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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : LBY 216 PARTIE B / 0.310 KG
Identification of the article : 2003859

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

Use of the Sub-
stance/Mixture : Hardener

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company : SOFICOR MÄDER - Etablissement de L'Aigle
Z.I. No 1 - Route de Crulai
FR - 61300 L'AIGLE
Telephone : +330233842570
Telefax : +330233842576
E-mail address of person
responsible for the SDS : products-safety.mader-france@mader-group.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone
number :
ORFILA (INRS) +33(0)1 45 42 59 59 Mr Yves ROMBAUT
+33(0)6 88 70 19 82 / +33(0)3 20 12 79 50

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Flammable liquids, Category 2	H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
Skin irritation, Category 2	H315: Causes skin irritation.
Eye irritation, Category 2	H319: Causes serious eye irritation.
Respiratory sensitisation, Category 1	H334: May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
Skin sensitisation, Category 1	H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Reproductive toxicity, Category 2	H361d: Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 3, Central nervous system	H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

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Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, Category 2

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

2.2 Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements :

- H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
- H315 Causes skin irritation.
- H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
- H334 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
- H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
- H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Precautionary statements :

Prevention:

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P260 Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response:

P304 + P340 + P312 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.
P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:

Diisocyanate de toluylène (polymère)
Toluene
Benzenesulfonyl isocyanate, 4-methyl-
Methyl-1,3-phenylene diisocyanate

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.

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SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Chemical nature : Hardener

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Index-No. Registration number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
Diisocyanate de toluylène (polymère)	53317-61-6 500-120-8500-120-8	Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Skin Sens. 1; H317	>= 30 - < 50
Toluene	108-88-3 203-625-9 601-021-00-3 01-2119471310-51	Flam. Liq. 2; H225 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Repr. 2; H361d STOT SE 3; H336 STOT RE 2; H373 Asp. Tox. 1; H304	>= 30 - < 50
Ethyl acetate	141-78-6 205-500-4 607-022-00-5 01-2119475103-46	Flam. Liq. 2; H225 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 STOT SE 3; H336	>= 10 - < 20
Benzenesulfonyl isocyanate, 4- methyl-	4083-64-1 223-810-8 615-012-00-7 01-2119980050-47	Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Resp. Sens. 1; H334 STOT SE 3; H335	>= 0,1 - < 1
Methyl-1,3-phenylene diisocya- nate	26471-62-5 247-722-4 615-006-00-4 01-2119454791-34	Acute Tox. 2; 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	>= 0,1 - < 0,25

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 : Call a physician or poison control centre immediately.
 If unconscious, place in recovery position and seek medical
 advice.
- In case of skin contact : If skin irritation persists, call a physician.
 If on skin, rinse well with water.

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- If on clothes, remove clothes.
- In case of eye contact : Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of water.
Remove contact lenses.
Protect unharmed eye.
Keep eye wide open while rinsing.
If eye irritation persists, consult a specialist.
- If swallowed : 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

- Risks : Causes skin irritation.
May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Causes serious eye irritation.
May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

- Treatment : No information available.
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SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media : Alcohol-resistant foam
Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
Dry chemical

- Unsuitable extinguishing media : High volume water jet

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

- Specific hazards during fire-fighting : Do not 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 : In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

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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.

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.
No conditions to be specially mentioned.

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

Not applicable
Not applicable

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.
Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
For personal protection see section 8.
Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the application area.
Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
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

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

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

Hygiene measures : When using do not eat or drink. When using do not smoke. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers : No smoking. Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Observe label precautions. Electrical installations / working materials must comply with the technological safety standards.

Further information on storage conditions : To protect from humid air, and water

Further information on storage stability : No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s) : No data available
 No information available.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis
Toluene	108-88-3	TWA	50 ppm 192 mg/m ³	2006/15/EC
Further information	Indicative, Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin			
		STEL	100 ppm 384 mg/m ³	2006/15/EC
Further information	Indicative, Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin			
		TWA	50 ppm 191 mg/m ³	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.			

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		STEL	100 ppm 384 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	Can be absorbed through skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity.			
Ethyl acetate	141-78-6	TWA	200 ppm	GB EH40
		STEL	400 ppm	GB EH40
		STEL	400 ppm 1.468 mg/m3	2017/164/EU
Further information	Indicative			
		TWA	200 ppm 734 mg/m3	2017/164/EU
Further information	Indicative			
Benzenesulfonyl isocyanate, 4-methyl-	4083-64-1	TWA	0,02 mg/m3 (NCO)	GB EH40
Further information	<p>Substances that can cause occupational asthma (also known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airway hyper-responsiveness via an immunological, irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways have become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance, sometimes even to tiny quantities, may cause respiratory symptoms. These symptoms can range in severity from a runny nose to asthma. Not all workers who are exposed to a sensitiser will become hyper-responsive and it is impossible to identify in advance those who are likely to become hyper-responsive. 54 Substances that can cause occupational asthma should be distinguished from substances which may trigger the symptoms of asthma in people with pre-existing airway hyper-responsiveness, but which do not include the disease themselves. The latter substances are not classified asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers., Wherever it is reasonably practicable, exposure to substances that can cause occupational asthma should be prevented. Where this is not possible, the primary aim is to apply adequate standards of control to prevent workers from becoming hyper-responsive. For substances that can cause occupational asthma, COSHH requires that exposure be reduced as low as is reasonably practicable. Activities giving rise to short-term peak concentrations should receive particular attention when risk management is being considered. Health surveillance is appropriate for all employees exposed or liable to be exposed to a substance which may cause occupational asthma and there should be appropriate consultation with an occupational health professional over the degree of risk and level of surveillance., Capable of causing occupational asthma., The 'Sen' notation in the list of WELs has been assigned only to those substances which may cause occupational asthma.</p>			
		STEL	0,07 mg/m3 (NCO)	GB EH40
Further information	<p>Substances that can cause occupational asthma (also known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airway hyper-responsiveness via an immunological, irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways have become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance, sometimes even to tiny quantities, may cause respiratory symptoms. These symptoms can range in severity from a runny nose to asthma. Not all workers who are exposed to a sensitiser will become hyper-responsive and it is impossible to identify in advance those who are likely to become hyper-responsive. 54 Substances that can cause occupational asthma should be distinguished from substances which may trigger the symptoms of asthma in</p>			

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	<p>people with pre-existing airway hyper-responsiveness, but which do not include the disease themselves. The latter substances are not classified asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers., Wherever it is reasonably practicable, exposure to substances that can cause occupational asthma should be prevented. Where this is not possible, the primary aim is to apply adequate standards of control to prevent workers from becoming hyper-responsive. For substances that can cause occupational asthma, COSHH requires that exposure be reduced as low as is reasonably practicable. Activities giving rise to short-term peak concentrations should receive particular attention when risk management is being considered. Health surveillance is appropriate for all employees exposed or liable to be exposed to a substance which may cause occupational asthma and there should be appropriate consultation with an occupational health professional over the degree of risk and level of surveillance., Capable of causing occupational asthma., The 'Sen' notation in the list of WELs has been assigned only to those substances which may cause occupational asthma.</p>			
Methyl-1,3-phenylene diisocyanate	26471-62-5	TWA	0,02 mg/m3 (NCO)	GB EH40
Further information	<p>Substances that can cause occupational asthma (also known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airway hyper-responsiveness via an immunological, irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways have become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance, sometimes even to tiny quantities, may cause respiratory symptoms. These symptoms can range in severity from a runny nose to asthma. Not all workers who are exposed to a sensitiser will become hyper-responsive and it is impossible to identify in advance those who are likely to become hyper-responsive. 54 Substances that can cause occupational asthma should be distinguished from substances which may trigger the symptoms of asthma in people with pre-existing airway hyper-responsiveness, but which do not include the disease themselves. The latter substances are not classified asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers., Wherever it is reasonably practicable, exposure to substances that can cause occupational asthma should be prevented. Where this is not possible, the primary aim is to apply adequate standards of control to prevent workers from becoming hyper-responsive. For substances that can cause occupational asthma, COSHH requires that exposure be reduced as low as is reasonably practicable. Activities giving rise to short-term peak concentrations should receive particular attention when risk management is being considered. Health surveillance is appropriate for all employees exposed or liable to be exposed to a substance which may cause occupational asthma and there should be appropriate consultation with an occupational health professional over the degree of risk and level of surveillance., Capable of causing occupational asthma., The 'Sen' notation in the list of WELs has been assigned only to those substances which may cause occupational asthma.</p>			
		STEL	0,07 mg/m3 (NCO)	GB EH40
Further information	<p>Substances that can cause occupational asthma (also known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airway hyper-responsiveness via an immunological, irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways have become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance, sometimes even to tiny quantities, may cause respiratory symptoms. These symptoms can range in severity from a runny nose to asthma. Not all workers</p>			

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who are exposed to a sensitizer will become hyper-responsive and it is impossible to identify in advance those who are likely to become hyper-responsive. 54 Substances that can cause occupational asthma should be distinguished from substances which may trigger the symptoms of asthma in people with pre-existing airway hyper-responsiveness, but which do not include the disease themselves. The latter substances are not classified astmagens or respiratory sensitizers., Wherever it is reasonably practicable, exposure to substances that can cause occupational asthma should be prevented. Where this is not possible, the primary aim is to apply adequate standards of control to prevent workers from becoming hyper-responsive. For substances that can cause occupational asthma, COSHH requires that exposure be reduced as low as is reasonably practicable. Activities giving rise to short-term peak concentrations should receive particular attention when risk management is being considered. Health surveillance is appropriate for all employees exposed or liable to be exposed to a substance which may cause occupational asthma and there should be appropriate consultation with an occupational health professional over the degree of risk and level of surveillance., Capable of causing occupational asthma., The 'Sen' notation in the list of WELs has been assigned only to those substances which may cause occupational asthma.

Biological occupational exposure limits

Substance name	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Sampling time	Basis
Benzenesulfonyl isocyanate, 4-methyl-	4083-64-1	urinary diamine (Isocyanates): 1 µmol/mol creatinine (Urine)	Post task	GB EH40 BAT

8.2 Exposure controls

Personal protective equipment

- Eye protection : Eye wash bottle with pure water
Tightly fitting safety goggles
Wear face-shield and protective suit for abnormal processing problems.
- Hand protection
- Remarks : The suitability for a specific workplace should be discussed with the producers of the protective gloves.
- Skin and body protection : Impervious clothing
Choose body protection according to the amount and concentration of the dangerous substance at the work place.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

- Appearance : liquid
- Colour : colourless

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Odour	:	solvent-like
pH	:	Not applicable
Melting point/range	:	Not applicable
Boiling point/boiling range	:	> 36 °C
Flash point	:	ca. 4 °C
Evaporation rate	:	No data available
Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit	:	No data available
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit	:	No data available
Vapour pressure	:	< 1.000 hPa (50 °C)
Relative vapour density	:	No data available
Density	:	ca. 1,05 g/cm ³ (23 °C)
Solubility(ies) Water solubility	:	immiscible
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	:	No data available
Decomposition temperature	:	Not applicable
Viscosity Viscosity, dynamic	:	No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	:	> 20,6 mm ² /s (40 °C)
Explosive properties	:	No data available
Oxidizing properties	:	No data available

9.2 Other information

Self-ignition	:	No data available
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SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

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10.2 Chemical stability

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

Vapours may form explosive mixture with air.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : Heat, flames and sparks.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : Strong oxidizing agents

Strong oxidizing agents

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Product:

Acute inhalation toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: > 20 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour
Method: Calculation method

Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes skin irritation.

Product:

Remarks : May cause skin irritation and/or dermatitis.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye irritation.

Product:

Remarks : May cause irreversible eye damage.

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Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Respiratory sensitisation

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

Product:

Remarks : Causes sensitisation.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Carcinogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Reproductive toxicity

Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

STOT - single exposure

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

STOT - repeated exposure

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Further information

Product:

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

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

No data available

12.2 Persistence and degradability

No data available

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

No data available

12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available

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12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Product:

Assessment : This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher..

12.6 Other adverse effects

Product:

Additional ecological information : No data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product : Do not dispose of waste into sewer.
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

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

14.2 UN proper shipping name

ADN : PAINT RELATED MATERIAL
ADR : PAINT RELATED MATERIAL
RID : PAINT RELATED MATERIAL
IMDG : PAINT RELATED MATERIAL
IATA (Cargo) : PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

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ADN : 3
ADR : 3
RID : 3
IMDG : 3
IATA (Cargo) : 3

14.4 Packing group

ADN
Packing group : II
Classification Code : F1
Hazard Identification Number : 33
Labels : 3
Remarks : Special Provision 640D

ADR
Packing group : II
Classification Code : F1
Hazard Identification Number : 33
Labels : 3
Tunnel restriction code : (D/E)
Remarks : Special Provision 640D

RID
Packing group : II
Classification Code : F1
Hazard Identification Number : 33
Labels : 3
Remarks : Special Provision 640D

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

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

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADN
Environmentally hazardous : no

ADR
Environmentally hazardous : no

RID
Environmentally hazardous : no

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IMDG

Marine pollutant : no

14.6 Special precautions for user

The transport classification(s) provided herein are for informational purposes only, and solely based upon the properties of the unpackaged material as it is described within this Safety Data Sheet. Transportation classifications may vary by mode of transportation, package sizes, and variations in regional or country regulations.

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

- REACH - Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation (Article 59) : Not applicable
- REACH - List of substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV) : Not applicable
- Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer : Not applicable
- Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 on persistent organic pollutants : Not applicable
- REACH - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, preparations and articles (Annex XVII) : Conditions of restriction for the following entries should be considered:
Toluene (Number on list 48)
- Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.
P5c FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS
- Volatile organic compounds : Directive 2010/75/EU of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control)
Volatile organic compounds (VOC) content: 50,54 %

Other regulations:

Take note of Directive 92/85/EEC regarding maternity protection or stricter national regulations, where applicable.

Take note of Directive 94/33/EC on the protection of young people at work or stricter national regulations, where applicable.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A Chemical Safety Assessment is not required for this substance.

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SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of H-Statements

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.
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.

Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox.	: Acute toxicity
Aquatic Chronic	: Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard
Asp. Tox.	: Aspiration hazard
Carc.	: Carcinogenicity
Eye Irrit.	: Eye irritation
Flam. Liq.	: Flammable liquids
Repr.	: Reproductive toxicity
Resp. Sens.	: Respiratory sensitisation
Skin Irrit.	: Skin irritation
Skin Sens.	: Skin sensitisation
STOT RE	: Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
STOT SE	: Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure
2006/15/EC	: Europe. Indicative occupational exposure limit values
2017/164/EU	: Commission Directive (EU) 2017/164 establishing a fourth list of indicative occupational exposure limit values pursuant to Council Directive 98/24/EC, and amending Commission Directives 91/322/EEC, 2000/39/EC and 2009/161/EU
GB EH40	: UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits
GB EH40 BAT	: UK. Biological monitoring guidance values
2006/15/EC / TWA	: Limit Value - eight hours
2006/15/EC / STEL	: Short term exposure limit
2017/164/EU / STEL	: Short term exposure limit
2017/164/EU / TWA	: Limit Value - eight hours
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)

SAFETY DATA SHEET
according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006
LBY 216 PARTIE B / 0.310 KG

Version: 1.6 Revision Date: 08.02.2019 SDS Number: 102000004021 Date of last issue: 09.10.2018

da); 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; SVHC - Substance of Very High Concern; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TRGS - Technical Rule for Hazardous Substances; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Further information

Classification of the mixture:

Flam. Liq. 2	H225
Skin Irrit. 2	H315
Eye Irrit. 2	H319
Resp. Sens. 1	H334
Skin Sens. 1	H317
Repr. 2	H361d
STOT SE 3	H336
STOT RE 2	H373

Classification procedure:

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

GB / EN