

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



## PRIMAPUR 9141

Version  
1.1

Revision Date:  
04.09.2018

SDS Number:  
H55757

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

#### 1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : PRIMAPUR 9141

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

Use of the Substance/Mixture : Sealant

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 3 H226: Flammable liquid and vapour.

Skin irritation, Category 2 H315: Causes skin irritation.

Eye irritation, Category 2 H319: Causes serious eye irritation.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 3, Respiratory system H335: May cause respiratory irritation.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, Category 2 H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



## PRIMAPUR 9141

Version  
1.1

Revision Date:  
04.09.2018

SDS Number:  
H55757

### 2.2 Label elements

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

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : Warning

Hazard statements :  
H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.  
H315 Causes skin irritation.  
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.  
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.  
H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

Precautionary statements :  
**Prevention:**  
P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.  
P260 Do not breathe vapours.  
P260 Do not breathe spray.  
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.  
**Response:**  
P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.  
**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)

### 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

#### Hazardous components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Index-No. Registration number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
xylene (mixture of isomers)	1330-20-7 215-535-7	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Acute Tox. 4; H332	>= 10 - < 20

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



## PRIMAPUR 9141

Version  
1.1

Revision Date:  
04.09.2018

SDS Number:  
H55757

	601-022-00-9 01-2119488216-32	Acute Tox. 4; H312 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 STOT SE 3; H335 STOT RE 2; H373 Asp. Tox. 1; H304	
2-butoxyethyl acetate	112-07-2 203-933-3 607-038-00-2 01-2119475112-47	Acute Tox. 4; H302 Acute Tox. 4; H312	$\geq 1 - < 10$
ethylbenzene	100-41-4 202-849-4 601-023-00-4 01-2119489370-35	Flam. Liq. 2; H225 Acute Tox. 4; H332 STOT RE 2; H373 Asp. Tox. 1; H304 Aquatic Chronic 3; H412	$\geq 2.5 - < 10$
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 STOT SE 3; H336	$\geq 10 - < 20$

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

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

- Symptoms : Inhalation may provoke the following symptoms:

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



## PRIMAPUR 9141

Version  
1.1

Revision Date:  
04.09.2018

SDS Number:  
H55757

Headache  
Vertigo  
Fatigue  
Weakness  
Skin contact may provoke the following symptoms:  
Redness  
Pain  
Ingestion may provoke the following symptoms:  
Abdominal pain  
Nausea  
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 (CO<sub>2</sub>)  
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.

Hazardous combustion products : No hazardous combustion products are known

### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment for firefighters : Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

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.

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



## PRIMAPUR 9141

Version  
1.1

Revision Date:  
04.09.2018

SDS Number:  
H55757

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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 formation of aerosol.  
Do not breathe vapours/dust.  
Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.  
For personal protection see section 8.  
Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the 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.
- 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). 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.

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



## PRIMAPUR 9141

Version  
1.1

Revision Date:  
04.09.2018

SDS Number:  
H55757

### 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
barium sulfate	7727-43-7	TWA (Inhalable)	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 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			

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



## PRIMAPUR 9141

Version  
1.1

Revision Date:  
04.09.2018

SDS Number:  
H55757

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



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



## PRIMAPUR 9141

Version  
1.1

Revision Date:  
04.09.2018

SDS Number:  
H55757

	kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m <sup>-3</sup> 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m <sup>-3</sup> 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'. Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used			
xylene (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 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			
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.			
2-butoxyethyl acetate	112-07-2	TWA	20 ppm 133 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	2000/39/EC
Further information	Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative			
		STEL	50 ppm 333 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	2000/39/EC
Further information	Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative			



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



## PRIMAPUR 9141

Version  
1.1

Revision Date:  
04.09.2018

SDS Number:  
H55757

		TWA	20 ppm	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	50 ppm	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.			
ethylbenzene	100-41-4	TWA	100 ppm 442 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	2000/39/EC
Further information	Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative			
		STEL	200 ppm 884 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	2000/39/EC
Further information	Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative			
		TWA	100 ppm 441 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	GB EH40
Further information	Can be absorbed through skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity.			
		STEL	125 ppm 552 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.			
silica amorphous	112926-00-8	TWA (inhalable dust)	6 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-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			
		TWA (Respirable dust)	2.4 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-3			

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



## PRIMAPUR 9141

Version  
1.1

Revision Date:  
04.09.2018

SDS Number:  
H55757

	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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### 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/m3
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	275 mg/m3
2-butoxyethyl acetate	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	133 mg/m3
ethylbenzene	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	77 mg/m3

## 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 : viscous liquid
- Colour : colourless

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



## PRIMAPUR 9141

Version  
1.1

Revision Date:  
04.09.2018

SDS Number:  
H55757

Odour	:	characteristic
pH	:	Not applicable
Melting point/range	:	not determined
Boiling point/boiling range	:	not determined
Flash point	:	26 °C 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	:	1.21 g/cm <sup>3</sup> (20 °C) Method: ISO 2811-1
Solubility(ies) Water solubility	:	immiscible
Viscosity Viscosity, dynamic	:	650 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.

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



## PRIMAPUR 9141

Version  
1.1

Revision Date:  
04.09.2018

SDS Number:  
H55757

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : No data available

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

No data available

## 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:

##### **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

##### **2-butoxyethyl acetate:**

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): 1,880 mg/kg  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 20 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

##### **ethylbenzene:**

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



## PRIMAPUR 9141

Version  
1.1

Revision Date:  
04.09.2018

SDS Number:  
H55757

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): 3,500 mg/kg  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 17.4 mg/l  
Exposure time: 4 h  
Test atmosphere: gas  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): 15,400 mg/kg  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

### **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:**

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.

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



## PRIMAPUR 9141

Version  
1.1

Revision Date:  
04.09.2018

SDS Number:  
H55757

### Reproductive toxicity

#### Product:

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

### STOT - single exposure

#### Product:

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

### 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

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

##### **2-butoxyethyl acetate:**

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Fish): 28 mg/l  
Exposure time: 96 h

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



## PRIMAPUR 9141

Version  
1.1

Revision Date:  
04.09.2018

SDS Number:  
H55757

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia (water flea)): 37 mg/l  
Exposure time: 48 h  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae : EC50 (Algae): 1,570 mg/l  
Exposure time: 72 h  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

### **ethylbenzene:**

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Fish): 12 mg/l  
Exposure time: 96 h  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia (water flea)): 1.8 mg/l  
Exposure time: 48 h  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae : EC50 (Algae): 33 mg/l  
Exposure time: 72 h  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

### **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..



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



## PRIMAPUR 9141

Version  
1.1

Revision Date:  
04.09.2018

SDS Number:  
H55757

### 12.6 Other adverse effects

**Product:**

Additional ecological information : There is no data available for this product.

## 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.

## SECTION 14: Transport information

### 14.1 UN number

ADR : 1263  
IMDG : UN 1263  
IATA (Cargo) : UN 1263

### 14.2 UN proper shipping name

ADR : PAINT  
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 : III  
Classification Code : F1  
Hazard Identification Number : 30  
Labels : 3

**IMDG**  
Packing group : III  
Labels : 3

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



## PRIMAPUR 9141

Version  
1.1

Revision Date:  
04.09.2018

SDS Number:  
H55757

EmS Code : F-E, S-E  
**IATA (Cargo)**  
Packing instruction (cargo aircraft) : 366  
Packing instruction (LQ) : Y344  
Packing group : III  
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.

## 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

The supplier has not carried out evaluation of chemical safety.

## SECTION 16: Other information

#### Full text of H-Statements

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.  
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

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



## PRIMAPUR 9141

Version  
1.1

Revision Date:  
04.09.2018

SDS Number:  
H55757

- H373 : exposure.  
: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.
- H412 : Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### Full text of other abbreviations

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

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



## PRIMAPUR 9141

Version  
1.1

Revision Date:  
04.09.2018

SDS Number:  
H55757

### 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. 3	H226
Skin Irrit. 2	H315
Eye Irrit. 2	H319
STOT SE 3	H335
STOT RE 2	H373

#### Classification procedure:

Based on product data or assessment
Calculation method
Calculation method
Calculation method
Calculation method

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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