SAFETY DATA SHEET

BOSTIK KS 330

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

Identification of the substance or preparation

Product name : BOSTIK KS 330

Code : 046905/6

Use of the substance/preparation : Adhesive. Acrylic. Water based.

Company/undertaking identification

Manufacturer : BOSTIK SA
Immeuble IRIS
92062 PARIS LA DEFENSE Cedex
FRANCE

Telephone no. : + 33 (0) 1 47 96 94 65

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Emergency telephone number : + 33 (0) 1 45 42 59 59

2. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/preparation : Preparation

Nature of material : Adhesive.

Ingredient name	CAS number	%	EC number	Classification
carbonic acid, calcium salt (1:1)	471-34-1	10 - 20	207-439-9	Not classified.
naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a catalytic hydrodesulfurization process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C7 through C12 and boiling in the range of approximately 90 °C to 230 °C (194 °F to 446 °F).	64742-82-1	1 - 5	265-185-4	R10 Xn; R65 R66, R67 N; R51/53
poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-sulfo-.omega.-(nonylphenoxy)-, branched, ammonium salt	68649-55-8	< 1		Xi; R38 N; R51/53
See section 16 for the full text of the R-phrases declared above				

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in section 8.

3. Hazards identification

The preparation is classified as dangerous according to Directive 1999/45/EC and its amendments.

Classification : R52/53

Environmental hazards : Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

See section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

4. First-aid measures

First-aid measures

Inhalation : Move exposed person to fresh air. Keep person warm and at rest. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Obtain medical attention if symptoms occur. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Ingestion : Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Move exposed person to fresh air. Keep person warm and at rest. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Obtain medical attention if symptoms occur. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Skin contact : Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Obtain medical attention if symptoms occur. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

Eye contact : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Get medical attention if irritation occurs.

See section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable : Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

Not suitable : None known.

Special exposure hazards : No specific hazard.

This material is harmful to aquatic organisms. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products : These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO_2). Some metallic oxides.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions : Immediately contact emergency personnel. Keep unnecessary personnel away. Use suitable protective equipment.

Environmental precautions : Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Methods for cleaning up : If emergency personnel are unavailable, contain spilt material. For small spills, add absorbent (soil may be used in the absence of other suitable materials), scoop up material and place in a sealable, liquid-proof container for disposal. For large spills, dyke spilt material or otherwise contain material to ensure runoff does not reach a waterway. Place spilt material in an appropriate container for disposal.

7. Handling and storage

Handling : Avoid contact of spilt material and runoff with soil and surface waterways.

Storage : Keep container tightly closed. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area.

Packaging materials

Recommended : Use original container.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Ingredient name	Occupational exposure limits
carbonic acid, calcium salt (1:1)	**ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2006). Notes: The value is for total dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.** TWA: 10 mg/m^3 8 hour/hours. Form: All forms

Exposure controls

Occupational exposure controls : No special ventilation requirements. Good general ventilation should be sufficient to control airborne levels. If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure below any recommended or statutory limits.

Respiratory protection : Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

Hand protection : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.

Eye protection : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts.

Skin protection : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Environmental exposure controls : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

9. Physical and chemical properties

General information

Appearance

Physical state : Liquid. (Viscous liquid.)

Colour : Light straw.

Odour : Slight

Important health, safety and environmental information

pH : 7 to 8.5 [Basic.]

Boiling point : 100°C (212°F)

Melting point : 0°C (32°F)

Flash point : Closed cup: >200°C (392°F).

Explosion limits : The greatest known range is Lower: 0.6% Upper: 7% (naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a catalytic hydrodesulfurization process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C7 through C12 and boiling in the range of approximately 90 °C to 230 °C (194 °F to 446 °F).)

Vapour pressure : The highest known value is 1.5 kPa (11.3 mm Hg) (at 20°C) (naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a catalytic hydrodesulfurization process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C7 through C12 and boiling in the range of approximately 90 °C to 230 °C (194 °F to 446 °F).).

Relative density : 1.31 g/cm^3 (23°C / 73.4°F)

Solubility : Insoluble in cold water, hot water.

Dispersibility properties : Easily dispersed in cold water, hot water.

Viscosity : Kinematic (40C): The highest known value is 0.93 cSt (naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a catalytic hydrodesulfurization process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C7 through C12 and boiling in the range of approximately 90 °C to 230 °C (194 °F to 446 °F).)

Vapour density : The highest known value is >1 (Air = 1) (naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a catalytic hydrodesulfurization process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C7 through C12 and boiling in the range of approximately 90 °C to 230 °C (194 °F to 446 °F).).

Evaporation rate (butyl acetate = 1) : 0.11 (naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a catalytic hydrodesulfurization process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C7 through C12 and boiling in the range of approximately 90 °C to 230 °C (194 °F to 446 °F).) compared with Butyl acetate.

Other information

Auto-ignition temperature : The lowest known value is >200°C (392°F) (naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a catalytic hydrodesulfurization process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C7 through C12 and boiling in the range of approximately 90 °C to 230 °C (194 °F to 446 °F).).

10. Stability and reactivity

Stability : The product is stable.

11. Toxicological information

Potential acute health effects

Inhalation : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Ingestion : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Skin contact : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Eye contact : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result	Route	Species
carbonic acid, calcium salt (1:1)	LD50	6450 mg/kg	Oral	Rat

Potential chronic health effects

Carcinogenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Mutagenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Reproductive toxicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Inhalation : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Ingestion : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Skin : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Target organs : Contains material which causes damage to the following organs: upper respiratory tract, skin, eye, lens or cornea.

12. Ecological information

Other adverse effects : Harmful to aquatic organisms. May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

13. Disposal considerations

Methods of disposal : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements.

Hazardous waste : The classification of the product may meet the criteria for a hazardous waste.

14. Transport information

International transport regulations

Regulatory information	UN number	Proper shipping name	Class	Packing group	Label	Additional information
ADR/RID Class	Not regulated.	-	-	-		-
ADNR Class	Not regulated.	-	-	-		-

IMDG Class	Not regulated.	-	-	-		-
IATA Class	Not regulated.	-	-	-		-

15. Regulatory information

EU regulations

Risk phrases : R52/53- Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Product use : Classification and labelling have been performed according to EU Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC (including amendments) and the intended use.
- Consumer applications.

Other EU regulations

16. Other information

Full text of R-phrases referred to in sections 2 and 3 - Europe : R10- Flammable.
R65- Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
R38- Irritating to skin.
R66- Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
R67- Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
R51/53- Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R52/53- Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Full text of classifications referred to in sections 2 and 3 - Europe : Xn - Harmful
Xi - Irritant
N - Dangerous for the environment.

History

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Version : **1**

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