



## Premium Spray Adhesive

### High-grab spray adhesive for Ambiente UFH floor panels

#### Product Overview

DeckBond is a high-grab spray adhesive developed for Underfloor heating panel bonding. Tested in conjunction with plain, foil-faced and cement faced EPS & XPS boards for bonding to common substrates such as timber deck, screed and concrete.

#### Canister Storage/Change Over

Turn valve on canister into the off position, spray out remaining adhesive left in the hose, disconnect the spray hose and gun from the canister. Leave the hose and spray gun on the canister, leave the valve on the canister open. Do not disconnect the hose/gun from the canister. Close and lock the spray gun.

#### Handling & Storage

- Consult safety datasheet prior to use.
- DO NOT store at temperatures over 50°C.
- Avoid exposure to direct sunlight.
- DO NOT store directly on concrete floor.
- For optimum performance, store at 18°C during use, but must always be above 10°C.
- When connected, keep valve open and hose pressurised at all times.
- DO NOT close valve until ready to connect to new cylinder.
- Release pressure in hose before disconnection.
- Always test product to determine suitability for your particular application prior to use in production.

#### Key Features

- **Size:** 22 Litres
- **Application:** Suitable for 1 or 2 sided
- **Flash-off time:** 1 - 3 minutes
- **Open time:** 30 minutes
- **Consumption:** 15 - 20gm/m<sup>2</sup>
- **Coverage:** Up to 140m<sup>2</sup> - 1400 linear meters (dependant on application technique)
- **Shelf life:** 9 months from date of manufacture
- **Drying time:** Quick drying
- **Compatibility:** EPS & XPS compatible

#### DeckBond Spray Gun

Long wand adjustable chrome spray gun with brass 9501 tip.

Product Code: 47130



#### DeckBond Black Hose

4m black rubber hose 7/16" JIC x 1/4" NPSM.

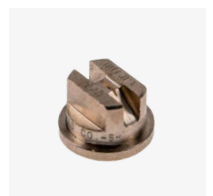
Product Code: 47131



#### DeckBond Spray Tip

9501 spray tip for DeckBond Chrome Spray Gun (47130)

Product Code: 47133



## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

This product is designed to be applied to two surfaces to be bonded together or single-sided for less demanding applications. For best results, ensure the adhesive and surfaces are at a temperature between 10°C - 25°C. Before use, check compatibility by spraying a small test patch of the adhesive on the substrate. This product may degrade some substrates.

1. Attach and tighten the hose onto the spray gun with the required tip, and connect the other end to the canister. Ensure all hose-valve connections are tight. Slowly open the canister valve fully, checking for leaks during this process. Unlock the spray gun trigger to begin spraying.
2. Please note that once connected and opened, the valve should stay open for the duration of the use of the canister. Do not close the valve as this can result in pressure drop and curing in the hose.
3. Make sure that surfaces are clean, dry and free from dirt, dust, oil, loose paint, wax or grease, etc.
4. Spray about 10-20 cm (4" - 8") away at a 90° angle to the surface, applying a uniform, even coat of adhesive to obtain 70 - 80% coverage of the surface. If necessary, spray another coat of adhesive in areas that appear to need more adhesive.
5. Use the gun adjustment wheel to achieve optimum spray width for your application.
6. Spray both surfaces to be bonded, one surface vertically and the other surface horizontally (or single sided for lower demand applications).
7. If using as a contact adhesive (2 sided), allow 1 - 3 minutes for the adhesive to tack off until no adhesive transfers to the knuckle when touched before placing the panels down. If using single sided, apply adhesive to the base substrate and place panels in after 1 minute. (Please note that temperature & humidity can affect flash off times)
8. Once surfaces are adhered together, ensure adequate pressure is applied over the surface area to ensure maximum bond strength is achieved. Allow 12 hours for the adhesive to fully cure.
9. If the spray tip clogs, unscrew it from the gun and clean with a solvent such as lacquer thinner or acetone. Do not use a pin on the spray tip.
10. In between uses, lock the adjustment wheel to the closed position to avoid accidental discharge.

## PRECAUTIONS

1. When bonding to a new screed, ensure sufficient dry out time and that the retained moisture level has reached an acceptable level as per manufacturers recommendations.
2. Avoid foot traffic on applied adhesive during open time to ensure the adhesive film is not contaminated.
3. Be aware of other work being carried out in proximity to the area of bond which may result in dust & particle's settling on the adhesive.

### Chemical technical data

Viscosity	300 - 600Cps
Total Solids	32%
Colour	Red
System Flammability	Flammable adhesive in a flammable propellant
Shear	390N
Peel	42N
Shear adhesion failure temp (SAFT) 100grams	80°C
Heat resistance (25mm/100grams)	95°C
Flash-off	1 - 3 minutes depending on temperature and humidity
Open time	Up to 30 mins
Shelf Life	9 months from date of manufacture

# DECKBOND SPRAY ADHESIVE, RED, 22L

## Ambiente Systems UK

Version No: 2.2

Safety data sheet according to REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Initial Date: 07/03/2023

Revision Date: 02/07/2025

Print Date: 02/07/2025

S.REACH.GB.EN

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

#### 1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	DECKBOND SPRAY ADHESIVE, RED, 22L
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	CHEMICAL UNDER PRESSURE, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. (contains dimethyl ether)
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Chemical Product Category	PC1 Adhesives, sealants
Sectors of Use	SU22 Professional uses SU3 Industrial uses
Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions.
Uses advised against	No specific uses advised against are identified.

#### 1.3. Details of the manufacturer or importer of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Ambiente Systems UK
Address	Heritage House 1 Woodside Lane Bell Bar Hertfordshire AL9 6DE
Telephone	01707 938 041
Fax	Not Available
Website	<a href="https://ambienteufh.co.uk/">https://ambienteufh.co.uk/</a>
Email	Not Available

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)
Emergency telephone number(s)	+44 20 3901 3542 (ID#: 9-c39500)
Other emergency telephone number(s)	+44 808 164 9592

### SECTION 2 Hazards identification

#### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567 <sup>[1]</sup>	H222+H229 - Aerosols, Hazard Category 1, H315 - Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, H336 - Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, H411 - Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567

## DECKBOND SPRAY ADHESIVE, RED, 22L

## 2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	<b>Danger</b>

## Hazard statement(s)

<b>H222+H229</b>	Extremely flammable aerosol. Pressurized container: may burst if heated.
<b>H315</b>	Causes skin irritation.
<b>H336</b>	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
<b>H411</b>	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

## Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

## Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

<b>P210</b>	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
<b>P211</b>	Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
<b>P251</b>	Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
<b>P271</b>	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
<b>P261</b>	Avoid breathing gas.
<b>P273</b>	Avoid release to the environment.

## Precautionary statement(s) Response

<b>P312</b>	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
<b>P391</b>	Collect spillage.
<b>P302+P352</b>	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
<b>P304+P340</b>	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
<b>P332+P313</b>	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
<b>P362+P364</b>	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

## Precautionary statement(s) Storage

<b>P405</b>	Store locked up.
<b>P410+P412</b>	Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.
<b>P403+P233</b>	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

## Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

<b>P501</b>	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
-------------	--

Material contains Hydrocarbons, C6, isoalkanes, &lt;5% n-hexane \*, n-pentane, acetone.

## 2.3. Other hazards

May produce discomfort of the eyes\*.

\*LIMITED EVIDENCE

<b>acetone</b>	Listed in the Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Restrictions may apply)
<b>n-pentane</b>	Listed in the Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Restrictions may apply)
<b>Hydrocarbons, C6, isoalkanes, &lt;5% n-hexane *</b>	Listed in the Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Restrictions may apply)
<b>dimethyl ether</b>	Listed in the Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Restrictions may apply)

This substance/mixture does not meet the criteria for classification as Persistent, Bioaccumulative, and Toxic (PBT) in accordance with Annex XIII, Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100, and Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605.

Continued...

## DECKBOND SPRAY ADHESIVE, RED, 22L

This substance/mixture does not meet the criteria for classification as very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative (vPvB) in accordance with Annex XIII, Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100, and Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605.

This substance/mixture does not meet the criteria for classification as Persistent, Mobile and Toxic (PMT) in accordance with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/707.

This substance/mixture does not meet the criteria for classification as very Persistent and very Mobile (vPvM) in accordance with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/707.

The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties in accordance with the criteria set out in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605, nor is it included in the list established under REACH Article 59(1), at concentrations equal to or greater than 0.1% (w/w).

No further product hazard information.

### SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

#### 3.1.Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

#### 3.2.Mixtures

1. CAS No 2.EC No 3.Index No 4.REACH No	% [weight]	Name	Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567	SCL / M-Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
1. 67-64-1 2.200-662-2 3.606-001-00-8 4.Not Available	1-10	<u>acetone</u> * -	Flammable Liquids Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3; H225, H319, H336 [2]	SCL: Not Available  Acute M factor: Not Applicable  Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 109-66-0 2.203-692-4 3.601-006-00-1 4.Not Available	1-20	<u>n-pentane</u> * -	Flammable Liquids Category 2, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2; H225, H304, H336, H411 [2]	SCL: Not Available  Acute M factor: Not Applicable  Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 64742-49-0 2.931-254-9 3.Not Available 4.None	10-30	<u>Hydrocarbons, C6, isoalkanes, &lt;5% n-hexane</u> *	Flammable Liquids Category 2, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2; H225, H315, H336, H411 [1]	SCL: Not Available  Acute M factor: Not Applicable  Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 115-10-6 2.204-065-8 3.603-019-00-8 4.Not Available	30-50	<u>dimethyl ether</u> * -	Flammable gases, Hazard Category 1, Gases Under Pressure; H220, H280 [2]	SCL: Not Available  Acute M factor: Not Applicable  Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available

**Legend:**

1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567; 3. Classification drawn from C&L; \* EU IOELVs available; [e] Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties

### SECTION 4 First aid measures

Continued...

## DECKBOND SPRAY ADHESIVE, RED, 22L

## 4.1. Description of first aid measures

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If product comes in contact with eyes remove the patient from gas source or contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Take the patient to the nearest eye wash, shower or other source of clean water.</li> <li>▶ Open the eyelid(s) wide to allow the material to evaporate.</li> <li>▶ Gently rinse the affected eye(s) with clean, cool water for at least 15 minutes. Have the patient lie or sit down and tilt the head back. Hold the eyelid(s) open and pour water slowly over the eyeball(s) at the inner corners, letting the water run out of the outer corners.</li> <li>▶ The patient may be in great pain and wish to keep the eyes closed. It is important that the material is rinsed from the eyes to prevent further damage.</li> <li>▶ Ensure that the patient looks up, and side to side as the eye is rinsed in order to better reach all parts of the eye(s)</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor.</li> <li>▶ Even when no pain persists and vision is good, a doctor should examine the eye as delayed damage may occur.</li> <li>▶ If the patient cannot tolerate light, protect the eyes with a clean, loosely tied bandage.</li> <li>▶ Ensure verbal communication and physical contact with the patient.</li> </ul> <p><b>DO NOT</b> allow the patient to rub the eyes  <b>DO NOT</b> allow the patient to tightly shut the eyes  <b>DO NOT</b> introduce oil or ointment into the eye(s) without medical advice  <b>DO NOT</b> use hot or tepid water.</p>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Following exposure to gas, remove the patient from the gas source or contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ NOTE: Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), including positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus may be required to assure the safety of the rescuer.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block the airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ If the patient is not breathing spontaneously, administer rescue breathing.</li> <li>▶ If the patient does not have a pulse, administer CPR.</li> <li>▶ If medical oxygen and appropriately trained personnel are available, administer 100% oxygen.</li> <li>▶ Summon an emergency ambulance. If an ambulance is not available, contact a physician, hospital, or Poison Control Centre for further instruction.</li> <li>▶ Keep the patient warm, comfortable and at rest while awaiting medical care.</li> <li>▶ <b>MONITOR THE BREATHING AND PULSE, CONTINUOUSLY.</b></li> <li>▶ Administer rescue breathing (preferably with a demand-valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask-device, or pocket mask as trained) or CPR if necessary.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	Not considered a normal route of entry.

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

See Section 11

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

For petroleum distillates

- In case of ingestion, gastric lavage with activated charcoal can be used promptly to prevent absorption - decontamination (induced emesis or lavage) is controversial and should be considered on the merits of each individual case; of course the usual precautions of an endotracheal tube should be considered prior to lavage, to prevent aspiration.
- Individuals intoxicated by petroleum distillates should be hospitalized immediately, with acute and continuing attention to neurologic and cardiopulmonary function.
- Positive pressure ventilation may be necessary.
- Acute central nervous system signs and symptoms may result from large ingestions of aspiration-induced hypoxia.
- After the initial episode, individuals should be followed for changes in blood variables and the delayed appearance of pulmonary oedema and chemical pneumonitis. Such patients should be followed for several days or weeks for delayed effects, including bone marrow toxicity, hepatic and renal impairment. Individuals with chronic pulmonary disease will be more seriously impaired, and recovery from inhalation exposure may be complicated.
- Gastrointestinal symptoms are usually minor and pathological changes of the liver and kidneys are reported to be uncommon in acute intoxications.
- Chlorinated and non-chlorinated hydrocarbons may sensitize the heart to epinephrine and other circulating catecholamines so that arrhythmias may occur. Careful consideration of this potential adverse effect should precede administration of epinephrine or other cardiac stimulants and the selection of bronchodilators.

for lower alkyl ethers:

## BASIC TREATMENT

- ▶ Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- ▶ Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- ▶ Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
- ▶ A low-stimulus environment must be maintained.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- ▶ Anticipate and treat, where necessary, for seizures.
- ▶ **DO NOT use emetics.** Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.

## ADVANCED TREATMENT

- ▶ Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.

Continued...

## DECKBOND SPRAY ADHESIVE, RED, 22L

- ▶ Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- ▶ Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- ▶ Hypotension without signs of hypovolaemia may require vasopressors.
- ▶ Treat seizures with diazepam.
- ▶ Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

### EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

- ▶ Laboratory analysis of complete blood count, serum electrolytes, BUN, creatinine, glucose, urinalysis, baseline for serum aminotransferases (ALT and AST), calcium, phosphorus and magnesium, may assist in establishing a treatment regime. Other useful analyses include anion and osmolar gaps, arterial blood gases (ABGs), chest radiographs and electrocardiograph.
- ▶ Ethers may produce anion gap acidosis. Hyperventilation and bicarbonate therapy might be indicated.
- ▶ Haemodialysis might be considered in patients with impaired renal function.
- ▶ Consult a toxicologist as necessary.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L.

EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994

For gas exposures:

### BASIC TREATMENT

- ▶ Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- ▶ Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- ▶ Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema .
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- ▶ Anticipate seizures.

### ADVANCED TREATMENT

- ▶ Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- ▶ Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- ▶ Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- ▶ Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ Treat seizures with diazepam.
- ▶ Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L.

EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994

## SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

### 5.1. Extinguishing media

**DO NOT EXTINGUISH BURNING GAS UNLESS LEAK CAN BE STOPPED SAFELY:  
OTHERWISE: LEAVE GAS TO BURN.**

#### FOR SMALL FIRE:

- ▶ Dry chemical, CO2 or water spray to extinguish gas (only if absolutely necessary and safe to do so).
- ▶ **DO NOT** use water jets.

#### FOR LARGE FIRE:

- ▶ Cool cylinder by direct flooding quantities of water onto upper surface until well after fire is out.
- ▶ **DO NOT** direct water at source of leak or venting safety devices as icing may occur.

### 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
-----------------------------	--

### 5.3. Advice for firefighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<p>FOR FIRES INVOLVING MANY GAS CYLINDERS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ To stop the flow of gas, specifically trained personnel may inert the atmosphere to reduce oxygen levels thus allowing the capping of leaking container(s).</li> <li>▶ Reduce the rate of flow and inject an inert gas, if possible, before completely stopping the flow to prevent flashback.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT extinguish the fire until the supply is shut off</b> otherwise an explosive re-ignition may occur.</li> <li>▶ If the fire is extinguished and the flow of gas continues, used increased ventilation to prevent build-up, of explosive atmosphere.</li> <li>▶ Use non-sparking tools to close container valves.</li> <li>▶ Be CAUTIOUS of a Boiling Liquid Evaporating Vapour Explosion, <i>BLEVE</i>, if fire is impinging on surrounding containers.</li> </ul> <p>-----</p> <p>GENERAL</p> <p>-----</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> </ul>
----------------------	--

Continued...

## DECKBOND SPRAY ADHESIVE, RED, 22L

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Consider evacuation</li> <li>▶ Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.</li> <li>▶ If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.</li> <li>▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>HIGHLY FLAMMABLE:</b> will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames.</li> <li>▶ Will form explosive mixtures with air</li> <li>▶ Fire exposed containers may vent contents through pressure relief valves thereby increasing fire intensity and/ or vapour concentration.</li> <li>▶ Vapours may travel to source of ignition and flash back.</li> <li>▶ Containers may explode when heated - Ruptured cylinders may rocket</li> <li>▶ Fire may produce irritating, poisonous or corrosive gases.</li> <li>▶ Runoff may create fire or explosion hazard.</li> <li>▶ May decompose explosively when heated or involved in fire.</li> </ul> <p>Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) Combustible. Will burn if ignited. carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p> <p><b>Contains low boiling substance:</b> Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.</p>

## SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

### 6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

### 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid breathing vapour and any contact with liquid or gas. Protective equipment including respirator should be used.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT enter confined spaces where gas may have accumulated.</b></li> <li>▶ Shut off all sources of possible ignition and increase ventilation.</li> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel.</li> <li>▶ Stop leak only if safe to do so.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of all unprotected personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Emergency Authority and advise them of the location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▶ Wear full body clothing with breathing apparatus.</li> <li>▶ Prevent by any means available, spillage from entering drains and water-courses.</li> <li>▶ Consider evacuation.</li> <li>▶ Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place.</li> <li>▶ Fit vent pipes. Release pressure under safe, controlled conditions</li> <li>▶ Burn issuing gas at vent pipes.</li> <li>▶ DO NOT exert excessive pressure on valve; DO NOT attempt to operate damaged valve.</li> </ul>

### 6.4. Reference to other sections

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

## SECTION 7 Handling and storage

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	<p>The conductivity of this material may make it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10 000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semi-conductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.</li> <li>▶ Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.</li> <li>· Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.</li> <li>· Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.</li> <li>· Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (&lt;=1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then &lt;= 7 m/sec).</li> <li>· Avoid splash filling.</li> <li>· Do NOT use compressed air for filling discharging or handling operations.</li> <li>· Wait 2 minutes after tank filling (for tanks such as those on road tanker vehicles) before opening hatches or manholes.</li> <li>· Consider use in closed pressurised systems, fitted with temperature, pressure and safety relief valves which are vented for safe dispersal. Use only properly specified equipment which is suitable for this product, its supply pressure and temperature</li> <li>· The tubing network design connecting gas cylinders to the delivery system should include appropriate pressure indicators and vacuum or suction lines.</li> </ul>
----------------------	---

Continued...

## DECKBOND SPRAY ADHESIVE, RED, 22L

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Fully-welded types of pressure gauges, where the bourdon tube sensing element is welded to the gauge body, are recommended.</li> <li>· Before connecting gas cylinders, ensure manifold is mechanically secure and does not contain another gas. Before disconnecting gas cylinder, isolate supply line segment proximal to cylinder, remove trapped gas in supply line with aid of vacuum pump</li> <li>· When connecting or replacing cylinders take care to avoid airborne particulates violently ejected when system pressurises.</li> <li>· Consider the use of doubly-contained piping; diaphragm or bellows sealed, soft seat valves; backflow prevention devices; flash arrestors; and flow monitoring or limiting devices. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid generation of static electricity. Earth all lines and equipment.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT transfer gas from one cylinder to another.</b></li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Fire and explosion protection</b>	See section 5
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Cylinders should be stored in a purpose-built compound with good ventilation, preferably in the open.</li> <li>▶ Such compounds should be sited and built in accordance with statutory requirements.</li> <li>▶ The storage compound should be kept clear and access restricted to authorised personnel only.</li> <li>▶ Cylinders stored in the open should be protected against rust and extremes of weather.</li> <li>▶ Cylinders in storage should be properly secured to prevent toppling or rolling.</li> <li>▶ Cylinder valves should be closed when not in use.</li> </ul>

## 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Cylinder: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Ensure the use of equipment rated for cylinder pressure.</li> <li>▶ Ensure the use of compatible materials of construction.</li> <li>▶ Valve protection cap to be in place until cylinder is secured, connected.</li> <li>▶ Cylinder must be properly secured either in use or in storage.</li> <li>▶ Cylinder valve must be closed when not in use or when empty.</li> <li>▶ Segregate full from empty cylinders.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<p>Dimethyl ether:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ is a peroxidisable gas</li> <li>▶ may be heat and shock sensitive</li> <li>▶ is able to form unstable peroxides on prolonged exposure to air</li> <li>▶ reacts violently with oxidisers, aluminium hydride, lithium aluminium hydride</li> <li>▶ is incompatible with strong acids, metal salts</li> </ul> <p>Low molecular weight alkanes are a type of chemical compounds that can be found in gases or liquids. These alkanes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Can cause a dangerous reaction with strong oxidizers, chlorine, chlorine dioxide, and dioxygenyl tetrafluoroborate when there is oxygen and heat present.</li> <li>▶ Are incompatible with halogens.</li> <li>▶ Can create static charges due to their low conductivity, leading to an accumulation of static charge.</li> <li>▶ Should be kept away from flames and ignition sources.</li> </ul> <p>Low molecular alkanes can cause explosions when combined with chlorine or ethanol over activated carbon at high temperatures.</p> <p>n-Pentane</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ reacts violently with strong oxidisers</li> <li>▶ attacks some plastics, rubber and coatings</li> <li>▶ may generate static charges on flow or agitation, due to low conductivity</li> </ul> <p>Ethers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· may react violently with strong oxidising agents and acids.</li> <li>· can act as bases. - they form salts with strong acids and addition complexes with Lewis acids; the complex between diethyl ether and boron trifluoride is an example.</li> <li>· are generally stable to water under neutral conditions and ambient temperatures.</li> <li>· are hydrolysed by heating in the presence of halogen acids, particularly hydrogen iodide</li> <li>· are relatively inert in other reactions, which typically involve the breaking of the carbon-oxygen bond <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The tendency of many ethers to form explosive peroxides is well documented.</li> <li>▶ Ethers lacking non-methyl hydrogen atoms adjacent to the ether link are thought to be relatively safe.</li> <li>▶ When solvents have been freed from peroxides (by percolation through a column of activated alumina for example), the absorbed peroxides must promptly be desorbed by treatment with the polar solvents methanol or water, which should be discarded safely.</li> <li>▶ Compressed gases may contain a large amount of kinetic energy over and above that potentially available from the energy of reaction produced by the gas in chemical reaction with other substances</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 2012/18/EU (Seveso III)</b>	P3b: Flammable Aerosols, E2: Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment in Category Chronic 2
<b>Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of</b>	P3b Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 5 000 (net) / 50 000 (net) E2 Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 200 / 500

## 7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

Continued...

## DECKBOND SPRAY ADHESIVE, RED, 22L

## SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

## 8.1. Control parameters

Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
acetone	Dermal 186 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 1210 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 2420 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Local, Acute) Dermal 62 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 0.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 62 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *	10.6 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 21 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 1.06 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 30.4 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 3.04 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 29.5 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 100 mg/L (STP)
n-pentane	Dermal 432 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 3000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 214 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 0.643 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 214 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *	Not Available
dimethyl ether	Inhalation 1894 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 0.471 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Systemic, Chronic) *	0.155 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 1.549 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.016 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 0.681 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.069 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.045 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 160 mg/L (STP)

\* Values for General Population


## Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

## INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).	acetone	Acetone	500 ppm / 1210 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	3620 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 1500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).	n-pentane	Pentane	600 ppm / 1800 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).	dimethyl ether	Dimethyl ether	400 ppm / 766 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	958 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
acetone	2,500 ppm	Not Available
n-pentane	Not Available	Not Available
Hydrocarbons, C6, isoalkanes, <5% n-hexane *	Not Available	Not Available
dimethyl ether	Not Available	Not Available

## 8.2. Exposure controls

<b>8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard 'physically' away from the worker and ventilation that strategically 'adds' and 'removes' air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.</p>
<b>8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]</li> <li>▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Neoprene gloves</li> </ul>

Continued...

## DECKBOND SPRAY ADHESIVE, RED, 22L

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ When handling sealed and suitably insulated cylinders wear cloth or leather gloves.</li> </ul>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The clothing worn by process operators insulated from earth may develop static charges far higher (up to 100 times) than the minimum ignition energies for various flammable gas-air mixtures. This holds true for a wide range of clothing materials including cotton.</li> <li>▶ Avoid dangerous levels of charge by ensuring a low resistivity of the surface material worn outermost.</li> </ul> <p>BREThERICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Protective overalls, closely fitted at neck and wrist.</li> <li>▶ Eye-wash unit.</li> </ul> <p><b>IN CONFINED SPACES:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Non-sparking protective boots</li> <li>▶ Static-free clothing.</li> <li>▶ Ensure availability of lifeline.</li> </ul> <p>Staff should be trained in all aspects of rescue work.</p> <p>Rescue gear: Two sets of SCBA breathing apparatus Rescue Harness, lines etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.</li> <li>▶ For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets).</li> <li>▶ Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot and shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds. Electrical resistance must range between 0 to 500,000 ohms. Conductive shoes should be stored in lockers close to the room in which they are worn.</li> </ul>

**Respiratory protection**

Type AX Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

- ▶ Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- ▶ The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- ▶ Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used
- ▶ Positive pressure, full face, air-supplied breathing apparatus should be used for work in enclosed spaces if a leak is suspected or the primary containment is to be opened (e.g. for a cylinder change)
- ▶ Air-supplied breathing apparatus is required where release of gas from primary containment is either suspected or demonstrated.

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Required minimum protection factor	Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume)	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
up to 10	1000	AX-AUS / Class 1	-
up to 50	1000	-	AX-AUS / Class 1
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	AX-2
up to 100	10000	-	AX-3
100+		-	Airline**

\*\* - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gases, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 deg C)

**8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls**

See section 12

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

<b>Appearance</b>	Coloured		
<b>Physical state</b>	Dissolved Gas	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	0.73
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	7	<b>Decomposition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available

Continued...

## DECKBOND SPRAY ADHESIVE, RED, 22L

<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	465.753
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	40	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	-43	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Immiscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	479.81
<b>Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)</b>	Not Available	<b>Ignition Distance (cm)</b>	Not Available
<b>Flame Height (cm)</b>	Not Available	<b>Flame Duration (s)</b>	Not Available
<b>Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)</b>	Not Available	<b>Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)</b>	Not Available
<b>Nanoform Solubility</b>	Not Available	<b>Nanoform Particle Characteristics</b>	Not Available
<b>Particle Size</b>	Not Available		

## 9.2. Other information

Not Available

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

<b>10.1. Reactivity</b>	See section 7.2
<b>10.2. Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
<b>10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7.2
<b>10.4. Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7.2
<b>10.5. Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7.2
<b>10.6. Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5.3

## SECTION 11 Toxicological information

## 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

<b>a) Acute Toxicity</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as skin corrosive or irritating.
<b>c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>e) Mutagenicity</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>f) Carcinogenicity</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>g) Reproductivity</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>h) STOT - Single Exposure</b>	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to specific organs through single exposure
<b>i) STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>j) Aspiration Hazard</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

<b>Inhaled</b>	<p>The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.</p> <p>Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.</p> <p>Inhalation of non-toxic gases may cause:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ CNS effects: headache, confusion, dizziness, stupor, seizures and coma;</li> </ul>
----------------	--

Continued...

## DECKBOND SPRAY ADHESIVE, RED, 22L

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ respiratory: shortness of breath and rapid breathing;</li> <li>▶ cardiovascular: collapse and irregular heart beats;</li> <li>▶ gastrointestinal: mucous membrane irritation, nausea and vomiting.</li> </ul> <p>Inhaling high concentrations of mixed hydrocarbons can cause narcosis, with nausea, vomiting and lightheadedness. Low molecular weight (C2-C12) hydrocarbons can irritate mucous membranes and cause incoordination, giddiness, nausea, vertigo, confusion, headache, appetite loss, drowsiness, tremors and stupor.</p> <p>Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.</p> <p>Following inhalation, ethers cause lethargy and stupor. Inhaling lower alkyl ethers results in headache, dizziness, weakness, blurred vision, seizures and possible coma.</p> <p>Nerve damage can be caused by some non-ring hydrocarbons. Symptoms are temporary, and include weakness, tremors, increased saliva, some convulsions, excessive tears with discolouration and inco-ordination lasting up to 24 hours.</p> <p>Symptoms of pentane inhalation exposure may include hyperactivity, numbness and a persistent taste of gasoline. Inhalation of high vapour concentrations may result in coughing, headache, mild depression, inco-ordination, blurred vision, confusion, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, irregular heartbeat and unconsciousness.</p> <p>Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.</p> <p>Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas. The vapour may displace and replace air in breathing zone, acting as a simple asphyxiant. This may happen with little warning of overexposure. The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.</p>						
Ingestion	<p>Ingestion of alkyl ethers may produce stupor, blurred vision, headache, dizziness and irritation of the nose and throat. Respiratory distress and asphyxia may result.</p> <p>Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.</p> <p>Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments</p> <p>Isoparaffinic hydrocarbons cause temporary lethargy, weakness, inco-ordination and diarrhoea.</p> <p>Ingestion of pentanes may result in nausea, vomiting, abdominal distension, diarrhoea, bleeding in the mucous membranes and suffocation leading to brain damage and death, while large doses may cause central nervous system depression and irregular heart rhythm.</p>						
Skin Contact	<p>This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.</p> <p>Skin exposure to isoparaffins may produce slight to moderate irritation in animals and humans. Rare sensitisation reactions in humans have occurred.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p> <p>Alkyl ethers may defat and dehydrate the skin producing dermatoses. Absorption may produce headache, dizziness, and central nervous system depression.</p> <p>Symptoms of pentane exposure may include drying, cracking, itching, blistering, redness, pigmentation, swelling, burning and pain. Body absorption is not expected to be a significant route of entry because its boiling point is less than body temperature. Material on the skin evaporates rapidly and may cause tingling, chilling and even temporary numbness</p>						
Eye	<p>This material causes serious eye irritation.</p> <p>Instillation of isoparaffins into rabbit eyes produces only slight irritation.</p> <p>Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas.</p> <p>Eye contact with alkyl ethers (vapour or liquid) may produce irritation, redness and tears.</p> <p>Eye-contact with the liquid pentanes may cause irritation of the eye and mucous membranes resulting in pain, drying, redness, swelling and excessive secretion of tears.</p>						
Chronic	<p>Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.</p> <p>Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems.</p> <p>Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility.</p> <p>Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin.</p> <p>Main route of exposure to the gas in the workplace is by inhalation.</p> <p>Chronic exposure to alkyl ethers may result in loss of appetite, excessive thirst, fatigue, and weight loss.</p> <p>Chronic or repeated exposure to pentanes may cause lung inflammation, fluid in the lungs and nerve damage. It may manifest with dizziness, weight loss, anaemia, nervousness, pain in the limbs and numbness ('pins and needles sensation').</p> <p>Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.</p> <p>Chronic inhalation or skin exposure to n-hexane may cause damage to nerve ends in extremities, e.g. finger, toes with loss of sensation.</p>						
DECKBOND SPRAY ADHESIVE, RED, 22L	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">TOXICITY</th> <th style="width: 50%;">IRRITATION</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Not Available</td> <td>Not Available</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	Not Available	Not Available		
TOXICITY	IRRITATION						
Not Available	Not Available						
acetone	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">TOXICITY</th> <th style="width: 50%;">IRRITATION</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20000 mg/kg<sup>[2]</sup></td> <td>Eye (Human): 186300ppm - Mild</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Inhalation (Mouse) LC50: 44 mg/L4h<sup>[2]</sup></td> <td>Eye (Human): 500ppm</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (Human): 186300ppm - Mild	Inhalation (Mouse) LC50: 44 mg/L4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (Human): 500ppm
TOXICITY	IRRITATION						
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (Human): 186300ppm - Mild						
Inhalation (Mouse) LC50: 44 mg/L4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (Human): 500ppm						

## DECKBOND SPRAY ADHESIVE, RED, 22L

	Oral (Rat) LD50: 5800 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 10uL - Mild
		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 20mg - Severe
		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 20mg/24H - Moderate
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 395mg - Mild
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>n-pentane</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >25.3 mg/l4h <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	
<b>Hydrocarbons, C6, isoalkanes, &lt;5% n-hexane *</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (rat) LD50: 3.35 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 0.26 mg/L4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 16.75 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
<b>dimethyl ether</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >20000 ppm4h <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>

**Legend:**

1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

<b>ACETONE</b>	<p>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.</p> <p>For acetone: The acute toxicity of acetone is low. Acetone is not a skin irritant or sensitizer, but it removes fat from the skin, and it also irritates the eye. Animal testing shows acetone may cause anaemia. Studies in humans have shown that exposure to acetone at a level of 2375 mg/m<sup>3</sup> does not negatively impact an individual's emotional regulation, behaviour, or learning ability.</p>
<b>N-PENTANE</b>	[GENIUM and CCINFO, V.W.&R.]
<b>Hydrocarbons, C6, isoalkanes, &lt;5% n-hexane *</b>	<p>Petroleum contains aromatic (benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene, naphthalene) and aliphatic hydrocarbons (n-hexane), which can result in many detrimental health effects, including, cancer, tumour formation, hearing loss, and nervous system toxicity. Animal testing shows breathing in petroleum causes tumours of the liver and kidney; these are however not considered to be relevant in humans. Similarly, exposure to gasoline over a lifetime can cause kidney cancer in animals, but the relevance in humans is questionable.</p> <p>Most studies involving gasoline have shown that gasoline does not cause genetic mutation, including all recent studies in living human subjects (such as in petrol service station attendants).</p> <p>Animal studies show concentrations of toluene (&gt;0.1%) can cause developmental effects such as lower birth weight and developmental toxicity to the nervous system of the foetus. Other studies show no adverse effects on the foetus.</p> <p>Prolonged contact with petroleum may result in skin inflammation and make the skin more sensitive to irritation and penetration by other materials.</p>
<b>DECKBOND SPRAY ADHESIVE, RED, 22L &amp; Hydrocarbons, C6, isoalkanes, &lt;5% n-hexane *</b>	<p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases.</p> <p>Animal studies indicate that normal, branched and cyclic paraffins are absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and that the absorption of n-paraffins is inversely proportional to the carbon chain length, with little absorption above C30. With respect to the carbon chain lengths likely to be present in mineral oil, n-paraffins may be absorbed to a greater extent than iso- or cyclo-paraffins.</p> <p>The major classes of hydrocarbons are well absorbed into the gastrointestinal tract in various species. In many cases, the hydrophobic hydrocarbons are ingested in association with fats in the diet. Some hydrocarbons may appear unchanged as in the lipoprotein particles in the gut lymph, but most hydrocarbons partly separate from fats and undergo metabolism in the gut cell. The gut cell may play a major role in determining the proportion of hydrocarbon that becomes available to be deposited unchanged in peripheral tissues such as in the body fat stores or the liver.</p>

## DECKBOND SPRAY ADHESIVE, RED, 22L

Acute Toxicity	✗	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✗	STOT - Single Exposure	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification  
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

## 11.2 Information on other hazards

## 11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

## 11.2.2. Other information

See Section 11.1

## SECTION 12 Ecological information

## 12.1. Toxicity

DECKBOND SPRAY ADHESIVE, RED, 22L	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
		Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

acetone	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	6098.4mg/L	5
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	5600-10000mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	3744.6-5000.7mg/L	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	9.873-27.684mg/l	4
	NOEC(ECx)	12h	Fish	0.001mg/L	4

n-pentane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	2.3mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.26mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	8h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1mg/l	1
LC50	96h	Fish	4.26mg/l	2	

Hydrocarbons, C6, isoalkanes, <5% n-hexane *	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.64mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.11mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	64mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.17mg/l	2	

dimethyl ether	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>4400mg/L	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	154.917mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	>4000mg/l	1
LC50	96h	Fish	1783.04mg/l	2	

**Legend:** Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

When released in the environment, alkanes don't undergo rapid biodegradation, because they have no functional groups (like hydroxyl or carbonyl) that are needed by most organisms in order to metabolize the compound.

## DECKBOND SPRAY ADHESIVE, RED, 22L

However, some bacteria can metabolise some alkanes (especially those linear and short), by oxidizing the terminal carbon atom. The product is an alcohol, that could be next oxidised to an aldehyde, and finally to a carboxylic acid. The resulting fatty acid could be metabolised through the fatty acid degradation pathway. For petroleum distillates:

Environmental fate:

When petroleum substances are released into the environment, four major fate processes will take place: dissolution in water, volatilization, biodegradation and adsorption. These processes will cause changes in the composition of these UVCB substances. In the case of spills on land or water surfaces, photodegradation-another fate process-can also be significant.

As noted previously, the solubility and vapour pressure of components within a mixture will differ from those of the component alone. These interactions are complex for complex UVCBs such as petroleum hydrocarbons.

Each of the fate processes affects hydrocarbon families differently.

Most ethers are very resistant to hydrolysis, and the rate of cleavage of the carbon-oxygen bond by abiotic processes is expected to be insignificant.

Direct photolysis will not be an important removal process since aliphatic ethers do not absorb light at wavelengths >290 nm

For n-Hexane: Log Kow: 3.17-3.94; Henry's Law Constant: 1.69 atm-m<sup>3</sup> mol; Vapor Pressure: 150 mm Hg @ 25 C; Log Koc: 2.90 to 3.61. BOD 5, (if unstated): 2.21; COD: 0.04; ThOD: 3.52.

Atmospheric Fate: n-Hexane is not expected to be directly broken down by sunlight. The main atmospheric removal mechanism is through reactions with hydroxyl radicals, with an approximant half-life of 2.9 days. The smog-producing potential of n-hexane is very low, compared to other alkanes, or chlorinated VOCs.

Hydroxyl ion reactions in the upper troposphere, therefore, are probably the primary mechanisms for n-hexane degradation in the atmosphere.

For Isopentane: Koc ~520; Henry's Law Constant: 1.4 atm-cu m/mole; Water Solubility: 48mg/L; Vapor pressure ~689 mm Hg.

Atmospheric Fate: Isopentane is expected to exist only as vapor in the atmosphere. Vapor-phase isopentane is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals; the half-life for this reaction in air is estimated to be 4 days.

Terrestrial Fate: Soil - Isopentane is expected to have low mobility in soil. Volatilization of isopentane from moist and dry soil surfaces is expected to be an important fate process. Aquatic Fate: Isopentane is water soluble and may biodegrade in water.

Environmental Fate: n-Pentane may be released into the environment through various waste streams as a result of its production and use as a general laboratory solvent, solvent for polymerization reactions, and as a raw material in the synthesis of olefins and other industrial chemicals.

Terrestrial Fate: If released to soil, n-pentane is expected to volatilize from moist and dry soil surfaces based upon its physico-chemical properties. Screening test results show that n-pentane may undergo biodegradation under aerobic conditions. Volatilization is primarily the dominant fate process of the compound.

Photolysis, hydrolysis and bioconcentration of n-pentane are not significant environmental fate processes.

Aquatic Fate: If released to water, n-pentane is expected to adsorb onto organic matter contained in suspended particles and sediment in the water column.

**DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.**

## 12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
acetone	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	MEDIUM (Half-life = 116.25 days)
n-pentane	LOW	LOW
dimethyl ether	LOW	LOW

## 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
acetone	LOW (BCF = 0.69)
n-pentane	LOW (BCF = 2.35)
dimethyl ether	LOW (LogKOW = 0.1)

## 12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
acetone	HIGH (Log KOC = 1.981)
n-pentane	LOW (Log KOC = 80.77)
dimethyl ether	HIGH (Log KOC = 1.292)

## 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	B	T	PBT criteria fulfilled?	vP	vB	vPvB criteria fulfilled?
DECKBOND SPRAY ADHESIVE, RED, 22L	No data available	No data available	No data available	No	No data available	No data available	No
acetone	✓	✗	✗	No	✗	✗	No
n-pentane	No data available	No data available	No data available	No	No data available	No data available	No
Hydrocarbons, C6, isoalkanes, <5% n-hexane *	✗	✗	✗	No	✗	✗	No
dimethyl ether	✓	✗	✗	No	✗	✗	No

## 12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

## 12.7. Other adverse effects

Continued...

## DECKBOND SPRAY ADHESIVE, RED, 22L

No evidence of ozone depleting properties were found in the current literature.



## SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></li> <li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li> <li>▶ Evaporate or incinerate residue at an approved site.</li> <li>▶ Return empty containers to supplier.</li> <li>▶ Ensure damaged or non-returnable cylinders are gas-free before disposal.</li> </ul>
<b>Waste treatment options</b>	Not Available
<b>Sewage disposal options</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 14 Transport information

### Labels Required

	
<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	2YE

### Land transport (ADR-RID)

14.1. <b>UN number or ID number</b>	3501	
14.2. <b>UN proper shipping name</b>	CHEMICAL UNDER PRESSURE, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. (contains dimethyl ether)	
14.3. <b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	Class	2.1
	Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
14.4. <b>Packing group</b>	Not Applicable	
14.5. <b>Environmental hazard</b>	Environmentally hazardous	
14.6. <b>Special precautions for user</b>	Hazard identification (Kemler)	23
	Classification code	8F
	Hazard Label	2.1
	Special provisions	274 659
	Limited quantity	0
	Transport Category	2
	Tunnel Restriction Code	B/D

### Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. <b>UN number</b>	3501	
14.2. <b>UN proper shipping name</b>	Chemical under pressure, flammable, n.o.s. * (contains dimethyl ether)	
14.3. <b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	ICAO/IATA Class	2.1
	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	10L
14.4. <b>Packing group</b>	Not Applicable	
14.5. <b>Environmental hazard</b>	Environmentally hazardous	

## DECKBOND SPRAY ADHESIVE, RED, 22L

14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A1 A187
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	218
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	75 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	Forbidden

## Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. UN number	3501	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	CHEMICAL UNDER PRESSURE, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. (contains dimethyl ether)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	2.1
	IMDG Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant	
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-D, S-U
	Special provisions	274 362
	Limited Quantities	0

## Inland waterways transport (ADN)

14.1. UN number	3501	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	CHEMICAL UNDER PRESSURE, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. (contains dimethyl ether)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	2.1	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Classification code	8F
	Special provisions	274; 659
	Limited quantity	0
	Equipment required	PP, EX, A
	Fire cones number	1

## 14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

## 14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

## 14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
acetone	Not Available
n-pentane	Not Available
Hydrocarbons, C6, isoalkanes, <5% n-hexane *	Not Available
dimethyl ether	Not Available

## 14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
acetone	Not Available
n-pentane	Not Available
Hydrocarbons, C6, isoalkanes, <5% n-hexane *	Not Available
dimethyl ether	Not Available

Continued...

## DECKBOND SPRAY ADHESIVE, RED, 22L

## SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

## acetone is found on the following regulatory lists

Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL List)  
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).

## n-pentane is found on the following regulatory lists

Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL List)  
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).

## Hydrocarbons, C6, isoalkanes, &lt;5% n-hexane \* is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List  
Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL List)  
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

## dimethyl ether is found on the following regulatory lists

Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL List)  
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).

## Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : Directives 98/24/EC, - 92/85/EEC, - 94/33/EC, - 2008/98/EC, - 2010/75/EU; Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

## Information according to 2012/18/EU (Seveso III):

Seveso Category	P3b, E2
-----------------	---------

## 15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture by the supplier.

## ECHA SUMMARY

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
acetone	67-64-1	606-001-00-8	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Flam. Liq. 2; Eye Irrit. 2; STOT SE 3	GHS02; GHS07; Dgr	H225; H319; H336
2	Flam. Liq. 2; Eye Irrit. 2; STOT SE 3; STOT SE 3; STOT SE 3; Skin Irrit. 2; Skin Sens. 1; Aquatic Chronic 2	Dgr; GHS01; GHS08; GHS06; GHS09	H225; H319; H336; H371; H228; H315; H312; H335; H302; H332; H340; H317; H411

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
n-pentane	109-66-0	601-006-00-1	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Flam. Liq. 2; Asp. Tox. 1; STOT SE 3; Aquatic Chronic 2	GHS02; GHS08; GHS09; Dgr	H225; H304; H336; H411
2	Flam. Liq. 1; Asp. Tox. 1; STOT SE 3; Aquatic Chronic 2; Skin Irrit. 2; Eye Irrit. 2; STOT SE 3	GHS08; GHS09; Dgr; GHS01	H224; H304; H336; H411; H315; H319; H335

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
dimethyl ether	115-10-6	603-019-00-8	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Flam. Gas 1	GHS02; GHS04; Dgr	H220

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Continued...

## DECKBOND SPRAY ADHESIVE, RED, 22L

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
2	Flam. Gas 1; Comp.; Muta. 1B; Carc. 1A; STOT SE 3; STOT SE 1; Skin Irrit. 2; Eye Irrit. 2	GHS04; Dgr; GHS01; GHS08	H220; H280; H336; H370; H315; H319

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

## National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (acetone; n-pentane; Hydrocarbons, C6, isoalkanes, <5% n-hexane *; dimethyl ether) n-hexane=" *;"=" dimethyl=">
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (Hydrocarbons, C6, isoalkanes, <5% n-hexane *) n-hexane=">
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	All chemical substances in this product have been designated as TSCA Inventory 'Active'
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
<b>Legend:</b>	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

## SECTION 16 Other information

<b>Revision Date</b>	02/07/2025
<b>Initial Date</b>	07/03/2023

## Full text Risk and Hazard codes

<b>H220</b>	Extremely flammable gas.
<b>H224</b>	Extremely flammable liquid and vapour.
<b>H225</b>	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
<b>H228</b>	Flammable solid.
<b>H280</b>	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
<b>H302</b>	Harmful if swallowed.
<b>H304</b>	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
<b>H312</b>	Harmful in contact with skin.
<b>H317</b>	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
<b>H319</b>	Causes serious eye irritation.
<b>H332</b>	Harmful if inhaled.
<b>H335</b>	May cause respiratory irritation.
<b>H340</b>	May cause genetic defects.
<b>H370</b>	Causes damage to organs.
<b>H371</b>	May cause damage to organs.

## SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
1.2	02/07/2025	Hazards identification - Classification, Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients, Name

## Other information

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Continued...

