PRIMANYL 2120

Version 2.0 MSDS Number: H52377 Revision Date: 02.01.2017

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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : PRIMANYL 2120

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

Use of the Substance/Mixture : Primers

Recommended restrictions on use : For use in industrial installations or professional treatment only.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company : Roberlo s.a.
Ctra. Nacional II, Km. 706,5
17457 Riudellots de la Selva
Spain

Telephone : +34972478060

Telefax : +34972477394

E-mail address of person responsible for the SDS : msds@roberlo.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

+34 972 478060 (8:00-12:45 / 14:15-17:30 h) ROBERLO (Spain) (GMT + 1:00)

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Flammable liquids, Category 2	H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
Skin irritation, Category 2	H315: Causes skin irritation.
Serious eye damage, Category 1	H318: Causes serious eye damage.
Reproductive toxicity, Category 2	H361d: Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 3, Central nervous system	H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated	H373: May cause damage to organs through pro-

exposure, Category 2	longed or repeated exposure.
Chronic aquatic toxicity, Category 3	H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Classification (67/548/EEC, 1999/45/EC)

Highly flammable	R11: Highly flammable.
Irritant	R38: Irritating to skin.
Irritant	R41: Risk of serious damage to eyes.
	R67: Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
Toxic to Reproduction Category 3	R63: Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.
Harmful	R48/20: Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
Dangerous for the environment	R52/53: Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Hazard pictograms :

Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements :

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H361d	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements : **Prevention:**

P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P280	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
P260	Do not breathe vapours.
P260	Do not breathe spray.

Response:

P305 + P351 + P338 + P310	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician.
P362 + P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P370 + P378	In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.

Storage:

P401a	Store at temperatures not exceeding 32°C/90°F and not under 5ºC/40ºF.

Disposal:

P501	Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:
isopropyl alcohol

toluene

butan-1-ol

xylene (mixture of isomers)

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

Chemical nature : Paint

Hazardous components

Chemical Name	CAS-No. EC-No. Registration number	Classification (67/548/EEC)	Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)	Concentration (%)
isopropyl alcohol	67-63-0 200-661-7 01-2119457558-25	F; R11 Xi; R36 R67	Flam. Liq. 2; H225 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 STOT SE 3; H336	>= 10 - < 15
toluene	108-88-3 203-625-9 01-	F; R11 Repr.Cat.3; R63 Xn; R48/20-R65	Flam. Liq. 2; H225 Skin Irrit. 2; H315	>= 10 - < 15

	2119471310-51	Xi; R38 R67	Repr. 2; H361 STOT SE 3; H336 STOT RE 2; H373 Asp. Tox. 1; H304	
butan-1-ol	71-36-3 200-751-6 01-2119484630-38	R10 Xn; R22 Xi; R37/38-R41 R67	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Acute Tox. 4; H302 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Dam. 1; H318 STOT SE 3; H335, H336	>= 5 - < 10
Epoxy resin (medium molecular weight ~1000)	25036-25-3	R43 Xi; R36/38	Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Skin Sens. 1; H317	>= 5 - <= 10
xylene (mixture of isomers)	1330-20-7 215-535-7 01-2119488216-32	R10 Xn; R20/21 Xi; R38	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	>= 3 - < 5
methylethylketone	78-93-3 201-159-0 01-2119457290-43	F; R11 Xi; R36 R66 R67	Flam. Liq. 2; H225 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 STOT SE 3; H336 EUH066	>= 1 - < 3
zinc oxide	1314-13-2 215-222-5 01-2119463881-32	N; R50-R53	Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410	>= 0.25 - < 1

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice : Move out of dangerous area.
Consult a physician.
Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

If inhaled : Move to fresh air.
Consult a physician after significant exposure.

In case of skin contact : Take off contaminated clothing and shoes immediately.
Wash off with soap and plenty of water.
If symptoms persist, call a physician.

In case of eye contact	:	Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of water. Remove contact lenses. Protect unharmed eye. Keep eye wide open while rinsing. If eye irritation persists, consult a specialist.
If swallowed	:	Clean mouth with water and drink afterwards plenty of water. Do NOT induce vomiting. Do not give milk or alcoholic beverages. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Obtain medical attention.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms	:	Inhalation may provoke the following symptoms: Headache Vertigo Fatigue Skin contact may provoke the following symptoms: Redness Ingestion may provoke the following symptoms: Abdominal pain Vomiting Diarrhoea

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment	:	No information available.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	:	Alcohol-resistant foam Carbon dioxide (CO2) Dry chemical
Unsuitable extinguishing media	:	High volume water jet

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during fire-fighting	:	Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.
Hazardous combustion products	:	No hazardous combustion products are known

5.3 Advice for firefighters

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

for firefighters

Further information : Use water spray to cool unopened containers.
Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains.
Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.
For safety reasons in case of fire, cans should be stored separately in closed containments.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions : Use personal protective equipment.
Ensure adequate ventilation.
Remove all sources of ignition.
Evacuate personnel to safe areas.
Beware of vapours accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Vapours can accumulate in low areas.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions : Prevent product from entering drains.
Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.
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 : Contain spillage, and then collect with non-combustible absorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and place in container for disposal according to local / national regulations (see section 13).

6.4 Reference to other sections

For contact information in case of emergency, see section 1. For information on safe handling, see section 7. For exposure controls and personal protection measures, see section 8. For subsequent waste disposal, follow the recommendations in section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling : Avoid exceeding the given occupational exposure limits (see section 8).
Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
For personal protection see section 8.
Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the application area.
Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

Container may be opened only under exhaust ventilation hood.
Dispose of rinse water in accordance with local and national regulations.

Advice on protection against fire and explosion : Avoid formation of aerosol. Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. Take measures to prevent the build up of electrostatic charge.

Hygiene measures : Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. When using do not eat or drink. When using do not smoke. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers : No smoking. Store in cool place. Keep in a well-ventilated place. Containers which are opened must be carefully re-sealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Electrical installations / working materials must comply with the technological safety standards.

Storage period : 12 Months

Other data : No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s) : For the use of this product do not exist particular recommendations apart from that already indicated.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis
isopropyl alcohol	67-63-0	TWA	400 ppm 999 mg/m3	GB EH40
isopropyl alcohol	67-63-0	STEL	500 ppm 1,250 mg/m3	GB EH40
toluene	108-88-3	TWA	50 ppm 192 mg/m3	2006/15/EC
Further information	Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative			
toluene	108-88-3	STEL	100 ppm 384 mg/m3	2006/15/EC
Further information	Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative			
toluene	108-88-3	TWA	50 ppm 191 mg/m3	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.			

toluene	108-88-3	STEL	100 ppm 384 mg/m3	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.			
butan-1-ol	71-36-3	STEL	50 ppm 154 mg/m3	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.			
titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	TWA (inhalable dust)	10 mg/m3	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-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 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			
titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	TWA (Respirable dust)	4 mg/m3	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-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 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			
Talc	14807-96-6	TWA (Respirable dust)	1 mg/m3	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, Talc is defined as the mineral talc together with other hydrous phyllosilicates including chlorite and carbonate materials which occur with it, but excluding amphibole asbestos and crystalline silica., 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-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 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 (mixture of isomers)	1330-20-7	TWA	50 ppm 220 mg/m3	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.			
xylene (mixture of isomers)	1330-20-7	STEL	100 ppm 441 mg/m3	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.			
xylene (mixture of isomers)	1330-20-7	TWA	50 ppm 221 mg/m3	2000/39/EC
Further information	Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative			
xylene (mixture of isomers)	1330-20-7	STEL	100 ppm 442 mg/m3	2000/39/EC
Further information	Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative			
methylethylketone	78-93-3	STEL	300 ppm 900 mg/m3	2000/39/EC
Further information	Indicative			
methylethylketone	78-93-3	TWA	200 ppm 600 mg/m3	2000/39/EC
Further information	Indicative			
methylethylketone	78-93-3	TWA	200 ppm 600 mg/m3	GB EH40

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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.			
methylethylketone	78-93-3	STEL	300 ppm 899 mg/m3	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.			
silicon dioxide	7631-86-9	TWA (Inhalable)	6 mg/m3	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-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 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			
silicon dioxide	7631-86-9	TWA (Respirable)	2.4 mg/m3	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-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 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			

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silicon dioxide	7631-86-9	TWA (inhalable dust)	6 mg/m3	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-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 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			
silicon dioxide	7631-86-9	TWA (Respirable dust)	2.4 mg/m3	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-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 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			

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

toluene : End Use: Workers
Exposure routes: Inhalation
Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects

		Value: 147 mg/m3
butan-1-ol	:	End Use: Workers Exposure routes: Inhalation Potential health effects: Long-term local effects Value: 310 mg/m3
xylene	:	End Use: Workers Exposure routes: Inhalation Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects Value: 77 mg/m3
butanone	:	End Use: Workers Exposure routes: Inhalation Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects Value: 600 mg/m3
zinc oxide	:	End Use: Workers Exposure routes: Inhalation Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects Value: 5 mg/m3

8.2 Exposure controls

Personal protective equipment

Eye protection	:	Eye wash bottle with pure water Tightly fitting safety goggles
Hand protection		
Remarks	:	Solvent-resistant gloves The selected protective gloves have to satisfy the specifications of EU Directive 89/686/EEC and the standard EN 374 derived from it. Before removing gloves clean them with soap and water.
Skin and body protection	:	impervious clothing Choose body protection according to the amount and concentration of the dangerous substance at the work place.
Respiratory protection	:	In the case of vapour formation use a respirator with an approved filter.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	:	liquid, viscous
Colour	:	white, beige
Odour	:	characteristic
Melting point/range	:	not determined
Flash point	:	16 °C Method: ISO 1523, closed cup

		Setaflash
Upper explosion limit	:	not determined
Lower explosion limit	:	not determined
Vapour pressure	:	not determined
Density	:	1.0 - 1.1 g/cm3 (20 °C) Method: ISO 2811-1
Solubility(ies)		
Water solubility	:	immiscible
Viscosity		
Viscosity, dynamic	:	317 - 548 mPa.s (20 °C) Method: ISO 2555
Viscosity, kinematic	:	> 20.5 mm2/s (40 °C)

9.2 Other information

No data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.2 Chemical stability

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions	:	No decomposition if used as directed. Vapours may form explosive mixture with air.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid	:	Heat, flames and sparks.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid	:	Strong acids and oxidizing agents

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products	:	Carbon monoxide

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product:

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

Components:

isopropyl alcohol:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 Oral (Rat): 5,045 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 401
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat): > 72.6 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 403
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rabbit): 12,800 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

toluene:

Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat): 28.1 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

butan-1-ol:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 Oral (Rat): 790 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 401
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat): 24.6 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 403
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rabbit): 3,430 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

xylene (mixture of isomers):

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 Oral (Rat): 4,300 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat): 22.08 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 403
Acute dermal toxicity	:	Acute toxicity estimate : 1,100 mg/kg Method: Converted acute toxicity point estimate

methylethylketone:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 Oral (Rat): 2,737 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 401
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat): > 23.5 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 403
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rabbit): 6,480 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

zinc oxide:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 Oral (Rat): 5,000 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 401
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat): 5.7 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Result: Skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Remarks: Causes serious eye damage.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Product:

Germ cell mutagenicity- Assessment	:	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Carcinogenicity

Product:

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Reproductive toxicity

Product:

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

STOT - single exposure

Product:

Assessment: The substance or mixture is classified as specific target organ toxicant, single exposure, category 3 with narcotic effects.

STOT - repeated exposure

Product:

Assessment: The substance or mixture is classified as specific target organ toxicant, repeated exposure, category 2.

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Further information

Product:

Remarks: Symptoms of overexposure may be headache, dizziness, tiredness, nausea and vomiting., Concentrations substantially above the TLV value may cause narcotic effects., Solvents may degrease the skin.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Components:

isopropyl alcohol:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Fish): 9,640 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia (water flea)): 13,300 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Toxicity to algae	:	EC50 (Algae): > 1,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

butan-1-ol:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Fish): 1,376 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia (water flea)): 1,328 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Toxicity to algae	:	EC50 (Algae): 500 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

xylene (mixture of isomers):

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Fish): 14 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia (water flea)): 16 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Toxicity to algae	:	EC50 (Algae): > 10 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

methylethylketone:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Fish): 2,993 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia (water flea)): 380 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Toxicity to algae	:	EC50 (Algae): 1,972 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

zinc oxide:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Fish): 1.8 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia (water flea)): 1.7 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Toxicity to algae	:	EC50 (Algae): 0.17 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

12.2 Persistence and degradability

No data available

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

No data available

12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available

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

Product:

Additional ecological information	:	An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal., Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product	:	The product should not be allowed to enter drains, water courses or the soil. Do not contaminate ponds, waterways or ditches with chemical or used container. Offer surplus and non-recyclable solutions to a licensed disposal company.
Contaminated packaging	:	Empty remaining contents. Dispose of as unused product. Do not re-use empty containers. Do not burn, or use a cutting torch on, the empty drum.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number

ADR	:	UN 1263
IMDG	:	UN 1263

IATA : UN 1263

14.2 UN proper shipping name

ADR : PAINT

IMDG : PAINT

IATA : Paint

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR : 3

IMDG : 3

IATA : 3

14.4 Packing group

ADR

Packing group	:	II
Classification Code	:	F1
Hazard Identification Number	:	33
Labels	:	3

IMDG

Packing group	:	II
Labels	:	3
EmS Code	:	F-E, S-E

IATA

Packing instruction (cargo aircraft)	:	364
Packing instruction (LQ)	:	Y341
Packing group	:	II
Labels	:	Flammable Liquids

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR

Environmentally hazardous : no

IMDG

Marine pollutant : no

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

Not applicable for product as supplied.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.

		Quantity 1	Quantity 2
P5c	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS	5,000 t	50,000 t

Other regulations : The product is classified and labelled in accordance with EC directives or respective national laws.

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

Not applicable

SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of R-Phrases

Acute Tox.	Acute toxicity
Aquatic Acute	Acute aquatic toxicity
Aquatic Chronic	Chronic aquatic toxicity
Asp. Tox.	Aspiration hazard
Eye Dam.	Serious eye damage
Eye Irrit.	Eye irritation
Flam. Liq.	Flammable liquids
R10	Flammable.
R11	Highly flammable.
R20/21	Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin.
R22	Harmful if swallowed.
R36	Irritating to eyes.
R36/38	Irritating to eyes and skin.
R37/38	Irritating to respiratory system and skin.
R38	Irritating to skin.
R41	Risk of serious damage to eyes.
R43	May cause sensitisation by skin contact.
R48/20	Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
R50	Very toxic to aquatic organisms.
R53	May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R63	Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.
R65	Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
R66	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
R67	Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
Repr.	Reproductive toxicity

Full text of H-Statements

EUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
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.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.

H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child if inhaled.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Further information

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.