

## Section 1. Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

### 1.1. Product identifier

<b>Product name</b>	Permasolid VHS Hardener 3230 slow
<b>Product code</b>	4025331235910

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

#### Identified uses

based on use descriptor system given by guideline of the European Chemical Agency

Sector of use	SU 3, SU 22
Product category	PC9a, PC9b

Further information see chapter Exposure scenario

The product is only for industrial and/or professional use, not for any private consumer use.

### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

#### Company/Undertaking Identification

Producer/Supplier	SPIES HECKER GMBH
Street/Box	Postfach 40 02 07
Nat.-Code/Postal code/City	DE 50832 Köln
Telephone	+49 (0)2234/60 19-06

#### Information on SDS

Responsible Department	Regulatory Affairs
Telephone	+49 (0)202 529-2385
Telefax	+49 (0)202 529-2804
E-mail address	sds-service@deu.spieshecker.com

### 1.4. Emergency telephone

Emergency telephone number	+44 (0)845 600-6640
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#### For further information, please also consult our Internet site

<http://www.spieshecker.com>

## Section 2. Hazards identification

The mixture is classified as dangerous in accordance with Directive 1999/45/EC.

### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

#### Classification of the mixture

According to European Directive 1999/45/EC as amended.

Classification : Harmful; Irritant; Sensitising; dangerous for the environment; Flammable;  
 [R10] Flammable. [R20] Harmful by inhalation. [R37] Irritating to respiratory system. [R42/43] May cause sensitization by inhalation and skin contact. [R52/53] Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

### 2.2. Label elements

#### Symbol and indication of hazard.



Xn Harmful

Contains

Hexamethylene diisocyanate, oligomers; 3-Isocyanatomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexyl isocyanate, oligomers.

**R-phrase(s)**

R10	Flammable.
R20	Harmful by inhalation.
R37	Irritating to respiratory system.
R42/43	May cause sensitization by inhalation and skin contact.
R52/53	Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

**S-phrase(s)**

S23	Do not breathe vapour.
S24	Avoid contact with skin.
S37	Wear suitable gloves.
S38	In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.
S45	In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).

**Special labelling of certain mixtures**

Contains isocyanates. See information supplied by the manufacturer.

**2.3. Other hazards**

This mixture contains no substance considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating nor toxic (PBT). This mixture contains no substance considered to be very persistent nor very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

**Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients**
**3.1. Substances**

This product is a mixture. Health hazard information is based on its components.

**3.2. Mixtures**
**Chemical characterization**

Mixture of synthetic resins and solvents

**Hazardous components**

Substances presenting a health or environmental hazard within the meaning of the DSD 67/548/EEC and/or (EC) 1272/ 2008 title II and annex VI as amended by (EC) 790/2009

CAS 28182-81-2	Hexamethylene diisocyanate, oligomers	
EC 500-060-2	REACH 01-2119485796-17	55.00 - < 65.00 %
Classification	Xi: R43; Xi: R37; Xn: R20 Skin Sens. 1, H317; Acute Tox. 4, H332; STOT SE 3, H335;	
CAS 123-86-4	n-butyl acetate	
EC 204-658-1	REACH 01-2119485493-29	15.00 - < 20.00 %
Classification	R10; R66; R67 EUH066; Flam. Liq. 3, H226; STOT SE 3, H336;	
CAS 53880-05-0	3-Isocyanatomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexyl isocyanate, oligomers	
EC 500-125-5	REACH no registration number available	10.00 - < 12.50 %
Classification	Xi: R43 Skin Sens. 1, H317;	
CAS 763-69-9	ethyl 3-ethoxypropionate	
EC 212-112-9	REACH 01-2119463267-34	5.00 - < 7.00 %
Classification	R52 Flam. Liq. 3, H226;	
CAS 112-07-2	2-butoxyethyl acetate	
EC 203-993-3	REACH no registration number available	2.50 - < 3.00 %
Classification	Xn: R20/21/22 Acute Tox. 4, H302; Acute Tox. 4, H312; Acute Tox. 4, H332;	

CAS 1330-20-7	xylene	
EC 215-535-7	REACH no registration number available	2.00 - < 2.50 %
Classification	R10; Xn: R20/21; Xi: R38; NotaC	
	[VI*] Flam. Liq. 3, H226; Acute Tox. 4, H312; Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Acute Tox. 4, H332; Notes: C;	
CAS 95-63-6	1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	
EC 202-436-9	REACH no registration number available	1.00 - < 2.00 %
Classification	R10; Xn: R20; Xi: R36/37/38; N: R51/53	
	[VI*] Flam. Liq. 3, H226; Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Eye Irrit. 2, H319; Acute Tox. 4, H332; STOT SE 3, H335; Aquatic Chronic 2, H411;	
CAS 64742-95-6	solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. (<0,1% benzene)	
EC 265-199-0	REACH 01-2119455851-35	1.00 - < 2.00 %
Classification	R10; Xi: R37; N: R51/53; Xn: R65; R66; R67; NotaH; NotaP EUH066; Flam. Liq. 3, H226; Asp. Tox. 1, H304; STOT SE 3, H335; STOT SE 3, H336; Aquatic Chronic 2, H411; Notes: H P;	
CAS 108-67-8	mesitylene	
EC 203-604-4	REACH no registration number available	0.20 - < 0.25 %
Classification	R10; Xi: R37; N: R51/53	
	[VI*] Flam. Liq. 3, H226; STOT SE 3, H335; Aquatic Chronic 2, H411;	
CAS 822-06-0	hexamethylene-di-isocyanate	
EC 212-485-8	REACH 01-2119457571-37	0.10 - < 0.20 %
Classification	R42/43; Xi: R36/37/38; T: R23	
	[VI*] Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Skin Sens. 1, H317; Eye Irrit. 2, H319; Acute Tox. 3, H331; Resp. Sens. 1, H334; STOT SE 3, H335; Notes: 2;	
CAS 103-65-1	n-propylbenzene	
EC 203-132-9	REACH no registration number available	0.10 - < 0.20 %
Classification	R10; Xn: R65; Xi: R37; N: R51/53; NotaC	
	[VI*] Flam. Liq. 3, H226; Asp. Tox. 1, H304; STOT SE 3, H335; Aquatic Chronic 2, H411; Notes: C;	

Up to the given revision date of this safety data sheet only the above mentioned REACH registration numbers are assigned to the chemical substances used in this mixture.

#### Additional advice

See full text of R-phrases in chapter 16.

See full text of H-phrases in chapter 16.

[VI\*]: Harmonised classification given by Annex VI of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 in its latest amended form

## Section 4. First aid measures

### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

#### General advice

When symptoms persist or in all cases of doubt seek medical advice. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

#### Inhalation

Avoid inhalation of vapour or mist. Move to fresh air in case of accidental inhalation of vapours. If breathing is irregular or stopped, administer artificial respiration. If unconscious place in recovery position and seek medical advice. If symptoms persist, call a physician.

#### Skin contact

Do NOT use solvents or thinners. Take off all contaminated clothing immediately. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognized skin cleanser. If skin irritation persists, call a physician.

#### Eye contact

Remove contact lenses. Irrigate copiously with clean, fresh water for at least 15 minutes, holding the eyelids apart. Seek medical advice.

## Ingestion

If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label. Do NOT induce vomiting. Keep at rest.

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

Please see practical experience in section 11.

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

If unconscious place in recovery position and seek medical advice.

## Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

### 5.1. Extinguishing media

#### Suitable extinguishing media

Universal aqueous film-forming foam, Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), Dry chemical, Water spray.

#### Extinguishing media which shall not be used for safety reasons

High volume water jet

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

#### Hazardous combustion products

Fire will produce dense black smoke containing hazardous combustion products. Exposure to decomposition products may be a hazard to health.

#### Hazardous decomposition products

When exposed to high temperatures may produce hazardous decomposition products such as carbon monoxide and dioxide, smoke, oxides of nitrogen as well as hydrogen cyanide, amines, alcohols and water.

### 5.3. Advice for firefighters

#### Fire and Explosion Hazards

Flammable liquid. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Remove all sources of ignition.

#### Special Protective Equipment and Fire Fighting Procedures

Wear as appropriate: Full protective flameproof clothing. Wear self contained breathing apparatus for fire fighting if necessary. In the event of fire, cool tanks with water spray. Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Keep in a well-ventilated place. Keep away from sources of ignition. Do not inhale vapours.

### 6.2. Environmental precautions

Do not let product enter drains. Notify the respective authorities in accordance with local law in the case of contamination of rivers, lakes or waste water systems. Please avoid any emission of volatile organic compounds as possible.

### 6.3. Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible absorbent materials, e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite, diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations. The contaminated area should be cleaned up immediately with a suitable decontaminant. One possible (flammable) decontaminant comprises (by volume): water (45 parts), ethanol or isopropyl alcohol (50 parts), concentrated (d : 0,880) ammonia solution (5 parts). A non-flammable alternative is sodium carbonate (5 parts), water (95 parts). Add the same decontaminant to the remnants and let stand for several days until no further reaction in non-sealed container. Once this stage is reached, close container and dispose according to local regulations (see section 13).

### 6.4. Reference to other sections

Comply with safety directives (see chapters 7 and 8).

## Section 7. Handling and storage

Persons with a history of 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.

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

#### Safe handling advice

Prevent the creation of flammable or explosive concentrations of vapour in air and avoid vapour concentration higher than the occupational exposure limits. The product should only be used in areas from which all naked lights and other sources of ignition have been excluded. Preparation may charge electrostatically: always use grounded leads when transferring from one container to another. Operators should wear antistatic footwear and clothing. No sparking tools should be used. Avoid skin and eye contact. Do not breathe vapours or spray mist. Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the application area. For personal protection see section 8. Comply with the health and safety at work laws. If material is a coating, do not sand, flame cut, braze or weld dry coating without an appropriate respirator or appropriate ventilation, and gloves.

#### Advice on protection against fire and explosion

Solvent vapours are heavier than air and may spread along floors. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Never use pressure to empty container: container is not a pressure vessel. Always keep in containers of same material as the original one. The accumulation of contaminated rags may result in spontaneous combustion. Good housekeeping standards and regular safe removal of waste materials will minimize the risks of spontaneous combustion and other fire hazards.

### 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

#### Requirements for storage areas and containers

Observe label precautions. Store between 5 and 25 °C in a dry, well ventilated place away from sources of heat, ignition and direct sunlight. No smoking. Prevent unauthorized access. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. The storage and use of this product is subject to the requirements of the Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres Regulations (DSEAR). Up to 50 litres of such highly flammable liquids may be stored in a work area provided they are kept in a fire-proof cupboard or bin. Larger quantities must be kept in a separate storeroom conforming to the structural requirements of the regulations. Further guidance is contained in the HSE ACOP L135, "Storage of Dangerous Substances."

#### Advice on common storage

Store separately from oxidizing agents, strongly alkaline and strongly acidic materials, amines, alcohols and water. Precautions should be taken to avoid exposure to atmospheric humidity or water. Evolution of CO<sub>2</sub> in closed containers causes overpressure and produces a risk of bursting.

Do not store together with explosives, gases, oxidizing solids, products which form flammable gases in contact with water, oxidizing products, infectious products and radioactive products.

#### Additional information on storage conditions

Precautions should be taken to avoid exposure to atmospheric humidity or water. Humid air and/or water will produce carbon dioxide which will pressurize the container. Open drum carefully as content may be under pressure.

### 7.3. Specific end uses

Please see exposure scenarios as given in the annex.

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Persons with a history of 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.

### 8.1. Control parameters

#### DNEL

CAS-No.	Chemical Name	End Use	Exposure routes	Fre- quency of exposure	Type	Value
123-86-4	n-butyl acetate	Workers	Inhalative	Long term	Systemic effects	100 mg/kg liq
763-69-9	ethyl 3-ethoxypropionate	Workers	Dermal	Long term	Local effects	24.2 mg/kg
		Workers	Dermal	Long term	Systemic effects	102 mg/kg
		Workers	Inhalative	Long term	Systemic effects	610 mg/kg
		Workers	Oral	Long term	Systemic effects	1.2 mg/kg
112-07-2	2-butoxyethyl acetate	Workers	Dermal	Long term	Systemic effects	102 mg/kg/day

CAS-No.	Chemical Name	End Use	Exposure routes	Frequency of exposure	Type	Value
64742-95-6	solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. (<0,1% benzene)	Workers	Dermal	Short term	Local effects	102 mg/kg/day
		Workers	Inhalative	Long term	Systemic effects	133 mg/m3 sol
		Workers	Inhalative	Short term	Local effects	775 mg/m3 sol
		Workers	Dermal	Long term	Systemic effects	699 mg/Kg
		Workers	Inhalative	Long term	Systemic effects	608 mg/m3
		Workers	Oral	Long term	Systemic effects	699 mg/Kg

**PNEC**

CAS-No.	Chemical Name	Compartment	Type	Value
763-69-9	ethyl 3-ethoxypropionate	Aquatic	Sediment	0.0419 mg/l
		Aquatic	Fresh water	0.0609 mg/l
		Aquatic	Sea-water	0.00609 mg/l
112-07-2	2-butoxyethyl acetate	Aquatic	Sediment	2.03 mg/l
		Aquatic	Fresh water	0.304 mg/l
		Aquatic	Sea-water	0.304 mg/l

**Community / national occupational exposure limits**

CAS-No.	Chemical Name	Time Source	Type	Value	Note
123-86-4	n-butyl acetate		STEL	966 mg/m3	
			STEL	200 ppm	
			TWA	724 mg/m3	
			TWA	150 ppm	
112-07-2	2-butoxyethyl acetate	15 min	IOELV	333 mg/m3	Skin
		15 min	IOELV	50 ppm	Skin
		8 hr	IOELV	133 mg/m3	Skin
		8 hr	IOELV	20 ppm	Skin
		15 min	STEL	50 ppm	
		8 hr	TWA	20 ppm	
1330-20-7	xylene	15 min	IOELV15	442 mg/cm3	Skin
		15 min	IOELV15	100 ppm	Skin
		8 hr	IOELV8	221 mg/cm3	Skin
		8 hr	IOELV8	50 ppm	Skin
			STEL	441 mg/m3	
			STEL	100 ppm	
			TWA	220 mg/m3	
			TWA	50 ppm	
95-63-6	1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	8 hr	IOELV8	100 mg/cm3	
		8 hr	IOELV8	20 ppm	
			TWA	125 mg/m3	

CAS-No.	Chemical Name	Time Source	Type	Value	Note
			TWA	25 ppm	
108-67-8	mesitylene	8 hr	IOELV8	100 mg/cm3	
		8 hr	IOELV8	20 ppm	
			TWA	125 mg/m3	
			TWA	25 ppm	

## 8.2. Exposure controls

### Additional technical information on the plant

Provide adequate ventilation. Air-fed protective respiratory equipment must be worn by spray operator even when good ventilation is provided.

### Protective equipment

Personal protective equipment should be worn to prevent contact with eyes, skin or clothing.

### Respiratory protection

For spraying: air-fed respirator. For operations other than spraying: in well ventilated areas, air-fed respirators could be replaced by a combination of charcoal filter and particulate filter mask.

### Hand protection

The breakthrough time of gloves is unknown for the product itself. The glove material given is recommended on basis of the substances in the preparation.

Chemical Name	Glove material	Glove thickness	Break through time
n-butyl acetate	Viton (R) ®	0.7 mm	10 min
	Nitrile rubber	0.33 mm	30 min
2-butoxyethyl acetate	Viton (R) ®	0.7 mm	480 m
	Nitrile rubber	0.33 mm	480 m
xylene	Nitrile rubber	0.33 mm	30 min
	Viton (R) ®	0.7 mm	480 min
solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. (<0,1% benzene)	Viton (R) ®	0.7 mm	30 min

The protective glove should be checked in each case for their work specific suitability (e.g. mechanical stability, product compatibility, and anti-static properties). When the intended use is for spray application a nitrile glove of the chemical resistance group 3 (e.g. Dermatril® glove) is to be used. After contamination, the glove has to be changed. If immersing the hands into the product is not avoidable (e.g. maintenance work) a butyl or fluorocarbon rubber glove should be used. When skin exposure may occur to materials specified in section 3 of this SDS, advice should be sought from the glove supplier as to appropriate type to use with this product and the permeation breakthrough times. Care should be taken when working with sharp edged articles as these can easily damage the gloves and make them ineffective. The instructions and information provided by the glove supplier on use, storage, maintenance and replacement must be followed. Damaged gloves or those showing signs of wear should be replaced immediately.

### Eye protection

Wear protective eyewear for protection against solvent spatter.

### Skin and body protection

Wear suitable protective clothing. Personnel should wear antistatic clothings made of natural fiber or of high temperature resistant synthetic fiber.

## Hygiene measures

Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognized skin cleanser. Do not use organic solvents!

## Environmental exposure controls

Do not let product enter drains. For ecological information refer to section 12.

# Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

## 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

### Appearance

Form: liquid Colour: clear Odour: Characteristic Paint Odor

### Important health, safety and environmental information

Property	Value	Method
pH	pH cannot be measured due to less solubility in water.	
Melting point/freezing point	Not applicable.	
Boiling point/boiling range	125 °C	
Flash point	28 °C	DIN 53213/ISO 1523
Evaporation rate	Slower than Ether	
Flammability (solid, gas)	not relevant as product is liquid	
Lower explosion limit	1 vol-% based on organic solvent content	
Upper explosion limit	7.5 vol-% based on organic solvent content	
Vapour pressure	2.4 hPa	
Vapour density	no data available	
Relative density	1.07 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	20 °C - DIN 53217/ISO 2811
Solubility(ies)		
Water solubility	partly miscible	
Solubility in other solvents	miscible with most organic solvents Listed in: Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	This product is a mixture. For ingredient details see section 12	
Autoignition temperature	370 °C	DIN 51794 based on organic solvent content
Decomposition temperature	This product is a mixture. For further information see section 10.	
Viscosity (23 °C)	<20 s	ISO 2431 - 1993 6 mm
Explosive properties	Not explosive	
Oxidizing properties	not oxidizing	

## 9.2. Other data

Solvent separation test	< 3%	ADR/RID
Content of volatile components (including water)	29.6 %	Basis Vapour pressure >= 0.01 kPa
organic solvent content	29.6 %	Basis Vapour pressure >= 0.01 kPa

# Section 10. Stability and reactivity

## 10.1. Reactivity

Keep away from oxidising agents and strongly acid or alkaline materials. Amines and alcohols cause exothermic reactions. Mixture reacts slowly with water resulting in evolution of CO<sub>2</sub>. Evolution of CO<sub>2</sub> in closed containers causes overpressure and produces a risk of bursting.

## 10.2. Chemical stability

The product is chemically stable.

## 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.



## 10.4. Conditions to avoid

Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions (see section 7).

## 10.5. Incompatible materials to avoid

not required under normal use

## 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

None known.

# Section 11. Toxicological information

## 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

### General observations

There is no data available on the product. The preparation has been assessed following the conventional method of the Dangerous Preparations Directive 1999/45/EC and classified for toxicological hazards accordingly. See sections 2 and 3 for details.

### Practical experience

Swallowing may cause nausea, diarrhoea, vomiting, gastro-intestinal irritation and chemical pneumonia. Based on the properties of the isocyanate components and considering toxicological data on similar products, the following applies: This formulation may cause acute irritation and/or sensitization of the respiratory system leading to an asthmatic condition, wheeziness and a tightness of the chest. Sensitized persons may subsequently show asthmatic symptoms when exposed to atmospheric concentrations well below the OEL. Repeated exposure may lead to permanent respiratory disability. Symptoms and signs include headache, dizziness, fatigue, muscular weakness, drowsiness and in extreme cases, loss of consciousness. Through skin resorption, solvents can cause some of the effects described here. Repeated or prolonged contact with the preparation may cause removal of natural fat from the skin resulting in non-allergic contact dermatitis and absorption through the skin. Exposure to component solvents vapours concentration in excess of the stated occupational exposure limit may result in adverse health effect such as mucous membrane and respiratory system irritation and adverse effect on kidney, liver and central nervous system. Components of the product may be absorbed into the body through the skin. Solvents may cause some of the above effects by absorption through the skin. Repeated or prolonged contact with the preparation may cause removal of natural fat from the skin resulting in non-allergic contact dermatitis and absorption through the skin.

### Acute toxicity

#### Acute inhalation toxicity

EINECS-No.	Chemical Name	Species	Type	Exposure time	Value	Method
500-060-2	Hexamethylene diisocyanate, oligomers	rat	LC50	4 h	137 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
215-535-7	xylene	rat	LC50	4 h	5,000 ppm	
202-436-9	1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	rat	LC50	4 h	18,000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
212-485-8	hexamethylene-di-isocyanate	rat	LC50	4 h	124 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	

#### Acute dermal toxicity

EINECS-No.	Chemical Name	Species	Type	Exposure time	Value	Method
203-993-3	2-butoxyethyl acetate	rabbit	LD50		1,500 mg/kg	
215-535-7	xylene	rabbit	LD50		> 1,700 mg/kg	

#### Acute oral toxicity

EINECS-No.	Chemical Name	Species	Type	Exposure time	Value	Method
203-993-3	2-butoxyethyl acetate	rabbit	LD50		2,400 mg/kg	

## Subacute toxicity

2-butoxyethanol and its acetate are readily absorbed through the skin and will cause harmful effects on the blood.

## irritant effects

Inhalation of mist causes irritation of respiratory system.

## Sensitisation

Contains: Hexamethylene diisocyanate, oligomers; 3-Isocyanatomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexyl isocyanate, oligomers; hexamethylene-di-isocyanate. May produce an allergic reaction.

## Section 12. Ecological information

There are no data available on the product itself. The product should not be allowed to enter drains or watercourses. The data in this section is consistent with data from chemical safety reports available at the date of revision.

### 12.1. Toxicity

#### Aquatic toxicity

##### Acute toxicity aquatic invertebrates

EINECS-No.	Chemical Name	Species	Type	Exposure time	Value	Method
212-112-9	ethyl 3-ethoxypropionate	Daphnia	LC50	4 days	100 µl	
202-436-9	1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	Daphnia	LC50	48 h	6 mg/l	
265-199-0	solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. (<0,1% benzene)	Daphnia	EC50	24 h	170 mg/l	
203-604-4	mesitylene	Daphnia	EC50	48 h	6 mg/l	
203-132-9	n-propylbenzene	Daphnia	EC50	24 h	2 mg/l	

##### Acute and extended toxicity of fishes

EINECS-No.	Chemical Name	Species	Type	Exposure time	Value	Method
212-112-9	ethyl 3-ethoxypropionate	Pimephales promelas (fat-head minnow)	LC50	4 days	65 µl	
202-436-9	1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)	EC50	96 h	9.22 mg/l	
265-199-0	solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. (<0,1% benzene)	Danio rerio (zebra fish)	LC50	96 h	10 mg/l	
203-604-4	mesitylene	Carassius auratus (goldfish)	LC50	96 h	12.5 mg/l	

##### Toxicity with aquatic plants

EINECS-No.	Chemical Name	Species	Type	Exposure time	Value	Method
265-199-0	solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. (<0,1% benzene)	Algae	EC50	72 h	10 mg/l	

### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

No information available.

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

No information available.

### 12.4. Mobility in soil

No information available.

## 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Based on available data no ingredient is classified for this hazard property (please see section 3).

## 12.6. Other adverse effects

The preparation has been assessed following the conventional method of the Dangerous Preparations Directive 1999/45/EC and is classified for eco-toxicological properties accordingly. See sections 2 and 3 for details.

### Adsorbed organic bound halogens (AOX)

Product does not contain organic linked halogens contributing to AOX.

## Section 13. Disposal considerations

### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.

#### Product

Recommendation:

A disposal process that converts the waste into energy is recommended. If this is not possible the hazardous waste must be disposed of by incineration.

Waste Key Number	Description
08 05 01	waste isocyanates

### Uncleaned packaging

Recommendation:

Properly emptied containers are to be scrap processed or reconditioned. Improperly emptied containers are considered hazardous waste (waste key number 150110). Waste, including emptied containers, is controlled waste. Do not allow into drains or watercourses or dispose of where ground or surface waters may be affected. If fully drained containers are compacted they can be regarded as Controlled Waste and disposed of in accordance with the requirements of the Control of Pollution Act 1974 and the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (GB), the Pollution Control and Local Government (NI) Order 1978 (NI) or of the EC (Waste) Regulations 1979 and the EC (Toxic & Dangerous Waste) Regulations 1982 (IRL).

## Section 14. Transport information

Transport only in accordance with the requirements of the Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (Classification, Packaging and Labeling), ADR for road, RID for rail, IMDG for sea and ICAO/IATA for air transport.

### 14.1. UN number

ADR/RID; IMDG; ICAO/IATA: 1263

### 14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR/RID; IMDG; ICAO/IATA: PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

### 14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

#### Hazard class

ADR/RID; IMDG; ICAO/IATA: 3

#### Subsidiary hazard class

ADR/RID; IMDG; ICAO/IATA: Not applicable.

#### Labels



**Tunnel restriction code**

ADR/RID: D/E

**Special Provisions**

ADR/RID: 640E

**Kemler Code**

ADR/RID: 30

**Hazchem Code**

ADR/RID: 3Y

**EmS**

IMDG: F-E,S-E

**14.4. Packaging group**

ADR/RID; IMDG; ICAO/IATA: III

**14.5. Environmental hazards**

ADR/RID; IMDG; ICAO/IATA: none

**Marine pollutant**

IMDG: no

**14.6. Special precautions for user**

please see section 6 - 8

**14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code**

Deliveries shall only be made based on appropriate packaging and in compliance with traffic laws.

**Section 15. Regulatory information****15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

Based on an agreement by the European Paintmaker Association CEPE, isocyanate containing formulations for spray application are labelled with R42.

**National legislation**

This safety datasheet has been prepared according to British legislation.

The product is labeled according to the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2002 as amended (CHIP Regulations). The risk associated with the use of this product must be assessed in accordance with the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) Regulations and the Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres Regulations.

**15.2. Chemical Safety Assessment**

No safety checks were carried out on the mixture.

## Section 16. Other information

Full text of R phrases with no. appearing in section 3

R10	Flammable.
R20	Harmful by inhalation.
R20/21	Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin.
R20/21/22	Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R23	Toxic by inhalation.
R36/37/38	Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.
R37	Irritating to respiratory system.
R38	Irritating to skin.
R42/43	May cause sensitization by inhalation and skin contact.
R51/53	Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R52	Harmful to aquatic organisms.
R52/53	Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R65	Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
R66	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
R67	Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Full text of H phrases with no. appearing in section 3

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.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H331	Toxic if inhaled.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### Information taken from reference works and the literature.

Substance No.	CAS no: <a href="http://www.cas.org/EO/regsys.html">www.cas.org/EO/regsys.html</a> EC no: <a href="http://ecb.jrc.it/esis/index.php?PGM=ein">http://ecb.jrc.it/esis/index.php?PGM=ein</a>
Substances presenting a health or environmental hazard within the meaning of Directive 67/548/EEC.	<a href="http://ecb.jrc.it/existing-chemicals/">http://ecb.jrc.it/existing-chemicals/</a> <a href="http://ecb.jrc.it/classification-labelling/">http://ecb.jrc.it/classification-labelling/</a> <a href="http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/cgi-bin/sis/htmlgen?HSDB">http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/cgi-bin/sis/htmlgen?HSDB</a> <a href="http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/ipcs/icstart.html">http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/ipcs/icstart.html</a>
Other directives, limitations and prohibitory regulations	Directive 76/769/EC Directive 98/24/EC Directive 90/394/EC Directive 79/393/EC Directive 1999/45/EC Directive 2006/8/EC EUR-LEX: <a href="http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/lex">http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/lex</a>
Exposure limit for the pure substance	<a href="http://osha.europa.eu/OSHA">http://osha.europa.eu/OSHA</a>

### Training advice

Directive 76/769/EC  
Directive 98/24/EC



## SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to 1907/2006/EC as amended by 453/2010/EC

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### Further information

The information of this SDS is based on the present state of our knowledge and meets the requirements of EU and national laws. The user's working conditions however, are beyond our knowledge and control. The product is not to be used for purposes other than those specified under section 1 without a written permission. It remains the responsibility of the user to ensure that the necessary steps are taken to meet the laws and regulations. Handling of the product may only be done by people above 18 years of age, who are satisfactorily informed of how to do the work, the hazardous properties and necessary safety precautions. The information given in this SDS is to describe the product only in terms of health and safety requirements and should not, therefore, be construed as guaranteeing specific properties.

### Report version

Version	Changes
16.0	3, 11, 12, 16

Revision Date: 2012-05-14

## Annex - Exposure scenarios

### Exposure scenarios for industrial and professional use of coating material

The exposure scenario provides specific information on how a hazardous substance (in a mixture) is to be managed and controlled. It considers specific conditions of use, in order to ensure that a use is safe to humans and the environment. Identified risk management measures are to be implemented unless the downstream user is able to ensure safe use in a diverging way.

#### 1. Exposure scenario (type 1) for spray application of activators

##### Free short title:

Industrial or professional application of activators for 2K spray coating material (professional use in close to industrial setting)

##### Systematic title based on use descriptors:

Sector of use	SU 22, SU 3
Product category	PC9a, PC9b
Process category	PROC4 (covering PROC2), PROC5 (covering PROC3), PROC8a (covering PROC8b), PROC7 or PROC11
Environmental release category	ERC4, ERC5

##### Activities covered:

Preparing (adding activator), transferring/loading, application by spraying, drying and curing of coating material

##### Contributing scenarios:

spERC x1b	Pneumatic spray coating incl. purge loss
PROC4 (covering PROC2)	Applicable for: Drying and curing of coatings
PROC5 (covering PROC3)	Applicable for: Adding of activator
PROC8a (covering PROC8b)	Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging)
PROC7	Industrial spraying
PROC11	Non industrial spraying

##### Assessment method:

CEPE spERC concept  
ECETOC TRA version 2.0  
DuPont Expert judgement (EJ)

### 2. Operational conditions and risk management measures

#### 2.1. Contributing environmental scenario

Preparing, transferring/loading, application by spraying, drying and curing of coating material

##### Process conditions

Potential transfer to process waste water stream when using Venturi wet scrubber for collecting overspray

	M(sperc)	Transfer to water	Dissolution in water	Release after on-site WWTP	Municipal STP
spERC x1b	Volatiles in paint	100%	1%	100%	yes
spERC x1b	Solids in paint	70%	5%	10%	yes

#### 2.2. Contributing worker scenarios

Preparing, transferring/loading, application by spraying, drying and curing of coating material

	PROC	DOA	LEV/TRV	RPE	DPE
Mixing	5 (covering 3)	> 4 h	TRV	no	yes level 2
Transferring	8a (covering 8b)	> 4 h	TRV	no	yes level 2
Non-industrial spraying	11	> 4 h	LEV	yes due to aerosol	yes level 2
Industrial spraying	7	> 4 h	LEV	yes due to aerosol	yes level 2
Curing	4 (covering 2)	> 4 h	TRV	no	yes level 2

### Further specification

Above parameters represent standard (default) assumptions according to CEPE templates for operational conditions

### 3. Exposure estimation and reference to its source

Exposure assessment bases on initial scenarios for the used chemicals in this preparation as provided by manufacturers and importers. Identification of a lead substance indicator per route is based on the DPD+ methodology, taking into account content, volatility and hazard characteristics. Use of the mixture is considered safe when conditions for safe use of the lead substance indicator are respected. Risk assessment is not applicable as long as no initial exposure scenarios are available.

#### 3.1. Environmental assessment

Potential transfer to process waste water stream

	LSI (aquatic)	LSI % range	M(sperc)	Transfer to water	Dissolution in water	Release after on-site WWTP	Release after mu- nicipal STP	Receiving body	PNEC sur- face water
spERC x1b (volatiles)	solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. (<0,1% benzene)	>1-5	-	100%	1%	100%	10%	18,000 <i>m</i> <sup>3</sup> /d	-

#### 3.2. Worker assessment

No relevant toxicological impact expected; specific description and assessment of worker exposure obsolete;

#### Further specification

Above exposure assessment is performed for coating material as supplied. Exposure assessment requires adaptation to ready for use mixture (review paint and/or diluant) Hazards of activator compounds are obsolete after film formation of 2K coating

### 4. Guidance to downstream user to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the exposure scenario

By variation of operational conditions and risk management measures (scaling), a downstream user can check whether he works inside the exposure scenario boundaries.

Standard scaling can be based on exposure modifying factors as used by ECETOC TRA which are listed below.

$$RCR(s) = RCR(o) * EMF(s)/EMF(o)$$

RCR(s) shall be < 1

RCR(s) = scaled risk characterisation ratio; RCR(o) = original risk characterisation ratio (in part 3)

EMF(s) = exposure modifying factor selected for scaling; EMF(o) = original exposure modifying factor (in part 3)

Scaling may be used consecutively for multiple determinants.

Example: No technical room ventilation for mixing of tints (EMF(o) = 0.3), duration of activity restricted to 1 h/d (EMF(s) = 0.2)

**Specific scaling may be based on measured values at the individual site.**

Content % range	Content Factor	DOA h	DOA Factor	Respiratory protection equipment	Factor	Skin protection equipment	Factor
> 25	1	> 4	1	No RPE	1	No gloves	1
5 - 25	0.6	1 - 4	0,6	Filter mask	0,1	Suitable gloves	0,2
1 - 5	0.2	0,25-1	0,2	Air-fed mask	0,05	Resistant gloves, training	0,1
< 1	0.1	<0,25	0,1			Resistant gloves, specific training	0,05
						Resistant gloves, specific training, intensive supervision	0,02

PROC	TRV	LEV Ind	LEV Pro	LEV Derm
2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.005
7		0.05	n.a.	0.05
8a	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.01
8b	0.3	Sol 0.05	Sol 0.2	0.1
8b	0.3	Vol 0.03	Vol 0.1	0.1
11		n.a.	0.2	0.02



PROC	Factor	PROC	Factor (Prof.)	Factor (Ind.)
4 (high volatility)	1	2 (high volatility)	0.2	0.5
5 (high volatility)	1	3 (high volatility)	0.2	0.4
8a (high volatility)	1	8b (high volatility)	0.5	0.6
4 (medium volatility)	1	2 (medium volatility)	0.4	0.5
5 (medium volatility)	1	3 (medium volatility)	0.25	0.5
8a (medium volatility)	1	8b (medium volatility)	0.5	1
4 (low volatility)	1	2 (low volatility)	0.5	0.2
5 (low volatility)	1	3 (low volatility)	0.3	0.6
8a (low volatility)	1	8b (low volatility)	0.4	0.5

### Good practice advice

Use by private end consumers (SU 21) not considered as product is assigned for professional use only  
 Wide dispersive use (ERC 8a-8f) not assessed as professional use in paintshops is considered as non dispersive  
 Environmental assessment based on CEPE sector specific ERC approach (spERC factors for solids and volatiles)  
 Environmental assessment only relevant in case of substance transfer into a waste water stream  
 No relevant substance transfer expected to marine water, sediment, or soil  
 The spERC approach is only applicable to demonstrate safe use of a substance for environmental aspects under REACH.  
 It is not suitable to demonstrate compliance with applicable local waste water regulations.  
 Ingestion (oral route) not assessed as not considered to occur in case of industrial / professional use  
 Exposure assessment is performed for coating material as supplied.  
 Adaptation may be required for ready for use mixture.  
 Loss during service life negligible, in any case less than 1 %  
 Waste stage not assessed as incineration / biological treatment of waste and safe deposition of inert residues is assumed  
 Use for coating of toys, articles designed for prolonged skin contact or indirect food contact needs further assessment  
 No SVHC above declaration threshold contained unless disclosed in section 3 of SDS

### Following advice shall be pursued as long as exposure assessment in part 3 does not contain sufficient information

Recommendation to use technical room ventilation.  
 Advice to wear skin/eye protection as standard RMM due to risk of splashes/droplets.  
 Advice on respiratory protection equipment for PROC 7, 11 is based on DuPont expert judgement  
 Advice to use spray-booth or efficient exhaust ventilation.  
 Advice to wear respiratory protection equipment as standard RMM due to aerosol formation, even in ventilated booth.  
 Advice to provide spill retention system according to applicable regulation.

### Standardised use descriptors according European Chemical Agency (EChA) Guidance on information requirements and chemical safety assessment, chapter R.12

SU 3	Industrial uses: Uses of substances as such or in preparations at industrial sites
SU 22	Professional uses: Public domain (administration, education, entertainment, services, craftsmen)
PC9a	Coatings and paints, thinners, paint removers
PC9b	Fillers, putties, plasters, modelling clay
PROC2	Use in closed, continuous process with occasional controlled exposure
PROC3	Use in closed batch process (synthesis or formulation)
PROC4	Use in batch and other process (synthesis) where opportunity for exposure arises
PROC5	Mixing or blending in batch processes for formulation of preparations and articles (multi-stage and/ or significant contact)
PROC7	Industrial spraying
PROC8a	Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/ discharging) from/ to vessels/ large containers at non-dedicated facilities
PROC8b	Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/ discharging) from/ to vessels/ large containers at dedicated facilities
PROC11	Non industrial spraying
ERC4	Industrial use of processing aids in processes and products, not becoming part of articles
ERC5	Industrial use resulting in inclusion into or onto a matrix

### Glossary

SU	Sector of use
PC	Product category
PROC	Process category
ERC	Environmental release category
AC	Article category
spERC	Sector specific environmental release category (for CEPE uses)
CEPE	European council of producers and importers of paints, printing inks and artists' colours

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OC	Operational condition
DOA	Duration of activity
LEV	Local exhaust ventilation
TRV	Technical room ventilation
RMM	Risk Management Measures
RPE	Respiratory protection equipment
DPE	Dermal protection equipment
WWTP	Waste water treatment plant (on-site)
STP	Sewage treatment plant (municipal)
SVHC	Substance of very high concern
LSI	Lead substance indicator
M(sperc)	Maximum volume of lead substance which can be used safely under conditions described by CEPE spERC
DNEL	Derived No Effect Level
DMEL	Derived minimum effect level
PNEC	Predicted No Effect Concentration
ECETOC TRA	Targeted risk assessment as proposed by European center for ecotoxicology and toxicology of chemicals
RCR	Risk characterisation ratio