

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
Signal word	DANGER

Pictograms





Hazard stateme	nts
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 state	ements
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

- P243Take precautionary measures against static discharge.P260Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
- P260Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.P271Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response statements

P301 + P310 P303 + P361 + P353	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304 + P340 P305 + P351 + P338	IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P305 + P351 + P356	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 P405	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. Keep container tightly closed. Store locked up.
1 400	
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.



8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Exposure standards

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
ingredient		ppm	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
Boiling point	NOT AVAILABLE
Melting point	NOT AVAILABLE
Evaporation rate	NOT AVAILABLE
рН	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
Autoignition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Decomposition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Viscosity	NOT AVAILABLE
Explosive properties	NOT AVAILABLE

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9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Oxidising propertiesNOT AVAILABLEOdour thresholdNOT 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 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 dryin	g and defatting of the skin, i	rritation, rash and dermatitis	

SKIN	Contact may result in drying and delating of the skin, initiation, rash and dematus.
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 exposure	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.



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

Waste disposal Wearing the protective equipment outlined, ensure all ignition sources are extinguished. For small quantities, 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
GTEPG	3A1
EmS	F-E, S-D

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Inventory listings	AUSTRALIA: AIIC (Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals) All components are listed on AIIC, or are exempt.		
Classifications	Safework Australia criteria is based on the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.		
Poison schedule	Classified as a Schedule 5 (S5) Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).		



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.			
Abbreviations	ACGIH CAS # CNS EC No. EMS GHS GTEPG IARC LC50 LD50 mg/m ³ OEL pH STEL STOT-RE STOT-RE STOT-RE SUSMP SWA TLV TWA	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds Central Nervous System EC No - European Community Number Emergency Schedules (Emergency Procedures for Ships Carrying Dangerous Goods) Globally Harmonized System Group Text Emergency Procedure Guide International Agency for Research on Cancer Lethal Concentration, 50% / Median Lethal Concentration Lethal Dose, 50% / Median Lethal Dose Milligrams per Cubic Metre Occupational Exposure Limit relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline). Parts Per Million Short-Term Exposure Limit Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons Safe Work Australia Threshold Limit Value Time Weighted Average		
product and ser It is based or manufacturer, i the current stat at the time of i		nt has been compiled by RMT on behalf of the manufacturer, importer or supplier of the serves as their Safety Data Sheet ('SDS'). on information concerning the product which has been provided to RMT by the r, importer or supplier or obtained from third party sources and is believed to represent tate of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the product of issue. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained the manufacturer, importer or supplier.		
	not provide a no liability fo	as taken all due care to include accurate and up-to-date information in this SDS, it does iny warranty as to accuracy or completeness. As far as lawfully possible, RMT accepts r any loss, injury or damage (including consequential loss) which may be suffered or ny person as a consequence of their reliance on the information contained in this SDS.		

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