

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758

Foster® 30-45

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: -
1.0	18.01.2023	100000018358	Date of first issue: 18.01.2023

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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : Foster® 30-45
Product code : Foster® 30-45

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

Use of the Sub-
stance/Mixture : Sealant

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company : H.B. Fuller, Isar-Rakoll, S.A.
Address : Estrada Nacional 13
PT-4486-851 Mindelo - Vila do Conde
+351 229 288 200
E-mail address of person
responsible for the SDS : EU-MSDS@hbfuller.com

Distributed By:

Temati
Rijnland 2
1948 RL Beverwijk
The Netherlands

Phone: +31 (0) 251 22 91 72

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone number : +44 1235 239 670 (24 hours)

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008) as amended by GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720, and UK SI 2020/1567)

Not a hazardous substance or mixture.

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2.2 Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008) as amended by GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720, and UK SI 2020/1567)

Not a hazardous substance or mixture.

Additional Labelling

EUH208 Contains cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate). May produce an allergic reaction.

EUH210 Safety data sheet available on request.

2.3 Other hazards

This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Index-No. Registration number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	136-52-7 205-250-6	Skin Sens. 1; H317 Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410	>= 0,1 - < 0,25

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice : If on clothes, remove clothes.
Move the victim to fresh air.
Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.
Symptoms of poisoning may even occur after several hours;
therefore medical observation for at least 48 hours after the
accident.

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- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|---|
| If inhaled | : | Remove person to fresh air. If signs/symptoms continue, get medical attention.
In case of unconsciousness bring patient into stable side position for transport. |
| In case of skin contact | : | Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water while removing all contaminated clothes and shoes.
If skin irritation persists, call a physician. |
| In case of eye contact | : | Flush eyes with water at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention if eye irritation develops or persists. |
| If swallowed | : | If accidentally swallowed obtain immediate medical attention.
Rinse mouth with water.
If conscious, drink plenty of water.
Do NOT induce vomiting.
If symptoms persist, call a physician. |

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

None known.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment : No further relevant information available.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|--|
| Suitable extinguishing media | : | Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.
Water mist
Foam
Dry powder
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) |
| Unsuitable extinguishing media | : | Water with a full water jet |

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during fire-fighting : No further relevant information available.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment for firefighters : No special protective measures against fire required.

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Further information : In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations. Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions : Remove all sources of ignition.
Use personal protective equipment.
Use breathing protection against the effects of fumes/dust/aerosol.
Evacuate personnel to safe areas.
Ensure adequate ventilation.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions : The product should not be allowed to enter drains, water courses or the soil.
Prevent the material from reaching sewage system, holes and cellars.
If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up : Soak up with inert absorbent material (e.g. sand, silica gel, acid binder, universal binder, sawdust).
Non-sparking tools should be used.
Ensure adequate ventilation.
Send for recovery or disposal in suitable containers.
Dispose of contaminated material as waste according to section 13.

6.4 Reference to other sections

Refer to protective measures listed in sections 7 and 8., For disposal considerations see section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling : Avoid formation of dust and aerosols.
Use only with adequate ventilation.
Take note of emission threshold.

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Use solvent-proof equipment.
Ensure that suitable extractors are available on processing machines.
Handle with care.
Keep eye wash bottle available on working place.
Avoid release to the environment.
Keep away from children.

Advice on protection against fire and explosion : Keep product and empty container away from heat and sources of ignition. Do not smoke. Take measures to prevent the build up of electrostatic charge. May form explosive mixtures in air. Highly volatile, flammable constituents are released during processing. In the event of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes. Keep breathing equipment ready. Have fire extinguishing equipment ready in case of nearby fire.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers : Keep dark, cool and dry. Store in cool place.

Further information on storage conditions : Keep containers tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Store in a cool place. Heat will increase pressure and may lead to the container exploding.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s) : No further relevant information available.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis
cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	136-52-7	TWA	0,1 mg/m ³ (Cobalt)	GB EH40
	Further information: 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 in 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. Substances that can cause occupational asthma			

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	<p>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 as asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers. Further information can be found in the HSE publication Asthmagen? Critical assessments of the evidence for agents implicated in occupational asthma., 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 to 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., Capable of causing cancer and/or heritable genetic damage., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure limit should be used., Carcinogenic applies for cobalt dichloride and sulphate., The 'Sen' notation in the list of WELs has been assigned only to those substances which may cause occupational asthma in the categories shown in Table 1. It should be remembered that other substances not in these tables may cause occupational asthma. HSE's asthma web pages (www.hse.gov.uk/asthma) provide further information.</p>			
		TWA	0,1 mg/m3 (Cobalt)	GB EH40
	<p>Further information: 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 in 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. 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 as asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers. Further information can be found in the HSE publication Asthmagen? Critical assessments of the evidence for agents implicated in occupational asthma., 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 to as low as is reasonably practicable. Activities giving rise to short-term peak concentrations should receive particular attention when risk</p>			

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8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering measures

Please take care on national and local requirements.

Personal protective equipment

Eye protection : Tightly fitting safety goggles

Hand protection

Remarks : The glove material has to be impermeable and resistant to the product/the substance/the preparation.
The exact break through time can be obtained from the protective glove producer and this has to be observed.
The gloves need to be disposed after the penetration time and replaced by new ones.
Apply skin protectant before working with gloves to avoid skin swellings and use a skin cleansing and skincare product after the work.

For the permanent contact gloves made of the following materials are suitable:

If longer exposure to the chemical preparation is necessary, a sturdy overglove against mechanical strain is recommended in combination with the Barrier 02-100 underglove from Ansell or other suppliers (penetration time: 480 min).

For the permanent contact of a maximum of 15 minutes gloves made of the following materials are suitable:

Butyl rubber (minimum thickness: 0.7 mm; penetration time:

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15 min)

As protection from splashes gloves made of the following materials are suitable:

Nitril (minimum thickness 0.12 mm), Disposable gloves with long cuffs

After contact with the chemical preparation, take the disposable nitrile glove off immediately and put on a new disposable nitrile glove.

Skin and body protection	:	Protective clothing
Respiratory protection	:	Use respiratory protection unless adequate local exhaust ventilation is provided or exposure assessment demonstrates that exposures are within recommended exposure guidelines. In case of brief exposure or low pollution (exceeding of TLV) use breathing filter apparatus. In case of intensive or longer exposure use breathing apparatus that is independent of circulating air. Ensure that suitable extractors are available on processing machines.
Protective measures	:	Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs. Instantly remove any soiled and impregnated garments. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product. Avoid contact with the eyes and skin. Store protective clothing separately.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	:	viscous
Colour	:	grey
Odour	:	characteristic
Odour Threshold	:	is not determined
pH	:	neutral
Melting point/freezing point	:	is not determined

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	:	> 250 °C
Flash point	:	190 °C
Evaporation rate	:	is not determined
Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit	:	10,0 %(V)
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit	:	1,0 %(V)
Vapour pressure	:	0,1 hPa (20 °C)
Relative vapour density	:	is not determined
Density	:	1,37 g/cm ³ (20 °C)
Solubility(ies)	:	
Water solubility	:	not miscible or difficult to mix
	:	not miscible or difficult to mix
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	no data available
Auto-ignition temperature	:	> 320 °C
	:	is not determined
Decomposition temperature	:	Not applicable
Explosive properties	:	Product is not explosive. However, formation of explosive vapour/air mixtures is possible.

9.2 Other information

No data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity**10.1 Reactivity**

No further relevant information available.

10.2 Chemical stability

No decomposition if used according to the specifications.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

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Hazardous reactions : Develops readily flammable vapours/fumes.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : No further relevant information available.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : No further relevant information available.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

No hazardous decomposition products are known.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product:

Acute oral toxicity : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Acute inhalation toxicity : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Acute dermal toxicity : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

No data available

12.2 Persistence and degradability

No data available

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

No data available

12.4 Mobility in soil

Product:

Mobility : Medium: Soil
Remarks: Do not allow product to reach ground water, water bodies or sewage system.

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12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Product:

Assessment : This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

12.6 Other adverse effects

No data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product : Do not dispose of with domestic refuse.
Do not dispose of waste into sewer.
Hand over to disposers of hazardous waste.
The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible.
Incinerate under controlled conditions in accordance with all local and national laws and regulations.
Disposal must be made according to official regulations.

Contaminated packaging : Disposal must be made according to official regulations.

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

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14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

Not applicable for product as supplied.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

Relevant EU provisions transposed through retained EU law

REACH - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles (Annex XVII) : 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 (EU) 2019/1021 on persistent organic pollutants (recast) : Not applicable

RoHS: 2011/65/EU, Restriction of Hazardous Substances : Not applicable

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

UK REACH List of substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV) : 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: 0,69 %, 9,4 g/l

The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:

REACH : On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory

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15.2 Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this mixture.

SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of H-Statements

H317 : May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H400 : Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410 : Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Full text of other abbreviations

Aquatic Acute : Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard
Aquatic Chronic : Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard
Skin Sens. : Skin sensitisation
GB EH40 : UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits
GB EH40 / TWA : Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA reference period)

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AIIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; 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; SVHC - Substance of very high concern; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN

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- United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Further information

Other information : This safety datasheet only contains information relating to safety and does not replace any product information or product specification.

Contact Point : Prepared by: Global Regulatory Department
EU-MSDS@hbfuller.com

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 given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

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