









according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations Date of issue: 02/22/2017 Revision date: 02/22/2017 Version: 2.0

Safety Data Sheet

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

1.1. Product identifier

Product name : INSTANT ADHESIVE ACTIVATOR 2 OZ

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

Use of the substance/mixture : Solvent based activator to increase cure speed of cyanoacrylate adhesives

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

RPM Wood Finishes Group 3194 Hickory Blvd Hudson, NC 28638 USA

T: 828-728-8266; F: 828-728-2409

www.RPMWFG.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number : 1-800-424-9300; CHEMTREC® International Emergency number: 703-527-3887

### **SECTION 2: Hazards identification**

### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

#### **GHS-US** classification

Flam. Liq. 2 H225 Muta. 1B H340 Carc. 1B H350 STOT RE 2 H373

### 2.2. Label elements

### **GHS-US** labelling

Hazard pictograms (GHS-US)





GHS02

02 GHS08

Signal word (GHS-US) : Danger

Hazard statements (GHS-US) : H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapour

H340 - May cause genetic defects

H350 - May cause cancer

H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

Precautionary statements (GHS-US) : P201 - Obtain special instructions before use

P210 - Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection

P303+P361+P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated

clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower

P308+P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention

P403+P235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool

P501 - Dispose of contents/container to local, regional, national, and international regulations

### 2.3. Other hazards

Highly flammable. Irritating to skin. Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed. Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. In use, may form flammable / explosive vapour-air mixture.

# SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1. Substances

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

# 3.2. Mixture

### Hazardous ingredients:

Name	Product identifier	%	GHS-US classification
Hydrotreated light naptha	(CAS No) 64742-49-0	99.0%	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Muta. 1B, H340 Carc. 1B, H350 Asp. Tox. 1, H304

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Name	Product identifier	%	GHS-US classification
N,N-dimethyl-p-toluidine	(CAS No) 99-97-8	1.0%	Flam. Liq. 4, H227 Acute Tox. 3 (Oral), H301 Acute Tox. 3 (Dermal), H311 Acute Tox. 3 (Inhalation), H331 STOT RE 2, H373 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412

### **SECTION 4: First aid measures**

# 4.1. Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures general : Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice

(show the label where possible).

First-aid measures after inhalation : Remove victim from exposure ensuring one's own safety whilst doing so. If unconscious, check

for breathing and apply artificial respiration if necessary. Consult a doctor.

First-aid measures after skin contact : Rinse skin immediately with plenty of soap and water/shower for 10 minutes or longer.

Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.

First-aid measures after eye contact : Rinse immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention if pain,

blinking or redness persist.

First-aid measures after ingestion : Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Obtain emergency medical attention.

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

Symptoms/injuries : May cause genetic defects. May cause cancer. Causes damage to organs.

Symptoms/injuries after inhalation : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Symptoms/injuries after skin contact : Causes skin irritation.

Symptoms/injuries after eye contact : May cause slight irritation.

Symptoms/injuries after ingestion : Risk of aspiration pneumonia. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

# **SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**

### 5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Foam. Dry powder. Carbon dioxide. Water spray. Sand.

Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use a heavy water stream.

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

Fire hazard : Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

Explosion hazard : May form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture.

Reactivity : No reactivity hazard other than the effects described in sub-sections below.

### 5.3. Advice for firefighters

Firefighting instructions : Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. Exercise caution when fighting any

chemical fire. Avoid (reject) fire-fighting water to enter environment.

Protection during firefighting : Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.

Other information : Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.

# **SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**

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

General measures : Remove ignition sources. Use special care to avoid static electric charges. No naked lights. No

smoking.

### 6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

Protective equipment : Protective clothing. Protective goggles. Safety glasses. Gloves.

Emergency procedures : Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

### 6.1.2. For emergency responders

Protective equipment : Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.

Emergency procedures : Ventilate area.

# 6.2. Environmental precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters. Notify authorities if liquid enters sewers or public waters.

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

For containment : Contain any spills with dikes or absorbents to prevent migration and entry into sewers or

streams. Soak up spills with inert solids, such as clay or diatomaceous earth as soon as

possible. Collect spillage. Store away from other materials.

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Methods for cleaning up

: Absorb into dry earth or sand. Transfer to a closable, labelled salvage container for disposal by an appropriate method. Use only non-sparking tools and equipment in clean-up procedure.

### 6.4. Reference to other sections

See Heading 8. Exposure controls and personal protection.

# **SECTION 7: Handling and storage**

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Additional hazards when processed

: Handle empty containers with care because residual vapours are flammable.

Precautions for safe handling

Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Provide good ventilation in process area to prevent formation of vapour. No naked lights. No smoking. Use only non-sparking tools. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

Hygiene measures

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work.

# 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Technical measures

: Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating,

lighting equipment.

Storage conditions

Store in a cool, well ventilated and fireproof area. Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from sources of ignition. Keep away from direct sunlight. Prevent the build up of electrostatic charge in the immediate area. Ensure lighting and electrical equipment are not a source of ignition.

Incompatible products : Strong bases. Strong acids. Oxidizing agent. Sources of ignition. Direct sunlight. Heat sources.

### **SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**

### 8.1. Control parameters

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light (64742-49-0)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	400 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	500 ppm

# 8.2. Exposure controls

Personal protective equipment

: Avoid all unnecessary exposure. Gloves. Protective clothing. Protective goggles. Safety glasses.

Hand protection

: Wear chemically resistant protective gloves.

Eye protection
Skin and body protection

Chemical goggles or safety glasses.Wear suitable protective clothing. Wear chemically resistant protective gloves.

Respiratory protection

: Wear appropriate mask. Wear respiratory protection.

Other information

: Do not eat, drink or smoke during use.

# **SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties**

## 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state : Liquid

Appearance : Clear, colorless liquid.

Colour : Clear

Odour : Mild, aliphatic hydrocarbons.

Relative evaporation rate (butylacetate=1) : 4.2

Melting point : -101°C

Boiling point : 66°C - 98°C

Flash point : -4 °C

Self ignition temperature : 254 °C

Vapour pressure : 19 mm Hg @68°F

Relative vapour density at 20 °C : 3.1

Specific Gravity : 0.684 @ 77°F
Solubility : Negligible.
Explosive limits : 1.1 - 6.7 vol %

### 9.2. Other information

VOC content : 100 %

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# SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1. Reactivity

No reactivity hazard other than the effects described in sub-sections below.

### 10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions.

### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Will not occur.

# 10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid high temperatures, direct sunlight, open flames, sparks, welding, smoking and other ignition sources. Avoid static charge accumulation and discharge.

# 10.5. Incompatible materials

Strong bases. Strong acids. Oxidizing agent. Sources of ignition. Direct sunlight. Heat sources.

### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Fume. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide. May release flammable gases.

# **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

# 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light (64742-49-0)	
LD50 oral rat	> 15000 mg/kg
LD50 dermal rat	> 3000 mg/kg
N,N-dimethyl-p-toluidine (99-97-8)	
ATE (oral)	100.000 mg/kg bodyweight
ATE (dermal)	300.000 mg/kg bodyweight
ATE (gases)	700.000 ppmV/4h
ATE (vapours)	3.000 mg/l/4h

# **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

# 12.1. Toxicity

ATE (dust,mist)

N,N-dimethyl-p-toluidine (99-97-8)	
LC50 fishes 1	46 mg/l (96 h; Pimephales promelas; Lethal)

0.500 mg/l/4h

# 12.2. Persistence and degradability

M745-2002, M745-2005, M745-1524	
Persistence and degradability	Biodegradable.
N,N-dimethyl-p-toluidine (99-97-8)	
Persistence and degradability	Biodegradable in water. Low potential for adsorption in soil.

# 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

M745-2002, M745-2005, M745-1524		
Bioaccumulative potential	Not established.	
N,N-dimethyl-p-toluidine (99-97-8)		
BCF fish 1	33 (Pisces)	
Log Pow	1.729 (Experimental value; 35 °C, Experimental value; 35 °C)	
Bioaccumulative potential	Low potential for bioaccumulation (BCF < 500).	

## 12.4. Mobility in soil

No additional information available

## 12.5. Other adverse effects

Other information

<sup>:</sup> Avoid release to the environment. Keep out of sewers, drainage areas, and waterways. Report spills and releases, as applicable, under Federal and State regulations.

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# **SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**

Waste treatment methods

Waste disposal recommendations : After draining, leave to vent in a safe place away from sources of ignition and heat. Dispose of in

a regulated landfill site or other method for hazardous or toxic wastes. Dispose in a safe manner

in accordance with local and national regulations.

Handle empty containers with care because residual vapours are flammable.

Avoid release to the environment. RCRA hazardous waste. D001 (Ignitable). Incinerate waste in

accordance with EPA and local regulations

# **SECTION 14: Transport information**

In accordance with DOT

Additional information

Ecology - waste materials

Transport document description : UN3295 Hydrocarbons, liquid, n.o.s., 3, II

UN-No.(DOT) 3295 DOT NA no. : UN3295

**DOT Proper Shipping Name** : Hydrocarbons, liquid, n.o.s.

Department of Transportation (DOT) Hazard

Classes

: 3 - Class 3 - Flammable and combustible liquid 49 CFR 173.120

Hazard labels (DOT) : 3 - Flammable liquids



MAWP.

: II - Medium Danger Packing group (DOT)

DOT Special Provisions (49 CFR 172.102) IB2 - Authorized IBCs: Metal (31A, 31B and 31N); Rigid plastics (31H1 and 31H2); Composite

(31HZ1). Additional Requirement: Only liquids with a vapor pressure less than or equal to 110 kPa at 50 C (1.1 bar at 122 F), or 130 kPa at 55 C (1.3 bar at 131 F) are authorized.

T7 - 4 178.274(d)(2) Normal..... 178.275(d)(3)

TP1 - The maximum degree of filling must not exceed the degree of filling determined by the following: Degree of filling = 97 / (1 + a (tr - tf)) Where: tr is the maximum mean bulk temperature during transport, and tf is the temperature in degrees celsius of the liquid during filling.

TP8 - A portable tank having a minimum test pressure of 1.5 bar (150 kPa) may be used when

the flash point of the hazardous material transported is greater than 0 C (32 F).

TP28 - A portable tank having a minimum test pressure of 2.65 bar (265 kPa) may be used provided the calculated test pressure is 2.65 bar or less based on the MAWP of the hazardous material, as defined in 178.275 of this subchapter, where the test pressure is 1.5 times the

DOT Packaging Exceptions (49 CFR 173.xxx) 150 DOT Packaging Non Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx) : 202 DOT Packaging Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx) : 242 DOT Quantity Limitations Passenger aircraft/rail : 5 L (49 CFR 173.27)

DOT Quantity Limitations Cargo aircraft only (49 : 60 L

CFR 175.75)

**DOT Vessel Stowage Location** : B - (i) The material may be stowed "on deck" or "under deck" on a cargo vessel and on a passenger vessel carrying a number of passengers limited to not more than the larger of 25

passengers, or one passenger per each 3 m of overall vessel length; and (ii) "On deck only" on passenger vessels in which the number of passengers specified in paragraph (k)(2)(i) of this

section is exceeded.

**Additional information** 

Other information : No supplementary information available.

**ADR** 

Transport document description : UN 3295, Packaging group II, class 3

Transport by sea

Transport document description : UN 3295, Packaging group II, class 3

Air transport

Transport document description : UN 3295, Packaging group II, class 3

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# **SECTION 15: Regulatory information**

### 15.1. US Federal regulations

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light, Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha, [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a petroleum fraction with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C4 through C11 and boiling in the range of approximately minus 20°C to 190°C (-4°F to 374°F).] (64742-49-0)

Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

# N,N-dimethyl-p-toluidine (99-97-8)

Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

### 15.2. International regulations

### **CANADA**

All components of this product are on the Canadian DSL list

### Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]

Flam. Liq. 2 H225 Muta. 1B H340 Carc. 1B H350 STOT RE 2 H373

### 15.2.2. National regulations

No additional information available

### 15.3. US State regulations

No additional information available

### **SECTION 16: Other information**

Full text of H-phrases:

Acute Tox. 3 (Dermal)	Acute toxicity (dermal), Category 3	
Acute Tox. 3 (Inhalation)	Acute toxicity (inhal.), Category 3	
Acute Tox. 3 (Oral)	Acute toxicity (oral), Category 3	
Aquatic Chronic 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment — Chronic Hazard, Category 3	
Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard, Category 1	
Carc. 1B	Carcinogenicity, Category 1B	
Flam. Liq. 2	Flammable liquids, Category 2	
Flam. Liq. 4	Flammable liquids, Category 4	
Muta. 1B	Germ cell mutagenicity, Category 1B	
STOT RE 2	Specific target organ toxicity — Repeated exposure, Category 2	
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour	
H227	Combustible liquid	
H301	Toxic if swallowed	
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways	
H311	Toxic in contact with skin	
H331	Toxic if inhaled	
H350	May cause cancer	
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated	
	exposure	
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects	

SDS US (GHS HazCom 2012)

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