

## Bond + Seal White 300ml

Version 7.1      Revision Date: 25.11.2015      SDS Number: 311027-00002      Date of last issue: 16.10.2015  
Date of first issue: 22.12.2009

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

#### 1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : Bond + Seal White 300ml  
Product code : 0890 100 1

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

Use of the Sub-stance/Mixture : Adhesives, Sealant

#### 1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company : Wurth UK Ltd  
1 Centurion Way  
Erith, Kent  
  
Telephone : +44 (0)3300 555 444  
  
Telefax : +44 (0)3300 555 666  
  
E-mail address of person responsible for the SDS : prodsafe@wuerth.com

#### 1.4 Emergency telephone number

+44 (0)870 190 6777

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### SECTION 2: Hazards identification

#### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

##### Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Respiratory sensitisation, Category 1      H334: May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.  
  
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, Category 2      H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

#### 2.2 Label elements

##### Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : H334      May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.  
H373      May cause damage to organs through pro-

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longed or repeated exposure.

Precautionary statements : **Prevention:**  
P260 Do not breathe mist or vapours.  
P284 Wear respiratory protection.  
**Response:**  
P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.  
P342 + P311 If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.  
**Disposal:**  
P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:

Hydrocarbons, C9-C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%)

4,4'-Diphenylmethane diisocyanate

### Additional Labelling:

EUH204 Contains isocyanates. May produce an allergic reaction.

### 2.3 Other hazards

None known.

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.2 Mixtures

#### Hazardous components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Registration number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
Xylene	1330-20-7 215-535-7 01-2119488216-32	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Acute Tox. 4; H332 Acute Tox. 4; H312 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 STOT SE 3; H335 STOT RE 2; H373 Asp. Tox. 1; H304	>= 1 - < 3
Hydrocarbons, C9-C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%)	Not Assigned 01-2119458049-33	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 STOT SE 3; H336 STOT RE 1; H372 Asp. Tox. 1; H304 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411	>= 1 - < 2.5

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4,4'-Diphenylmethane diisocyanate	101-68-8 202-966-0 01-2119457014-47	Acute Tox. 4; H332 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Resp. Sens. 1; H334 Skin Sens. 1; H317 Carc. 2; H351 STOT SE 3; H335 STOT RE 2; H373	>= 0.1 - < 1
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### SECTION 4: First aid measures

#### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

- General advice : In the case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately.  
When symptoms persist or in all cases of doubt seek medical advice.
- Protection of first-aiders : First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection, and use the recommended personal protective equipment when the potential for exposure exists.
- If inhaled : If inhaled, remove to fresh air.  
If not breathing, give artificial respiration.  
If breathing is difficult, give oxygen.  
Get medical attention.
- In case of skin contact : In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water.  
Remove contaminated clothing and shoes.  
Get medical attention.  
Wash clothing before reuse.  
Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse.
- In case of eye contact : Flush eyes with water as a precaution.  
Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.
- If swallowed : If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting.  
Get medical attention.  
Rinse mouth thoroughly with water.

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

- Risks : May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.  
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

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

- Treatment : Treat symptomatically and supportively.

### SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

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### 5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Water spray  
Alcohol-resistant foam  
Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)  
Dry chemical

Unsuitable extinguishing media : None known.

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

Specific hazards during fire-fighting : Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.

Hazardous combustion products : Carbon oxides  
Metal oxides  
Nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>)

### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment for firefighters : In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.  
Use personal protective equipment.

Specific extinguishing methods : Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.  
Use water spray to cool unopened containers.  
Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so.  
Evacuate area.

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## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

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

Personal precautions : Use personal protective equipment.  
Follow safe handling advice and personal protective equipment recommendations.

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions : Discharge into the environment must be avoided.  
Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.  
Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g. by containment or oil barriers).  
Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water.  
Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

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

Methods for cleaning up : Soak up with inert absorbent material.  
For large spills, provide dyking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If dyked material can be pumped, store recovered material in appropriate container.  
Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absor-

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bent.  
Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in the cleanup of releases. You will need to determine which regulations are applicable.  
Sections 13 and 15 of this SDS provide information regarding certain local or national requirements.

### 6.4 Reference to other sections

See sections: 7, 8, 11, 12 and 13.

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## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

- |                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| Technical measures      | : See Engineering measures under EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION section.  |
| Local/Total ventilation | : Use only with adequate ventilation.  |
| Advice on safe handling | : Do not get on skin or clothing.<br>Avoid inhalation of vapour or mist.<br>Do not swallow.<br>Avoid contact with eyes.<br>Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.<br>Keep container tightly closed.<br>Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment. |
| Hygiene measures        | : Ensure that eye flushing systems and safety showers are located close to the working place. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.   |

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

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Requirements for storage areas and containers | : Keep in properly labelled containers. Keep tightly closed.<br>Store in accordance with the particular national regulations. |
| Advice on common storage                      | : Do not store with the following product types:<br>Strong oxidizing agents<br>Organic peroxides<br>Explosives<br>Gases       |
| Other data                                    | : No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.   |

### 7.3 Specific end use(s)

- |                 |                     |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| Specific use(s) | : No data available |
|-----------------|---------------------|
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## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1 Control parameters

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### Occupational Exposure Limits

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis
Limestone	1317-65-3	TWA (inhalable dust)	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	GB EH40
Further information	<p>For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m<sup>-3</sup> 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m<sup>-3</sup> 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'. Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used</p>			
		TWA (Respirable dust)	4 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	GB EH40
Further information	<p>For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m<sup>-3</sup> 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m<sup>-3</sup> 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'. Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used</p>			
polyvinyl chloride	9002-86-2	TWA (inhalable dust)	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	GB EH40

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Further information	<p>For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m<sup>-3</sup> 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m<sup>-3</sup> 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'. Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used</p>			
		TWA (Respirable dust)	4 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	GB EH40
Further information	<p>For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m<sup>-3</sup> 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m<sup>-3</sup> 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'. Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used</p>			
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	TWA (inhalable dust)	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	GB EH40
Further information	<p>For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m<sup>-3</sup></p>			

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	8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m <sup>-3</sup> 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'. Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used		
	TWA (Respirable dust)	4 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	GB EH40
Further information	For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m <sup>-3</sup> 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m <sup>-3</sup> 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'. Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used		
Xylene	1330-20-7	TWA	50 ppm 220 mg/m <sup>3</sup> GB EH40
Further information	Can be absorbed through skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity.		
		STEL	100 ppm 441 mg/m <sup>3</sup> GB EH40
Further information	Can be absorbed through skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity.		
		TWA	50 ppm 221 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 2000/39/EC
Further information	Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative		
		STEL	100 ppm 442 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 2000/39/EC



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Further information	Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative			
4,4'-Diphenylmethane diisocyanate	101-68-8	TWA	0.02 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (NCO)	GB EH40
Further information	<p>Substances that can cause occupational asthma (also known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airway hyper-responsiveness via an immunological, irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways have become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance, sometimes even to tiny quantities, may cause respiratory symptoms. These symptoms can range in severity from a runny nose to asthma. Not all workers who are exposed to a sensitiser will become hyper-responsive and it is impossible to identify in advance those who are likely to become hyper-responsive. 54 Substances that can cause occupational asthma should be distinguished from substances which may trigger the symptoms of asthma in people with pre-existing airway hyper-responsiveness, but which do not include the disease themselves. The latter substances are not classified asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers., Wherever it is reasonably practicable, exposure to substances that can cause occupational asthma should be prevented. Where this is not possible, the primary aim is to apply adequate standards of control to prevent workers from becoming hyper-responsive. For substances that can cause occupational asthma, COSHH requires that exposure be reduced as low as is reasonably practicable. Activities giving rise to short-term peak concentrations should receive particular attention when risk management is being considered. Health surveillance is appropriate for all employees exposed or liable to be exposed to a substance which may cause occupational asthma and there should be appropriate consultation with an occupational health professional over the degree of risk and level of surveillance., Capable of causing occupational asthma. The identified substances are those which: - are assigned the risk phrase 'R42: May cause sensitisation by inhalation'; or 'R42/43: May cause sensitisation by inhalation and skin contact' or - are listed in section C of HSE publication 'Asthmagen? Critical assessments of the evidence for agents implicated in occupational asthma' as updated from time to time, or any other substance which the risk assessment has shown to be a potential cause of occupational asthma., The 'Sen' notation in the list of WELs has been assigned only to those substances which may cause occupational asthma.</p>			
		STEL	0.07 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (NCO)	GB EH40
Further information	<p>Substances that can cause occupational asthma (also known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airway hyper-responsiveness via an immunological, irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways have become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance, sometimes even to tiny quantities, may cause respiratory symptoms. These symptoms can range in severity from a runny nose to asthma. Not all workers who are exposed to a sensitiser will become hyper-responsive and it is impossible to identify in advance those who are likely to become hyper-responsive. 54 Substances that can cause occupational asthma should be distinguished from substances which may trigger the symptoms of asthma in people with pre-existing airway hyper-responsiveness, but which do not include the disease themselves. The latter substances are not classified asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers., Wherever it is reasonably practicable, exposure to substances that can cause occupational asthma should be prevented. Where this is not possible, the primary aim is to apply adequate standards of control to prevent workers from becoming hyper-responsive. For</p>			

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### Biological occupational exposure limits

Substance name	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Sampling time	Basis
Xylene	1330-20-7	methyl hippuric acid: 650 mmol/mol creatinine (Urine)	Post shift	GB EH40 BAT
4,4'-Diphenylmethane diisocyanate	101-68-8	urinary diamine (Isocyanates): 1 µmol/mol creatinine (Urine)	Post task	GB EH40 BAT

### Derived No Effect Level (DNEL) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

Substance name	End Use	Exposure routes	Potential health effects	Value
Xylene	Workers	Inhalation	Acute systemic effects	289 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Workers	Inhalation	Acute local effects	289 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Workers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	180 mg/kg bw/day
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	77 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Consumers	Inhalation	Acute systemic effects	174 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Consumers	Inhalation	Acute local effects	174 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Consumers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	108 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	14.8 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Consumers	Ingestion	Long-term systemic effects	1.6 mg/kg bw/day
Hydrocarbons, C9-	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic	330 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

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C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%)			effects	
	Workers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	44 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	71 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Consumers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	26 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Ingestion	Long-term systemic effects	26 mg/kg bw/day
Titanium dioxide	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Consumers	Ingestion	Long-term systemic effects	700 mg/kg bw/day
1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C9-11-branched alkyl esters, C10-rich	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	5.29 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Workers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	41.67 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	1.3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Consumers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	20.83 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Ingestion	Long-term systemic effects	0.75 mg/kg bw/day
4,4'-Diphenylmethane diisocyanate	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Workers	Inhalation	Acute local effects	0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	0.025 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Consumers	Inhalation	Acute local effects	0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

**Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:**

Substance name	Environmental Compartment	Value
Xylene	Fresh water	0.327 mg/l
	Marine water	0.327 mg/l
	Intermittent use/release	0.327 mg/l
	Sewage treatment plant	6.58 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	12.46 mg/kg

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	Marine sediment	12.46 mg/kg
	Soil	2.31 mg/kg
Titanium dioxide	Fresh water	0.184 mg/l
	Marine water	0.0184 mg/l
	Intermittent use/release	0.193 mg/l
	Sewage treatment plant	100 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	1000 mg/kg
	Marine sediment	100 mg/kg
	Soil	100 mg/kg
4,4'-Diphenylmethane diisocyanate	Fresh water	1 mg/l
	Marine water	0.1 mg/l
	Intermittent use/release	10 mg/l
	Sewage treatment plant	1 mg/l
	Soil	1 mg/kg

### 8.2 Exposure controls

#### Engineering measures

Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas.  
Minimize workplace exposure concentrations.

#### Personal protective equipment

Eye protection : Wear the following personal protective equipment:  
Safety goggles

#### Hand protection

Material : Fluorinated rubber  
Break through time : > 30 min  
Glove thickness : 0.4 mm  
Directive : DIN EN 374

Remarks : Choose gloves to protect hands against chemicals depending on the concentration and quantity of the hazardous substance and specific to place of work. For special applications, we recommend clarifying the resistance to chemicals of the aforementioned protective gloves with the glove manufacturer. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

Skin and body protection : Select appropriate protective clothing based on chemical resistance data and an assessment of the local exposure potential.  
Skin contact must be avoided by using impervious protective clothing (gloves, aprons, boots, etc).

Respiratory protection : Use respiratory protection unless adequate local exhaust ventilation is provided or exposure assessment demonstrates that

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exposures are within recommended exposure guidelines.

Filter type : Combined particulates and organic vapour type (A-P)

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### SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

#### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance : paste

Colour : white

Odour : characteristic

Odour Threshold : No data available

pH : No data available

Melting point/freezing point : No data available

Initial boiling point and boiling range : No data available

Flash point : > 101 °C  
Method: closed cup

Evaporation rate : No data available

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable

Upper explosion limit : No data available

Lower explosion limit : No data available

Vapour pressure : No data available

Relative vapour density : No data available

Density : ca. 1.26 g/cm<sup>3</sup> (20 °C)

Solubility(ies)  
Water solubility : insoluble

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : Not applicable

Auto-ignition temperature : No data available

Decomposition temperature : No data available

Viscosity  
Viscosity, kinematic : > 7 mm<sup>2</sup>/s (40 °C)

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Explosive properties : Not explosive

Oxidizing properties : The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.

### 9.2 Other information

No data available

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## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1 Reactivity

Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

### 10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions.

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : Evolution of CO<sub>2</sub> in closed containers causes overpressure and produces a risk of bursting.

Can react with strong oxidizing agents.

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : None known.

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : Oxidizing agents

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

No hazardous decomposition products are known.

---

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Information on likely routes of exposure : Inhalation  
Skin contact  
Ingestion  
Eye contact

#### Acute toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

#### Product:

Acute inhalation toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: > 20 mg/l  
Exposure time: 4 h  
Test atmosphere: vapour  
Method: Calculation method

Acute dermal toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: > 2,000 mg/kg  
Method: Calculation method

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### Components:

#### **Xylene:**

- Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 4,300 mg/kg  
Method: Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, B.1.
- Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 27.5 mg/l  
Exposure time: 4 h  
Test atmosphere: vapour
- Acute toxicity estimate: 11 mg/l  
Exposure time: 4 h  
Test atmosphere: vapour  
Method: Expert judgement  
Remarks: Based on harmonised classification in EU regulation 1272/2008, Annex VI
- Acute dermal toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: 1,100 mg/kg  
Method: Expert judgement  
Remarks: Based on harmonised classification in EU regulation 1272/2008, Annex VI

#### **Hydrocarbons, C9-C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%):**

- Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 15,000 mg/kg
- Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 13.1 mg/l  
Exposure time: 4 h  
Test atmosphere: vapour
- Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 3,400 mg/kg

#### **4,4'-Diphenylmethane diisocyanate:**

- Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg  
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute oral toxicity  
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
- Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 2.24 mg/l  
Exposure time: 1 h  
Test atmosphere: dust/mist  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 403
- Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 5,000 mg/kg  
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

### **Skin corrosion/irritation**

Not classified based on available information.

### Components:

#### **Xylene:**

Species: Rabbit  
Result: Skin irritation

#### **Hydrocarbons, C9-C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%):**

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Species: Rabbit  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 404  
Result: No skin irritation

Assessment: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

### **4,4'-Diphenylmethane diisocyanate:**

Species: Rabbit  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 404  
Result: Skin irritation  
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

### **Serious eye damage/eye irritation**

Not classified based on available information.

### **Components:**

#### **Xylene:**

Species: Rabbit  
Result: Irritation to eyes, reversing within 7 days

### **Hydrocarbons, C9-C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%):**

Species: Rabbit  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 405  
Result: No eye irritation

### **4,4'-Diphenylmethane diisocyanate:**

Result: Irritation to eyes, reversing within 7 days  
Remarks: Based on harmonised classification in EU regulation 1272/2008, Annex VI

### **Respiratory or skin sensitisation**

Skin sensitisation: Not classified based on available information.  
Respiratory sensitisation: May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.

### **Components:**

#### **Xylene:**

Test Type: Local lymph node assay (LLNA)  
Exposure routes: Skin contact  
Species: Mouse  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 429  
Result: negative

### **Hydrocarbons, C9-C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%):**

Test Type: Maximisation Test  
Exposure routes: Skin contact  
Species: Guinea pig  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 406  
Result: negative

### **4,4'-Diphenylmethane diisocyanate:**

Test Type: Buehler Test  
Exposure routes: Skin contact  
Species: Guinea pig



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Result: positive

Assessment: Probability or evidence of skin sensitisation in humans

Exposure routes: Inhalation

Species: Rat

Result: positive

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Assessment: Probability of respiratory sensitisation in humans based on animal testing

### Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

### Components:

#### Xylene:

- Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro  
Result: negative
- : Test Type: In vitro sister chromatid exchange assay in mammalian cells  
Result: negative
- Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Rodent dominant lethal test (germ cell) (in vivo)  
Species: Mouse  
Application Route: Skin contact  
Result: negative

#### Hydrocarbons, C9-C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%):

- Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro  
Result: negative
- : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)  
Result: negative
- Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay)  
Species: Mouse  
Application Route: Ingestion  
Result: negative  
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

#### 4,4'-Diphenylmethane diisocyanate:

- Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)  
Result: negative
- Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay)  
Species: Rat  
Application Route: inhalation (dust/mist/fume)  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 474  
Result: negative

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### **Carcinogenicity**

Not classified based on available information.

### **Components:**

#### **Xylene:**

Species: Rat  
Application Route: Ingestion  
Exposure time: 103 weeks  
Result: negative

#### **Hydrocarbons, C9-C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%):**

Species: Rat  
Application Route: inhalation (vapour)  
Exposure time: 105 weeks  
Result: negative  
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

#### **4,4'-Diphenylmethane diisocyanate:**

Species: Rat  
Application Route: inhalation (dust/mist/fume)  
Exposure time: 2 Years  
Result: positive  
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : Limited evidence of carcinogenicity in animal studies

### **Reproductive toxicity**

Not classified based on available information.

### **Components:**

#### **Xylene:**

Effects on fertility : Test Type: One-generation reproduction toxicity study  
Species: Rat  
Application Route: inhalation (vapour)  
Result: negative

Effects on foetal development : Test Type: Embryo-foetal development  
Species: Rat  
Application Route: inhalation (vapour)  
Result: negative

#### **Hydrocarbons, C9-C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%):**

Effects on fertility : Test Type: One-generation reproduction toxicity study  
Species: Rat  
Application Route: inhalation (vapour)  
Result: negative  
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Effects on foetal development : Test Type: Embryo-foetal development  
Species: Rat  
Application Route: inhalation (vapour)  
Result: negative

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### **4,4'-Diphenylmethane diisocyanate:**

Effects on foetal development : Test Type: Embryo-foetal development  
Species: Rat  
Application Route: inhalation (dust/mist/fume)  
Result: negative  
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

### **STOT - single exposure**

Not classified based on available information.

#### **Components:**

##### **Xylene:**

Assessment: May cause respiratory irritation.

##### **Hydrocarbons, C9-C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%):**

Assessment: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

### **4,4'-Diphenylmethane diisocyanate:**

Assessment: May cause respiratory irritation.

### **STOT - repeated exposure**

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

#### **Components:**

##### **Xylene:**

Exposure routes: inhalation (vapour)

Target Organs: Central nervous system, Liver, Kidney

Assessment: Shown to produce significant health effects in animals at concentrations of >0.2 to 1 mg/l/6h/d.

##### **Hydrocarbons, C9-C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%):**

Exposure routes: Inhalation

Target Organs: Central nervous system

Assessment: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

### **4,4'-Diphenylmethane diisocyanate:**

Exposure routes: inhalation (dust/mist/fume)

Target Organs: Respiratory system

Assessment: Shown to produce significant health effects in animals at concentrations of >0.02 to 0.2 mg/l/6h/d.

### **Repeated dose toxicity**

#### **Components:**

##### **Xylene:**

Species: Rat

NOAEL: 4.35 mg/l

Application Route: inhalation (vapour)

Exposure time: 90 Days

##### **Hydrocarbons, C9-C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%):**

Species: Rat

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NOAEL: 1,056 mg/kg  
Application Route: Ingestion  
Exposure time: 90 days

Species: Rat  
NOAEL: 3.950 mg/l  
LOAEL: 7.400 mg/l  
Application Route: Inhalation  
Exposure time: 90 days

### **4,4'-Diphenylmethane diisocyanate:**

Species: Rat  
NOAEL: 0,2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
LOAEL: 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Application Route: inhalation (dust/mist/fume)  
Exposure time: 2 yr  
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

### **Aspiration toxicity**

Not classified based on available information.

### **Components:**

#### **Xylene:**

The substance or mixture is known to cause human aspiration toxicity hazards or has to be regarded as if it causes a human aspiration toxicity hazard.

#### **Hydrocarbons, C9-C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%):**

The substance or mixture is known to cause human aspiration toxicity hazards or has to be regarded as if it causes a human aspiration toxicity hazard.

### **Experience with human exposure**

### **Components:**

#### **Hydrocarbons, C9-C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%):**

Inhalation : Symptoms: central nervous system effects

---

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### 12.1 Toxicity

### **Components:**

#### **Xylene:**

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 2.6 mg/l  
Exposure time: 96 h  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203  
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : IC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1 mg/l  
Exposure time: 24 h  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202  
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

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- Toxicity to algae : EC10 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 1.9 mg/l  
Exposure time: 72 h  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201  
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
- ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 4.36 mg/l  
Exposure time: 72 h  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201  
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
- Toxicity to bacteria : EC50 : > 157 mg/l  
Exposure time: 3 h  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 209  
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
- Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC: > 1.3 mg/l  
Exposure time: 56 d  
Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)
- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : EC10: 1.91 mg/l  
Exposure time: 21 d  
Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 211  
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

### Hydrocarbons, C9-C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%):

- Toxicity to fish : LL50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 10 - 30 mg/l  
Exposure time: 96 h  
Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EL50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 10 - 22 mg/l  
Exposure time: 48 h  
Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
- Toxicity to algae : EL50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 4.1 mg/l  
Exposure time: 72 h  
Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
- NOELR (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 0.76 mg/l  
Exposure time: 72 h  
Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC: 0.097 mg/l  
Exposure time: 21 d  
Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)  
Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

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Method: OECD Test Guideline 211  
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

### 4,4'-Diphenylmethane diisocyanate:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oryzias latipes (Orange-red killifish)): > 3,000 mg/l  
Exposure time: 96 h  
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 129.7 mg/l  
Exposure time: 24 h  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae : EC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): > 1,640 mg/l  
Exposure time: 72 h  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201  
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

NOEC (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 1,640 mg/l  
Exposure time: 72 h  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201  
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to bacteria : EC50 : > 100 mg/l  
Exposure time: 3 h  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 209  
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC: 10 mg/l  
Exposure time: 21 d  
Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 211  
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

## 12.2 Persistence and degradability

### Components:

#### Xylene:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable  
Biodegradation: 87.8 %  
Exposure time: 28 d  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F  
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

#### Hydrocarbons, C9-C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%):

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable  
Biodegradation: 75.9 %  
Exposure time: 31 d  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F  
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

### 4,4'-Diphenylmethane diisocyanate:

Biodegradability : Result: Not readily biodegradable.

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Biodegradation: 0 %  
Exposure time: 28 d  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 302  
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

#### Components:

##### **Xylene:**

Bioaccumulation : Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)  
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 5.4 - 25.9

Partition coefficient: n-  
octanol/water : log Pow: 3.12 - 3.2

##### **Hydrocarbons, C9-C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%):**

Partition coefficient: n-  
octanol/water : Pow: > 4

##### **4,4'-Diphenylmethane diisocyanate:**

Bioaccumulation : Species: Cyprinus carpio (Carp)  
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 200

Partition coefficient: n-  
octanol/water : log Pow: 4.51

### 12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available

### 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Not relevant

### 12.6 Other adverse effects

No data available

---

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product : Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.  
According to the European Waste Catalogue, Waste Codes  
are not product specific, but application specific.  
Waste codes should be assigned by the user, preferably in  
discussion with the waste disposal authorities.

Contaminated packaging : Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste han-  
dling site for recycling or disposal.  
If not otherwise specified: Dispose of as unused product.

Waste Code : The following Waste Codes are only suggestions:  
  
used product  
080501, waste isocyanates  
  
unused product

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080501, waste isocyanates

uncleaned packagings  
150110, packaging containing residues of or contaminated by  
dangerous substances

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### SECTION 14: Transport information

#### 14.1 UN number

Not regulated as a dangerous good

#### 14.2 UN proper shipping name

Not regulated as a dangerous good

#### 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

Not regulated as a dangerous good

#### 14.4 Packing group

Not regulated as a dangerous good

#### 14.5 Environmental hazards

Not regulated as a dangerous good

#### 14.6 Special precautions for user

Not applicable

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

Remarks : Not applicable for product as supplied.

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### SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

Regulation (EC) No 649/2012 of the European Parliament and the Council concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals : Not applicable

REACH - Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation (Article 59). : Not applicable

Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer : Not applicable

Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 on persistent organic pollutants : Not applicable

Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.  
Not applicable

Volatile organic compounds : Directive 2010/75/EU of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control)  
Volatile organic compounds (VOC) content: 3.47 %, 44 g/l  
Remarks: VOC content excluding water



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Other regulations : Take note of Directive 92/85/EEC regarding maternity protection or stricter national regulations, where applicable.

Take note of Directive 94/33/EC on the protection of young people at work or stricter national regulations, where applicable.

Take note of Dir 94/33/EC on the protection of young people at work.

Take note of Dir 92/85/EEC on the safety and health at work of pregnant workers.

### 15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A Chemical Safety Assessment has not been carried out.

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### SECTION 16: Other information

#### Full text of H-Statements

H226 : Flammable liquid and vapour.  
H304 : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.  
H312 : Harmful in contact with skin.  
H315 : Causes skin irritation.  
H317 : May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
H319 : Causes serious eye irritation.  
H332 : Harmful if inhaled.  
H334 : May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.  
H335 : May cause respiratory irritation.  
H336 : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.  
H351 : Suspected of causing cancer.  
H372 : Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.  
H373 : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.  
H411 : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

#### Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox. : Acute toxicity  
Aquatic Chronic : Chronic aquatic toxicity  
Asp. Tox. : Aspiration hazard  
Carc. : Carcinogenicity  
Eye Irrit. : Eye irritation  
Flam. Liq. : Flammable liquids  
Resp. Sens. : Respiratory sensitisation  
Skin Irrit. : Skin irritation  
Skin Sens. : Skin sensitisation  
STOT RE : Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure  
STOT SE : Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure  
2000/39/EC : Europe. Commission Directive 2000/39/EC establishing a first list of indicative occupational exposure limit values  
GB EH40 : UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits  
GB EH40 BAT : UK. Biological monitoring guidance values  
2000/39/EC / TWA : Limit Value - eight hours

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2000/39/EC / STEL : Short term exposure limit  
GB EH40 / TWA : Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA reference period)  
GB EH40 / STEL : Short-term exposure limit (15-minute reference period)

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA - European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TRGS - Technical Rule for Hazardous Substances; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

### Further information

Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data Sheet : Internal technical data, data from raw material SDSs, OECD eChem Portal search results and European Chemicals Agency, <http://echa.europa.eu/>

Items where changes have been made to the previous version are highlighted in the body of this document by two vertical lines.

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and shall not be considered a warranty or quality specification of any type. The information provided relates only to the specific material identified at the top of this SDS and may not be valid when the SDS material is used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text. Material users should review the information and recommendations

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in the specific context of their intended manner of handling, use, processing and storage, including an assessment of the appropriateness of the SDS material in the user's end product, if applicable.

GB / EN