



SAFETY DATA SHEET

QUELYD SUPER CONTACT GEL

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

Identification of the substance or preparation

Product name : QUELYD SUPER CONTACT GEL

Code : 020681 + 021800

Use of the substance/preparation : Adhesive. neoprene

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

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

Fax no. : + 33 (0) 1 47 96 96 90

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
naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-49-0	20 - 50	265-151-9	F; R11 Xn; R65 Xi; R38 R67 N; R51/53
acetone	67-64-1	20 - 50	200-662-2	F; R11 Xi; R36 R66, R67
butanone	78-93-3	10 - 20	201-159-0	F; R11 Xi; R36 R66, R67
naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-49-0	5 - 10	265-151-9	F; R11 Xn; R65 Xi; R38 R66 N; R51/53
1,4-benzenediol, 2,5-bis(1,1-dimethylpropyl)-	79-74-3	< 0.1	201-222-2	Xn; R22 N; R50
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 product is classified as dangerous according to Directive 1999/45/EC and its amendments.

Classification : F; R11
Xi; R36/38
R67
N; R51/53

Physical/chemical hazards : Highly flammable.

Human health hazards : Irritating to eyes and skin. Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Environmental hazards : Toxic 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. Get medical attention if adverse health effects persist or are severe. 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. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Eye contact** : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.

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. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.
- Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. This material is toxic 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** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
carbon dioxide
carbon monoxide
halogenated compounds

- 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** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8).

- Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities.

Methods for cleaning up : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see section 13). Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. Note: see section 1 for emergency contact information and section 13 for waste disposal.

7. Handling and storage

Handling : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8). Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Do not ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/safety data sheet. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by earthing and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

Storage : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see section 10) and food and drink. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Packaging materials

Recommended : Use original container.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

<u>Ingredient name</u>	<u>Occupational exposure limits</u>
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	EU OEL (Europe, 11/2004). TWA: 1500 mg/m ³ 8 hour(s). Form: All forms STEL: 1000 mg/m ³ 15 minute(s).
acetone	EU OEL (Europe, 5/2006). Notes: Indicative 8 hours: 1210 mg/m ³ 8 hour(s). 8 hours: 500 ppm 8 hour(s).
butanone	EU OEL (Europe, 5/2006). Notes: Indicative short term: 900 mg/m ³ 15 minute(s). short term: 300 ppm 15 minute(s). 8 hours: 600 mg/m ³ 8 hour(s). 8 hours: 200 ppm 8 hour(s).
naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	EU OEL (Europe, 11/2004). TWA: 1500 mg/m ³ 8 hour(s). Form: All forms STEL: 1000 mg/m ³ 15 minute(s).

Exposure controls

Occupational exposure controls : Use only with adequate ventilation. 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. [Gel]
- Colour** : Yellow.
- Odour** : Hydrocarbon.

Important health, safety and environmental information

- Boiling point** : 56°C (132,8°F)
- Flash point** : Closed cup: -18°C (-0,4°F)
- Explosion limits** : Lower: 1%
Upper: 13%
- Vapour pressure** : <110 kPa (<825 mm Hg)
- Relative density** : 0 to 82 g/cm³ [23°C (73,4°F)]
- Solubility** : Easily soluble in the following materials: acetone.
Insoluble in the following materials: cold water and hot water.
- Dispersibility properties** : Not available.

10. Stability and reactivity

- Stability** : The product is stable.
- Hazardous decomposition products** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

11. Toxicological information

Potential acute health effects

- Inhalation** : Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
- Ingestion** : Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach.
- Skin contact** : Irritating to skin.
- Eye contact** : Irritating to eyes.

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.

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- Skin** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Target organs** : Contains material which may cause damage to the following organs: lungs, peripheral nervous system, upper respiratory tract, skin, central nervous system (CNS), eye, lens or cornea.

12. Ecological information**Ecotoxicity data**

<u>Ingredient name</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Result</u>
acetone	Daphnia magna (EC50)	48 hour(s)	23.5 mg/l
	Pimephales promelas (EC50)	48 hour(s)	8990 mg/l
	Daphnia magna (EC50)	48 hour(s)	13500 mg/l
	Daphnia magna (LC50)	96 hour(s)	>100 mg/l
	Pimephales promelas (LC50)	96 hour(s)	>100 mg/l
	Oncorhynchus mykiss (LC50)	96 hour(s)	5540 mg/l
butanone	Daphnia magna (EC50)	48 hour(s)	5091 mg/l
	Pimephales promelas (LC50)	96 hour(s)	3220 mg/l
1,4-benzenediol, 2,5-bis(1,1-dimethylpropyl)-	Daphnia (EC50)	24 hour(s)	0.9 mg/l
	Trout (LC50)	96 hour(s)	0.067 mg/l





- Other adverse effects** : Toxic 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. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. 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. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

- 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	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. Marine pollutant (naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light, naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light)	3	III		Emergency schedules (EmS) F-E, S-D Marine pollutant
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 or symbols :



Highly flammable, Irritant, Dangerous for the environment

Risk phrases

: R11- Highly flammable.
R36/38- Irritating to eyes and skin.
R67- Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
R51/53- Toxic 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- Avoid contact with skin.
S26- In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.
S46- If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.
S51- Use only in well-ventilated areas.

Product use

: Consumer applications.

Other EU regulations

Additional warning phrases

: Contains rosin. May produce an allergic reaction.

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.
R22- Harmful if swallowed.
R65- Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
R36- Irritating to eyes.
R38- Irritating to skin.
R36/38- Irritating to eyes and skin.
R66- Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
R67- Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
R50- Very toxic to aquatic organisms.
R51/53- Toxic 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

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