Safety Data Sheet

According to U.S.A. Federal Hazcom 2012

1. Identification

1.1. Product identifier

Product name **PRIMER SILCOSET**

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

Intended use **Primer.**

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name **CHT UK BRIDGWATER LTD**
Full address **Amber House Showground Road**
District and Country **TA6 6AJ Bridgwater (Somerset)**
England
Tel. +44(0)1278411400
Fax +44(0)1278411444

e-mail address of the competent person responsible for the Safety Data Sheet **info.uk@cht.com**

Supplier: **CHT USA, Inc.**
805 Wolfe Avenue
Cassopolis, MI 49031

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to **Transport: +1-703-527-3887 CHEMTREC (North America, 24 hours) (CCN 1014369)**
Toll Free: 1-800-424-9300 CHEMTREC (North America, 24 hours)
+52 55 8526 4930 CHEMTREC (Central America, 24 hours)
+55 11 4349 1359 CHEMTREC (South America, 24 hours)

2. Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

The product is classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (29 CFR 1910.1200). The product thus requires a safety datasheet.
Any additional information concerning the risks for health and/or the environment are given in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

Classification and Hazard Statement	
Flammable liquid, category 2	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
Aspiration hazard, category 1	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Eye irritation, category 2	Causes serious eye irritation.
Skin irritation, category 2	Causes skin irritation.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3	May cause respiratory irritation.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Hazard pictograms:

Signal words: Danger

Hazard statements:

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

2. Hazards identification ... / >>

H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

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.
P242	Use only non-sparking tools.
P280	Wear protective gloves / eye protection / face protection.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P264	Wash . . . thoroughly after handling.
P240	Ground / bond container and receiving equipment.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical / ventilating / lighting / . . . / equipment.

Response:

P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water / shower.
P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: immediately call a POISON CENTER / doctor / . . .
P312	Call a POISON CENTER / doctor / . . . / if you feel unwell.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice / attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice / attention.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: wash with plenty of water / . . .
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P370+P378	In case of fire: use . . . to extinguish.

Storage:

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405	Store locked up.

Disposal:

P501	Dispose of contents / container to . . .

2.2. Other hazards

Information not available

3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

Information not relevant

3.2. Mixtures

Contains:

Identification		**x = Conc. %**	**Classification:**
PROPAN-2-OL			
INDEX	*603-117-00-0*	32 ≤ x < 34	**Flammable liquid, category 2 H225, Eye irritation, category 2 H319, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3 H336**
EC	*200-661-7*		
CAS	*67-63-0*		
REACH Reg.	*01-2119457558-25*		
ACETONE			
INDEX	*606-001-00-8*	32 ≤ x < 34	**Flammable liquid, category 2 H225, Eye irritation, category 2 H319, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3 H336**
EC	*200-662-2*		
CAS	*67-64-1*		
REACH Reg.	*01-2119471330-49*		
XYLENE			
INDEX	*601-022-00-9*	15 ≤ x < 16	**Flammable liquid, category 3 H226, Acute toxicity, category 4 H312, Acute toxicity, category 4 H332, Aspiration hazard, category 1 H304, Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2 H373, Eye irritation, category 2B H320, Skin irritation, category 2 H315, Specific target organ**

3. Composition/information on ingredients ... / >>

toxicity - single exposure, category 3 H335

EC *215-535-7*
CAS *1330-20-7*
REACH Reg. *01-2119488216-32*
ETHYLBENZENE
INDEX *601-023-00-4* 7,5 ≤ x < 8,5 **Flammable liquid, category 2 H225, Acute toxicity, category 4 H332, Aspiration hazard, category 1 H304, Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2 H373, Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3 H412**

EC *202-849-4*
CAS *100-41-4*
REACH Reg. *01-2119489370-35*
ETHYL SILICATE
INDEX *014-005-00-0* 4,5 ≤ x < 5 **Flammable liquid, category 3 H226, Acute toxicity, category 4 H332, Eye irritation, category 2 H319, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3 H335**

EC *201-083-8*
CAS *78-10-4*
REACH Reg. *01-2119496195-28*
BUTAN-1-OL
INDEX *603-004-00-6* 2,5 ≤ x < 3 **Flammable liquid, category 3 H226, Acute toxicity, category 4 H302, Serious eye damage, category 1 H318, Skin irritation, category 2 H315, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3 H335, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3 H336**

EC *200-751-6*
CAS *71-36-3*
REACH Reg. *01-2119484630-38*

* There is a batch to batch variation.

The full wording of hazard (H) phrases is given in section 16 of the sheet.

4. First-aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

EYES: Remove contact lenses, if present. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. If problem persists, seek medical advice.
SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with a shower immediately. Get medical advice/attention immediately. Wash contaminated clothing before using it again.
INHALATION: Remove to open air. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Get medical advice/attention immediately.
INGESTION: Get medical advice/attention immediately. Do not induce vomiting. Do not administer anything not explicitly authorised by a doctor.

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

Specific information on symptoms and effects caused by the product are unknown.

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

Information not available

5. Fire-fighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT
Extinguishing substances are: carbon dioxide, foam, chemical powder. For product loss or leakage that has not caught fire, water spray can be used to disperse flammable vapours and protect those trying to stem the leak.
UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT
Do not use jets of water. Water is not effective for putting out fires but can be used to cool containers exposed to flames to prevent explosions.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE
Excess pressure may form in containers exposed to fire at a risk of explosion. Do not breathe combustion products.

5. Fire-fighting measures ... / >>

5.3. Advice for firefighters

GENERAL INFORMATION
Use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear. Collect extinguishing water to prevent it from draining into the sewer system. Dispose of contaminated water used for extinction and the remains of the fire according to applicable regulations.
SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS
Normal fire fighting clothing i.e. fire kit (BS EN 469), gloves (BS EN 659) and boots (HO specification A29 and A30) in combination with self-contained open circuit positive pressure compressed air breathing apparatus (BS EN 137).

6. Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Block the leakage if there is no hazard.
Wear suitable protective equipment (including personal protective equipment referred to under Section 8 of the safety data sheet) to prevent any contamination of skin, eyes and personal clothing. These indications apply for both processing staff and those involved in emergency procedures.

6.2. Environmental precautions

The product must not penetrate into the sewer system or come into contact with surface water or ground water.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Collect the leaked product into a suitable container. Evaluate the compatibility of the container to be used, by checking section 10. Absorb the remainder with inert absorbent material.
Make sure the leakage site is well aired. Contaminated material should be disposed of in compliance with the provisions set forth in point 13.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Any information on personal protection and disposal is given in sections 8 and 13.

7. Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Keep away from heat, sparks and naked flames; do not smoke or use matches or lighters. Without adequate ventilation, vapours may accumulate at ground level and, if ignited, catch fire even at a distance, with the danger of backfire. Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. When performing transfer operations involving large containers, connect to an earthing system and wear antistatic footwear. Vigorous stirring and flow through the tubes and equipment may cause the formation and accumulation of electrostatic charges. In order to avoid the risk of fires and explosions, never use compressed air when handling. Open containers with caution as they may be pressurised. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store only in the original container. Store the containers sealed, in a well ventilated place, away from direct sunlight. Store in a cool and well ventilated place, keep far away from sources of heat, naked flames and sparks and other sources of ignition. Keep containers away from any incompatible materials, see section 10 for details.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Information not available

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Regulatory references:

USA	NIOSH-REL	NIOSH publication No. 2005-149, 3th printing, 2007.
USA	OSHA-PEL	Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits for Air Contaminants TABLE Z-1-1910.1000.
USA	CAL/OSHA-PEL	California Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal-OSHA) Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs).
EU	OEL EU	Directive (EU) 2022/431; Directive (EU) 2019/1831; Directive (EU) 2019/130; Directive (EU) 2019/983; Directive (EU) 2017/2398; Directive (EU) 2017/164; Directive 2009/161/EU; Directive 2006/15/EC; Directive 2004/37/EC; Directive 2000/39/EC; Directive 98/24/EC; Directive

8. Exposure controls/personal protection ... / >>

	91/322/EEC.
TLV-ACGIH	ACGIH 2023

ACETONE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV-ACGIH	-		250		500	
OEL	EU	1210	500			
OSHA	USA	2400	1000			
CAL/OSHA	USA	1200	500	1780 (C)	3000 (C)	
NIOSH	USA	590	250			

PROPAN-2-OL

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV-ACGIH	-	492	200	983	400	
OSHA	USA	980	400			
CAL/OSHA	USA	980	400	1225	500	
NIOSH	USA	980	400	1225	500	

XYLENE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV-ACGIH	-		20			
OEL	EU	221	50	442	100	SKIN
OSHA	USA	435	100			
CAL/OSHA	USA	435	100	655	150	
NIOSH	USA	435	100	655	150	

ETHYLBENZENE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV-ACGIH	-	87	20			
OEL	EU	442	100	884	200	SKIN
OSHA	USA	435	100			
CAL/OSHA	USA	435	100	545	125	
NIOSH	USA	435	100	545	125	

ETHYL SILICATE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV-ACGIH	-	85	10			
OEL	EU	44	5			
OSHA	USA	850	100			
NIOSH	USA	85	10			

BUTAN-1-OL

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV-ACGIH	-	61	20			
OSHA	USA	300	100			
CAL/OSHA	USA			150 (C)	50 (C)	SKIN
NIOSH	USA			150 (C)	50 (C)	SKIN

Legend:
(C) = CEILING ; INHAL = Inhalable Fraction ; RESP = Respirable Fraction ; THORA = Thoracic Fraction.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection ... / >>

8.2. Exposure controls

As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protective equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration. Personal protective equipment must comply with current regulations.
HAND PROTECTION
Protect hands with category III work gloves.
The following should be considered when choosing work glove material (OSHA 29 CFR 1910.138): compatibility, degradation, failure time and permeability.
The work gloves' resistance to chemical agents should be checked before use, as it can be unpredictable. The gloves' wear time depends on the duration and type of use.
SKIN PROTECTION
Wear category I professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear. Wash body with soap and water after removing protective clothing.
EYE PROTECTION
Wear airtight protective goggles (OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133).
RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
If the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) is exceeded for the substance or one of the substances present in the product, wear a mask with a NIOSH certified filter, whose limit of use will be defined by the manufacturer (NIOSH 42 CFR 84, OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134). In the presence of gases or vapours of various kinds and/or gases or vapours containing particulate (aerosol sprays, fumes, mists, etc.) combined filters are required.
Respiratory protection devices must be used if the technical measures adopted are not suitable for restricting the worker's exposure to the threshold values considered. The protection provided by masks is in any case limited.
If the substance considered is odourless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the corresponding TLV-TWA and in the case of an emergency, wear open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus or external air-intake breathing apparatus. For a correct choice of respiratory protection device, see standard NIOSH 42 CFR 84, OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134.
ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS
The emissions generated by manufacturing processes, including those generated by ventilation equipment, should be checked to ensure compliance with environmental standards.

9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Properties		Value			Information
Appearance		liquid			
Colour		pink			
Odour		characteristic of solvent			
Odour threshold		not available			
pH		not available			
Melting point / freezing point		not available			
Initial boiling point		57	°C	(134.6 °F)	
Boiling range		not available			
Flash point		-12	°C	(10.4 °F)	
Evaporation rate		>1			
Flammability		not available			
Lower inflammability limit		1	% (V/V)		
Upper inflammability limit		12	% (V/V)		
Lower explosive limit		1	% (V/V)		
Upper explosive limit		12	% (V/V)		
Vapour pressure		not available			
Vapour density		not available			
Relative density		0.86			
Solubility		immiscible with water			
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water		not available			
Auto-ignition temperature	>	343	°C		
Decomposition temperature		not available			
Viscosity		4.6512 cSt			Temperature: 23 °C
Explosive properties		not available			
Oxidising properties		not available			

9.2. Other information

Information not available

10. Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

There are no particular risks of reaction with other substances in normal conditions of use.

ACETONE
Decomposes under the effect of heat.
BUTAN-1-OL
Attacks various types of plastic materials.

10.2. Chemical stability

The product is stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

The vapours may also form explosive mixtures with the air.

ACETONE
Risk of explosion on contact with: bromine trifluoride,fluorine dioxide,hydrogen peroxide,nitrosyl chloride,2-methyl-1,3 butadiene,nitromethane,nitrosyl perchlorate.May react dangerously with: potassium tert-butoxide,alkaline hydroxides,bromine,bromoform,isoprene,sodium,sulphur dioxide,chromium trioxide,chromyl chloride,nitric acid,chloroform,peroxymonosulphuric acid,phosphoryl oxychloride,chromosulphuric acid,fluorine,strong oxidising agents,strong reducing agents.Develops flammable gas on contact with: nitrosyl perchlorate.
XYLENE
Stable in normal conditions of use and storage.Reacts violently with: strong oxidants,strong acids,nitric acid,perchlorates.May form explosive mixtures with: air.
ETHYLBENZENE
Reacts violently with: strong oxidants.Attacks various types of plastic materials.May form explosive mixtures with: air.
BUTAN-1-OL
Reacts violently developing heat on contact with: aluminium,strong oxidising agents,strong reducing agents,hydrochloric acid.Forms explosive mixtures with: air.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid overheating. Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. Avoid all sources of ignition.

ACETONE
Avoid exposure to: sources of heat,naked flames.
BUTAN-1-OL
Avoid exposure to: sources of heat,naked flames.

10.5. Incompatible materials

ACETONE
Incompatible with: acids,oxidising substances.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

In the event of thermal decomposition or fire, gases and vapours that are potentially dangerous to health may be released.

ACETONE
May develop: ketenes,irritant substances.
ETHYLBENZENE
May develop: methane,styrene,hydrogen,ethane.

11. Toxicological information

In the absence of experimental data for the product itself, health hazards are evaluated according to the properties of the substances it contains, using the criteria specified in the applicable regulation for classification.
It is therefore necessary to take into account the concentration of the individual hazardous substances indicated in section 3, to evaluate the toxicological effects of exposure to the product.

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Metabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information

Information not available

Information on likely routes of exposure

11. Toxicological information ... / >>

XYLENE
WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.
POPULATION: ingestion of contaminated food or water; inhalation of ambient air.

ETHYLBENZENE
WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.
POPULATION: ingestion of contaminated food or water; contact with the skin of products containing the substance.

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

XYLENE
Toxic effect on the central nervous system (encephalopathy); irritating for the skin, conjunctiva, cornea and respiratory apparatus.

ETHYLBENZENE
As the counterparts of benzene, may have an acute effect on the central nervous system, with depression, narcosis, often preceded by dizziness and associated with headache (Ispesl). Is irritating for skin, conjunctiva and respiratory tract.

Interactive effects

XYLENE
Intake of alcohol interferes with the metabolism of the substance, inhibiting it. Ethanol consumption (0.8 g/kg) before a 4-hour exposure to xylene vapours (145 and 280 ppm) causes a 50% reduction in the excretion of methyl hippuric acid, whereas the concentration of xylenes in the blood increases approx. 1.5-2 times. At the same time there is an increase in the secondary side effects of the ethanol. The metabolism of the xylenes is increased by phenobarbital and 3-methyl-colantrene type enzyme inducers. Aspirin and xylenes mutually inhibit their conjugation with the glycine, which results in a decrease in urinary excretion of methyl hippuric acid. Other industrial products can interfere with the metabolism of xylenes.

ACUTE TOXICITY

ETHYL SILICATE

LC50 (Inhalation mists/powders):	> 10 mg/l/4h Rat

XYLENE

LD50 (Oral):	3523 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal):	4350 mg/kg Rabbit
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	26 mg/l/4h Rat

ETHYLBENZENE

LD50 (Oral):	3500 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal):	15354 mg/kg Rabbit
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	17,2 mg/l/4h Rat

BUTAN-1-OL

LD50 (Oral):	790 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal):	3400 mg/kg Rabbit
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	8000 ppm/4h Rat

PROPAN-2-OL

LD50 (Oral):	4710 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal):	12800 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	72,6 mg/l/4h Rat

ACETONE

LD50 (Oral):	5800 mg/kg
LD50 (Dermal):	> 7400 mg/kg (Rat)

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Causes skin irritation

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Causes serious eye irritation

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

11. Toxicological information ... / >>

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

CARCINOGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class
Carcinogenicity Assessment:

67-64-1	ACETONE
	ACGIH:: A4
67-63-0	PROPAN-2-OL
	IARC:3
1330-20-7	XYLENE
	ACGIH:: A4
	IARC:3
100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE
	ACGIH:: A3
	IARC:2B

XYLENE
Classified in Group 3 (not classifiable as a human carcinogen) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).
The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) affirms that "the data is inadequate for an assessment of the carcinogenic potential".

ETHYLBENZENE
Classified in Group 2B (possible human carcinogen) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - (IARC, 2000).
Classified in Group D (not classifiable as a human carcinogen) by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) - (US EPA file on-line 2014).

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

May cause respiratory irritation
May cause drowsiness or dizziness

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

May cause damage to organs

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Toxic for aspiration

12. Ecological information

Use this product according to good working practices. Avoid littering. Inform the competent authorities, should the product reach waterways or contaminate soil or vegetation.

12.1. Toxicity

ETHYL SILICATE

EC50 - for Crustacea	> 193 mg/l/48h (Desmodesmus subspicatus green algae)

ACETONE

LC50 - for Fish	6210 mg/l/96h

12.2. Persistence and degradability

12. Ecological information ... / >>

ETHYL SILICATE

Solubility in water 1000 - 10000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable

XYLENE

Solubility in water 100 - 1000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable

ETHYLBENZENE

Solubility in water 1000 - 10000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable

BUTAN-1-OL

Solubility in water 1000 - 10000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable

PROPAN-2-OL
Rapidly degradable

ACETONE
Rapidly degradable

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

ETHYL SILICATE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 3.18

BCF 3.16

XYLENE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 3.12

BCF 25.9

ETHYLBENZENE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 3.6

BUTAN-1-OL

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 1

BCF 3.16

PROPAN-2-OL

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 0.05

ACETONE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water -0.23

BCF 3

12.4. Mobility in soil

XYLENE

Partition coefficient: soil/water 2.73

BUTAN-1-OL

12. Ecological information ... / >>

Partition coefficient: soil/water 0.388

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage ≥ than 0,1%.

12.6. Other adverse effects

Information not available

13. Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Reuse, when possible. Neat product residues should be considered special non-hazardous waste.
Disposal must be performed through an authorised waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations.
CONTAMINATED PACKAGING
Contaminated packaging must be recovered or disposed of in compliance with national waste management regulations.

14. Transport information

14.1. UN number

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: UN 1993

14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR / RID: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (PROPAN-2-OL; ACETONE)
IMDG: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (PROPAN-2-OL; ACETONE)
IATA: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (PROPAN-2-OL; ACETONE)

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR / RID: Class: 3 Label: 3

IMDG: Class: 3 Label: 3

IATA: Class: 3 Label: 3

14.4. Packing group

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: II

14.5. Environmental hazards

ADR / RID: NO
IMDG: NO
IATA: NO

14.6. Special precautions for user

ADR / RID:	HIN - Kemler: 33	Limited Quantities: 1 L	Tunnel restriction code: (D/E)
	Special provision: 274, 601, 640C		
IMDG:	EMS: F-E, S-E	Limited Quantities: 1 L	
IATA:	Cargo:	Maximum quantity: 60 L	Packaging instructions: 364
	Passengers:	Maximum quantity: 5 L	Packaging instructions: 353
	Special provision:	A3	

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

Information not relevant

15. Regulatory information

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

U.S. Federal Regulations

TSCA:
All components of this product are listed on US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory or are exempt from the listing / notification requirements.

Clean Air Act Section 112(b):

1330-20-7	XYLENE
100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I Substances:
No component(s) listed.

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II Substances:
No component(s) listed.

Clean Water Act – Priority Pollutants:

100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE

Clean Water Act – Toxic Pollutants:

100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE

DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor Chemicals):
No component(s) listed.

DEA List II Chemicals (Essential Chemicals):

67-64-1	ACETONE

EPA List of Lists:
313 Category Code:

67-63-0	PROPAN-2-OL
1330-20-7	XYLENE
100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE
71-36-3	BUTAN-1-OL

EPCRA 302 EHS TPQ:
No component(s) listed.

EPCRA 304 EHS RQ:
No component(s) listed.

CERCLA RQ:

67-64-1	ACETONE
1330-20-7	XYLENE
100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE
71-36-3	BUTAN-1-OL

EPCRA 313 TRI:

67-63-0	PROPAN-2-OL
1330-20-7	XYLENE
100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE
71-36-3	BUTAN-1-OL

RCRA Code:

67-64-1	ACETONE
1330-20-7	XYLENE
71-36-3	BUTAN-1-OL

CAA 112 (r) RMP TQ:
No component(s) listed.

15. Regulatory information ... / >>

State Regulations

Massachussetts:

67-64-1	ACETONE
67-63-0	PROPAN-2-OL
1330-20-7	XYLENE
100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE
78-10-4	ETHYL SILICATE
71-36-3	BUTAN-1-OL

Minnesota:

67-64-1	ACETONE
67-63-0	PROPAN-2-OL
1330-20-7	XYLENE
100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE
78-10-4	ETHYL SILICATE
71-36-3	BUTAN-1-OL

New Jersey:

67-64-1	ACETONE
67-63-0	PROPAN-2-OL
1330-20-7	XYLENE
100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE
78-10-4	ETHYL SILICATE
71-36-3	BUTAN-1-OL

New York:

67-64-1	ACETONE
1330-20-7	XYLENE
100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE
71-36-3	BUTAN-1-OL

Pennsylvania:

67-64-1	ACETONE
67-63-0	PROPAN-2-OL
1330-20-7	XYLENE
100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE
78-10-4	ETHYL SILICATE
71-36-3	BUTAN-1-OL

California:

67-64-1	ACETONE
67-63-0	PROPAN-2-OL
1330-20-7	XYLENE
100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE
78-10-4	ETHYL SILICATE
71-36-3	BUTAN-1-OL

Proposition 65:

WARNING! This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or reproductive harm.

100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE

	NSRL / MADL (µg/day)				
Hazard type	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation	Intravenous	Note
Carcinogenicity	41		54		-

International Regulations

Substances subject to exportation reporting pursuant to Regulation (EU) 649/2012:

None

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:

None

Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:

None

16. Other information

Text of hazard (H) indications mentioned in section 2-3 of the sheet:

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H320	Cause eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

LEGEND:
- 313 CATEGORY CODE: Emergency Planning and Community Right-to Know Act Section 313 Category Code
- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate
- CAA 112 ® RMP TQ: Risk Management Plan Threshold Quantity (Clean Air Act Section 112®)
- CAS: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- CERCLA RQ: Reportable Quantity (Comprehensive Environment Response, Compensation, and Liability Act)
- CLP: Regulation (EC) 1272/2008
- DEA: Drug Enforcement Administration
- EmS: Emergency Schedule
- EPA: US Environmental Protection Agency
- EPCRA: Emergency Planning and Community Right-to Know Act
- EPCRA 302 EHS TPQ: Extremely Hazardous Substance Threshold Planning Quantity (Section 302 Category Code)
- EPCRA 304 EHS RQ: Extremely Hazardous Substance Reportable Quantity (Section 304 Category Code)
- EPCRA 313 TRI: Toxics Release Inventory (Section 313 Category Code)
- GHS: Globally Harmonized System of classification and labeling of chemicals
- IATA DGR: International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulation
- IC50: Immobilization Concentration 50%
- IMDG: International Maritime Code for dangerous goods
- IMO: International Maritime Organization
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- RCRA Code: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Code
- REACH: Regulation (EC) 1907/2006
- REL: Recommended exposure limit
- RID: Regulation concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by train
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- TLV CEILING: Concentration that should not be exceeded during any time of occupational exposure.
- TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- TWA: Time-weighted average exposure limit
- TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds
- WHMIS: Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY:
- GHS rev. 3
- The Merck Index. 10th Edition
- Handling Chemical Safety
- Niosh - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
- INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
- Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
- N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
- ECHA website
- Database of SDS models for chemicals - Ministry of Health and ISS (Istituto Superiore di Sanità) - Italy

16. Other information ... / >>

- 6 NYCRR part 597
- Cal/OSHA website
- California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act
- EPA website
- Hazard Comunication Standard (HCS 2012)
- IARC website
- List Of Lists EPA: Consolidated List of Chemicals Subject to EPCRA, CERCLA and Section 112® of the Clean Air Act
- Massachussetts 105 CMR Department of public health 670.000: "Right to Know"
- Minensota Chapter 5206 Departemnt Of Labor and Industry Hazardous Substances, Employee "Right to Know".
- New Jersey Worker and Community Right to know Act N.J.S.A.
- NTP. 2011. Report on Carcinogens, 12th Edition.
- OSHA website
- Pennsylvania, Hazardous Substance List, Chapter 323

Note for users:
The information contained in the present sheet are based on our own knowledge on the date of the last version. Users must verify the suitability and thoroughness of provided information according to each specific use of the product.
This document must not be regarded as a guarantee on any specific product property.
The use of this product is not subject to our direct control; therefore, users must, under their own responsibility, comply with the current health and safety laws and regulations. The producer is relieved from any liability arising from improper uses.
Provide appointed staff with adequate training on how to use chemical products.

CALCULATION METHODS FOR CLASSIFICATION
Product classification derives from criteria established by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (29 CFR 1910.1200), unless determined otherwise in Section 11 and 12. The data for evaluation of chemical-physical properties are reported in section 9.

Changes to previous review:
The following sections were modified:
02 / 03 / 08 / 09 / 11 / 14 / 15 / 16.