SAFETY DATA SHEET
Setseal 6

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1 Product identifier

Product name Setseal 6

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance and uses advise against

Product uses Curing compound

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company

Don Construction Products – Romania
Str. Calea Darzeil II, nr. 235D, sat Manastirea
Comuna Crevedia, Judet DAMBOVITA
Postal Code: 137180
Romania
Tel: +40 21 369 5738
Fax: +40 21 369 5737
info.romania@dcp-int.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone number +40 21 369 5738 (available during office hours)

SECTION 2: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification

Physical hazards
Flam. Liq. 3: H226.

Health hazards
Acute. tox. 4: H332, Skin irrit. 2: H312, H315.

Environmental hazards
Not classified.

Classification (67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC)
F: R10, Xn: R20/21, Xi: R37/38.

Human health
See Section 11 for additional information on health hazards.

Environmental
Not classified.

2.2 Label elements

Hazard pictograms:

Signal word(s):	Warning.
Hazard statement:	H226 – Flammable liquid and vapour. H312 – Harmful in contact with skin. H315 – Causes skin irritation. H332 – Harmful if inhaled.
Precautionary statement:	P102 – Keep out of reach of children. P261 – Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. P270 – Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. P271 – Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. P281 – Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. P301+P312 – IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. P302+P352 – IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. P304+P340 – IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. P330 – Rinse mouth. P363 – Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. P501 - Dispose of the contents/containers in accordance with the current legislation on waste treatment**.**
Contains:	Xylene, N-butylacetate and acrylic copolymer
Supplementary information:	EUH066: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
Other hazards:	None.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance/Mixture : Xylene, N-butylacetate and acrylic copolymer.

Xylene			85-90%
CAS number:	1330-20-7	**EC number:**	215-535-7

Classification	**Classification (67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC)**
Flam. Liq. 3: H226 Acute. tox. 4: H332 Skin irrit. 2: H312 Skin irrit. 2: H315	F: R10, Xn: R20/21, R38.

Acrylic copolymer			8-10%
CAS number:	-	**EC number:**	-
Classification		**Classification (67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC)**	
-		-	

N-butylacetate			4-5%
CAS number:	123-86-4	**EC number:**	204-658-1
Classification		**Classification (67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC)**	
Flam. Liq. 3: H226 STOT SE 3: H336		F: R10. Xn: R66, R67.	

The Full Text for all R-Phrases and Hazard Statements are Displayed in Section 16.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General information

When symptoms persist or in all cases of doubt seek medical advice.

In case of inhalation

Bring afflicted to the open air, ensure silence and warmth, prevent from under cooling. Put him into side position (head on the side) in order to prevent from suffocation from vomits in case of accidental vomiting. If it is necessary apply artificial respiration. Call physician immediately. Keep —Material safety data sheet available. Do not induce vomiting. Danger of inspiration of vomits and suffocation.

In case of skin contact

Remove immediately contaminated clothes. Wash affected places with tepid water with detergent. In case of skin irritations visit a doctor.

In case of eye contact

Wash out thoroughly for a few minutes with a plenty of clean tepid water – visit a doctor and have—Material safety data sheet available.

In case of ingestion

Transfer to fresh air, rinse his mouth with lukewarm water. Do not induce vomiting. If person vomits itself, save it into the recovery position (on side) to avoid suffocation vomit. If necessary, start artificial respiration. Provide medical treatment immediately.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Inhalation

Dizziness, drowsiness, intoxicated-like state, dizziness and unconsciousness, the narcotic effects in a broad absorption may cause CNS disorders, convulsions, unconsciousness, breathing arrest, cardiovascular failure.

Skin contact

Burning skin, redness and rashes.

Eye contact
Burning feeling and redness.

Ingestion

Depend on the quantity, first there are burning sensations in the throat and the larger concentrations of up to gastroenteritis, impaired consciousness, convulsions, vomiting and often sudden loss of consciousness, blue-violet color mucous membranes and skin, the peripheral parts of the body hypothermia and respiratory disorders.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Non-applicable.

SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

Water jet cluster, medium foam, hard foam, carbon dioxide, powder or ABCD type BC (Do not use the extinction of instrumentation equipment), carbon dioxide, halons.

Unsuitable extinguishing media

IT IS RECOMMENDED NOT to extinguishing water as an extinguishing agent.

5.2 Special hazard arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards

As a result of combustion or thermal decomposition reactive sub-products are created that can become highly toxic and, consequently, can present a serious health risk.

Hazardous combustion products

The substance burns, forming toxic combustion products. Danger of the formation of explosive mixtures of the substance vapours with air.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Protective actions during firefighting

In case of fire, cool the storage containers and tanks for products susceptible to inflammation, explosion or BLEVE as a result of high temperatures. Avoid spillage of the products used to extinguish the fire into an aqueous medium.

Special protective equipment for firefighters

Depending on the magnitude of the fire it may be necessary to use full protective clothing and individual respiratory equipment. Minimum emergency facilities and equipment should be available (fire blankets, portable first aid kit,...) in accordance with Directive 89/654/EC.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Close off the place of the accident. Send away all persons not involved in rescue works. When managing the emergency, use an isolation breathing apparatus and full anti-chemical suit. If this is not possible, use the personal emergency equipment described in Section 8. Remove or switch off all ignition sources.

Leaking tankers should be driven to safe locations, while it is necessary to prevent the liquid from leaking by closing off or sealing the place of the leakage. It is also necessary to measure the concentration of the substance in the area continuously.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent the substance from leaking into the sewerage system, ground and surface water, or into the soil. If the substance leaks into a watercourse. If the capacity of the leakage source is large, raise an emergency alarm immediately.

6.3 Methods for containment and cleaning up

Absorb the spillage using sand or inert absorbent and move it to a safe place. Do not absorb in sawdust or other combustible absorbents. For any concern related to disposal consult section 13.

6.4 Reference to other sections

For personal protection (see section 8). See section 11 for additional information on health hazards. For waste disposal (see section 13).

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precaution for safe handling

Precautions for safe manipulation

Comply with the current legislation concerning the prevention of industrial risks. Keep containers hermetically sealed. Control spills and residues, destroying them with safe methods (section 6). Avoid leakages from the container. Maintain order and cleanliness where dangerous products are used.

Technical recommendations for the prevention of fires and explosions

Exhaust air from the workplace with technical equipment should be provided. Electrical equipment and lighting used in explosion-proof. Workplace must be inspected regularly and assess their work environment on the content of toluene vapor. The average allowable concentration of vapors in the air (see paragraph 1.8). The scope of control measurements is prescribed in the regional legislation. Prevent static electricity. Use non-sparking tools in design. Prohibition on the handling of naked flames and glowing objects.

Technical recommendations to prevent ergonomic and toxicological risks

Do not eat or drink during the process, washing hands afterwards with suitable cleaning products.

Technical recommendations to prevent environmental risks

Use it within an area containing contamination control barriers in case of spillage, as well as having absorbent material in close proximity.

7.1 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Technical measures for storage

Minimum Temp.: 0°C
Maximum Temp.: 20°C

General conditions for storage

Avoid sources of heat, radiation, static electricity and contact with food. Warehouses have to be equipped with a floor which does not react with the agent. Protect the agent before static electricity. For additional information see subsection 10.5

Specific end use(s)

Field of application of the product is described in Technical Data Sheet (TDS).

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROL/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Isomers of xylene
Short-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA), inhalation: 221 mg/m3
DNEL

8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

In the workplace, where people work with preparation control measurements of concentration of fumes by means of Dräger device are done. In case of exceeding limits relevant safety measures are ensured.

Personal protection

Provide sufficient ventilation / exhausting of fumes originated in workplace. In the workplace it is not allowed to keep easily flammable substances and other dangerous sources of fire. Extinguishing media have to be available.

When working use protective personal equipment: working clothing, protective gloves, protective working shoes, safety glasses or shield.

Eye/face protection

For eyes protection close-tight glasses, resistant to chemicals, protective shield are used.

Hand protection

Hand protection is used protective gloves made of Viton penetration time 480 minutes, which is resistant to the effects of toluene. Not create an electrical charge. After work, it is recommended protective hand cream.

Other skin and body protection

Twill protective clothing, respectively special protective overall, antistatic shoes, rubbed apron, and employee are not allowed to use a material causing static electrical charge.

Hygiene measures

Use engineering controls to reduce air contamination to permissible exposure level. Provide eyewash station. Remove contaminated clothing and wash the skin thoroughly with soap and water after work. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Respiratory protection

Wear filter mask for gases, vapours and particles approved to EN 149 and EN 405

8.3 Environmental exposure controls

In accordance with the community legislation for the protection of the environment it is recommended to avoid environmental spillage of both the product and its container. For additional information (see subsection 7.1).

Volatile organic compounds:

V.O.C. (Supply):	90 % weight
V.O.C. density at 20°C:	NA
Average carbon number:	NA
Average molecular weight:	NA

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Liquid
Appearance	Liquid
Colour	Colourless
Odour	Typical
Odour threshold	Non-applicable
pH (concentrate)	Non-applicable
Melting point/range (°C)	Non-applicable
Boiling point/range (°C)	137 - 141
Flash point (°C)	26.5
Ignition temperature (°C)	May form explosive mixture with air “lower limit 1.5%, upper limit 7.0%”
Explosive Properties (%)	Non-applicable
Relative Density (@20°C)	0.90 ± 0.02
Water Solubility	Nearly insoluble
Viscosity, dynamic (@20°C)	Non-applicable
Solvent content – organic content	90 %

9.3 Other information

No data available.

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

1.0 Reactivity

No hazardous reactions are expected if the following technical instructions storage of chemicals (see section 7).

10.2 Chemical stability

Under normal conditions of environment (temperature and pressure) it is not degradable. It evaporates and explosive fumes (heavier than air) form.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

No hazardous reactions known.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Contact with exposed flame, hot surfaces, and sparks, formation of explosive mixtures of the substance vapours with air.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Strong oxidizing reagents. With air creates explosive mixture. Xylene after longer acting damage rubber. This becomes softer and decomposes.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Depending on the decomposition conditions, complex mixtures of chemical substances can be released: carbon dioxide (CO2), carbon monoxide and other organic compounds.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

The experimental information related to the toxicological properties of the product itself is not available

Acute toxicity

Ingestion of xylene there is burning sensation and pain in the abdomen, if there to aspiration, may develop chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary edema. You may experience reversible hepatotoxicity and glycosuria Ingestion of xylene leads to intoxication.
LD50 rat: Xylene: 10 ml / kg.
LD50 rat: Xylene: 4.3 g / kg.
LD50 Mouse: Xylene: 1590 mg / kg.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Xylene can be absorbed through the skin and cause intoxication. For prolonged contact with skin xylene may develop dermatitis

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Vapors and xylene in liquid form may be irritating to eyes and membranes.

Respiratory sensitization

Very high concentrations of xylene caused by progressive inhibition of CNS, which leads to coma, respiratory depression and finally led to the pallid and brain tissue death. High concentrations produce coma with respiratory depression, impair kidney function and lead to liver damage. At low concentration. Occurs in eye, nasopharynx, there is a malaise, irritability, lethargy, impaired reaction time and short-term memory. Xylene vapors may cause dizziness, headache, nausea, lunacy.

LC50 rat: Xylene: 8000 ppm/4h.

LC50 Mouse: Xylene: 3907 ppm/6h.

CMR effects (carcinogenicity, mutagenicity and toxicity to reproduction)

Suspected of causing cancer (inhalation). Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

STOT- single exposure

May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation. Causes damage to organs (lung) (inhalation, oral).

STOT- repeated exposure

Causes damage to organs (nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation). May cause damage to organs (kidneys, hearing organ (loss of hearing)) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration hazard
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Xylene
o-xylene: 24h LC50 = 1 mg/l (Daphnia magna – static test).
m-xylene: 24h LC50 = 4,7 mg/l (Daphnia magna – static test)
p-xylene: 24h LC50 = 3,6 mg/l (Daphnia magna – static test)
o-xylene: 48h LC50 = 3,82 mg/l (Daphnia magna – overflow test)

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Was not specified for the product. In soil and in aquatic environment meta and para isomers of xylenes are easily degradable in wide scale of aerobic and anaerobic conditions, but orthoisomer is more persistent. According to literature following degradability determined based on biochemical consumption of oxygen is mentioned:
for o-xylene: 57 %, for m-xylene 80 %, for p-xylene 74 %, for ethyl-benzene 29 %

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Was not specified for the product. It is supposed that capability of biocontrentation of xylene is low. Bioconcentration of o-xylene in aquatic organisms is low based on measured values BCF (bioconcentration factor) from 6 to 21, for m-xylene it is also low based on measured values BCF 6 to 23,4, for xylene measured value BCF 15 shows also on low capability of bioconcentration, for ethyl-benzene measured BCF from 0.67 to 15 indicates, that possibility of bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Was not specified for the product. It is supposed that xylene will have moderate to high mobility in soil, o-xylene has, based on experimentally found values Koc (coefficient of soil absorption): 48 to 129 high mobility in soil, m-xylene has measured values Koc = 166 and 182, which indicate moderate mobility in soil, p-xylene based on values Koc 246 and 540 will have moderate mobility in soil, ethyl benzene moderate (Koc=520) mobility in soil.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Non-applicable.

12.6 Other adverse effects

None known.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

General information

Residues and empty containers should be taken care of as hazardous waste according to local and national provisions.

Disposal methods

Dispose in a safe manner in accordance with local/national regulations. Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations. Handle empty containers with care because residual vapors are flammable. Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS BY LAND

With regard to ADR 2015 and RID 2015:

UN number

1263

UN proper shipping name

Paint-related materials including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac solutions, varnish, polish, liquid filler, and liquid lacquer base, or paint related material including paint thinning, drying, removing, or reducing compound

Transport hazard class(es)

3

Packing group

III

Dangerous for the environment

No

Special precautions for user

Special regulations	163.640 E, 650
Tunnel restriction code	E1
Physico-Chemical properties	See section 9
Limited quantities	LQ7

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Non-applicable.

TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS BY SEA:

With regard to IMDG 37-14:

UN number

1263

UN proper shipping name

Paint-related materials including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac solutions, varnish, polish, liquid filler, and liquid lacquer base, or paint related material including paint thinning, drying, removing, or reducing compound

Transport hazard class(es)

3

Packing group

III

Dangerous for the environment

No

Special precautions for user

Special regulations	163.640 E, 650
Tunnel restriction code	E1
Physico-Chemical properties	See section 9
Limited quantities	LQ7

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Non-applicable.

TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS BY AIR:

With regard to IATA/ICAO 2015:

UN number

1263

UN proper shipping name

Paint-related materials including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac solutions, varnish, polish, liquid filler, and liquid lacquer base, or paint related material including paint thinning, drying, removing, or reducing compound

Transport hazard class(es)

3

Packing group

III

Dangerous for the environment

No

Special precautions for user

Special regulations Non-applicable.

Tunnel restriction code Non-applicable.

Physico-Chemical properties See section 9

Limited quantities Non-applicable.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Non-applicable.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

National regulations

Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (as amended).

Guidance

Safety Data Sheets for Substances and Preparations.

Authorisations (Title VII Regulation 1907/2006)

No specific authorisations are known for this product.

Restrictions (Title VIII Regulation 1907/2006)

No specific restrictions on use are known for this product.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

No chemical safety assessment has been carried out.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Key literature references and sources for data

Non-applicable.

Risk phrases in full

R10: Flammable
R20/21: Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin
R38: Irritating to skin
R66: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking
R67: Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness

Hazard statements in full

Flam. Liq. 3: H226 – Flammable liquid and vapour.
Acute. tox. 4: H332 – Harmful if inhaled.
STOT SE 3: H336 – May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Skin irrit. 2: H312 – Harmful in contact with skin.
Skin irrit. 2: H315 – Causes skin irritation.

SDS status	Approved				
SDS number	DCP/02/01/21			**SDS issue date**	14.07.18
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