

Safety Data Sheet

According to Annex II to REACH - Regulation 2015/830

SECTION 1. Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier

Code: 411 00 15400-3010-1 kg
411 00 15410-3015-5 kg
Product name: NEOPRENIC ADHESIVE FOR LAMINATES

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Intended use: Adhesive for wood / plastic laminate / steel

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name: Meccanocar Italia S.r.l.
Full address: Via San Francesco, 22
District and Country: 56033 Capannoli (PI)
Italy

Tel. +39 0587 609433

Fax +39 0587 607145

e-mail address of the competent person

responsible for the Safety Data Sheet: moreno.meini@meccanocar.it

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to: National Poisons Information Service: +44 121 507 4123

SECTION 2. Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

The product is classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in (EC) Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) (and subsequent amendments and supplements). The product thus requires a safety datasheet that complies with the provisions of (EU) Regulation 2015/830. Any additional information concerning the risks for health and/or the environment are given in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

Hazard classification and indication:

Flammable liquid, category 2	H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
Eye irritation, category 2	H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3	H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 2	H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.2. Label elements

Hazard labelling pursuant to EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) and subsequent amendments and supplements.

NEOPRENIC ADHESIVE FOR LAMINATES

Hazard pictograms:



Signal words:

Danger

Hazard statements:

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
EUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Precautionary statements:

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P280	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P264	Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P312	Call a POISON CENTRE / doctor / . . . if you feel unwell.

Contains:	HYDROCARBONS, C6-C7, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES, <5% N-HEXANE ETHYL ACETATE ACETONE METHYL ETHYL KETONE
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2.3. Other hazards

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage greater than 0,1%.

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients**3.2. Mixtures**

Contains:

Identification	x = Conc. %	Classification 1272/2008 (CLP)
HYDROCARBONS, C6-C7, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES, <5% N-HEXANE		
CAS 92128-66-0	47,5 ≤ x < 50	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H336, Aquatic Chronic 2 H411
EC 921-024-6		
INDEX -		
Reg. no. 01-2119475514-35-XXXX		
ETHYL ACETATE		
CAS 141-78-6	27 ≤ x < 28,5	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066
EC 205-500-4		
INDEX 607-022-00-5		

NEOPRENIC ADHESIVE FOR LAMINATES

Reg. no. 01-2119475103-46-XXXX

ACETONE

CAS 67-64-1 $18 \leq x < 19,5$ Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066

EC 200-662-2

INDEX 606-001-00-8

Reg. no. 01-2119471330-49-XXXX

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

CAS 78-93-3 $4,5 \leq x < 5$ Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066

EC 201-159-0

INDEX 606-002-00-3

Reg. no. 01-2119457290-43-XXXX

TOLUENE

CAS 108-88-3 $0,75 \leq x < 0,85$ Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Repr. 2 H361d, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT RE 2 H373, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H336, Aquatic Chronic 3 H412

EC 203-625-9

INDEX 601-021-00-3

Reg. no. 01-2119471310-51-XXXX

ZINC OXIDE

CAS 1314-13-2 $0,2 \leq x < 0,25$ Aquatic Chronic 1 H410 M=1

EC 215-222-5

INDEX 030-013-00-7

Reg. no. 01-2119463881-32-XXXX

2,6-tert-butyl-paracresol

CAS 128-37-0 $0,2 \leq x < 0,25$ Aquatic Chronic 1 H410 M=1

EC 204-881-4

INDEX -

Reg. no. 01-2119480433-40-XXXX

The full wording of hazard (H) phrases is given in section 16 of the sheet.

SECTION 4. First aid measures**4.1. Description of first aid measures**

EYES: Remove contact lenses, if present. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. If problem persists, seek medical advice.

SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with a shower immediately. Get medical advice/attention immediately. Wash contaminated clothing before using it again.

INHALATION: Remove to open air. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Get medical advice/attention immediately.

INGESTION: Get medical advice/attention immediately. Do not induce vomiting. Do not administer anything not explicitly authorised by a doctor.

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

Specific information on symptoms and effects caused by the product are unknown.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Information not available

NEOPRENIC ADHESIVE FOR LAMINATES**SECTION 5. Firefighting measures****5.1. Extinguishing media****SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT**

Extinguishing substances are: carbon dioxide, foam, chemical powder. For product loss or leakage that has not caught fire, water spray can be used to disperse flammable vapours and protect those trying to stem the leak.

UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

Do not use jets of water. Water is not effective for putting out fires but can be used to cool containers exposed to flames to prevent explosions.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture**HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE**

Excess pressure may form in containers exposed to fire at a risk of explosion. Do not breathe combustion products.

5.3. Advice for firefighters**GENERAL INFORMATION**

Use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear. Collect extinguishing water to prevent it from draining into the sewer system. Dispose of contaminated water used for extinction and the remains of the fire according to applicable regulations.

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS

Normal fire fighting clothing i.e. fire kit (BS EN 469), gloves (BS EN 659) and boots (HO specification A29 and A30) in combination with self-contained open circuit positive pressure compressed air breathing apparatus (BS EN 137).

SECTION 6. Accidental release measures**6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

Block the leakage if there is no hazard.

Wear suitable protective equipment (including personal protective equipment referred to under Section 8 of the safety data sheet) to prevent any contamination of skin, eyes and personal clothing. These indications apply for both processing staff and those involved in emergency procedures.

Send away individuals who are not suitably equipped. Use explosion-proof equipment. Eliminate all sources of ignition (cigarettes, flames, sparks, etc.) from the leakage site.

6.2. Environmental precautions

The product must not penetrate into the sewer system or come into contact with surface water or ground water.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Collect the leaked product into a suitable container. Evaluate the compatibility of the container to be used, by checking section 10. Absorb the remainder with inert absorbent material.

Make sure the leakage site is well aired. Contaminated material should be disposed of in compliance with the provisions set forth in point 13.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Any information on personal protection and disposal is given in sections 8 and 13.

NEOPRENIC ADHESIVE FOR LAMINATES

SECTION 7. Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Keep away from heat, sparks and naked flames; do not smoke or use matches or lighters. Vapours may catch fire and an explosion may occur; vapour accumulation is therefore to be avoided by leaving windows and doors open and ensuring good cross ventilation. Without adequate ventilation, vapours may accumulate at ground level and, if ignited, catch fire even at a distance, with the danger of backfire. Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. When performing transfer operations involving large containers, connect to an earthing system and wear antistatic footwear. Vigorous stirring and flow through the tubes and equipment may cause the formation and accumulation of electrostatic charges. In order to avoid the risk of fires and explosions, never use compressed air when handling. Open containers with caution as they may be pressurised. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store only in the original container. Store the containers sealed, in a well ventilated place, away from direct sunlight. Store in a cool and well ventilated place, keep far away from sources of heat, naked flames and sparks and other sources of ignition. Keep containers away from any incompatible materials, see section 10 for details.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Information not available

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Regulatory References:

ESP	España	LÍMITES DE EXPOSICIÓN PROFESIONAL PARA AGENTES QUÍMICOS EN ESPAÑA 2019 (INSST)
FRA	France	Valeurs limites d'exposition professionnelle aux agents chimiques en France. ED 984 - INRS
GBR	United Kingdom	EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits (Third edition, published 2018)
ITA	Italia	DIRETTIVA (UE) 2017/164 DELLA COMMISSIONE del 31 gennaio 2017
NOR	Norge	Fastsatt av Arbeids- og sosialdepartementet 21. august 2018 med hjemmel i lov 17. juni 2005 nr. 62 om arbeidsmiljø, arbeidstid, stillingsvern mv. (arbeidsmiljøloven) § 1-3, § 1-4 og § 4-5
PRT	Portugal	Ministério da Economia e do Emprego Consolida as prescrições mínimas em matéria de protecção dos trabalhadores contra os riscos para a segurança e a saúde devido à exposição a agentes químicos no trabalho - Diário da República, 1.ª série - N.º 111 - 11 de junho de 2018
EU	OEL EU	Directive (EU) 2017/2398; Directive (EU) 2017/164; Directive 2009/161/EU; Directive 2006/15/EC; Directive 2004/37/EC; Directive 2000/39/EC; Directive 91/322/EEC.
	TLV-ACGIH	ACGIH 2019

HYDROCARBONS, C6-C7, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES, <5% N-HEXANE

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers			Effects on workers				
	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral				699 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation				608 mg/m3				2035 mg/m3
Skin				699 mg/kg bw/d				773 mg/kg bw/d

NEOPRENIC ADHESIVE FOR LAMINATES

ETHYL ACETATE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLA	ESP	734	200	1468	400	
VLEP	FRA	1400	400			
WEL	GBR	734	200	1468	400	
VLEP	ITA	734	200	1468	400	
TLV	NOR	734	200			
VLE	PRT	734	200	1468	400	
OEL	EU	734	200	1468	400	
TLV-ACGIH		1441	400			

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water		0,24	mg/l
Normal value in marine water		0,024	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment		1,15	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment		0,115	mg/kg
Normal value of STP microorganisms		650	mg/l
Normal value for the food chain (secondary poisoning)		0,2	mg/kg
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment		0,148	mg/kg

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral				4,5 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation	734 mg/m3	734 mg/m3	367 mg/m3	367 mg/m3	1468 mg/m3	1468 mg/m3	734 mg/m3	734 mg/m3
Skin				37 mg/kg bw/d				63 mg/kg bw/d

ACETONE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLEP	FRA	1210	500	2420	1000	
WEL	GBR	1210	500	3620	1500	
VLEP	ITA	1210	500			
TLV	NOR	295	125			
VLE	PRT	1210	500			
OEL	EU	1210	500			
TLV-ACGIH			250		500	

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	10,6	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	1,06	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	30,4	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment	3,04	mg/kg
Normal value of STP microorganisms	100	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	29,5	mg/kg

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL								
Effects on consumers				Effects on workers				
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral				62 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation				200 mg/m3			2420 mg/m3	1210 mg/m3
Skin				62 mg/kg bw/d				186 mg/kg bw/d

METHYL ETHYL KETONE						
Threshold Limit Value						
Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLA	ESP	600	200	900	300	
VLEP	FRA	600	200	900	300	SKIN
WEL	GBR	600	200	899	300	SKIN
VLEP	ITA	600	200	900	300	
TLV	NOR	220	75			
VLE	PRT	600	200	900	300	
OEL	EU	600	200	900	300	
TLV-ACGIH		590	200	885	300	

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC		
Normal value in fresh water	55,8	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	55,8	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	284,74	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment	284,74	mg/kg
Normal value of STP microorganisms	709	mg/l
Normal value for the food chain (secondary poisoning)	1000	mg/kg
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	22,5	mg/kg

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL								
Effects on consumers				Effects on workers				
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral				31 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation				106 mg/m3				600 mg/m3
Skin				412 mg/kg bw/d				1161 mg/kg bw/d

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TOLUENE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLA	ESP	192	50	384	100	SKIN
VLEP	FRA	76,8	20	384	100	SKIN
WEL	GBR	191	50	384	100	SKIN
VLEP	ITA	192	50			SKIN
TLV	NOR	94	25			SKIN
VLE	PRT	192	50	384	100	SKIN
OEL	EU	192	50	384	100	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH		75,4	20			

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water		0,68	mg/l
Normal value in marine water		0,68	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment		16,39	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment		16,39	mg/kg
Normal value of STP microorganisms		13,61	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment		2,89	mg/kg

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers			Chronic systemic	Effects on workers			
	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local		Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral				8,13 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation	226 mg/m3	226 mg/m3	56,5 mg/m3	56,5 mg/m3	384 mg/m3	384 mg/m3	192 mg/m3	192 mg/m3
Skin				226 mg/kg bw/d				384 mg/kg bw/d

2,6-tert-butyl-paracresol

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water		0,0199	mg/l
Normal value in marine water		0,002	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment		9,96	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment		0,996	mg/kg
Normal value of STP microorganisms		0,17	mg/l
Normal value for the food chain (secondary poisoning)		8,33	mg/kg
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment		4,769	mg/kg

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers			Chronic systemic	Effects on workers			
	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local		Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral				0,25 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation				0,86 mg/m3				3,5 mg/m3
Skin				0,25 mg/kg bw/d				0,5 mg/kg bw/d

NEOPRENIC ADHESIVE FOR LAMINATES

ZINC OXIDE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLA	ESP	2		10		
VLEP	FRA	5				
TLV	NOR	5				
TLV-ACGIH		2		10		
Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC						
Normal value in fresh water				2,6		mg/l
Normal value in marine water				0,61		mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment				117,8		mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment				56,5		mg/kg
Normal value of STP microorganisms				10		mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment				35,6		mg/kg

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers			Chronic systemic	Effects on workers			Chronic systemic
	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local		Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	
Oral				0,83 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation				2,5 mg/m3			0,5 mg/m3	5 mg/m3
Skin				83 mg/kg bw/d				83 mg/kg bw/d

Legend:

(C) = CEILING ; INHAL = Inhalable Fraction ; RESP = Respirable Fraction ; THORA = Thoracic Fraction.

VND = hazard identified but no DNEL/PNEC available ; NEA = no exposure expected ; NPI = no hazard identified.

8.2. Exposure controls

As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protective equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration.

When choosing personal protective equipment, ask your chemical substance supplier for advice.

Personal protective equipment must be CE marked, showing that it complies with applicable standards.

Provide an emergency shower with face and eye wash station.

HAND PROTECTION

Protect hands with category III work gloves (see standard EN 374).

The following should be considered when choosing work glove material: compatibility, degradation, failure time and permeability.

The work gloves' resistance to chemical agents should be checked before use, as it can be unpredictable. The gloves' wear time depends on the duration and type of use.

SKIN PROTECTION

Wear category II professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (see Regulation 2016/425 and standard EN ISO 20344). Wash body with soap and water after removing protective clothing.

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Consider the appropriateness of providing antistatic clothing in the case of working environments in which there is a risk of explosion.

EYE PROTECTION

Wear airtight protective goggles (see standard EN 166).

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

If the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) is exceeded for the substance or one of the substances present in the product, wear a mask with a type AX filter, whose limit of use will be defined by the manufacturer (see standard EN 14387). In the presence of gases or vapours of various kinds and/or gases or vapours containing particulate (aerosol sprays, fumes, mists, etc.) combined filters are required.

Respiratory protection devices must be used if the technical measures adopted are not suitable for restricting the worker's exposure to the threshold values considered. The protection provided by masks is in any case limited.

If the substance considered is odourless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the corresponding TLV-TWA and in the case of an emergency, wear open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 137) or external air-intake breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 138). For a correct choice of respiratory protection device, see standard EN 529.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The emissions generated by manufacturing processes, including those generated by ventilation equipment, should be checked to ensure compliance with environmental standards.

Product residues must not be indiscriminately disposed of with waste water or by dumping in waterways.

HYDROCARBONS, C6-C7, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES, <5% N-HEXANE

The types of gloves to consider for this material include: chemical resistant gloves. In case of contact with the forearms, wear suitable protective gloves. Nitrile, standards CEN EN 420 and EN 374 provide general requirements and lists of types of gloves.

The types of respirators to be considered for this material include: half-face filter respirator with type A filter material, standards EN 136, 140 and 405 of the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) provide respiratory masks and EN 149 and 143 provide recommendations on the filters.

ETHYL ACETATE

Butyl rubber gloves (opening times > 480 minutes), Neoprene TM rubber, nitrile rubber (opening times up to 480 minutes).

ACETONE

Protective gloves according to EN 374.

Glove material: Butyl rubber (butyl rubber) - Layer thickness >= 0.5 mm.

Breakthrough time: > 480 min.

Observe the glove manufacturer's instructions regarding penetrability and breakthrough time.

ZINC OXIDE

Protective gloves (EN 374)

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties**9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Appearance	liquid
Colour	Not available
Odour	characteristic

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Odour threshold	Not available
pH	Not available
Melting point / freezing point	Not available
Initial boiling point	> 35 °C
Boiling range	Not available
Flash point	< 23 °C
Evaporation rate	Not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not available
Lower inflammability limit	Not available
Upper inflammability limit	Not available
Lower explosive limit	Not available
Upper explosive limit	Not available
Vapour pressure	Not available
Vapour density	Not available
Relative density	0,820-0,920 a 20°C Kg/l
Solubility	Not available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available
Decomposition temperature	Not available
Viscosity	1900-2300 cPs
Explosive properties	Not available
Oxidising properties	Not available

9.2. Other information

Information not available

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity**10.1. Reactivity**

There are no particular risks of reaction with other substances in normal conditions of use.

ETHYL ACETATE

It slowly decomposes to acetic acid and ethanol due to the action of light, air and water. Stable under normal conditions. Upon storage, it is slowly decomposed by water.

ACETONE

Decomposes under the effect of heat.

Acetone reacts in the presence of bases. The vapor forms potentially explosive mixtures with the air. Heavier than air, they proceed at floor level and can flash at a great distance when turned on. It can electrostatically charge.

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

NEOPRENIC ADHESIVE FOR LAMINATES

Reacts with: light metals, strong oxidants. Attacks various types of plastic materials. Decomposes under the effect of heat.

TOLUENE

Avoid exposure to: light.

10.2. Chemical stability

The product is stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

The vapours may also form explosive mixtures with the air.

ETHYL ACETATE

Risk of explosion on contact with: alkaline metals, hydrides, oleum. May react violently with: fluorine, strong oxidising agents, chlorosulphuric acid, potassium tert-butoxide. Forms explosive mixtures with: air.

ACETONE

Risk of explosion on contact with: bromine trifluoride, fluorine dioxide, hydrogen peroxide, nitrosyl chloride, 2-methyl-1,3 butadiene, nitromethane, nitrosyl perchlorate. May react dangerously with: potassium tert-butoxide, alkaline hydroxides, bromine, bromoform, isoprene, sodium, sulphur dioxide, chromium trioxide, chromyl chloride, nitric acid, chloroform, peroxy monosulphuric acid, phosphoryl oxychloride, chromosulphuric acid, fluorine, strong oxidising agents, strong reducing agents. Develops flammable gas on contact with: nitrosyl perchlorate.

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

May form peroxides with: air, light, strong oxidising agents. Risk of explosion on contact with: hydrogen peroxide, nitric acid, sulphuric acid. May react dangerously with: oxidising agents, trichloromethane, alkalis. Forms explosive mixtures with: air.

TOLUENE

Risk of explosion on contact with: fuming sulphuric acid, nitric acid, silver perchlorate, nitrogen dioxide, non-metal halogenates, acetic acid, organic nitrocompounds. May form explosive mixtures with: air. May react dangerously with: strong oxidising agents, strong acids, sulphur.

2,6-TERT-BUTYL-PARACRESOL

If exposed to high temperatures, it can decompose, releasing toxic / flammable vapors.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid overheating. Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. Avoid all sources of ignition.

HYDROCARBONS, C6-C7, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES, <5% N-HEXANE

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

ETHYL ACETATE

Avoid exposure to: light, sources of heat, naked flames.

Ignition sources.

NEOPRENIC ADHESIVE FOR LAMINATES

ACETONE

Avoid exposure to: sources of heat,naked flames.

Highly flammable. Concentrated vapors are heavier than air. Forms explosive mixtures with air, even in empty and uncleaned containers. It can produce, if mixed with chlorinated hydrocarbons and exposed to light, highly irritating chlorine acetone.

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Avoid exposure to: sources of heat.

2,6-TERT-BUTYL-PARACRESOL

Ignition sources Heat. Decomposes above 100 ° C. May decompose on contact with: strong acids.

10.5. Incompatible materials

HYDROCARBONS, C6-C7, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES, <5% N-HEXANE

Oxidizing agents.

ETHYL ACETATE

Incompatible with: acids,bases,strong oxidants,aluminium,nitrates,chlorosulphuric acid.Incompatible materials: plastic materials.

Oxidizing agents, acids, alkalis.

ACETONE

Incompatible with: acids,oxidising substances.

Attacks many plastics and rubbers. Condensation may form on contact with barium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide and many other alkaline materials. Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents, alkalis and amines.

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Incompatible with: strong oxidants,inorganic acids,ammonia,copper,chloroform.

2,6-TERT-BUTYL-PARACRESOL

Strong acids. Oxidizing agent. Alkaline solution.

ZINC OXIDE

Acids and basics.

NEOPRENIC ADHESIVE FOR LAMINATES**10.6. Hazardous decomposition products**

In the event of thermal decomposition or fire, gases and vapours that are potentially dangerous to health may be released.

ETHYL ACETATE

Carbon oxides on combustion.

ACETONE

May develop: ketenes, irritant substances.

In case of fire the following can be released: carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

ZINC OXIDE

ZnO fumes can be generated during heat treatment.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information**11.1. Information on toxicological effects**Metabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information

Information not available

Information on likely routes of exposure**TOLUENE**

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

POPULATION: ingestion of contaminated food or water; inhalation of ambient air; contact with the skin of products containing the substance.

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure**TOLUENE**

Toxic effect on the central and peripheral nervous system with encephalopathy and polyneuritis; irritating for the skin, conjunctiva, cornea and respiratory apparatus.

Interactive effects**TOLUENE**

Certain drugs and other industrial products can interfere with the metabolism of the toluene.

NEOPRENIC ADHESIVE FOR LAMINATES

ACUTE TOXICITY

LC50 (Inhalation) of the mixture:
Not classified (no significant component)
LD50 (Oral) of the mixture:
Not classified (no significant component)
LD50 (Dermal) of the mixture:
Not classified (no significant component)

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

LD50 (Oral) 2737 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal) 6480 mg/kg Rabbit

LC50 (Inhalation) 23,5 mg/l/8h Rat

TOLUENE

LD50 (Oral) 5580 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal) 12124 mg/kg Rabbit

LC50 (Inhalation) 28,1 mg/l/4h Rat

HYDROCARBONS, C6-C7, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES, <5% N-HEXANE

LD50 (Oral) > 5840 mg/kg rat

LD50 (Dermal) > 2920 mg/kg rabbit

LC50 (Inhalation) > 25,2 mg/l/4h rat

HYDROCARBONS, C6-C7, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES, <5% N-HEXANE

Method: The tests were not performed according to the OECD and GHS guidelines.

Reliability: 2

Species: Rat (Charles River CD; male / female)

Route of exposure: Oral

Results: LD50> 8

Method: The tests were not performed according to the OECD and GHS guidelines.

Reliability: 2

Species: Rat (Wistar; male / female)

Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)

Results: LC50> 25.2

Method: The tests were not performed according to the OECD and GHS guidelines.

Reliability: 2

Species: Rat (Charles River CD; male / female)

Route of exposure: Dermal

Results: LD50> = 4

NEOPRENIC ADHESIVE FOR LAMINATES**ETHYL ACETATE**

Method: Multi-Substance Rule for the Testing of Neurotoxicity 40 CFR Part 799 (58 FR 40262)

Reliability: 1

Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)

Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)

Results: Negative

Method: Not indicated

Reliability: 2

Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White; male)

Route of exposure: Dermal

Results: LD50> 20 000 mg / kg bw

ACETONE

Method: Not indicated

Reliability: 2

Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley)

Route of exposure: Oral

Results: LD50 = 5800 mg / kg bw

Bibliographic reference: Acetone potentiation of acute acetonitrile toxicity, Freeman JJ, Hayes EP (1985)

TOLUENE

Method: Equivalent or similar to EU Method B.1

Reliability: 2

Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley Cobb; male)

Route of exposure: Oral

Results: LD50 = 5580 mg / kg bw

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 403

Reliability: 2

Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)

Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)

Results: LC50 = 25.7 mg / L air

Method: Not indicated

Reliability: 2

Species: Rabbit

Route of exposure: Dermal

Results: LD50> 5000 mg / kg bw

Bibliographic reference: Range-finding toxicity data: List VII, Smyth HF, Carpenter CP, Weil CS, Pozzani UC, Streigel JA and Nycum JS (1969)

2,6-TERT-BUTYL-PARACRESOL

Method: OECD 401

Reliability: 1

Species: Rat (Wistar; male / female)

Route of exposure: Oral

Results: LD50> 6000 mg / kg bw

Method: OECD 402

Reliability: 1

Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)

Route of exposure: Dermal

Results: LD50> 2000 mg / kg bw

ZINC OXIDE

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 401

Reliability: 2

Species: Rat (Wistar; male / female)

Route of exposure: Oral

NEOPRENIC ADHESIVE FOR LAMINATES

Results: LD50> 5 000 mg / kg bw
Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 403
Reliability: 2
Species: Rat (male / female)
Route of exposure: Inhalation
Results: LC50> 5 700 mg / m³ air
Method: OECD 402
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Wistar; male / female)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: LD50> 2 000 mg / kg bw

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

HYDROCARBONS, C6-C7, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES, <5% N-HEXANE

Method: OECD 404
Reliability: 2
Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White; male / female)
Route of exposure: dermal
Results: Irritant, category 2 according to OECD and GHS guidelines.

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Method: OECD 404
Reliability: 2
Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Not irritating

TOLUENE

Method: EU Method B.4
Reliability: 1
Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Irritating

2,6-TERT-BUTYL-PARACRESOL

Method: OECD 404
Reliability: 2
Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Not irritating

ZINC OXIDE

Method: Not indicated
Reliability: 2
Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Not irritating

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Causes serious eye irritation

NEOPRENIC ADHESIVE FOR LAMINATES

HYDROCARBONS, C6-C7, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES, <5% N-HEXANE

Method: The tests were not performed following the OECD and GHS guidelines.

Reliability: 2

Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White; male / female)

Route of exposure: Ocular

Results: Not irritating

ETHYL ACETATE

Method: OECD 405

Reliability: 2

Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)

Route of exposure: Ocular

Results: Not irritating

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 405

Reliability: 2

Species: Rabbit (Albino)

Route of exposure: Ocular

Results: Category 2, irritant

TOLUENE

Method: OECD 405

Reliability: 1

Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)

Route of exposure: Ocular

Results: Slightly irritating

2,6-tert-butyl-paracresol

Method: OECD 405

Reliability: 2

Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)

Route of exposure: Ocular

Results: Not irritating

ZINC OXIDE

Method: EU Method B.5

Reliability: 1

Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)

Route of exposure: Ocular

Results: Not irritating

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

ACETONE

Method: Not indicated

Reliability: 2

Species: guinea pig (Hartley; female)

Route of exposure: Dermal

Results: Not sensitizing

NEOPRENIC ADHESIVE FOR LAMINATES

Bibliographic reference: A new protocol and criteria for quantitative determination of sensitization potencies of chemicals by guinea pig maximization test, Nakamura A, Momma J, Sekiguchi H, Noda T, Yamano T, Kaniwa MA, Kojima S, Tsuda M, Kurokawa Y (1994)

TOLUENE

Method: EU Method B.6

Reliability: 1

Species: guinea pig (Himalayan Albino; female)

Route of exposure: Dermal

Results: Not sensitizing

Skin sensitization

ETHYL ACETATE

Method: OECD 406

Reliability: 1

Species: guinea pig (Dunkin-Hartley; female)

Route of exposure: Dermal

Results: Not sensitizing

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Method: OECD 406

Reliability: 1

Species: guinea pig (Dunkin-Hartley; female)

Route of exposure: Dermal

Results: Not sensitizing

ZINC OXIDE

Method: OECD 406

Reliability: 1

Species: guinea pig (Dunkin-Hartley; females)

Route of exposure: Dermal

Results: Not sensitizing

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

HYDROCARBONS, C6-C7, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES, <5% N-HEXANE

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 471 - in vitro test

Reliability: 1

Species: S. typhimurium, E. coli

Results: Negative and without metabolic activation.

Bibliographic reference: Brooks, T.M. et al. The genetic toxicology of some hydrocarbon and oxygenated solvents (1988).

ETHYL ACETATE

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 471 in vitro test

Reliability: 2

Species: S. typhimurium

Results: Negative with and without metabolic activation

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 474 in vivo test

Reliability: 2

Species: Chinese hamster (male / female)

Route of exposure: Oral

Results: Negative

NEOPRENIC ADHESIVE FOR LAMINATES**METHYL ETHYL KETONE**

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 471 in vitro test

Reliability: 2

Species: *S. typhimurium*

Results: Negative

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 474 in vivo test

Reliability: 2

Species: Mouse (CD-1; male / female)

Route of exposure: Intraperitoneal

Results: Negative

TOLUENE

Method: Equivalent or similar to EU Method B.13 / 14-in vitro test

Reliability: 2

Species: *S. typhimurium*

Results: Negative with and without metabolic activation

Method: Not indicated - in vivo test

Reliability: 2

Species: Rat

Route of exposure: Intraperitoneal

Results: Negative

ZINC OXIDE

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 471 in vitro test

Reliability: 2

Species: *S. typhimurium*

Results: Negative with and without metabolic activation

Method: OECD 474-test in vivo

Reliability: 1

Species: Mouse (NMRI; male)

Route of exposure: intraperitoneal

Results: Negative

CARCINOGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

ACETONE

Method: Not indicated

Reliability: 2

Species: Mouse (ICR; female)

Route of exposure: Dermal

Results: Negative

Bibliographic reference: Mouse skin carcinogenicity tests of the flame retardants tris (2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate, tetrakis (hydroxymethyl) phosphonium chloride, and polyvinyl bromide, Van Duuren BL, Loewengart G, Seldman I, Smith AC, Melchionne S (1974)

TOLUENE

Classified in Group 3 (not classifiable as a human carcinogen) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - (IARC, 1999).
The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) affirms that "the data is inadequate for an assessment of the carcinogenic potential".

ZINC OXIDE

Method: Not indicated

Reliability: 2

Species: Mouse (Chester Beatty stock; male / female)

NEOPRENIC ADHESIVE FOR LAMINATES

Route of exposure: Oral

Results: NOAEL > 22 000 mg / L

Bibliographic reference: Walters M & Roe FJC, A Study of the Effects of Zinc and Tin Administered Orally to Mice Over a Prolonged Period (1965)

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

HYDROCARBONS, C6-C7, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES, <5% N-HEXANE

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 416

Reliability: 1

Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)

Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)

Results: NOAEL (reproduction) = 9000 ppm

ETHYL ACETATE

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 416

Reliability: 1

Species: Mouse (CD-1; male / female)

Route of exposure: Oral

Results: Negative

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 414

Reliability: 2

Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley)

Route of exposure: Inhalation

Results: Negative

Adverse effects on sexual function and fertility

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 416

Reliability: 2

Species: Rat (Wistar; male / female)

Route of exposure: Oral

Results: NOAEL (fertility) 10 000 mg / L

TOLUENE

Method: Not indicated

Reliability: 2

Species: Rat (Sprague_Dawley; male / female)

Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)

Results: Negative, NOAEC (fertility) = 600 ppm

Bibliographic reference: Reproductive and developmental toxicity studies of toluene II. Effects of inhalation exposure on fertility in rats, Ono A, Sekita K, Ogawa Y, Hirose A, Suzuki S, Saito M, Naito K, Kaneko T, Furuya T, Kawashima K, Yasuhara K, Matsumoto K, Tanaka S, Inoue T and Kurokawa Y (1996)

ZINC OXIDE

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 416

Reliability: 2

Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)

Route of exposure: Oral

Results: LOAEL (fertility) 7.5 mg / kg bw / day

Adverse effects on development of the offspring

NEOPRENIC ADHESIVE FOR LAMINATES

ACETONE

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 414

Reliability: 1

Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley)

Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)

Results: Negative, NOAEC (development) = 2200 ppm

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 414

Reliability: 1

Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley)

Route of exposure: Inhalation

Results: NOAEC (development) ca. 1 002 ppm

TOLUENE

Method: Not indicated

Reliability: 2

Species: Rat (Wistar)

Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)

Results: Negative, NOAEC (development) = 600 ppm

Bibliographic reference: Postnatal development and behavior of Wistar rats after prenatal toluene exposure, Thiel R and Chahoud I (1997)

ZINC OXIDE

Method: OECD 414

Reliability: 1

Species: Rat (Wistar)

Route of exposure: Inhalation (aerosol)

Results: NOAEC (development) 7.5 mg / m³ air

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

HYDROCARBONS, C6-C7, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES, <5% N-HEXANE

Based on the available data, the substance can cause damage to organs through single exposure and is therefore classified in this hazard class.

ETHYL ACETATE

Based on available data and through expert judgment, the substance is classified in the target organ toxicity class for single exposure.

ACETONE

Based on available data and through expert judgment, the substance is classified in the target organ toxicity class for single exposure.

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Based on available data and through expert judgment, the substance is classified in the target organ toxicity class for single exposure.

TOLUENE

Based on available data and through expert judgment, the substance is classified in the target prgani toxicity class for single exposure.

NEOPRENIC ADHESIVE FOR LAMINATES

2,6-tert-butyl-paracresol

Based on available data and through expert judgment, the substance is not classified in the target organ toxicity class for single exposure.

ZINC OXIDE

Based on available data and through expert judgment, the substance is not classified in the target organ toxicity class for single exposure.

Target organ
ETHYL ACETATE

Central nervous system.

ACETONE

Narcotic effects

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Central nervous system.

TOLUENE

Central nervous system

Route of exposure
ETHYL ACETATE

Inhalation.

ACETONE

Inhalation

TOLUENE

Inhalation

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

HYDROCARBONS, C6-C7, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES, <5% N-HEXANE

Based on available data and through expert judgment, the substance is not classified in the target organ toxicity class for repeated exposure.

ETHYL ACETATE

Method: Equivalent or similar to EPA OTS 795.2600

Reliability: 2

Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)

Route of exposure: Oral

Results: NOAEL 900 mg / kg bw / day

NEOPRENIC ADHESIVE FOR LAMINATES

Method: EPA OTS 798.2450
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (CrI: CD@BR; male / female)
Route of exposure: Inhalation
Results: LOEC 350 ppm

ACETONE

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 408
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Fischer 344; male / female)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: Negative, NOAEL = 10000 ppm
Method: Not indicated
Reliability: 2
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male)
Route of exposure: Inhalation
Results: Negative, NOAEL = 19000 ppm
Bibliographic reference: Evaluation of toluene and acetone inhalant abuse. II. Model development and toxicology, Bruckner JV, Peterson RG (1981)
Method: Not indicated
Reliability: 2
Species: Not indicated
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Negative
Bibliographic reference: Pathology of aging female SENCAR mice used as controls in skin two-stage carcinogenesis studies, Ward J, Quander RD, Wenk M, Spangler E (1986)

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 413
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Fischer 344; male / female)
Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)
Results: NOAEC 5 041 ppm

TOLUENE

Method: Equivalent or similar to EU Method B.26
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Fischer 344; male / female)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: NOAEL = 625 mg / kg bw / day
Method: EU Method B.29
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (F344 / N; male / female)
Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)
Results: NOAEC = 625 ppm

2,6-tert-butyl-paracresol

Method: Not indicated
Reliability: 1
Species: Pig (Goland x Italian Duroc boar; male / female)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: Negative, NOAEL > = 61 mg / kg bw / day

ZINC OXIDE

Method: OECD 408
Reliability: 2
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: NOAEL 31.52 mg / kg bw
Method: OECD 413
Reliability: 1

NEOPRENIC ADHESIVE FOR LAMINATES

Species: Rat (Wistar; male)

Route of exposure: Inhalation (aerosol)

Results: NOAEL 1.5 mg / m³ air

Method: OECD 410

Reliability: 2

Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)

Route of exposure: Dermal

Results: LOAEL 75 mg / kg bw / day

Target organ

HYDROCARBONS, C6-C7, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES, <5% N-HEXANE

Central nervous system

TOLUENE

Neurological

Route of exposure

HYDROCARBONS, C6-C7, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES, <5% N-HEXANE

Inhalation

TOLUENE

Inhalation

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

HYDROCARBONS, C6-C7, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES, <5% N-HEXANE

Dryness

SECTION 12. Ecological information

This product is dangerous for the environment and is toxic for aquatic organisms. In the long term, it have negative effects on acquatic environment.

12.1. Toxicity

ZINC OXIDE

LC50 - for Fish

1,1 mg/l/96h Oncorhynchus mykiss

EC50 - for Crustacea

1,7 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna

EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants

0,14 mg/l/72h Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata

Chronic NOEC for Fish

0,53 mg/l

Chronic NOEC for Algae / Aquatic Plants

0,024 mg/l

TOLUENE

LC50 - for Fish

5,5 mg/l/96h

EC50 - for Crustacea

3,78 mg/l/48h

EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants

134 mg/l/72h

EC10 for Algae / Aquatic Plants

10 mg/l/72h

NEOPRENIC ADHESIVE FOR LAMINATES

Chronic NOEC for Algae / Aquatic Plants	10 mg/l
HYDROCARBONS, C6-C7, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES, <5% N-HEXANE	
LC50 - for Fish	11,4 mg/l/96h fish
EC50 - for Crustacea	3 mg/l/48h daphnia magna
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	> 30 mg/l/72h algae

2,6-tert-butyl-paracresol	
LC50 - for Fish	0,199 mg/l/96h
EC50 - for Crustacea	0,48 mg/l/48h
EC10 for Algae / Aquatic Plants	0,24 mg/l/72h
Chronic NOEC for Crustacea	0,15 mg/l
Chronic NOEC for Algae / Aquatic Plants	0,24 mg/l

12.2. Persistence and degradability

HYDROCARBONS, C6-C7, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES, <5% N-HEXANE

Easily degradable in water, 98% in 28 days (OECD 301)

ETHYL ACETATE

Rapidly degradable, 60% in 10 days.

ACETONE

Easily degradable in water, 90.9% in 28 days.

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Rapidly degradable in water, 60% in 14 days.

TOLUENE

Easily degradable in water.

ZINC OXIDE

Solubility in water 2,9 mg/l

NOT rapidly degradable

ETHYL ACETATE

Solubility in water > 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Solubility in water > 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

TOLUENE

Solubility in water 100 - 1000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

ACETONE

Rapidly degradable

NEOPRENIC ADHESIVE FOR LAMINATES

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

ZINC OXIDE

BCF > 175

ETHYL ACETATE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 0,68

BCF 30

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 0,3

TOLUENE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 2,73

BCF 90

ACETONE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water -0,23

BCF 3

12.4. Mobility in soil

Information not available

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage greater than 0,1%.

12.6. Other adverse effects

Information not available

SECTION 13. Disposal considerations**13.1. Waste treatment methods**

Reuse, when possible. Product residues should be considered special hazardous waste. The hazard level of waste containing this product should be evaluated according to applicable regulations.

Disposal must be performed through an authorised waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations.

Waste transportation may be subject to ADR restrictions.

CONTAMINATED PACKAGING

Contaminated packaging must be recovered or disposed of in compliance with national waste management regulations.

HYDROCARBONS, C6-C7, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES, <5% N-HEXANE

The product is suitable for combustion in a closed controlled burner for the value or disposal of the fuel by supervised incineration at very high temperatures to prevent the formation of undesirable combustion products.

Empty drums must be completely drained and safely stored until they are properly reconditioned or disposed of. Empty containers must be recycled, recovered or disposed of through an appropriately qualified or authorized contractor and in accordance with government regulations. DO NOT PRESSURIZE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, DRILL, GRIND OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, STATIC ELECTRICITY OR OTHER IGNITION SOURCES. MAY EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH.

NEOPRENIC ADHESIVE FOR LAMINATES

ETHYL ACETATE

Dispose of as hazardous waste. Recover or recycle if possible. Otherwise incineration. Dispose according to local regulations.

Disposal of the container: empty the container completely. Empty containers may contain highly flammable residues. Do not cut, grind, puncture, weld or dispose of containers unless adequate precautions have been taken against this hazard. Do not remove the container labels until they are cleaned. Send to drum recovery or metal recovery.

ACETONE

Incinerate as hazardous waste according to applicable local, state and federal regulations. Do not throw in household waste.

2,6-TERT-BUTYL-PARACRESOL

Avoid release to the environment. Dispose of safely according to local / national regulations.

ZINC OXIDE

The assignment of a waste code number, according to the European Waste Catalog, should be done in agreement with the regional waste disposal company.

SECTION 14. Transport information

14.1. UN number

ADR / RID, IMDG, 1133
IATA:

14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR / RID: ADHESIVES
IMDG: ADHESIVES
IATA: ADHESIVES

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR / RID: Class: 3 Label: 3

IMDG: Class: 3 Label: 3

IATA: Class: 3 Label: 3



14.4. Packing group

ADR / RID, IMDG, III
IATA:

14.5. Environmental hazards

ADR / RID: NO
IMDG: NO
IATA: NO

14.6. Special precautions for user

ADR / RID: HIN - Kemler: 30

Limited
Quantities: 5

Tunnel
restriction

NEOPRENIC ADHESIVE FOR LAMINATES

		L	code: (D/E)
IMDG:	Special Provision: - EMS: F-E, S-D	Limited Quantities: 5	
IATA:	Cargo:	L Maximum quantity: 220	Packaging instructions: 366
	Pass.:	L Maximum quantity: 60 L	Packaging instructions: 355
	Special Instructions:	A3	

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

Information not relevant

SECTION 15. Regulatory information

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

Seveso Category - Directive 2012/18/EC: P5c-E2

Restrictions relating to the product or contained substances pursuant to Annex XVII to EC Regulation 1907/2006

Product

Point 3 - 40

Contained substance

Point	48	TOLUENE Reg. no.: 01-2119471310-51- XXXX
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Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH)

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any SVHC in percentage greater than 0,1%.

Substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV REACH)

None

Substances subject to exportation reporting pursuant to (EC) Reg. 649/2012:

None

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:

None

Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:

None

NEOPRENIC ADHESIVE FOR LAMINATES

Healthcare controls

Workers exposed to this chemical agent must not undergo health checks, provided that available risk-assessment data prove that the risks related to the workers' health and safety are modest and that the 98/24/EC directive is respected.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has not been performed for the preparation/for the substances indicated in section 3.

SECTION 16. Other information

Text of hazard (H) indications mentioned in section 2-3 of the sheet:

Flam. Liq. 2	Flammable liquid, category 2
Repr. 2	Reproductive toxicity, category 2
Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard, category 1
STOT RE 2	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2
Eye Irrit. 2	Eye irritation, category 2
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin irritation, category 2
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3
Aquatic Chronic 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 1
Aquatic Chronic 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 2
Aquatic Chronic 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H361d	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
EUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

LEGEND:

- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- CAS NUMBER: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- CE NUMBER: Identifier in ESIS (European archive of existing substances)
- CLP: EC Regulation 1272/2008
- DNEL: Derived No Effect Level
- EmS: Emergency Schedule
- GHS: Globally Harmonized System of classification and labeling of chemicals
- IATA DGR: International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulation
- IC50: Immobilization Concentration 50%
- IMDG: International Maritime Code for dangerous goods
- IMO: International Maritime Organization
- INDEX NUMBER: Identifier in Annex VI of CLP
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%

NEOPRENIC ADHESIVE FOR LAMINATES

- OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PBT: Persistent bioaccumulative and toxic as REACH Regulation
- PEC: Predicted environmental Concentration
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- PNEC: Predicted no effect concentration
- REACH: EC Regulation 1907/2006
- RID: Regulation concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by train
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- TLV CEILING: Concentration that should not be exceeded during any time of occupational exposure.
- TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- TWA: Time-weighted average exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds
- vPvB: Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative as for REACH Regulation
- WGK: Water hazard classes (German).

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Note for users:

The information contained in the present sheet are based on our own knowledge on the date of the last version. Users must verify the suitability and thoroughness of provided information according to each specific use of the product.

This document must not be regarded as a guarantee on any specific product property.

The use of this product is not subject to our direct control; therefore, users must, under their own responsibility, comply with the current health and safety laws and regulations. The producer is relieved from any liability arising from improper uses.

Provide appointed staff with adequate training on how to use chemical products.

Product's classification is based on the calculation methods set out in Annex I of the CLP Regulation, unless otherwise indicated in sections 11 and 12.

The data for evaluation of chemical-physical properties are reported in section 9.

Changes to previous review:

The following sections were modified:

01 / 02 / 03 / 04 / 06 / 07 / 08 / 09 / 10 / 11 / 12 / 13 / 14 / 15.