

Material Safety Data Sheet



Hazardous Substance, Dangerous Goods

1. MATERIAL AND SUPPLY COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name: **Bostik Z Bond R40 Cleaning Solvent**

Synonyms:
Bostik Z Bond R40 Cleaning Solvent, 20 L
Bostik Z Bond R40 Cleaning Solvent, 500 mL

Mancode
663420
663430

Recommended use: Cleaning solvent.

Supplier: Bostik Australia Pty Ltd
ABN: 79 003 893 838
Street Address: 51-71 High Street
Thomastown VIC 3074
Australia
Telephone: +613 9279-9333
Facsimile: +613 9279-9342

Emergency telephone number: 1800 033 111

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

This material is hazardous according to health criteria of NOHSC Australia.

Hazard Category:
Xi Irritant

Risk Phrase(s):
R36/38: Irritating to eyes and skin.

Safety Phrase(s):
S23: Do not breathe vapour.
S24/25: Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
S36/37/39: Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.
S38: In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for Transport by Road and Rail.

Class: 3 Flammable Liquid

Poisons Schedule (Aust): S5

This material is a Scheduled Poison S5 and must be stored, maintained and used in accordance with the relevant regulations.

3. COMPOSITION INFORMATION

CHEMICAL ENTITY	CAS NO.	PROPORTION
Ethanol	64-17-5	>60%
Acetone	67-64-1	10-30%
		100%

Product name: Bostik Z Bond R40 Cleaning Solvent

Substance Key: BOS0031601

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4. FIRST AID MEASURES

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 131 126, New Zealand 0800 764 766).

Inhalation: Remove victim from exposure - avoid becoming a casualty. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. Allow patient to assume most comfortable position and keep warm. Keep at rest until fully recovered. If breathing laboured and patient cyanotic (blue), ensure airways are clear and have a qualified person give oxygen through a facemask. If breathing has stopped apply artificial respiration at once. In the event of cardiac arrest, apply external cardiac massage. Seek immediate medical advice.

Skin contact: For gross contamination, immediately drench with water and remove clothing. Continue to flush skin and hair with plenty of water (and soap if material is insoluble). For skin burns, cover with a clean, dry dressing until medical help is available. If blistering occurs, do NOT break blisters. If swelling, redness, blistering, or irritation occurs seek medical assistance.

Eye contact: If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eyes continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a Doctor; or for at least 15 minutes and transport to Doctor or Hospital.

Ingestion: Rinse mouth with water. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water to drink. Never give anything by the mouth to an unconscious patient. If vomiting occurs give further water. Seek medical advice.

Notes to physician: Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Specific hazards: Flammable liquid. May form flammable vapour mixtures with air. Flameproof equipment necessary in area where this chemical is being used. Nearby equipment must be earthed. Electrical requirements for work area should be assessed according to AS3000. Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back. Avoid all ignition sources. All potential sources of ignition (open flames, pilot lights, furnaces, spark producing switches and electrical equipment etc) must be eliminated both in and near the work area. Do NOT smoke.

Fire fighting further advice: Heating can cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. Keep containers cool with water spray. On burning may emit toxic fumes. Fire fighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing if risk of exposure to vapour or products of combustion.

Hazchem Code: 3[Y]E.

Suitable extinguishing media: If material is involved in a fire use foam, dry agent (carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder).

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

SMALL SPILLS

Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination. Avoid inhalation of vapours. Wipe up with absorbent (clean rag or paper towels). Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal.



LARGE SPILLS

Shut off all possible sources of ignition. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Slippery when spilt. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination and the inhalation of vapours. Work up wind or increase ventilation. Contain - prevent run off into drains and waterways. Use absorbent (soil, sand or other inert material). Use a spark-free shovel. Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal. If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services.

Dangerous Goods – Initial Emergency Response Guide No: 14

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling: Avoid skin and eye contact and inhalation of vapour.

Storage: Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place and out of direct sunlight. Store away from incompatible materials described in Section 10. Store away from sources of heat or ignition. Keep containers closed when not in use - check regularly for leaks.

This material is classified as a Dangerous Good Class 3 Flammable Liquid as per the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code and must be stored in accordance with the relevant regulations.

This material is a Scheduled Poison S5 and must be stored, maintained and used in accordance with the relevant regulations.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

National occupational exposure limits:

No value assigned for this specific material by the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (NOHSC Australia).

However for:

	TWA		STEL		CARCINOGEN CATEGORY	NOTICES
	ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³		
Ethanol	1,000	1,800	-	-	-	-
Acetone	500	1,185	1,000	2,375	-	-

As published by the National Occupational Health & Safety Commission (NOHSC Australia).

TWA - The time-weighted average airborne concentration over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week over an entire working life.

STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) - the average airborne concentration over a 15 minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight-hour workday.

These Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept too as low a level as is workable. These exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

If the directions for use on the product label are followed, exposure of individuals using the product should not exceed the above standard. The standard was created for workers who are routinely, potentially exposed during product manufacture.

Biological Limit Values: As per the "National Model Regulations for the Control of Workplace Hazardous Substances [NOHSC: 1005 (1994)]" the ingredients in this material do not have a Biological Limit Allocated.

Engineering measures: Ensure ventilation is adequate to maintain air concentrations below Exposure Standards. Use with local exhaust ventilation or while wearing appropriate respirator. Keep containers closed when not in use.

Personal protection equipment: OVERALLS, SAFETY SHOES, CHEMICAL GOGGLES, GLOVES, RESPIRATOR.

Wear overalls, chemical goggles and impervious gloves. Use with adequate ventilation. If inhalation risk exists wear organic vapour/particulate respirator meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716. Available information suggests that gloves made from natural rubber or neoprene should be suitable for intermittent contact. However, due to variations in glove construction and local conditions, the user should make a final assessment. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form / Colour / Odour: Clear liquid with characteristic odour.

Solubility:	Miscible with water.
Specific Gravity (20 °C):	0.8
Relative Vapour Density (air=1):	2*
Vapour Pressure (20 °C):	24 kPa*
Flash Point (°C):	<0
Flammability Limits (%):	LEL – 2.6; UEL – 12.8*
Autoignition Temperature (°C):	N Av
Melting Point/Range (°C):	-95.4*
Boiling Point/Range (°C):	56*
pH:	N App
Evaporation Rate (n-Butyl acetate=1):	6*

* values for acetone

(Typical values only - consult specification sheet)

N Av = Not available

N App = Not applicable

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability: This material is thermally stable when stored and used as directed.

Conditions to avoid: Elevated temperatures and sources of ignition.

Incompatible Materials: Oxidising agents, acids, chloroform and activated carbon. Aluminium containers should be avoided as aluminium alcoholates may be formed under certain conditions.

Hazardous decomposition products: Oxides of carbon and nitrogen, smoke and other toxic fumes.

Hazardous reactions: No information available.



11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the product is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:

Acute Effects

Inhalation: Material may be irritant to mucous membranes and respiratory tract. Inhalation of vapour can result in headaches, dizziness and possible nausea. Inhalation of high concentrations can produce central nervous system depression, which can lead to loss of co-ordination, impaired judgement and if exposure is prolonged, unconsciousness.

Skin contact: Contact with skin will result in irritation. Will have a degreasing action on the skin. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may lead to irritant contact dermatitis.

Eye contact: An eye irritant.

Ingestion: Swallowing can result nausea, vomiting, dizziness, fatigue, headache and central nervous system depression. If the victim is uncoordinated there is a greater likelihood of vomit entering the lungs and causing subsequent complications.

Long Term Effects: Evidence from animal tests and studies on exposed humans indicate that repeated or prolonged exposure to this chemical by inhalation or ingestion could result in liver damage.

Acute toxicity / Chronic toxicity

No LD50 data available for the product. However, for the constituent:

Ethanol

Oral LD50 (rat):	7060 mg/kg
Inhalation LC50 (rat):	20,000 ppm/10 hrs
Estimated fatal dose (human):	300-400 ml of pure ethanol

EYES(Rabbit):	Moderate irritant
SKIN(Rabbit):	Mild irritant

A study of the effects of ethanol inhalation in humans, found that between 5000-10000 ppm subjects experienced coughing and smarting of the eyes and nose, with the symptoms disappearing within minutes.

People exposed at 15000 ppm experienced continuous lacrimation and coughing. Irritation of the eyes and respiratory tract were not noted at concentrations below 5000 ppm.

There is no clear evidence that ethanol is carcinogenic to laboratory animals; it is, however a tumour promoter. Ethanol is typically inactive in genotoxic assays, but on some occasions, a weak response has been noted.

Oral exposure to ethanol produces malformations and developmental toxicity in rats and mice at maternally toxic doses. No developmental effects were observed in rats from inhalation at doses up to 20,000 ppm.

Acetone

Oral LD50 (rat):	5,800-8,393 mg/kg.
Dermal LD50 (rabbit):	>15,688 (no deaths recorded).
Inhalation LC50 (rat):	50.1 mg/l/8 hr.
Inhalation LC50 (rat):	76.0 mg/l/4 hr.

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EYES (rabbit): Redness of conjunctiva: 2.3.

100uL of acetone was applied to six New Zealand white albino rabbits according to a modified draize test. Overall the results show that acetone is a mild eye irritant.

Subjects exposed to vapour concentrations of 500-1000 ppm experienced irritation to the eyes.

Vapour concentrations above 500 ppm are irritating to the nose and throat. Higher concentrations above 1000 ppm have resulted in narcotic effects.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Avoid contaminating waterways. No data available for the product. However, for the constituent:

Ethanol

Ethanol has a low potential for bioaccumulation and is substantially biodegradable in water.

LC50 (rainbow trout)(24 hr)(flow through): 11,200 mg/L
LC0 (bluegill sunfish)(96hr)(static): >13,500 mg/L
n-Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient: -0.3

Acetone

LC50 (bluegill sunfish): 8,300 mg/L.
24 hr LC50 (rainbow trout): 6,100 mg/L (flow through).
96 hr LC50 (Daphnia magna): >10,000 mg/L .
24 Hr LC50 (fingerling trout): 6,100 mg/L (flow through).
14 d LC50 guppy (Poecilia reticular): 7,032 ppm .
IC0 (Pseudomonas putida): 1,700 mg/L.
BOD5: approx 1.92 gO2/g .
COD: approx 1.76 gO2/g .

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Refer to State/Territory Land Waste Management Authority.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ROAD AND RAIL TRANSPORT

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for Transport by Road and Rail.

UN No: 1993
Dangerous Goods Class: 3
Packing Group: II
Hazchem Code: 3[Y]E
Emergency Response Guide No: 14

Proper Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (containing ETHANOL AND ACETONE)

Segregation Dangerous Goods: Not to be loaded with explosives (Class 1), flammable gases (Class 2.1), if both are in bulk, toxic gases (Class 2.3), spontaneously combustible substances (Class 4.2), oxidising agents (Class 5.1), organic peroxides (Class 5.2) or radioactive substances (Class 7), however exemptions may apply.

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MARINE TRANSPORT

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.

UN No: 1993
Dangerous Goods Class: 3
Packing Group: II

Proper Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (containing ETHANOL AND ACETONE)

AIR TRANSPORT

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

UN No: 1993
Dangerous Goods Class: 3
Packing Group: II

Proper Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (containing ETHANOL AND ACETONE)

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poisons Schedule (Aust): S5

All the constituents of this material are listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Literary reference

This Material Safety Data Sheet has been prepared by Chemical Data Services Pty Ltd on behalf of its client.

Reason(s) For Issue: First Issue

Material Safety Data Sheets are updated frequently. Please ensure that you have a current copy.

This MSDS summarises at the date of issue our best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information of the product, and in particular how to safely handle and use the product in the workplace. Since Bostik Australia Pty Ltd cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, review this MSDS in the context of how the user intends to handle and use the product in the workplace.

If clarification or further information is needed to ensure that an appropriate assessment can be made, the user should contact this company.

Our responsibility for product as sold is subject to our standard terms and conditions, a copy of which is sent to our customers and is also available upon request.