

## AG2 Porous Primer

### SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

#### 1.1. Product identifier

Product name

AG2 Porous Primer

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

Identified uses

Primer.

Uses advised against

Restricted to professional users. This product is not intended to be used by the general public.

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

Supplier

Premier Sealant Systems Ltd.

Mercia Way,

Foxhills Industrial Park,

Scunthorpe,

North Lincolnshire,

DN15 8RE

Tel. 01724 864 100

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone

NPIS (National Poisons Information Service): 0344 892 0111 (for medical professionals only).

For medical advice, members of the public should contact NHS 111 in England: 111; NHS 24

in Scotland: 111; NHS Direct in Wales: 111 or 0845 4647. In Northern Ireland: contact your

local GP or pharmacist.

### SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (EC 1272/2008)

Physical hazards

Flam. Liq. 2 - H225

Health hazards

Acute Tox. 4 - H332 Skin Irrit. 2 - H315 Eye Irrit. 2 - H319 Resp. Sens. 1 - H334 Carc. 2 - H351 Repr.

2 - H361d STOT SE 3 - H335, H336

Environmental hazards

Not Classified.

## 2.2. Label elements

### Hazard pictograms



### Signal word

Danger

### Hazard statements

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

H332 Harmful if inhaled.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H334 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.

H351 Suspected of causing cancer.

H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

### Precautionary statements

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

No smoking.

P261 Avoid breathing vapours.

P280 Wear protective clothing, gloves, eye and face protection.

P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P342+P311 If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor. P403+P235

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

### Contains

4-Methylpentan-2-one, Ethyl acetate, Toluene, 4-Isocyanatosulphonyltoluene, m-Tolyldiene diisocyanate

## 2.3. Other hazards

This product does not contain any substances classified as PBT or vPvB.

## SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### 3.2. Mixtures

4-Methylpentan-2-one

CAS number: 108-10-1

25 - < 50%

EC number: 203-550-1

REACH registration number: 01-2119473980-30-XXXX

### Classification

Flam. Liq. 2 - H225

Acute Tox. 4 - H332

Eye Irrit. 2 - H319

Carc. 2 - H351

STOT SE 3 - H335, H336

## Ethyl acetate

CAS number: 141-78-6  
10 - 30%

EC number: 205-500-4

REACH registration number: 01-2119475103-46-XXXX

### Classification

Flam. Liq. 2 - H225  
Eye Irrit. 2 - H319  
STOT SE 3 - H336

## Toluene

CAS number: 108-88-3  
3 - 7%

EC number: 203-625-9

REACH registration number: 01-2119473980-30-XXXX

### Classification

Flam. Liq. 2 - H225  
Skin Irrit. 2 - H315  
Repr. 2 - H361d  
STOT SE 3 - H336  
STOT RE 2 - H373  
Asp. Tox. 1 - H304  
Aquatic Chronic 3 - H412

## 4-Isocyanatosulphonyltoluene

CAS number: 4083-64-1

EC number: 223-810-8

< 5%

### Classification

Skin Irrit. 2 - H315  
Eye Irrit. 2 - H319  
Resp. Sens. 1 - H334  
STOT SE 3 - H335

## m-Tolyldiene diisocyanate

CAS number: 26471-62-5

EC number: 247-722-4

< 0.3%

### Classification

Acute Tox. 1 - H330  
Skin Irrit. 2 - H315  
Eye Irrit. 2 - H319  
Resp. Sens. 1 - H334  
Skin Sens. 1 - H317  
Carc. 2 - H351  
STOT SE 3 - H335  
Aquatic Chronic 3 - H412

The full text for all hazard statements is displayed in Section 16.

## SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

#### General information

Get medical attention if any discomfort continues. Show this Safety Data Sheet to the medical personnel.

## Inhalation

Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie or belt. When breathing is difficult, properly trained personnel may assist affected person by administering oxygen. Get medical attention. Place unconscious person on their side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place. In the event of any sensitisation symptoms developing, ensure further exposure is avoided.

## Ingestion

Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Give a few small glasses of water or milk to drink. Stop if the affected person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Place unconscious person on their side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place. Keep affected person under observation. Get medical attention if symptoms are severe or persist.

## Skin contact

Rinse with water.

## Eye contact

Rinse with water. Do not rub eye. Remove any contact lenses and open eyelids wide apart. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.

## Protection of first aiders

First aid personnel should wear appropriate protective equipment during any rescue.

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

### General information

The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.

### Inhalation

May cause sensitisation or allergic reactions in sensitive individuals. May cause respiratory irritation. A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Headache. Nausea, vomiting. Central nervous system depression. Drowsiness, dizziness, disorientation, vertigo. Narcotic effect. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Suspected of causing cancer.

### Ingestion

May cause irritation. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Suspected of causing cancer.

### Skin contact

Redness. Irritating to skin. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Suspected of causing cancer.

### Eye contact

Causes serious eye irritation.

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

### Notes for the doctor

Treat symptomatically. May cause sensitisation or allergic reactions in sensitive individuals.

## SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

### 5.1. Extinguishing media

#### Suitable extinguishing media

The product is not flammable. Extinguish with alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder or water fog. Use fire-extinguishing media suitable for the surrounding fire.

#### Unsuitable extinguishing media

Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.

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

#### Specific hazards

Containers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up. Flammable liquid and vapour. Vapours may be ignited by a spark, a hot surface or an ember. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Fire-water run-off in sewers may create fire or explosion hazard.

#### Hazardous combustion products

Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Harmful gases or vapours.

### 5.3. Advice for firefighters

#### Protective actions during firefighting

Avoid breathing fire gases or vapours. Evacuate area. Keep upwind to avoid inhalation of gases, vapours, fumes and smoke. Ventilate closed spaces before entering them. Cool containers exposed to heat with water spray and remove them from the fire area if it can be done without risk. Cool containers exposed to flames with water until well after the fire is out. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse vapours and protect men stopping the leak. Control run-off water by containing and keeping it out of sewers and watercourses. If risk of water pollution occurs, notify appropriate authorities.

#### Special protective equipment for firefighters

Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and appropriate protective clothing. Firefighter's clothing conforming to European standard EN469 (including helmets, protective boots and gloves) will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.

## SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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

#### Personal precautions

Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. No action shall be taken without appropriate training or involving any personal risk. Do not touch or walk into spilled material. Evacuate area. Provide adequate ventilation. No smoking, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition near spillage. Promptly remove any clothing that becomes contaminated. Avoid inhalation of vapours and spray/mists. Use suitable respiratory protection if ventilation is inadequate.

### 6.2. Environmental precautions

#### Environmental precautions

Avoid discharge into drains or watercourses or onto the ground. Avoid discharge to the aquatic environment.

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

### Methods for cleaning up

Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Clear up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. No smoking, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition near spillage. Do not allow material to enter confined spaces, due to the risk of explosion. Absorb small quantities with paper towels and evaporate in a safe place. Once evaporation is complete, place paper in a suitable waste disposal container and seal securely. Large Spillages: Absorb spillage with sand or other inert absorbent. The contaminated absorbent may pose the same hazard as the spilled material. Label the containers containing waste and contaminated materials and remove from the area as soon as possible. Flush contaminated area with plenty of water. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage. For waste disposal, see Section 13.

## 6.4. Reference to other sections

### Reference to other sections

For personal protection, see Section 8. See Section 11 for additional information on health hazards. See Section 12 for additional information on ecological hazards. For waste disposal, see Section 13.

## SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

#### Usage precautions

Read and follow manufacturer's recommendations. Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. Handle all packages and containers carefully to minimise spills. Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Avoid the formation of mists. The product is flammable. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Suspected of causing cancer. Suspected of damaging the unborn child. Pregnant or breastfeeding women should not work with this product if there is any risk of exposure. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment. Do not reuse empty containers.

#### Advice on general occupational hygiene

Wash promptly if skin becomes contaminated. Take off contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

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

#### Storage precautions

Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). Keep away from oxidising materials, heat and flames. Keep only in the original container. Keep container tightly closed, in a cool, well ventilated place. Keep containers upright. Protect containers from damage.

#### Storage class

Flammable liquids

### 7.3. Specific end use(s)

#### Specific end use(s)

The identified uses for this product are detailed in Section 1.2.

## SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 8.1. Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

4-Methylpentan-2-one

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 50 ppm 208 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 100 ppm 416 mg/m<sup>3</sup> Sk, BMGV

Trimethoxyvinylsilane (CAS: 2768-02-7)

DNEL

Workers - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 27.6 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Workers - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 3.9 mg/kg/day

N-(3-(Trimethoxysilyl)propyl)ethylenediamine (CAS: 1760-24-3)

PNEC

Ethyl acetate

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 200 ppm

Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 400 ppm

Toluene

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 50 ppm 191 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 100 ppm 384 mg/m<sup>3</sup> Sk

4-Isocyanatosulphonyltoluene

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 0.02 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 0.07 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

as -NCO

Sen

m-Tolylidene diisocyanate

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 0.02 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 0.07 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

as -NCO

Sen

WEL = Workplace Exposure Limit.

Sk = Can be absorbed through the skin.

BMGV = Biological monitoring guidance value.

Sen = Capable of causing occupational asthma.

4-Methylpentan-2-one (CAS: 108-10-1)

Biological limit values

BMGV: 20 µmol 4-methylpentan-2-one/L in urine. Sampling time: Post shift

DNEL

Workers - Inhalation; Long term : 83 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Workers - Inhalation; Short term : 208 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Workers - Inhalation; Long term local effects: 83 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Workers - Inhalation; Short term local effects: 208 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Workers - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 11.8 mg/kg/day

## PNEC

Fresh water; 0.6 mg/l  
Fresh water, Intermittent release; 1.5 mg/l  
marine water; 0.06 mg/l  
Sediment (Freshwater); 8.27 mg/kg  
Sediment (Marinewater); 0.83 mg/kg  
STP; 27.5 mg/l  
Soil; 1.3 mg/kg

## Ethyl acetate (CAS: 141-78-6)

### DNEL

Workers - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 734 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Workers - Inhalation; Short term systemic effects: 1468 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Workers - Inhalation; Long term local effects: 734 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Workers - Inhalation; Short term local effects: 1468 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Workers - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 63 mg/kg/day

### PNEC

Fresh water; 0.24 mg/l  
Fresh water, Intermittent release; 1.65 mg/l  
marine water; 0.024 mg/l  
STP; 650 mg/l  
Sediment (Freshwater); 1.15 mg/l  
Sediment (Marinewater); 0.115 mg/kg  
Soil; 0.148 mg/kg

## Toluene (CAS: 108-88-3)

### DNEL

Workers - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 192 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Workers - Inhalation; Short term systemic effects: 384 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Workers - Inhalation; Long term local effects: 192 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Workers - Inhalation; Short term systemic effects: 384 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Workers - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 384 mg/kg/day

### PNEC

Fresh water; 0.68 mg/l  
marine water; 0.68 mg/l  
Intermittent release; 0.68 mg/l  
STP; 13.61 mg/l  
Sediment (Freshwater); 16.39 mg/kg  
Sediment (Marinewater); 16.39 mg/kg  
Soil; 2.89 mg/kg

## 4-Isocyanatosulphonyltoluene (CAS: 4083-64-1)

### Biological limit values

Isocyanates BMGV: 1 µmol isocyanate-derived diamine/mol creatinine in urine. Sampling time: At the end of the period of exposure.

### DNEL

Workers - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 3.24 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Workers - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 0.92 mg/kg/day



## PNEC

Fresh water; 0.03 mg/l  
Fresh water, Intermittent release; 0.3 mg/l  
marine water; 0.003 mg/l  
STP; 0.4 mg/l  
Sediment (Freshwater); 0.172 mg/kg  
Sediment (Marinewater); 0.017 mg/kg  
Soil; 0.017 mg/kg

## m-Tolyldiene diisocyanate (CAS: 26471-62-5)

### Biological limit values

Isocyanates BMGV: 1 µmol isocyanate-derived diamine/mol creatinine in urine. Sampling time: At the end of the period of exposure.

### DNEL

Workers - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 0.035 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Workers - Inhalation; Short term systemic effects: 0.14 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

## PNEC

Fresh water; 0.013 mg/l  
Fresh water, Intermittent release; 0.125 mg/l  
marine water; 0.001 mg/l  
STP; 1 mg/l  
Soil; 1 mg/kg

## 8.2. Exposure controls

### Protective equipment



### Appropriate engineering controls

Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation. Ensure the ventilation system is regularly maintained and tested. Good general ventilation should be adequate to control worker exposure to airborne contaminants. Observe any occupational exposure limits for the product or ingredients.

### Eye/face protection

Wear tight-fitting, chemical splash goggles or face shield. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.

### Hand protection

Wear protective gloves. It is recommended that gloves are made of the following material: Viton rubber (fluoro rubber). The most suitable glove should be chosen in consultation with the glove supplier/manufacturer, who can provide information about the breakthrough time of the glove material. To protect hands from chemicals, gloves should comply with European Standard EN374. Considering the data specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are retaining their protective properties and change them as soon as any deterioration is detected. Frequent changes are recommended.

### Other skin and body protection

Wear appropriate clothing to prevent any possibility of skin contact.

## Hygiene measures

Wash after use and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

## Respiratory protection

If ventilation is inadequate, suitable respiratory protection must be worn. Ensure all respiratory protective equipment is suitable for its intended use and is 'CE'-marked. Check that the respirator fits tightly and the filter is changed regularly. Gas and combination filter cartridges should comply with European Standard EN14387. Gas Filter Type AB-P Full face mask respirators with replaceable filter cartridges should comply with European Standard EN136. Half mask and quarter mask respirators with replaceable filter cartridges should comply with European Standard EN140.

## Environmental exposure controls

Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

## SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

#### Appearance

Clear liquid.

#### Colour

Straw.

#### Odour

Solvent.

#### Odour threshold

No information available.

#### pH

Not applicable.

#### Melting point

No information available.

#### Initial boiling point and range

>35°C

#### Flash point

<23°C

#### Evaporation rate

Not available.

#### Evaporation factor

No information available.

#### Flammability (solid, gas)

Not applicable.

#### Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits

No information available.

#### Vapour pressure

No information available.

#### Vapour density

No information available.

## Relative density

0.95-1.05 @ 25°C

## Solubility(ies)

Soluble in the following materials: Hydrocarbons.

## Partition coefficient

Not applicable.

## Auto-ignition temperature

No information available.

## Decomposition Temperature

Not determined.

## Viscosity

20 - 80 mPa s @ 25°C

## Explosive properties

No specific test data are available.

## Oxidising properties

The mixture itself has not been tested but none of the ingredient substances meet the criteria for classification as oxidising.

## 9.2. Other information

### Other information

Not available.

## SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### 10.1. Reactivity

#### Reactivity

See the other subsections of this section for further details.

### 10.2. Chemical stability

#### Stability

Stable at normal ambient temperatures and when used as recommended. Stable under the prescribed storage conditions.

### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

#### Possibility of hazardous reactions

The following materials may react strongly with the product: Oxidising agents. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.

### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

#### Conditions to avoid

Avoid heat, flames and other sources of ignition. Containers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up. Static electricity and formation of sparks must be prevented.

### 10.5. Incompatible materials

#### Materials to avoid

Oxidising materials. Acids - oxidising. Strong alkalis.

## 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

### Hazardous decomposition products

Does not decompose when used and stored as recommended. Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Harmful gases or vapours.

Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). Carbon monoxide (CO). Oxides of nitrogen. Isocyanates.

## SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity - oral

##### Notes (oral LD<sub>50</sub>)

Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

#### Acute toxicity - dermal

##### Notes (dermal LD<sub>50</sub>)

Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

#### Acute toxicity - inhalation

##### Notes (inhalation LC<sub>50</sub>)

Acute Tox. 4 Harmful if inhaled.

#### ATE inhalation (vapours mg/l)

19.16

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

##### Skin corrosion/irritation

Skin Irrit. 2 Causes skin irritation.

#### Serious eye damage/irritation

##### Serious eye damage/irritation

Eye Irrit. 2 Causes serious eye irritation.

#### Respiratory sensitisation

##### Respiratory sensitisation

Resp. Sens. 1 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.

#### Skin sensitisation

##### Skin sensitisation

May cause sensitisation or allergic reactions in sensitive individuals.

#### Germ cell mutagenicity

##### Genotoxicity - in vitro

Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

#### Carcinogenicity

##### Carcinogenicity

Carc. 2 Suspected of causing cancer.

#### IARC Carcinogenicity

Contains a substance which may be potentially carcinogenic. IARC Group 2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans.

#### Reproductive toxicity

##### Reproductive toxicity - fertility

Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

##### Reproductive toxicity -development

Repr. 2 - H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

## Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

### STOT - single exposure

STOT SE 3 - H335, H336 May cause respiratory irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

### Target organs

Central nervous system

## Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

### STOT - repeated exposure

Not classified as a specific target organ toxicant after repeated exposure.

## Aspiration hazard

### Aspiration hazard

Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

## General information

Avoid contact during pregnancy/while nursing. May cause cancer after repeated exposure. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure. The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.

## Inhalation

May cause sensitisation or allergic reactions in sensitive individuals. May cause respiratory irritation. A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Headache. Nausea, vomiting. Central nervous system depression. Drowsiness, dizziness, disorientation, vertigo. Narcotic effect.

## Ingestion

May cause irritation.

## Skin contact

Redness. Irritating to skin.

## Eye contact

Irritating to eyes.

## Acute and chronic health hazards

The product contains small quantities of isocyanate. May cause respiratory allergy.

## Route of exposure

Ingestion Inhalation Skin and/or eye contact

## Target organs

Central nervous system

## Medical considerations

Chronic respiratory and obstructive airway diseases. Skin disorders and allergies.

## Toxicological information on ingredients.

### 4-Methylpentan-2-one

#### Acute toxicity - oral

Acute toxicity oral (LD<sub>50</sub> mg/kg)

2,080.0

Species

Rat

ATE oral (mg/kg)

2,080.0

#### Acute toxicity - dermal

Notes (dermal LD<sub>50</sub>)

LD<sub>50</sub> => 2000 mg/kg, Dermal, Rabbit

Acute toxicity - inhalation  
ATE inhalation (vapours mg/l)  
11.0

Serious eye damage/irritation  
Serious eye damage/irritation  
Causes serious eye irritation. Rabbit

Carcinogenicity  
Carcinogenicity  
Suspected of causing cancer.  
Target organ for carcinogenicity  
Kidneys Liver

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure  
STOT - single exposure  
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.  
Target organs  
Central nervous system

Ethyl acetate

Acute toxicity - oral  
Acute toxicity oral (LD<sub>50</sub> mg/kg)  
4,934.0  
Species  
Rabbit  
ATE oral (mg/kg)  
4,934.0

Acute toxicity - dermal  
Acute toxicity dermal (LD<sub>50</sub> mg/kg)  
20,000.0  
Species  
Rabbit

Serious eye damage/irritation  
Serious eye damage/irritation  
Causes serious eye irritation. Rabbit

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure  
STOT - single exposure  
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.  
Target organs  
Central nervous system

Toluene

Acute toxicity - oral  
Acute toxicity oral (LD<sub>50</sub> mg/kg)  
5,000.0  
Species  
Rat  
Notes (oral LD<sub>50</sub>)  
LD<sub>50</sub> >5000 mg/kg, Oral, Rat

ATE oral (mg/kg)  
5,000.0

Acute toxicity - dermal  
Acute toxicity dermal (LD<sub>50</sub> mg/kg)  
5,000.0  
Species  
Rabbit  
Notes (dermal LD<sub>50</sub>)  
LD<sub>50</sub> >2000 mg/kg, Dermal, Rabbit  
ATE dermal (mg/kg)  
5,000.0

Acute toxicity - inhalation  
Notes (inhalation LC<sub>50</sub>)  
LC50 >20 mg/l, Inhalation, Rat

Skin corrosion/irritation  
Skin corrosion/irritation  
Causes skin irritation.  
Animal data  
Moderately irritating. Rabbit

Reproductive toxicity  
Reproductive toxicity -development  
Suspected of damaging the unborn child. Developmental toxicity: - NOAEC: 2261 mg/m<sup>3</sup>,  
Inhalation, Rat

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure  
STOT - single exposure  
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.  
Target organs  
Central nervous system

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure  
STOT - repeated exposure  
LOAEC 2261 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, Inhalation, Rat May cause damage to organs (Central nervous system).  
Target organs  
Central nervous system

Aspiration hazard  
Aspiration hazard  
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

4-Isocyanatosulphonyltoluene

Acute toxicity - oral  
Acute toxicity oral (LD<sub>50</sub> mg/kg)  
2,330.0  
Species  
Rat  
ATE oral (mg/kg)  
2,330.0

Acute toxicity - dermal  
Notes (dermal LD<sub>50</sub>)  
LD<sub>50</sub> >2000 mg/kg, Oral, Rat

## Premier Sealant Systems Ltd.

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Registered Office: Mercia Way, Foxhills Industrial Park, Scunthorpe, DN15 8RE | Registered in Cardiff No. 3000843

## Skin corrosion/irritation

Skin corrosion/irritation  
Causes skin irritation.

## Serious eye damage/irritation

Serious eye damage/irritation  
Causes serious eye irritation.

## Respiratory sensitisation

Respiratory sensitisation  
May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.

## Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

STOT - single exposure  
May cause respiratory irritation.  
Target organs  
Respiratory tract

## m-Tolylidene diisocyanate

### Acute toxicity - oral

Notes (oral LD<sub>50</sub>)  
LD<sub>50</sub> >2000 mg/kg, Oral, Rat

### Acute toxicity - dermal

Notes (dermal LD<sub>50</sub>)  
LD<sub>50</sub> >2000 mg/kg, Dermal, Rabbit

### Acute toxicity - inhalation

Summary  
Fatal if inhaled.  
Acute toxicity inhalation (LC<sub>50</sub> vapours mg/l)  
0.1  
Species  
Rat  
ATE inhalation (vapours mg/l)  
0.1

## Skin corrosion/irritation

Skin corrosion/irritation  
Causes skin irritation.  
Animal data  
Rabbit.

## Serious eye damage/irritation

Serious eye damage/irritation  
Causes serious eye irritation. Rabbit

## Skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation  
May cause an allergic skin reaction. Local Lymph Node Assay (LLNA) - Mouse: Sensitising.

## Carcinogenicity

Carcinogenicity  
Suspected of causing cancer.  
IARC carcinogenicity  
IARC Group 2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans.



## SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Ecotoxicity

Not regarded as dangerous for the environment. However, large or frequent spills may have hazardous effects on the environment.

### 12.1. Toxicity

#### Toxicity

Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Ecological information on ingredients.

#### 4-Methylpentan-2-one

##### Acute aquatic toxicity

Acute toxicity - fish

LC<sub>50</sub>, 96 hours: >179 mg/l, Brachydanio rerio (Zebra Fish)

Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates

EC<sub>50</sub>, 48 hours: >200 mg/l, Daphnia magna

Acute toxicity - aquatic plants

EC<sub>50</sub>, 7 days: > 146 mg/l, Freshwater plants

##### Chronic aquatic toxicity

Chronic toxicity - aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, 21 days: 30-35 mg/l, Daphnia magna

#### Ethyl acetate

##### Acute aquatic toxicity

Acute toxicity - fish

LC<sub>80</sub>, 96 hours: 230 mg/l, Pimephales promelas (Fat-head Minnow)

Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates

EC<sub>80</sub>, 48 hours: 165 mg/l, Freshwater invertebrates

Acute toxicity - aquatic plants

NOEC, 72 hours: >100 mg/l, Desmodesmus subspicatus

##### Chronic aquatic toxicity

Chronic toxicity - aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, 21 days: 2.4 mg/l, Daphnia magna

#### Toluene

##### Acute aquatic toxicity

Acute toxicity - fish

LC<sub>50</sub>, 96 hours: 5.5 mg/l, Fish

Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates

EC<sub>80</sub>, 48 hours: 3.78 mg/l, Freshwater invertebrates

Acute toxicity - aquatic plants

EC<sub>80</sub>, 3 hours: 134 mg/l, Freshwater algae

##### Chronic aquatic toxicity

Summary

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

## 4-Isocyanatosulphonyltoluene

### Acute aquatic toxicity

Acute toxicity - fish

LC<sub>50</sub>, 96 hours: >45 mg/l, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (Rainbow trout)

Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates

EC<sub>50</sub>, 72 hours: >100 mg/l, *Daphnia magna*

Acute toxicity - aquatic plants

EC<sub>50</sub>, 72 hours: 30 mg/l, *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata*

## m-Tolylidene diisocyanate

### Acute aquatic toxicity

Acute toxicity - fish

LC<sub>50</sub>, 96 hours: 133 mg/l, Freshwater fish

Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates

EC<sub>50</sub>, 48 hours: 12.5 mg/l, *Daphnia magna*

Acute toxicity - aquatic plants

EC<sub>50</sub>, 96 hours: 3230 mg/l, Algae

### Chronic aquatic toxicity

Summary

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Chronic toxicity - aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, 21 days: 1.1 mg/l, *Daphnia magna*

## 12.2. Persistence and degradability

### Persistence and degradability

The degradability of the product is not known.

Ecological information on ingredients.

## 4-Methylpentan-2-one

### Biodegradation

- 83%: 28 days

## Ethyl acetate

### Biodegradation

- Degradation 94%: 28 days

## Toluene

### Biodegradation

The substance is readily biodegradable.

## m-Tolylidene diisocyanate

### Stability (hydrolysis)

Reacts with water.

## 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

### Bioaccumulative potential

No data available on bioaccumulation.

Partition coefficient  
Not applicable.

Ecological information on ingredients.

4-Methylpentan-2-one  
Partition coefficient  
log Pow: 1.9

Ethyl acetate  
Partition coefficient  
log Pow: 0.73

Toluene  
Partition coefficient  
log Kow: 2.73

4-Isocyanatosulphonyltoluene  
Bioaccumulative potential  
Bioaccumulation is unlikely.

#### 12.4. Mobility in soil

Mobility  
No data available.

Ecological information on ingredients.

Toluene  
Adsorption/desorption coefficient  
- Koc: 205 @ 20°C

#### 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment  
This product does not contain any substances classified as PBT or vPvB.

#### 12.6. Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects  
None known.

## SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

#### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

##### General information

The generation of waste should be minimised or avoided wherever possible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. When handling waste, the safety precautions applying to handling of the product should be considered. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been thoroughly cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues and hence be potentially hazardous.

## Disposal methods

Do not empty into drains. Waste is classified as hazardous waste. Waste, residues, empty containers, discarded work clothes and contaminated cleaning materials should be collected in designated containers, labelled with their contents. Residues and empty containers should be taken care of as hazardous waste according to local and national provisions.

## Waste class

14 06 03\*

## SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### General information

For limited quantity packaging/limited load information, consult the relevant modal documentation using the data shown in this section.

#### 14.1. UN number

UN No. (ADR/RID)

1866

UN No. (IMDG)

1866

UN No. (ICAO)

1866

UN No. (ADN)

1866

#### 14.2. UN proper shipping name

Proper shipping name (ADR/RID)

RESIN SOLUTION, flammable

Proper shipping name (IMDG)

RESIN SOLUTION, flammable

Proper shipping name (ICAO)

RESIN SOLUTION, flammable

Proper shipping name (ADN)

RESIN SOLUTION, flammable

#### 14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID class

3

ADR/RID classification code

F1

ADR/RID label

3

IMDG class

3

ICAO class/division

3

ADN class

3

## Transport labels



### 14.4. Packing group

ADR/RID packing group

II

IMDG packing group

II

ICAO packing group

II

ADN packing group

II

### 14.5. Environmental hazards

Environmentally hazardous substance/marine pollutant

No.

### 14.6. Special precautions for user

Always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

EmS

F-E, S-E

ADR transport category

2

Emergency Action Code

•3YE

Hazard Identification Number (ADR/RID)

33

Tunnel restriction code

(D/E)

### 14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code

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

Not applicable.

## SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

National regulations

The REACH etc. (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019, UK SI 2019/758, UK SI 2019/858 and UK SI 2019/1144. The REACH etc. (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020, UK SI 2020/1577.

The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019, UK SI 2019/720. The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020, UK SI 2020/1567.

Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 (as amended).

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The Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment Regulations 2009 (SI 2009 No. 1348) (as amended) ["CDG 2009"].

EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits.

#### EU legislation

Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) (as amended).

Commission Regulation (EU) No 2015/830 of 28 May 2015.

Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (as amended).

#### Restrictions (Annex XVII Regulation 1907/2006)

Entry number: 48 Entry number: 74

Seveso Directive - Control of major accident hazards

P5c Lower-tier 5000 tonnes Upper-tier 50000 tonnes.

## 15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No chemical safety assessment has been carried out.

## SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

### Abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet

ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road.

ADN: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways.

RID: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail.

IATA: International Air Transport Association.

ICAO: Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air.

IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods.

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service.

ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate.

LC<sub>50</sub>: Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population.

LD<sub>50</sub>: Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose).

EC<sub>50</sub>: 50% of maximal Effective Concentration.

PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance.

vPvB: Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative.

### Classification abbreviations and acronyms

Flam. Liq. = Flammable liquid

Acute Tox. = Acute toxicity

Carc. = Carcinogenicity

Eye Irrit. = Eye irritation

Resp. Sens. = Respiratory sensitisation

Repr. = Reproductive toxicity

Skin Irrit. = Skin irritation

STOT SE = Specific target organ toxicity-single exposure

### Classification procedures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008

Acute Tox. 4 - H332: STOT SE 3 - H336: Skin Irrit. 2 - H315: Eye Irrit. 2 - H319: Resp. Sens. 1 - H334:

STOT SE 3 - H335: Carc. 2 - H351: Repr. 2 - H361d: : Calculation method. Flam. Liq. 2 - H225: :

Expert judgement.

## Training advice

Only trained personnel should use this material.

## Revision comments

Revised classification.

## Revision date

25/03/2024

## Revision

2

## Supersedes date

07/01/2022

## SDS number

n/a

## SDS status

Approved.

## Hazard statements in full

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H330 Fatal 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.

H351 Suspected of causing cancer.

H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

This 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. Such information is, to the best of the company's knowledge and belief, accurate and reliable as of the date indicated. However, no warranty, guarantee or representation is made to its accuracy, reliability or completeness. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy himself as to the suitability of such information for his own particular use.