

# The Professional's Choice

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

# 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

1.1 Product identifier

Product name F2 MULTIPURPOSE CONTACT ADHESIVE

Synonyms 8002, 8006, 8008, 8009, 8010 - PRODUCT CODE(S) ● CRC F2 MULTIPURPOSE CONTACT ADHESIVE

1.2 Uses and uses advised against

Uses SOLVENT BASED ADHESIVE

1.3 Details of the supplier of the product

Supplier name CRC INDUSTRIES (AUST) PTY LIMITED

Address 9 Gladstone Road, Castle Hill, NSW, 2154, AUSTRALIA

 Telephone
 (02) 9849 6700

 Fax
 (02) 9680 4914

 Email
 info.au@crcind.com

 Website
 www.crcindustries.com.au

1.4 Emergency telephone numbers

Emergency 13 11 26 (PIC)

# 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

# 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

**Physical Hazards** 

Flammable Liquids: Category 2

# **Health Hazards**

Aspiration Hazard: Category 1 Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 2

Serious Eye Damage / Eye Irritation: Category 2A

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): Category 3 (Narcotic Effects)

Toxic to Reproduction: Category 1A

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Category 2

# **Environmental Hazards**

Not classified as an Environmental Hazard

# 2.2 GHS Label elements

Signal word DANGER

**Pictograms** 









# **Hazard statements**

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H315 Causes skin irritation.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H360 May damage fertility or the unborn child.

H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

#### **Prevention statements**

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.

P233 Keep container tightly closed.

P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment.

P242 Use only non-sparking tools.

P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

# Response statements

P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician.

P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to

do. Continue rinsing.

P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P321 Specific treatment is advised - see first aid instructions.

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before re-use.
P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use appropriate media for extinction.

#### Storage statements

P403 + P233 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. Keep container tightly closed.

P405 Store locked up.

# **Disposal statements**

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with relevant regulations.

# 2.3 Other hazards

No information provided.

# 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

# 3.1 Substances / Mixtures

Ingredient	CAS Number	EC Number	Content
ACETONE	67-64-1	200-662-2	10 to 30%
POLYMER(S)	-	-	10 to 30%
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC	64742-89-8	265-192-2	10 to 30%
TOLUENE	108-88-3	203-625-9	10 to 30%

# 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

Eye If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to

stop by a Poisons Information Centre, a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.

Inhalation If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. To protect rescuer, use a Type A (Organic vapour) respirator or

an Air-line respirator (in poorly ventilated areas). Apply artificial respiration if not breathing.

**Skin** If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water.

Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Ingestion For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor (at once). If

swallowed, do not induce vomiting.

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**First aid facilities** Eye wash facilities and safety shower should be available.

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

Acute: Irritating to the skin. Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Chronic: Central nervous system (CNS), liver and kidney damage. Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.

# 4.3 Immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

# 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### 5.1 Extinguishing media

Dry agent, carbon dioxide or foam. Prevent contamination of drains and waterways.

### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Highly flammable. May evolve toxic gases (carbon oxides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition. Vapour may form explosive mixtures with air. Eliminate all ignition sources including cigarettes, open flames, spark producing switches/tools, heaters, naked lights, pilot lights and mobile phones when handling. Earth containers when dispensing fluids.

### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

Evacuate area and contact emergency services. Toxic gases may be evolved in a fire situation. Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) when combating fire. Use waterfog to cool intact containers and nearby storage areas.

#### 5.4 Hazchem code

- •3YE
- •3 Alcohol Resistant Foam is the preferred firefighting medium but, if it is not available, normal foam can be used.
- Y Risk of violent reaction or explosion. Wear full fire kit and breathing apparatus. Contain spill and run-off.
- E Evacuation of people in and around the immediate vicinity of the incident should be considered.

# 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

# 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as detailed in section 8 of the SDS. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Ventilate area where possible. Contact emergency services where appropriate.

# **6.2 Environmental precautions**

Prevent product from entering drains and waterways.

# 6.3 Methods of cleaning up

Contain spillage, then cover / absorb spill with non-combustible absorbent material (vermiculite, sand, or similar), collect and place in suitable containers for disposal. Eliminate all sources of ignition.

# 6.4 Reference to other sections

See Sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

# 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

# 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Before use carefully read the product label. Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas.

# 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, preferably flammables store, removed from direct sunlight, incompatible substances, heat or ignition sources and foodstuffs. Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use. Large storage areas should have appropriate ventilation and fire protection systems.

# 7.3 Specific end uses

No information provided.



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# 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

# 8.1 Control parameters

### **Exposure standards**

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
ingredient	Kelefelice		mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³
Acetone	SWA [AUS]	500	1185	1000	2375
Acetone	SWA [Proposed]	250	594	1000	2375
Toluene	SWA [AUS]	50	191	150	574

### **Biological limits**

Ingredient	Determinant	Sampling Time	BEI
ACETONE	Acetone in urine	End of shift	25 mg/L
TOLUENE	o-Cresol in urine (with hydrolysis)	End of shift	0.3 mg/g creatinine
	Toluene in urine	End of shift	0.03 mg/L
	Toluene in blood	Prior to last shift of workweek	0.02 mg/L

Reference: ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices

# 8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering controls Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical explosion proof

extraction ventilation is recommended. Flammable/ explosive vapours may accumulate in poorly ventilated

areas. Vapours may travel some distance to an ignition source and flash back.

**PPE** 

Eye / Face Wear splash-proof goggles.
Hands Wear PVA or viton® gloves.

**Body** Wear coveralls.

**Respiratory** Where an inhalation risk exists, wear a Type A (Organic vapour) respirator. At high vapour levels, wear an

Air-line respirator. If using product in a confined area, wear Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA).







# 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

# 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance VISCOUS YELLOW LIQUID

Odour SOLVENT ODOUR Flammability HIGHLY FLAMMABLE

Flash point < 0°C

**Explosive properties** 

**Boiling point NOT AVAILABLE Melting point** NOT AVAILABLE **NOT AVAILABLE Evaporation rate NOT AVAILABLE** Vapour density NOT AVAILABLE Specific gravity NOT AVAILABLE Solubility (water) **INSOLUBLE** Vapour pressure NOT AVAILABLE Upper explosion limit 7.1 % (Toluene) Lower explosion limit 1.2 % (Toluene) Partition coefficient NOT AVAILABLE **NOT AVAILABLE** Autoignition temperature **NOT AVAILABLE Decomposition temperature NOT AVAILABLE** Viscosity

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**NOT AVAILABLE** 

# 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Oxidising properties NOT AVAILABLE
Odour threshold NOT AVAILABLE

# 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

# 10.1 Reactivity

Carefully review all information provided in sections 10.2 to 10.6.

### 10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Polymerization is not expected to occur.

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

#### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Incompatible with oxidising agents (e.g. hypochlorites), acids (e.g. nitric acid), heat and ignition sources.

## 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

May evolve toxic gases (carbon oxides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition.

# 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity Acute exposure

Acute exposure causes dose-related central nervous effects including nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhoea, dizziness and drowsiness. High acute exposures may result in progressive impairment of consciousness, eventually resulting in seizures and coma.

# Information available for the ingredients:

Ingredient	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
ACETONE	5800 mg/kg (rat)	> 7400 mg/kg (guinea pig, rabbit)	76000 mg/m³/4 hours (rat)
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC	> 5000 mg/kg (OECD TG 401)	> 2000 mg/kg (OECD TG 402 under occlusive conditions)	> 5610 mg/m3 (OECD TG 403)
TOLUENE	5580 mg/kg (rat)	5000 mg/kg (rabbit)	25.7 - 30 mg/L/4hrs (rat)

**Skin** Contact may result in drying and defatting of the skin, irritation, rash and dermatitis.

Eye Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain and redness.

Sensitisation Not classified as causing skin or respiratory sensitisation.

Mutagenicity Insufficient data available to classify as a mutagen.

Carcinogenicity Insufficient data available to classify as a carcinogen.

**Reproductive** Over exposure to toluene may damage fertility or the unborn child.

**STOT - single**Over exposure may result in irritation of the nose and throat, coughing, nausea and headache. High level exposure may result in dizziness, drowsiness, breathing difficulties and unconsciousness.

STOT - repeated

exposure

Repeated exposure to toluene may result in central nervous system (CNS), liver and kidney damage.

Aspiration Aspiration into the lungs may result in chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema.

# 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

# 12.1 Toxicity

The toluene 96 hour LC50 for acute toxicity to fish is 5.5 mg/L. The 40 day NOEC for chronic toxicity to fish is 1.4 mg/L. Considered acceptable, well-documented studies by ECHA.

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# 12.2 Persistence and degradability

If aromatic hydrocarbons are released to soil, they will evaporate from near-surface soil & leach to groundwater. Biodegradation occurs in soil & groundwater but may be slow, especially at high concentrations, which can be toxic to microorganisms. Will exist largely as vapour in air. Half life in atmosphere depends on particular hydrocarbon (eg 1-2 days (xylene); 3 hrs-1 day (toluene)).

# 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Toluene is not considered bioccumulative.

# 12.4 Mobility in soil

Toluene is expected to have high to moderate mobility in soil (HSDB).

# 12.5 Other adverse effects

No information provided.

# 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

# 13.1 Waste treatment methods

Wearing the protective equipment outlined, ensure all ignition sources are extinguished. For small quantities, Waste disposal

absorb on paper, sand or similar and evaporate under a fume cupboard or open area. For large volumes, atomise into incinerator (mixing with more flammable solvent if required) or recycle by gravimetric separation,

distilling & reusing. Contact the manufacturer/supplier for additional information (if required).

Legislation Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

# 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE



	LAND TRANSPORT (ADG)	SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO)	AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO)
14.1 UN Number	1133	1133	1133
14.2 Proper Shipping Name	ADHESIVES containing flammable liquid	ADHESIVES containing flammable liquid	ADHESIVES containing flammable liquid
14.3 Transport hazard class	3	3	3
14.4 Packing Group	II	II	II

### 14.5 Environmental hazards

No information provided.

# 14.6 Special precautions for user

Hazchem code •3YE 3A1 **GTEPG EmS** F-E, S-D

# 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Poison schedule Classified as a Schedule 5 (S5) Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

Safework Australia criteria is based on the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and Classifications

Labelling of Chemicals.

**Inventory listings AUSTRALIA: AIIC (Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals)** 

All components are listed on AIIC, or are exempt.

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# 16. OTHER INFORMATION

#### **Additional information**

RESPIRATORS: In general the use of respirators should be limited and engineering controls employed to avoid exposure. If respiratory equipment must be worn ensure correct respirator selection and training is undertaken. Remember that some respirators may be extremely uncomfortable when used for long periods. The use of air powered or air supplied respirators should be considered where prolonged or repeated use is necessary.

WORK PRACTICES - SOLVENTS: Organic solvents may present both a health and flammability hazard. It is recommended that engineering controls should be adopted to reduce exposure where practicable (for example, if using indoors, ensure explosion proof extraction ventilation is available). Flammable or combustible liquids with explosive limits have the potential for ignition from static discharge. Refer to AS 1020 (The control of undesirable static electricity) and AS 1940 (The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids) for control procedures.

#### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:

The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as form of product, method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment is made.

#### HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE:

It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: form of product; frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control measures; protective equipment used and method of application. Given that it is impractical to prepare a report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

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ACGIH American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

CAS # Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds

CNS Central Nervous System

EC No. EC No - European Community Number

EMS Emergency Schedules (Emergency Procedures for Ships Carrying Dangerous

Goods)

GHS Globally Harmonized System

GTEPG Group Text Emergency Procedure Guide
IARC International Agency for Research on Cancer

LC50 Lethal Concentration, 50% / Median Lethal Concentration

LD50 Lethal Dose, 50% / Median Lethal Dose

mg/m³ Milligrams per Cubic Metre
OEL Occupational Exposure Limit

pH relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly

alkaline).

ppm Parts Per Million

STEL Short-Term Exposure Limit

STOT-RE Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)
STOT-SE Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

SUSMP Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons

SWA Safe Work Australia
TLV Threshold Limit Value
TWA Time Weighted Average

# Report status

This document has been compiled by RMT on behalf of the manufacturer, importer or supplier of the product and serves as their Safety Data Sheet ('SDS').

It is based on information concerning the product which has been provided to RMT by the manufacturer, importer or supplier or obtained from third party sources and is believed to represent the current state of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the product at the time of issue. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained directly from the manufacturer, importer or supplier.

While RMT has taken all due care to include accurate and up-to-date information in this SDS, it does not provide any warranty as to accuracy or completeness. As far as lawfully possible, RMT accepts no liability for any loss, injury or damage (including consequential loss) which may be suffered or incurred by any person as a consequence of their reliance on the information contained in this SDS.

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