

Safety Data Sheet: nora[®] 485 Acrylic Adhesive

Date: 03.01.2014

1) Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product details:

Manufacturer/Supplier:	nora systems, Inc. 9 Northeastern Blvd. Salem, NH 03079 USA Phone: (603) 894-1021 Fax: (603) 894-6615 www.nora.com/us
Emergency Phone:	800-424-9300 (CHEMTREC)
Trade Name and Synonyms:	nora [®] 485 Acrylic Adhesive
Chemical Name and Synonyms:	Waterborne acrylic adhesive
Chemical Family:	Acrylic copolymer dispersion
Molecular Formula:	Not applicable
Product Description:	Water-based acrylic flooring adhesive

2) Hazardous Identifications

Emergency overview: May cause eye irritation. May cause respiratory irritation. May cause central nervous system depression. Smoking and/or consumption of alcoholic beverages may increase toxic effects of this material.

Potential health effects:

Eye contact: May cause irritation. May damage eyes.

Skin contact: Prolonged exposure may cause skin irritation. May cause drying or flaking of skin.

Ingestion: Ingestion may cause injury to intestinal tract, liver, kidneys, stomach, throat, lungs, mouth and mucous membranes. Harmful or fatal if swallowed. Do not ingest.

Inhalation: Prolonged overexposure may cause respiratory tract irritation.

3) Composition/Information on Ingredients

Exposure guidelines:

Material	% By Weight	CAS Number	ACGIH TLV	OSHA TLV-TWA	OSHA PEL-STEL
Acrylic copolymer	60-64	Proprietary	Not available	Not available	Not available
Calcium carbonate	35-39	1317-65-3	10 mg/m ³	10 mg/m ³	10 mg/m ³
Propylene glycol	<1.0	57-55-6	50 ppm	50 ppm	50 ppm

4) First Aid Measures

General comments:

After eye contact: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

After skin contact: Wash with soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists. Immediately remove contaminated clothing.

After ingestion: If swallowed, seek medical attention immediately. Do not induce vomiting. Can enter lungs and cause damage.

After inhalation: Remove to fresh air. Restore breathing if necessary. Get medical attention.

Do not leave victim unattended.

5) Fire-Fighting Measures and Fire Hazards

OSHA flammability class: IIIB

Flashpoint: None

Lower explosive limit: Not applicable

Upper explosive limit: Not applicable

General hazard: Toxic gasses will form upon combustion. Closed containers may explode when exposed to extreme heat. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a considerable distance.

Firefighting equipment: Respiratory and eye protection required for firefighting personnel. Full protective equipment and a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) should be used in all indoor fires and any large outdoor fires.

Hazardous combustion products: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, smoke and fumes, hydrocarbon fragments.

6) Accidental Release Measures (Spills or Leaks)

General instructions: Isolate the danger area and keep out unauthorized personnel. Stop spill if it can be done with minimal risk. Wear appropriate protective equipment including respiratory protection as conditions warrant (see section 8). Prevent additional discharge of material. Notify the appropriate authorities immediately. Contain spilled liquid with sand, earth or other non-combustible inert absorbent material. Prevent run-off from entering storm sewers, ditches or waterways. Transfer absorbed waste material into properly identified drums. Treat waste material with same precautions as the adhesive.

Do not use solvent or flammable liquid to help clean up an accidental release. Release to the environment may be reportable under environmental regulations.

7) Handling and Storage

Handling: Do not enter confined spaces such as tanks without following proper entry procedures as described in OSHA regulations at 29 CFR 1910.146. Do not breathe vapors. The use of respiratory protection is recommended when airborne concentrations of vapor exceed exposure guidelines. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes. Wear appropriate protective gloves and clothing to prevent prolonged or repeated skin contact. Avoid contact with eyes.

Storage: Keep containers tightly closed. Use and store this material in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from heat, direct sunlight, hot metal surfaces, and all sources of ignition. Store only in approved containers. Protect containers against physical damage. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes.

Empty containers: May contain liquid and vapor residue and may be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. "Empty" drums should be completely drained, properly bunged, and promptly shipped to the supplier or a drum reconditioner. All containers should be disposed of in accordance with governmental regulations.

Wash with soap and water before eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet facilities.

Consult NFPA and OSHA codes.

8) Exposure Controls, Personal Protection

Personal protective equipment:

Respiratory Protection: Specific respiratory protection is not necessary when the adhesive is used as recommended. If in doubt, seek the advice of an industrial hygienist or safety professional for appropriate respiratory equipment.

Skin protection: The use of gloves impermeable to the specific material handled is advised to prevent prolonged or repeated skin contact. Where splashing is likely to occur, aprons impermeable to the specific material may be worn. Refer to the glove and protective clothing manufacturer's selection guide for appropriate material.

Eye protection: Approved chemical splash goggles should be worn to safeguard against potential eye contact, irritation or injury. Where splashing is likely to occur, hard hats and face shields may be used to provide additional protection. Eye wash facilities should be available in the work area.

Engineering controls: The use of local exhaust ventilation is recommended. Provide mechanical ventilation of confined spaces.

9) Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance and odor: White colored paste with little or no odor

Specific gravity: 1.165 @ 68°F (20°C)

pH: 8.6

Boiling point: 212°F, 100°C (aqueous phase)

Freezing point: Approx. 32°F, 0°C

Soluble in water: Dispersible in water

% Solids (by weight): 73 ± 2 %

% Volatile (by weight): 27 ± 2 %

Vapor pressure (mm of mercury): Same as water

Vapor density (air = 1): Same as water

Evaporation rate (butyl acetate = 1): Same as water

Evaporation rate (ethyl ether = 1): Same as water

10) Stability and Reactivity

Chemical stability: Keep away from flames and spark producing equipment. Not dangerously unstable.

Incompatible materials: Strong oxidizing agents, strong reducing agents, acids, bases, or unstable chemicals, chloroform, nitric compounds, peroxides, sulfur dichloride, strong alkalis.

Hazardous decomposition products: Hazardous decomposition is unlikely to occur, but under fire or extreme heat conditions, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, smoke and fumes and hydrocarbon fragments can be released.

Hazardous polymerization: Will not occur.

11) Toxicological Information

Material:

Acrylic copolymer
Calcium carbonate
Propylene glycol

Skin (Dermal LD50):

Not available
Not available
21 g/kg (Rabbit)

Ingestion (Oral LD50):

Not available
6,450 mg/kg (Oral/Rat)
20,000 mg/kg

Chronic: Liver and kidney damage FROM OVEREXPOSURE. May cause central nervous system depression.

Chronic / carcinogenicity (cancer causing):

IARC: Not suspected as a human carcinogen.

OSHA: Not suspected as a human carcinogen.

NTP: Not suspected as a human carcinogen.

California (Proposition 65): Carcinogenic or reproductive toxicity chemicals - None known.

Other: None known.

12) Ecological Information

General notes: Do not allow product to reach ground water, water course or sewage works.

13) Disposal Considerations

Disposal: Incinerate at an EPA approved facility or dispose of in accordance with all federal, state/provincial and local regulations. See Section 3, Page 1 of this SDS for hazardous ingredients.

Proper waste disposal is the responsibility of the owner of the waste.

14) Transportation Information

D.O.T. / T.D.G.: Not regulated

All packaged material must be labeled in accordance with DOT and OSHA standards.

15) Regulator Information

OSHA: Hazardous material by definition of hazard communication standard (29CFR 1910.1200).

SECTION 313: This product contains the following substances subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of TITLE III of Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and CFR Part 372: None known.

V.O.C.: <0.1 Lbs. /Gal. (SCAQMD Rule 1168); <1 G/L

VHAP: 0 lb. /lb. solids

HMIS-ratings:

Health = 1

Flammability = 1

Reactivity = 0

Hazard Scale: 0 = Minimal 1 = Slight 2 = Moderate 3 = Serious 4 = Severe

Personnel protection: Depends on application and ventilation.

TSCA: Components of this product are listed on the TSCA inventory.

WHMIS information: Not controlled.

16) Other Information

This information is based on our present knowledge. However, this shall not constitute a guarantee for any specific product features and shall not establish a legally valid contractual relationship. All employees or contractors, etc., who use this product must have access to this Safety Data Sheet.

PREPARED BY: nora systems, Inc.

17) Definitions

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.

ASPIRATION HAZARD: The danger of drawing material into the lungs, leading to an inflammatory response that can be fatal.

CFR: Code of Federal Regulations (U.S.). A collection of regulations established by law.

CARCINOGEN: A material that either causes cancer in humans, or is considered capable of causing cancer in humans.

COMBUSTIBLE: A term used to classify certain materials with low flash points that ignite easily. For OSHA it has a flash point greater than 100°F (38°C) but below 200°F (93°C).

DOT: U.S. Dept. of Transportation.

FLAMMABLE: A material that gives off vapors that readily ignites at room temperatures. OSHA defines flammable as a material with a flash point less than 100°F (38°C).

FLASH POINT: The lowest point at which a liquid gives off sufficient vapor to form an ignitable mixture with air.

HAZARDOUS: Any substance or mixture of substances having properties capable of producing adverse effects on the health or safety of a human.

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer.

IRRITANT: A substance capable of causing an inflammatory effect on living tissue by chemical action at the site of contact.

LD50: Lethal Dose 50. The single dose of a substance that causes death of 50% of an animal population from exposure to the substance from any route other than inhalation.

LEL: Lower Explosive Limit. The lowest concentration of vapor that burns or explodes when an ignition source is present at ambient temperatures.

LFL: Lower Flammable Limit. See L.E.L.

MSHA: Mine Safety and Health Administration (U.S.).

NFPA: National Fire Protection Association (U.S.).

NIOSH: National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (U.S.).

NTP: National Toxicology Program (U.S.).

OECD: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

OSHA: The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (U.S.).

PEL-STEL: Permissible Exposure Limit, Short Term Exposure Limit.

SCBA: Self-contained breathing apparatus.

SYSTEMIC TOXICITY: Adverse effects induced by a substance which affects the body in a general manner rather than locally.

TDG: Transportation of Dangerous Goods (Canada).

TLV-TWA: Threshold Limit Value, Time Weighted Average.

TSCA: Toxic Substance Control Act.

TOXIC: Any chemical or material that has evidence of an acute or chronic health hazard and is listed in the NIOSH Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

VHAP: Volatile Hazardous Air Pollutant

V.O.C.: Volatile Organic Compound.

WHMIS: Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (Canada).