not available.
Upper explosive limit.		Not available.
Vapour pressure.		Not available.
Vapour density		> 1
Specific gravity.		Not available.
Solubility		immiscible with water
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water		Not available.
Ignition temperature.		Not available.
Decomposition temperature.		Not available.
Viscosity		Not available.
Oxidising properties		Not available.

9.2. Other information.

VOC (Directive 1999/13/EC) :	76,00 %
VOC (volatile carbon) :	55,48 %

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10. Stability and reactivity.

10.1. Reactivity.

There are no particular risks of reaction with other substances in normal conditions of use.

ACETONE: decomposes under the effect of heat.

BUTANONE: reacts with light metals like aluminium, and with strong oxidising agents; attacks various types of plastic. Decomposes under the effect of heat.

ETHYL ACETATE: decomposes slowly into acetic acid and ethanol under the effect of light, air and water.

10.2. Chemical stability.

The product is stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions.

The vapours may also form explosive mixtures with the air.

CYCLOHEXANE: can react violently with strong oxidising agents and liquid nitric oxide. Forms explosive mixtures with the air.

ACETONE: risk of explosion on contact with: bromine trifluoride, difluoro dioxide, hydrogen peroxide, nitrosyl chloride, 2-methyl-1,3 butadiene, nitromethane, nitrosyl perchlorate. Can react dangerously with: potassium tert-butoxide, alkaline hydroxides, bromine, bromoform, isoprene, sodium, sulphur dioxide, chromium trioxide, chromyl chloride, nitric acid, chloroform, peroxymonosulphuric acid, phosphoryl chloride, chromosulphuric acid, fluorine, strong oxidising agents. Develops flammable gases with nitrosyl perchlorate.

BUTANONE: may generate peroxides on contact with air, light or oxidising agents. Risk of explosion on contact with: hydrogen peroxide and sulphuric acid. It may react dangerously with: oxidising agents, trichloromethane, alkalis. Forms explosive mixtures with the air.

ETHYL ACETATE: risk of explosion on contact with: metals, alkalis, hydrides. oleum. can react violently with: fluoride, strong oxidising agents, chlorosulfuric acid, potassium tert-butoxide. Forms explosive mixtures with the air.

10.4. Conditions to avoid.

Avoid overheating, electrostatic discharge and all sources of ignition.

ACETONE: avoid exposure to sources of heat and naked flames.

BUTANONE: avoid exposure to sources of heat.

ETHYL ACETATE: avoid exposure to light, sources of heat and naked flames.

10.5. Incompatible materials.

CYCLOHEXANE: butyl and natural rubber, neoprene, PVC, polyethylene.

ACETONE: acid and oxidising substances.

BUTANONE: strong oxidising agents, inorganic acids, ammonia, copper and chloroform.

ETHYL ACETATE: acids and bases, strong oxidising agents; aluminium and some plastics, nitrates and chlorosulphuric acid.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products.

In the event of thermal decomposition or fire, vapours potentially dangerous to health may be released.

ACETONE: ketenes and other irritating compounds.

11. Toxicological information.

11.1. Information on toxicological effects.

Acute effects: stinging eyes. Symptoms may include: rubescence, edema, pain and lachrymation. Contact with skin may cause: irritation, erythema, edema, dryness and chapped skin. Vapour inhalation may slightly irritate the upper respiratory tract. Ingestion may cause health disorders, including stomach pain and sting, nausea and sickness.

This product may have a degreasing action on the skin, producing dryness and chapped skin after repeated exposure.

This product contains highly volatile substances, which may cause serious depression of the central nervous system (CNS) and have negative effects, such as drowsiness, dizziness, slow reflexes, narcosis.

CYCLOHEXANE: irritant to the skin and mucous membranes; may be absorbed by the skin; neurolesive actions may occur at high doses and to a great extent is due to its metabolite, cyclohexanone.

CYCLOHEXANE

LD50 (Oral): > 5000 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal): > 2000 mg/kg Rabbit

LC50 (Inhalation): 13,9 mg/l/4h Rat

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

LD50 (Oral): 2737 mg/kg Rat

LC50 (Inhalation): 23,5 mg/l/8h Rat

LD50 (Dermal): 6480 mg/kg Rabbit

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12. Ecological information.

This product is dangerous for the environment and highly toxic for aquatic organisms. In the long term, it may even have negative effects on aquatic environment.

12.1. Toxicity.

CYCLOHEXANE	
LC50 (96h):	4,53 mg/l/96h Pimephales promelas
IC50 (72h):	32,7 mg/l/72h Chlorella vulgaris
EC50 (48h):	3,89 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna

12.2. Persistence and degradability.

The paraffinic hydrocarbons fraction may be considered biodegradable in water and in air. They distribute mostly in the air. The small non biodegradable amount which spreads into water tends to accumulate in fish.

HEXANE: the paraffin hydrocarbons present can be considered degradable in the water and air. They primarily distribute in the air. The little that distributes in water and does not biodegrade tends to accumulate in fish.

CYCLOHEXANE: not easily biodegradable.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential.

CYCLOHEXANE: moderate bioaccumulation potential ($\log K_{ow} > 3$).

12.4. Mobility in soil.

CYCLOHEXANE: slightly mobile in soil.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment.

Information not available.

12.6. Other adverse effects.

Information not available.

13. Disposal considerations.

13.1. Waste treatment methods.

Reuse, when possible. Product residues should be considered special hazardous waste. The hazard level of waste containing this product should be evaluated according to applicable regulations.

Disposal must be performed through an authorised waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations.

CONTAMINATED PACKAGING

Contaminated packaging must be recovered or disposed of in compliance with national waste management regulations.

14. Transport information.

These goods must be transported by vehicles authorized to the carriage of dangerous goods according to the provisions set out in the current edition of the Code of International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) and in all the applicable national regulations.

These goods must be packed in their original packagings or in packagings made of materials resistant to their content and not reacting dangerously with it. People loading and unloading dangerous goods must be trained on all the risks deriving from these substances and on all actions that must be taken in case of emergency situations.

Road and rail transport:

ADR/RID Class:	3	UN:	1133
Packing Group:	II		
Label:	3		
Limited Quantity:	SI		
Tunnel restriction code:	D/E		
Proper Shipping Name:	ADHESIVES		



Carriage by sea (shipping):

IMO Class:	3	UN:	1133
Packing Group:	II		
Label:	3		
Marine Pollutant:	YES		
Proper Shipping Name:	ADHESIVES		



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Transport by air:

IATA: 3 UN: 1133
Packing Group: II
Label: 3
Proper Shipping Name: ADHESIVES



15. Regulatory information.

15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture.

Seveso category. 7b, 9i

Restrictions relating to the product or contained substances pursuant to Annex XVII to EC Regulation 1907/2006.

Product.

Point. 3 - 40

Contained substance.

Point. 57 CYCLOHEXANE

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH).

None.

Substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV REACH).

None.

Healthcare controls.

Workers exposed to this chemical agent must not undergo health checks, provided that available risk-assessment data prove that the risks related to the workers' health and safety are modest and that the 98/24/EC directive is respected.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment.

No chemical safety assessment has been processed for the mixture and the substances it contains.

16. Other information.

Text of hazard (H) indications mentioned in section 2-3 of the sheet:

Flam. Liq. 2 Flammable liquid, category 2
Asp. Tox. 1 Aspiration hazard, category 1
Skin Irrit. 2 Skin irritation, category 2
STOT SE 3 Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3
Aquatic Acute 1 Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute toxicity, category 1
Aquatic Chronic 1 Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 1
Eye Irrit. 2 Eye irritation, category 2
Aquatic Chronic 2 Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 2
H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
EUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Text of risk (R) phrases mentioned in section 2-3 of the sheet:

R11 HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.
R36 IRRITATING TO EYES.
R36/38 IRRITATING TO EYES AND SKIN.
R38 IRRITATING TO SKIN.
R50/53 VERY TOXIC TO AQUATIC ORGANISMS, MAY CAUSE LONG-TERM ADVERSE EFFECTS IN THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT.
R51/53 TOXIC TO AQUATIC ORGANISMS, MAY CAUSE LONG-TERM ADVERSE EFFECTS IN THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT.
R65 HARMFUL: MAY CAUSE LUNG DAMAGE IF SWALLOWED.
R66 REPEATED EXPOSURE MAY CAUSE SKIN DRYNESS OR CRACKING.
R67 VAPOURS MAY CAUSE DROWSINESS AND DIZZINESS.

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GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Directive 1999/45/EC and following amendments
2. Directive 67/548/EEC and following amendments and adjustments
3. Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH) of the European Parliament
4. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
5. Regulation (EC) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
6. Regulation (EC) 453/2010 of the European Parliament
7. The Merck Index. - 10th Edition
8. Handling Chemical Safety
9. Niosh - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
10. INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
11. Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
12. N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
13. ECHA website

Note for users:

The information contained in the present sheet are based on our own knowledge on the date of the last version. Users must verify the suitability and thoroughness of provided information according to each specific use of the product .

This document must not be regarded as a guarantee on any specific product property.

The use of this product is not subject to our direct control; therefore, users must, under their own responsibility, comply with the current health and safety laws and regulations. The producer is relieved from any liability arising from improper uses.

Changes to previous review:

The following sections were modified:

04.