

# Safety Data Sheet

## 1. Identification of the substance / preparation and the Company

### 1.1 Identification of the substance or preparation

Code: ssd111  
Product name: drai

### 1.2 Use of the substance / preparation

Intended use: Drai Protettivo per edilizia

### 1.3 Company identification

Name: ILPA ADESIVI SRL  
Full address: Via Ferorelli, 4  
District and Country: 70123 BARI (BA)  
ITALIA  
Tel. 0805383837  
Fax 0805377807

e-mail address of the competent person responsible for the Safety Data Sheet

asstec@ilpa.it

Product distribution by

ILPA ADESIVI SRL

### 1.4 Emergency telephone

For urgent inquiries refer to: 3355405598

## 2. Hazards Identification

### 2.1 Substance/Preparation Classification

This product is dangerous under 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC directives and subsequent amendments. Therefore, this product requires a safety data sheet according to the Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 and subsequent amendments. Further information on health and/or environmental hazards can be found in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

Danger Symbols: F-Xi  
R phrases: 11-36-66-67

### 2.2 Danger Identification

Because of its chemical-physical features, this product is graded as highly flammable (flash-point below 21 °C).  
IRRITATING TO EYES.  
REPEATED EXPOSURE MAY CAUSE SKIN DRYNESS OR CRACKING.  
VAPOURS MAY CAUSE DROWSINESS AND DIZZINESS.

## 3. Composition / Information on ingredients

Contains:

Name	Concentration % (C)	Classification
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BUTANONE	82 <= C < 86		R66
CAS No 78-93-3			R67
CE No 201-159-0		F	R11
Index No 606-002-00-3		Xi	R36
N-BUTYL ACETATE	3 <= C < 3,5		R10
CAS No 123-86-4			R66
CE No 204-658-1			R67
Index No 607-025-00-1			
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT AROM	8,5 <= C < 10	Xn	R65
CAS No 64742-95-6			Note H P
CE No 265-199-0			
Index No 649-356-00-4			

The complete text of -R- phrases is specified in section 16.

#### **4. First aid measures**

EYES: Irrigate copiously with clean, fresh water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical advice.

SKIN: Wash immediately with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing. If irritation persists, seek medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing before using them again.

INHALATION: Remove to open air. If breathing is irregular, seek medical advice.

INGESTION: Obtain immediate medical attention. Induce vomiting only if indicated by the doctor. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

#### **5. Fire-fighting measures**

##### **GENERAL INFORMATION**

Use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Excess pressure may form in containers exposed to fire at a risk of explosion. Always wear full fire prevention gear. Collect extinguishing water to prevent it from draining into the sewer system. Dispose of contaminated water and the remains of the fire according to applicable regulations.

##### **SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA**

The extinction equipment should contain carbon dioxide, foam or chemical powders. For product leaks and spills that have not caught fire, nebulised water can be used to dispel flammable fumes and protect the individuals taking part in stemming the leak.

##### **EXTINGUISHING MEDIA WHICH SHALL NOT BE USED FOR SAFETY REASONS**

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

##### **HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE**

Do not breathe combustion products (carbon oxide, toxic pyrolysis products, etc).

##### **SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS**

Hardhat with visor, fireproof clothing (fireproof jacket and trousers with ties around arms, legs and waist) work gloves (fireproof, cut proof and dielectric), self-respirator (self-protector).

## 6. Accidental release measures

### PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS

Eliminate sources of ignition (cigarettes, flames, sparks, etc.) from the air in which the leak occurred. If there are no contraindications, spray solid products with water to prevent the formation of dust. Use breathing equipment if fumes or powders are released into the air. Block the leakage if there is no hazard. Do not handle damaged containers or leaked product before donning appropriate protective gear. Send away individuals who are not suitably equipped. For information on risks for the environmental and health, respiratory tract protection, ventilation and personal protection equipment, refer to the other sections of this sheet.

### ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS

The product must not penetrate the sewers, surface water, ground water and neighbouring areas.

### METHODS FOR CLEANING UP

For liquid products, suck into a suitable container (made of material not incompatible with the product) and soak up any leaked product with absorbent inert material (sand, vermiculite, diatomaceous earth, Kieselguhr, etc). Collect the majority of the remaining material and deposit in containers for disposal. For solid products, use spark proof mechanical tools to collect the leaked product and place in plastic containers. If there are no contraindications, use jets of water to eliminate product residues. Make sure the leakage site is well aired. Contaminated material should be disposed of in compliance with the provisions set forth in point 13.

## 7. Handling and storage

Avoid the accumulation of electrostatic charges. Store the containers sealed and in a well ventilated place. Vapours may ignite with explosion, it is therefore necessary to avoid accumulation keeping the windows and doors open, ensuring crossventilation.

Without adequate ventilation, the vapours may accumulate at the bottom and ignite at a distance, if triggered off, with the risk of flashback. Keep far away from sources of heat, sparks and bright flames. Do not smoke, use matches or lighters. Keep the containers earthed while decanting and wear antistatic boots.

Vigorous stirring and flow through the pipings and equipment may cause the formation and accumulation of electrostatic charges due to the low conductivity of the product. In order to avoid the risk of fire outbreak and explosion never use compressed air during movement.

## 8. Exposure control / personal protection.

### 8.1 Exposure limit values

Name	Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
			mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
BUTANONE	TLV-ACGIH			200		300
	OEL	EU	600	200	900	300
	OEL	IRL		200		300
	WEL	UK		200		300
N-BUTYL ACETATE	TLV-ACGIH			150		200
	OEL	IRL		150		200
	WEL	UK		150		200

### 8.2 Exposure controls

As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protection equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration or bad air vent. If such operations do not make it possible to keep the concentration of the product below the permitted workplace exposure thresholds a suitable respiratory tract protection must be used. See product label for hazard details during use. Ask your chemical substance suppliers for advice when choosing personal protection equipment. Personal protection equipment must comply with the rules in force indicated below.

#### **HAND PROTECTION**

Protect hands with category II (ref. Directive 89/686/EEC and standard EN 374) work gloves, such as those in PVC, neoprene, nitril or equivalent. The following should be considered when choosing work glove material: degradation, breakage times and permeation. Work glove resistance to preparations should be checked before use, as it can be unpredictable. Gloves' limit depends on the duration of exposure.

#### **EYE PROTECTION**

Wear protective airtight goggles (ref. standard EN 166).

#### **SKIN PROTECTION**

Wear category II professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (ref. Directive 89/686/CEE and standard EN 344). Wash body with soap and water after removing overalls.

#### **RESPIRATORY PROTECTION**

If the threshold value for one or more of the substances present in the preparation for daily exposure in the workplace or to a fraction established by the company's prevention and protection service is exceeded, wear a mask with an A or universal filter, the class (1, 2 or 3) of which must be chosen according to the limit concentration of use (ref. standard EN 141).

The use of breathing protection equipment, such as masks with organic vapour and dust/mist cartridges, is necessary in the absence of technical measures limiting worker exposure. The protection provided by masks is in any case limited.

If the substance in question is odourless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the relative exposure limit and in the event of an emergency, or when exposure levels are unknown or the concentration of oxygen in the workplace is less than 17% volume, wear self-contained, open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (ref. standard EN 137) or fresh air hose breathing apparatus for use with full face mask, half mask or mouthpiece (ref. standard EN 138).

An emergency eye washing and shower system must be provided.

## **9. Physical and chemical properties**

Solubility	Not available
Evaporation speed	Not available
Comburent properties	Not available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available
pH	Not available
Boiling point	150°C
Flash point	<21°C
Explosive properties	Not available
Vapour pressure	Not available
Specific gravity	0,817Kg/l
VOC (Directive 1999/13/EC) :	99,70 % - 814,59g/litre of preparation
VOC (volatile carbon) :	65,43 % - 534,62g/litre of preparation

## **10. Stability and reactivity**

The product is stable in normal conditions of use and storage. When heated or in the event of a fire, carbon oxides may be released and vapours which are dangerous to health. The vapours may also form explosive mixtures with the air.

Methylethyl ketone reacts with light metals such as, aluminium and strong oxidizing agents. It attacks different types of plastic materials.

Nbutyl acetate easily decomposes with water especially when heated.

## **11. Toxicological information**

Acute effects: stinging eyes. Symptoms may include: rubescence, edema, pain and lachrymation. Vapour inhalation may moderately irritate the upper respiratory tract. Contact with skin may cause slight irritation. Ingestion may cause health problems, including stomach pain and sting, nausea and sickness.

This product may have a degreasing action on the skin, producing dryness and chapped skin after repeated exposure.

This product contains highly volatile substances, which may cause serious depression of the central nervous system (CNS) and have negative effects, such as drowsiness, dizziness, slow reflexes, narcosis.

N-butyl acetate: the vapours are particularly irritating to the eyes and respiratory tract and at high concentrations they are also narcotic. Frequent contact with the skin may cause dermatitis (INR nr. 31, 1987).

METHYLETHYL KETONE: oral LD50 (mg/kg) 2737 (RAT) ; dermal LD50 (mg/kg) 6480 (RABBIT) ; inhalation LC50 (rat) 23,5 mg/l/8h.

## **12. Ecological information**

Use this product according to good working practices. Avoid littering. Inform the competent authorities, should the product reach waterways or sewers or contaminate soil or vegetation.

## **13. Disposal consideration**

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

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

### **CONTAMINATED PACKAGING**

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

## **14. Transport information**

These goods must be transported by vehicles authorized to the carriage of dangerous goods according to the provisions set out in the current edition of the Code of International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) and in all the applicable national regulations.

These goods must be packed in their original packagings or in packagings made of materials resistant to their content and not reacting dangerously with it. People loading and unloading dangerous goods must be trained on all the risks deriving from these substances and on all actions that must be taken in case of emergency situations.

**Road and rail transport:**

ADR/RID Class: 3  
UN: 1993  
Packing Group: II  
Label: 3  
Nr. Kemler: 33  
Proper Shipping Name:  
Special Provision: 640D

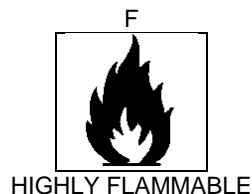
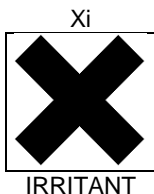
**Carriage by sea (shipping):**

IMO Class: 3  
UN: 1993  
Packing Group: II  
Label: 3  
EMS: F-E, S-E  
Marine Pollutant NO

**Transport by air:**

IATA: 3  
UN: 1993  
Packing Group: II  
Label: 3  
Cargo:  
Packaging instructions: Y307  
Maximum quantity: 60 LT  
Pass.:  
Packaging instructions: Y305  
Maximum quantity: 1 LT

## 15. Regulatory information



R11 HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.  
R36 IRRITATING TO EYES.  
R66 REPEATED EXPOSURE MAY CAUSE SKIN DRYNESS OR CRACKING.  
R67 VAPOURS MAY CAUSE DROWSINESS AND DIZZINESS.  
S 9 KEEP CONTAINER IN A WELL-VENTILATED PLACE.  
S16 KEEP AWAY FROM SOURCES OF IGNITION - NO SMOKING.  
S25 AVOID CONTACT WITH EYES.  
S26 IN CASE OF CONTACT WITH EYES, RINSE IMMEDIATELY WITH PLENTY OF WATER AND SEEK MEDICAL ADVICE.  
S33 TAKE PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES AGAINST STATIC DISCHARGES.  
S43 IN CASE OF FIRE, USE . . . (INDICATE IN THE SPACE THE PRECISE TYPE OF FIRE-FIGHTING EQUIPMENT. IF WATER INCREASES RISK, ADD - 'NEVER USE WATER').

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

## **16. Other information**

Text of (R) phrases quoted in section 3 of the sheet.

R10	FLAMMABLE.
R11	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.
R36	IRRITATING TO EYES.
R65	HARMFUL: MAY CAUSE LUNG DAMAGE IF SWALLOWED.
R66	REPEATED EXPOSURE MAY CAUSE SKIN DRYNESS OR CRACKING.
R67	VAPOURS MAY CAUSE DROWSINESS AND DIZZINESS.

### **GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY**

1. Directive 1999/45/EC and following amendments;
2. Directive 67/548/EEC and following amendments and adjustments (technical adjustment XXIX);
3. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament;
4. Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH) of the European Parliament;
5. The Merck Index. - 10th Edition;
6. Handling Chemical Safety;
7. Niosh - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances;
8. INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet);
9. Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology;
10. N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition;

### **Note for users:**

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

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

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

### **Changes to previous review**

The following sections were modified:

03 / 08 / 09 / 10 / 11 / 14 / 16