

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



## RobLiner

Version  
1.1

Revision Date:  
20.06.2018

SDS Number:  
H54798

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

#### 1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : RobLiner

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

Use of the Substance/Mixture : Stonechip

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)

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### 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.
Eye irritation, Category 2	H319: Causes serious eye irritation.
Skin sensitisation, Category 1	H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, Category 1	H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.
Chronic aquatic toxicity, Category 2	H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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### 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.  
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.  
H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.  
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements :  
**Prevention:**  
P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.  
P233 Keep container tightly closed.  
P260 Do not breathe vapours.  
P260 Do not breathe spray.  
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.  
**Response:**  
P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.  
**Disposal:**  
P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:

xylene (mixture of isomers)  
3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane  
Reaction product of pentamethyl-piperidyl sebacate

### 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

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Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Index-No. Registration number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
xylene (mixture of isomers)	1330-20-7 215-535-7 601-022-00-9 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	>= 10 - < 20
acetone	67-64-1 200-662-2 606-001-00-8 01-2119471330-49	Flam. Liq. 2; H225 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 STOT SE 3; H336 EUH066	>= 10 - < 20
trizinc bis(orthophosphate)	7779-90-0 231-944-3 030-011-00-6 01-2119485044-40	Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410	>= 2.5 - < 10
mixture of: N,N'-ethane-1,2-diybis(hexanamide); 12-hydroxy-N-[2-[(1-oxyhexyl)amino]ethyl]octadecanamide; N,N'-ethane-1,2-diybis(12-hydroxyoctadecanamide)	Not Assigned 432-430-3 01-0000017860-69	Aquatic Chronic 4; H413	>= 1 - < 2.5
n-butyl acetate	123-86-4 204-658-1 607-025-00-1 01-2119485493-29	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 STOT SE 3; H336 EUH066	>= 1 - < 10
3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane	919-30-2 213-048-4 01-2119480479-24	Acute Tox. 4; H302 Skin Corr. 1B; H314 Skin Sens. 1; H317	>= 0.1 - < 1
Reaction product of pentamethylpiperidyl sebacate	1065336-91-5 915-687-0 01-2119491304-40	Skin Sens. 1; H317 Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410	>= 0.25 - < 1
Substances with a workplace exposure limit :			
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	108-65-6 203-603-9 607-195-00-7 01-2119475791-29	Flam. Liq. 3; H226	>= 1 - < 10

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.  
Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.  
Do not leave the victim unattended.

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- |                         |   |   |
|-------------------------|---|---|
| If inhaled              | : | If unconscious, place in recovery position and seek medical advice.<br>If symptoms persist, call a physician.   |
| In case of skin contact | : | If skin irritation persists, call a physician.<br>If on skin, rinse well with water.<br>If on clothes, remove clothes.  |
| In case of eye contact  | : | Flush eyes with water as a precaution.<br>Remove contact lenses.<br>Protect unharmed eye.<br>Keep eye wide open while rinsing.<br>If eye irritation persists, consult a specialist.                                   |
| If swallowed            | : | Keep respiratory tract clear.<br>Do not give milk or alcoholic beverages.<br>Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.<br>If symptoms persist, call a physician.<br>Take victim immediately to hospital. |

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

- |          |   |   |
|----------|---|---|
| Symptoms | : | Inhalation may provoke the following symptoms:<br>Headache<br>Dizziness<br>Fatigue<br>Weakness<br>Skin contact may provoke the following symptoms:<br>Redness<br>Ingestion may provoke the following symptoms:<br>Abdominal pain<br>Nausea<br>Vomiting<br>Diarrhoea |
|----------|---|---|

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

- |           |   |                           |
|-----------|---|---------------------------|
| Treatment | : | No information available. |
|-----------|---|---------------------------|

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## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### 5.1 Extinguishing media

- |                                |   |   |
|--------------------------------|---|---|
| Suitable extinguishing media   | : | Alcohol-resistant foam<br>Carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> )<br>Dry chemical |
| Unsuitable extinguishing media | : | High volume water jet   |

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

- |                                      |   |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| Specific hazards during firefighting | : | Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses. |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|

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Hazardous combustion products : No hazardous combustion products are known

### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

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

Further information : 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.  
Use a water spray to cool fully closed containers.

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## 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.

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## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling : Avoid contact with skin and eyes.  
For personal protection see section 8.  
Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the

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application area.

Take precautionary measures against static discharges.  
Provide sufficient air exchange and/or exhaust in work rooms.  
Open drum carefully as content may be under pressure.  
Dispose of rinse water in accordance with local and national regulations.

Persons susceptible to skin sensitisation problems or asthma, allergies, chronic or recurrent respiratory disease should not be employed in any process in which this mixture is being used.

Advice on protection against fire and explosion : Do not spray on a naked flame or any incandescent material. Take necessary action to avoid static electricity discharge (which might cause ignition of organic vapours). Use only explosion-proof equipment. Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition.

Hygiene measures : 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. Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Observe label precautions. Electrical installations / working materials must comply with the technological safety standards.

Storage period : 12 Months

Further information on storage stability : 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
xylene (mixture of isomers)	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			

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			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
Further information	Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative			
acetone	67-64-1	TWA	500 ppm 1,210 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	2000/39/EC
Further information	Indicative			
		TWA	500 ppm 1,210 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	GB EH40
		STEL	1,500 ppm 3,620 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	GB EH40
Talc	14807-96-6	TWA (Respirable dust)	1 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, 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<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>			
calcium carbonate	471-34-1	TWA (Inhalable)	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</p>			

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	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)	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			
		TWA (inhalable dust)	10 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			

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	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			
n-butyl acetate	123-86-4	TWA	150 ppm 724 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	GB EH40
		STEL	200 ppm 966 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	GB EH40
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	108-65-6	TWA	50 ppm 275 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	2000/39/EC
Further information	Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative			
		STEL	100 ppm 550 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	2000/39/EC
Further information	Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative			
		TWA	50 ppm 274 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 548 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.			
Pigment Black 7	Carbon	TWA	3.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	GB EH40

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	black			
		STEL	7 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	GB EH40

### 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	Long-term systemic effects	77 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
acetone	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	1210 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
calcium carbonate	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
trizinc bis(orthophosphate)	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
n-butyl acetate	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	480 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	275 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

## 8.2 Exposure controls

### Personal protective equipment

Eye protection : Eye wash bottle with pure water  
Tightly fitting safety goggles

Hand protection  
Material : Solvent-resistant gloves

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 : paste

Colour : black

Odour : characteristic

pH : Not applicable

Melting point/range : not determined

Boiling point/boiling range : not determined

Flash point : -18 °C

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Method: ISO 1523, closed cup  
Setaflash

Upper explosion limit / Upper  
flammability limit : not determined

Lower explosion limit / Lower  
flammability limit : not determined

Vapour pressure : not determined

Density : 1.11 g/cm<sup>3</sup>

Solubility(ies)  
Water solubility : immiscible

Auto-ignition temperature : not determined

Viscosity  
Viscosity, dynamic : 375,000 mPa.s (20 °C)  
Method: ISO 2555

Viscosity, kinematic : > 20.5 mm<sup>2</sup>/s (40 °C)

### 9.2 Other information

No data available

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1 Reactivity

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

### 10.2 Chemical stability

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : No decomposition if stored and applied 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

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### SECTION 11: Toxicological information

#### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

##### Acute toxicity

###### 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

###### Components:

###### **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  
Test atmosphere: vapour  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 403
- Acute dermal toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: 1,100 mg/kg  
Method: Converted acute toxicity point estimate

###### **acetone:**

- Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): 5,800 mg/kg  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 401
- Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 76 mg/l  
Exposure time: 4 h  
Test atmosphere: gas  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 403
- Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): 15,800 mg/kg  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

###### **trizinc bis(orthophosphate):**

- Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 401
- Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 5.41 mg/l  
Exposure time: 4 h  
Test atmosphere: dust/mist  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

###### **n-butyl acetate:**

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- Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): 10,768 mg/kg  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 401
- Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 23.4 mg/l  
Exposure time: 4 h  
Test atmosphere: vapour  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 403
- Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): 17,600 mg/kg  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

### Reaction product of pentamethyl-piperidyl sebacate:

- Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): 3,230 mg/kg
- Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: No data available
- Acute dermal toxicity : Remarks: No data available

### 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:

- Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): 8,532 mg/kg  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 401
- Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 35.7 mg/l  
Exposure time: 4 h  
Test atmosphere: gas  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 403
- Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 5,000 mg/kg  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

### Skin corrosion/irritation

#### Product:

Result: Skin irritation

### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

#### Product:

Remarks: Severe eye irritation

### Respiratory or skin sensitisation

#### Product:

Result: May cause sensitisation by skin contact.

### Germ cell mutagenicity

#### Product:

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

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### Carcinogenicity

**Product:**

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

### Reproductive toxicity

**Product:**

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

### STOT - single exposure

**Product:**

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

### 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: Solvents may degrease the skin.

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## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### 12.1 Toxicity

**Components:**

**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

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Toxicity to algae : EC50 (Algae): > 10 mg/l  
Exposure time: 72 h  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

### **acetone:**

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Fish): 5,540 mg/l  
Exposure time: 96 h  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other : EC50 (Daphnia (water flea)): 12,100 mg/l  
aquatic invertebrates : Exposure time: 48 h  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

### **trizinc bis(orthophosphate):**

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Fish): 0.27 mg/l  
Exposure time: 96 h  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other : EC50 (Daphnia (water flea)): 0.14 mg/l  
aquatic invertebrates : Exposure time: 48 h  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae : EC50 (Algae): 0.26 mg/l  
Exposure time: 72 h  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

### **n-butyl acetate:**

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Fish): 18 mg/l  
Exposure time: 96 h  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other : EC50 (Daphnia (water flea)): 32 mg/l  
aquatic invertebrates : Exposure time: 48 h  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae : EC50 (Algae): 675 mg/l  
Exposure time: 72 h  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

### **Reaction product of pentamethyl-piperidyl sebacate:**

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Fish): 0.9 mg/l  
Exposure time: 96 h  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other : EC50 (Daphnia (water flea)): 20 mg/l  
aquatic invertebrates : Exposure time: 24 h  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae : EC50 (Algae): 1.68 mg/l  
Exposure time: 72 h  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

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### **2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:**

- Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Fish): 100 mg/l  
Exposure time: 96 h  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia (water flea)): 408 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

### **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.  
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
- 

## **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.  
Send to a licensed waste management 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.

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### SECTION 14: Transport information

#### 14.1 UN number

**IMDG** : UN 1263

**IATA (Cargo)** : UN 1263

#### 14.2 UN proper shipping name

**ADR** :

**IMDG** : PAINT

**IATA (Cargo)** : Paint

#### 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

**ADR** : 3

**IMDG** : 3

**IATA (Cargo)** : 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 (Cargo)**

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 and the IBC Code

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

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

Volatile organic compounds : 470 g/l

Directive 2004/42/EC : Special finishes (840 g/l )

#### Other regulations:

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

#### 15.2 Chemical safety assessment

The supplier has not carried out evaluation of chemical safety.

### SECTION 16: Other information

#### 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.
H314	: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H315	: Causes skin irritation.
H317	: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	: Causes serious eye irritation.
H332	: Harmful if inhaled.
H335	: May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
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.
H413	: May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

#### Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox.	: Acute toxicity
Aquatic Acute	: Acute aquatic toxicity
Aquatic Chronic	: Chronic aquatic toxicity
Asp. Tox.	: Aspiration hazard
Eye Irrit.	: Eye irritation
Flam. Liq.	: Flammable liquids
Skin Corr.	: Skin corrosion

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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
2000/39/EC / TWA	:	Limit Value - eight hours
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 : <http://echa.europa.eu>, <http://eur-lex.europa.eu>

### Classification of the mixture:

Flam. Liq. 2                    H225  
Skin Irrit. 2                    H315

### Classification procedure:

Based on product data or assessment  
Based on product data or assessment

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Eye Irrit. 2	H319	Calculation method
Skin Sens. 1	H317	Based on product data or assessment
STOT RE 1	H373	Based on product data or assessment
Aquatic Chronic 2	H411	Calculation method

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