



SAFETY DATA SHEET

MASTIFIX N 220

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

Identification of the substance or preparation

Product name : MASTIFIX N 220

Code : 110299

Use of the substance/preparation : Putty. neoprene

Company/undertaking identification

Manufacturer : BOSTIK SA
Immeuble IRIS
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FRANCE

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2. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/preparation : Preparation

Nature of material : Adhesive. Putty.

Ingredient name	CAS number	%	EC number	Classification
carbonic acid, calcium salt (1:1)	471-34-1	20 - 50	207-439-9	Not classified.
carbonic acid, calcium salt (1:1)	471-34-1	20 - 50	207-439-9	Not classified.
ethyl acetate	141-78-6	5 - 10	205-500-4	F; R11 Xi; R36 R66, R67
naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a petroleum fraction with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C4 through C11 and boiling in the range of approximately minus 20 °C to 190 °C (-4 °F to 374 °F).	64742-49-0	5 - 10	265-151-9	F; R11 Xn; R65 Xi; R38 R67 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 : F; R11
R67
R52/53

Physical/chemical hazards : Highly flammable.

Human health hazards : Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

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. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. 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. Get medical attention. 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 dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.
- Not suitable** : Do not use water jet.
- Special exposure hazards** : Highly flammable liquid and vapour. Vapour may cause flash fire. Vapours may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion 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, CO₂). 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. Eliminate all ignition sources. Keep unnecessary personnel away. Use suitable protective equipment. Do not touch or walk through spilt material.
- 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) and use a non-sparking or explosion-proof means to transfer material to a sealable, appropriate 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** : Keep container closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by earthing and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Avoid contact of spilt material and runoff with soil and surface waterways.
- Storage** : Store in a segregated and approved area. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).
- Packaging materials**
- Recommended** : Use original container.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

<u>Ingredient name</u>	<u>Occupational exposure limits</u>
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
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
ethyl acetate	ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2006). Notes: 1996 Adoption Refers to Appendix A -- Carcinogens. TWA: 1440 mg/m ³ 8 hour/hours. Form: All forms TWA: 400 ppm 8 hour/hours. Form: All forms
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	EU OEL (Europe, 11/2004). TWA: 1500 mg/m ³ 8 hour/hours. Form: All forms STEL: 1000 mg/m ³ 15 minute/minutes.

Exposure controls

- Occupational exposure controls** : Use only with adequate ventilation. If user operations generate dust, fumes, vapour or mist, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.
- 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. (paste)
Colour : Brown.
Odour : Hydrocarbon.

Important health, safety and environmental information

- Boiling point** : 63°C (145.4°F)
Melting point : May start to solidify at -84°C (-119.2°F) based on data for: ethyl acetate.
Flash point : Closed cup: -17°C (1.4°F).
Explosion limits : Lower: 1% Upper: 11.5%
Vapour pressure : <110 kPa (<825 mm Hg) (at 20°C)
Relative density : 1.4 to 1.5 g/cm³ (23°C / 73.4°F)
Solubility : Soluble in acetone.
 Insoluble in cold water, hot water.
Dispersibility properties : Not dispersible in cold water, hot water.
 See solubility in acetone.
Vapour density : The highest known value is 3 (Air = 1) (ethyl acetate).
Evaporation rate (butyl acetate = 1) : 4.94 (ethyl acetate) compared with Butyl acetate.

Other information

- Auto-ignition temperature** : The lowest known value is 425.85°C (798.5°F) (ethyl acetate).

10. Stability and reactivity

- Stability** : The product is stable.

11. Toxicological information

Potential acute health effects

- Inhalation** : Harmful by inhalation.
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

<u>Product/ingredient name</u>	<u>Test</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Route</u>	<u>Species</u>
carbonic acid, calcium salt (1:1)	LD50	6450 mg/kg	Oral	Rat
carbonic acid, calcium salt (1:1)	LD50	6450 mg/kg	Oral	Rat
ethyl acetate	LD50	5620 mg/kg	Oral	Rat
	LD50	4935 mg/kg	Oral	Rabbit
	LD50	4100 mg/kg	Oral	Mouse

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: kidneys, liver, upper respiratory tract, skin, eye, lens or cornea.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity data

<u>Ingredient name</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Result</u>
ethyl acetate	Pimephales promelas (EC50)	48 hour/hours	260 mg/l
	Scenedesmus subspicatus (EC50)	48 hour/hours	3300 mg/l
	Scenedesmus subspicatus (EC50)	48 hour/hours	5600 mg/l
	Pimephales promelas (LC50)	96 hour/hours	230 mg/l
	Oncorhynchus mykiss (LC50)	96 hour/hours	425.3 mg/l
	Oncorhynchus mykiss (LC50)	96 hour/hours	484 mg/l

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

<u>Regulatory information</u>	<u>UN number</u>	<u>Proper shipping name</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Packing group</u>	<u>Label</u>	<u>Additional information</u>
ADR/RID Class	1133	ADHESIVES, containing flammable liquid	3	III		Hazard identification number 33 Limited quantity LQ7 Special provision : 640H
ADNR Class	1133	ADHESIVES, containing flammable liquid	3	III		-
IMDG Class	1133	ADHESIVES, containing flammable liquid	3	III		Emergency schedules (EmS) F-E, S-D
IATA Class	1133	ADHESIVES, containing flammable liquid	3	III		Passenger and Cargo Aircraft Quantity limitation: 60 L Cargo Aircraft Only Quantity limitation: 220 L

15. Regulatory information

EU regulations

Hazard symbol/symbols :



Highly flammable

- Risk phrases** : R11- Highly flammable.
R67- Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
R52/53- Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
- Safety phrases** : S2- Keep out of the reach of children.
S9- Keep container in a well-ventilated place.
S16- Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.
S24/25- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
S61- Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets.
- 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

- Tactile warning of danger** : Yes, applicable.

16. Other information

- Full text of R-phrases referred to in sections 2 and 3 - Europe** : R11- Highly flammable.
R65- Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
R36- Irritating to eyes.
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** : F - Highly flammable
Xn - Harmful
Xi - Irritant
N - Dangerous for the environment.

History

- Date of printing** : 12/04/2007.
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Version : 1

Notice to reader

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Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.