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# Safety data sheet according to 1907/2006/EC, Article 31

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### SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking · 1.1 Product identifier For professional use only · Trade name: Hardener 9039 · Article number: 9039 • 1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against Surface Coating · Application of the substance / the mixture Surface Coating Curing agent • Uses advised against Product is not intended, labelled or packaged for consumer use. $\cdot$ 1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet · Supplier: HMG PAINTS LIMITED RIVERSIDE WORKS, COLLYHURST ROAD, MANCHESTER. M40 7RU UNITED KINGDOM TEL: +44 (0)161 205 7631 EMAIL: sales@hmgpaint.com · Further information obtainable from: sales@hmgpaint.com · 1.4 Emergency telephone number: +44 (0)161 205 7631 (Business hours) **SECTION 2: Hazards identification** · 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture · Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 Flam. Liq. 3 H226 Flammable liquid and vapour. Acute Tox. 4 H302 Harmful if swallowed. Acute Tox. 4 H332 Harmful if inhaled. Skin Sens. 1 H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction. STOT SE 3 H335-H336 May cause respiratory irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Aquatic Chronic 3 H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. · 2.2 Label elements · Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 The product is classified and labelled according to the CLP regulation. · Hazard pictograms GHS02 GHS07 · Signal word Warning

- *Hazard-determining components of labelling: Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate Homopolymer Butyl ethanoate hexamethylene-1,6 diisocyanate*
- Hazard statements H226 Flammable liquid and vapour. H302+H332 Harmful if swallowed or if inhaled.

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H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Н335-Н336	May cause respiratory irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
· Precautiona	iry statements
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P303+P361	+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P405	Store locked up.
P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.
· Additional i	nformation:
Contains iso	cyanates. May produce an allergic reaction.
· 2.3 Other he	nzards
· Results of P	BT and vPvB assessment
· PBT: Not at	

• **vPvB**: Not applicable.

# **SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients**

· 3.2 Chemical characterisation: Mixtures

• Description: Mixture of substances listed below with nonhazardous additions.

· Dangerous components:			
CAS: 28182-81-2 NLP: 500-060-2 Reg.nr.: 01-2119970543-34-0001	Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate Homopolymer Acute Tox. 4, H332; Skin Sens. 1, H317; STOT SE 3, H335	>50-≤100%	
CAS: 123-86-4 EINECS: 204-658-1 Reg.nr.: 01-2119485493-29-XXXX	Butyl ethanoate	>25- <u>&lt;</u> 50%	
EC number: 918-668-5 Reg.nr.: 01-2119455851-35-xxxx	Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic Flam. Liq. 3, H226; Asp. Tox. 1, H304; Aquatic Chronic 2, H411; STOT SE 3, H335- H336	>2.5-≤10%	
CAS: 822-06-0 EINECS: 212-485-8 Reg.nr.: 01-2119457571-37-0000/5/6	<i>hexamethylene-1,6 diisocyanate</i>	≤1%	

· Additional information:

For the wording of the listed hazard phrases refer to section 16. Hexamethylene -1,6-diisocyanate wt% <0.5%

# **SECTION 4: First aid measures**

• 4.1 Description of first aid measures

• General information:

Immediately remove any clothing soiled by the product.

Symptoms of poisoning may even occur after several hours; therefore medical observation for at least 48 hours after the accident.

· After inhalation:

In case of unconsciousness place the patient stably in side position for transportation. If the aerosol or vapour in inhaled in high concentrations, take the person into fresh air, keep warm and let rest. If there is difficulty in breathing, medical advice is required. Supply fresh air and call for a doctor.

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In case of unconsciousness place patient stably in side position for transportation. Supply fresh air; consult doctor in case of complaints.

· After skin contact:

Immediately wash with water and soap and rinse thoroughly. Remove contaminated clothing. Immediately rinse with water.

· After eye contact:

Hold the eye open and rinse with (preferably)luke warm water for a sufficiently long period of time (at least 10 minutes). Contact a doctor or opthalmologist.

· After swallowing:

Do not induce vomiting; call for medical help immediately and show safety datasheet or label. Call for a doctor immediately.

• 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed No further relevant information available.

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

### **SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**

· 5.1 Extinguishing media

· Suitable extinguishing agents:

CO2, powder or water spray. Fight larger fires with water spray or alcohol resistant foam.

- · For safety reasons unsuitable extinguishing agents: Water with full jet
- 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture No further relevant information available.
- 5.3 Advice for firefighters
- · Protective equipment: Mount respiratory protective device.

# **SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**

• 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures Wear protective equipment. Keep unprotected persons away.

· 6.2 Environmental precautions:

Do not allow product to reach sewage system or any water course.

Prevent seepage into sewage system, workpits and cellars.

Inform respective authorities in case of seepage into water course or sewage system.

Do not allow to enter sewers/ surface or ground water.

• 6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up: Absorb with liquid-binding material (sand, diatomite, acid binders, universal binders, sawdust). Dispose contaminated material as waste according to item 13. Ensure adequate ventilation.

6.4 Reference to other sections
See Section 7 for information on safe handling.
See Section 8 for information on personal protection equipment.
See Section 13 for disposal information.

# **SECTION 7: Handling and storage**

- 7.1 Precautions for safe handling Keep receptacles tightly sealed. Ensure good ventilation/extraction at the workplace. Prevent formation of aerosols.
- Information about fire and explosion protection: Keep ignition sources away - Do not smoke. Protect against electrostatic charges.

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· 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

· Storage:

• *Requirements to be met by storerooms and receptacles:* Store separately from oxidising agents, strongly alkaline and strongly acidic materials, amines, alcohols and water

• Information about storage in one common storage facility: Store separately from oxidising agents, strongly alkaline, strongly acidic materials, amines, alcohols and water.

• *Further information about storage conditions: Keep receptacle tightly sealed and in a well-ventilated place. Keep away from heat.* 

• 7.3 Specific end use(s) No further relevant information available.

# **SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**

- Additional information about design of technical facilities: No further data; see item 7.
- · 8.1 Control parameters

28182-81-	2 Hexa	methylene-1,6-diisocyanate Homopolymer
EH40 WEI	L Short	-term value: 0.07 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Long	-term value: 0.02 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
123-86-41	Butyl eti	hanoate
WEL		-term value: 966 mg/m³, 200 ppm
	-	-term value: 724 mg/m³, 150 ppm
		(petroleum), light aromatic
OEL	Long	-term value: 100 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
822-06-0 h		thylene-1,6 diisocyanate
WEL		-term value: 0.07 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
		-term value: $0.02 \text{ mg/m}^3$
	Sen; a	as -NCO
DNELs		
		methylene-1,6-diisocyanate Homopolymer
		$0.5 mg/m^3$ (Ind)
123-86-41		
Oral	DNEL	2 mg/day (Con)
Dermal	DNEL	6 mg/day (Con)
		11 mg/day (Ind)
Inhalative	DNEL	$35.7 mg/m^3 (Con)$
		300 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Ind)
Solvent na	phtha (	petroleum), light aromatic
Oral	DNEL	11 mg/day (Con)
Dermal	DNEL	11 mg/day (Con)
		25 mg/day (Ind)
Inhalative	DNEL	$32 mg/m^3$ (Con)
		$150 \text{ mg/m}^3$ (Ind)
822-06-0 h	iexame	thylene-1,6 diisocyanate
Inhalative	DNEL	0.035 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Ind)
PNECs	I	1
CAS No. 2		1-2 Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate Homopolymer
Freshwate		8
	itor () ()	0127 mg/l

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Water: Intermittent release: 1.27 mg/l	
Fresh water sediment: 266700 mg/kg dr	
Marine sediment: 26670 mg/kg dry weig STP (sewage-treatment plant): 38.3 mg/	
Soil: 53182 mg/kg dry weight	ι
Air: No hazard identified	
Secondary poisoning: Does not bioaccu	imulate.
CAS No. 123-86-4 Butyl Acetate	
Freshwater: 0.18 mg/l	
Marine water: 0.018 mg/l Fresh water sediment: 0.981 mg/kg	
Marine sediment: 0.0981 mg/kg	
Soil: 0.0903 mg/kg	
STP (sewage-treatment plant): 35.6 mg/	d
Intermittent use/release: 0.36 mg/l	during the matring wave used as basis
• Additional information: The lists valid	auring the making were used as basis.
• 8.2 Exposure controls	
• Personal protective equipment: • General protective and hygienic measu	1405 ·
Keep away from foodstuffs, beverages a	
Immediately remove all soiled and conta	
Wash hands before breaks and at the en	d of work.
• Respiratory protection:	
In the case of hypersensitivity of the r bronchitis)it is inadvisable to work with	espiratory tract (e.g. asthmatics and those who suffer from chronic the product
When spraying the product, use a respir	*
• Protection of hands:	
	e should be sought from the glove supplier on appropriate types and
usage times for this product.	
Protective gloves	
· Material of gloves	
	otective gloves: DIN EN 374-3 fluorinated rubber - FKM: thickness
>0.04mm.	
• Penetration time of glove material	for a for the star way for the second star star star star star star star star
observed.	found out by the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be
• Eye protection:	
Tightly sealed goggles	
Tignity sected goggies	
SECTION 9: Physical and chem	ical properties
• 9.1 Information on basic physical and	chemical properties
• General Information • Appearance:	
Form:	Liquid
Colour:	Clear
· Odour:	Characteristic
• Odour threshold:	Not determined.
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pH-value:	(Contd. of page 5
•	Not determined.
Change in condition	
Melting point/freezing point:	Undetermined.
Initial boiling point and boiling range.	
Flash point:	27 °C
· Flammability (solid, gas):	Not applicable.
Ignition temperature:	415 °C
Decomposition temperature:	Not determined.
• Auto-ignition temperature:	Product is not selfigniting.
· Explosive properties:	Product is not explosive. However, formation of explosive air
	vapour mixtures are possible.
Explosion limits:	
Lower:	1.2 Vol %
Upper:	7.5 Vol %
· Vapour pressure at 20 °C:	11.2 hPa
· Density at 20 °C:	1.041 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
Relative density	Not determined.
· Vapour density	Not determined.
• Evaporation rate	Not determined.
· Solubility in / Miscibility with	
water:	NOT MISCIBLE
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water:	Not determined.
· Viscosity:	
Dynamic:	Not determined.
Kinematic at 20 °C:	16 s (DIN 53211/4)
· Solvent content:	
Organic solvents:	37.1 %
Solids content:	62.9 %
9.2 Other information	No further relevant information available.

### **SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity**

- · 10.1 Reactivity No further relevant information available.
- · 10.2 Chemical stability
- Thermal decomposition / conditions to be avoided: No decomposition if used according to specifications.
- · 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions
- Exothermic reaction with amines and alcohols, reacts slowly with water forming CO2. In closed containers, risk of bursting due to increased pressure,
- 10.4 Conditions to avoid No further relevant information available.
- · 10.5 Incompatible materials:
- Oxidising agents, strongly alkaline and strongly acidic materials, amines, alcohols and water.
- · 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products:
- No dangerous decomposition products when stored and handled correctly

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11.1 Infor Acute toxi		toxicological effects
		l or if inhaled.
LD/LC50	values rele	vant for classification:
28182-81-	2 Hexame	thylene-1,6-diisocyanate Homopolymer
Oral	LD50	>2,500 mg/kg (rat) (OECD Test Guidline 423)
Dermal	LD50	>2,000 mg/kg (rat) (OECD Test Guideline 402)
Inhalative	LC50/4 h	0.39 mg/l (rat) (Method: OECD Test Guideline 403)
123-86-41	Butyl ethan	ioate
Oral	LD50	10,760 mg/kg (rat)
Dermal	LD50	14,112 mg/kg (Rab)
Inhalative	LC50/4 h	23.4 mg/l (Rat)
Solvent na	phtha (pet	roleum), light aromatic
Oral	LD50	3,492 mg/kg (rat)
Dermal	LD50	3,160 mg/kg (Rab)
Inhalative	LC50/4 h	6,193 mg/l (rat)
822-06-0 h	examethy	lene-1,6 diisocyanate
Oral	LD50	746 mg/kg (Rat)
Dermal	LD50	>7,000 mg/kg (Rat)
Inhalative	LC50/4 h	0.124 mg/l (Rat)

Primary irritant effect.

• Skin corrosion/irritation Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

• Serious eye damage/irritation Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

· Respiratory or skin sensitisation

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

· Additional toxicological information:

Based on the properties of the isocyanate content of this product, respiratory exposure may cause acute irritation and / or sensitisation of the respiratory system, resulting in asthmatic symptoms, wheezing and a tightness of the chest, Sensitised persons may subsequently show asthmatic symptoms when exposed to airborne concentrations of isocyanates well below the occupational exposure limit. Repeated exposure may lead to permanent respiratory disability.

COSHH requires that persons exposed to products containing HDI which is a respiratory sensitiser are subject to appropriate health surveillance. Publications giving guidance on health surveilance are listed in Section 16.

· CMR effects (carcinogenity, mutagenicity and toxicity for reproduction)

- · Germ cell mutagenicity Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
- · Carcinogenicity Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
- *Reproductive toxicity Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.*
- · STOT-single exposure

May cause respiratory irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

• STOT-repeated exposure Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

· Aspiration hazard Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

# **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

· 12.1 Toxicity

• Aquatic toxicity: Acute Fish toxicity Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate Homopolymer LC50 > 100 mg/lTest type: Acute Fish toxicity

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(Contd. of page 7) Species: Danio rerio (zebra fish) Exposure duration: 96 h Method: Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, C.1. Acute toxicity for daphnia Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate Homopolymer EC50 > 100 mg/lSpecies: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Exposure duration: 48 h Method: Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, C.2. Acute toxicity for algae Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate Homopolymer *ErC50 > 1,000 mg/l* Test type: Growth inhibition Species: scenedesmus subspicatus Exposure duration: 72 h Method: DIN 38412 Acute bacterial toxicity Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate Homopolymer EC50 3,828 mg/l Test type: Respiration inhibition Species: activated sludge Exposure duration: 3 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 209 Ecotoxicology Assessment Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate Homopolymer Acute aquatic toxicity: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Chronic aquatic toxicity: There is no evidence of a chronic aquatic toxicity. Impact on Sewage Treatment: Because of the low bacterial toxicity, there is no risk of an adverse effect on the performance of biological waste water treatment plants. Acute Fish toxicity Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. (content of benzene less than 0,1 %) LC50 9.22 mg/l Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) Exposure duration: 96 h Acute toxicity for daphnia Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. (content of benzene less than 0,1 %) EC50 6.14 mg/l Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Exposure duration: 48 h Acute toxicity for algae Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. (content of benzene less than 0,1 %) ErC50 2.9 mg/l Species: Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae) Exposure duration: 72 h Acute bacterial toxicity Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. (content of benzene less than 0,1 %) EC50 1 - 10 mg/l Ecotoxicology Assessment Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. (content of benzene less than 0,1 %) Chronic aquatic toxicity: Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. Data based on the safety data sheet (SDS) by the supplier. Acute Fish toxicity n-Butyl acetate

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#### Trade name: Hardener 9039

LC50 18 mg/l Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) Exposure duration: 96 h

Chronic Fish toxicity n-Butyl acetate No data available.

Acute toxicity for daphnia n-Butyl acetate EC50 44 mg/l Species: Daphnia (water flea) Exposure duration: 48 h

Chronic toxicity to daphnia n-Butyl acetate NOEC 23 mg/l Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Exposure duration: 21 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

Acute toxicity for algae n-Butyl acetate EC50 675 mg/l Species: Scenedesmus quadricauda (Green algae) Exposure duration: 72 h

Acute bacterial toxicity EC50 356 mg/l Species: activated sludge Exposure duration: 40 h • 12.2 Persistence and degradability Biodegradability Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate Homopolymer Test type: aerobic Inoculum: activated sludge Biodegradation: 1 %, 28 d, i.e. not readily degradable Method: Directive 67/548/EEC Annex V, C.4.E.

Test type: aerobic Inoculum: activated sludge Biodegradation: 0 %, 28 d, i.e. not readily degradable

*n-Butyl acetate Biodegradation:* > 80 %, 5 d, *i.e. readily biodegradable Method: OECD Test Guideline 301 D* 

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. (content of benzene less than 0,1 %) Biodegradation: 78 %, 28 d, i.e. readily biodegradable

Stability in water Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate Homopolymer Test type: Hydrolysis Half life: 7.7 h at 23 °C The substance hydrolyzes rapidly in water. Photodegradation

*Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate Homopolymer Test type: Phototransformation in air Temperature: 25 °C* 

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sensitizer: OH-radicals
Half-life indirect photolysis: 10.3 h Method: SRC - AOP (calculation)
After evaporation or exposure to the air, the product will be rapidly degraded by photochemical processes.
Test type: Phototransformation in air
Temperature: 25 °C sensitizer: OH-radicals
Half-life indirect photolysis: 3 h
Method: SRC - AOP (calculation)
After evaporation or exposure to the air, the product will be rapidly degraded by photochemical processes.
Studies of hydrolysis products.
Volatility (Henry's Law constant)
Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate Homopolymer
Calculated value = $< 0.000001 Pa*m3/mol at 25 °C$
Method: Bond-method
<i>The substance has to be scored as non-volatile from water.</i> • <b>12.3 Bioaccumulative potential</b> No further relevant information available.
• 12.5 Bioaccumulative potential two juriner relevant information available. • 12.4 Mobility in soil
Distribution among environmental compartments
Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate Homopolymer
Adsorption/Soil
not applicable
Environmental distribution
Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate Homopolymer
not applicable • <b>Ecotoxical effects:</b>
· Remark: Harmful to fish
· Additional ecological information:
· General notes:
Water hazard class 1 (German Regulation) (Self-assessment): slightly hazardous for water
Do not allow undiluted product or large quantities of it to reach ground water, water course or sewage
system. Harmful to aquatic organisms
· 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate Homopolymer
This substance does not meet the criteria for classification as PBT or vPvB.
n-Butyl acetate
This substance does not meet the criteria for classification as PBT or vPvB.
• <b>PBT</b> : Not applicable.
• vPvB: Not applicable.
$\cdot$ 12.6 Other adverse effects Isocryanate reacts with water at the interface forming CO2 and a solid insoluble product with high melting
Isocyanate reacts with water at the interface forming CO2 and a solid insoluble product with high melting point (polyurea). This reaction is accelerated by surfactants (e.g. detergents) or by watersoluble solvents.
Previous experience shows that polyurea is inert and non-degradable.
SECTION 13: Disposal considerations
SECTION 15. Disposal consulerations

- · 13.1 Waste treatment methods
- · Recommendation

Must not be disposed together with household garbage. Do not allow product to reach sewage system.

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· Uncleaned packaging:

• Recommendation: Disposal must be made according to official regulations.

14.1 UN-Number	
ADR, IMDG, IATA	UN1263
14.2 UN proper shipping name	
ADR	1263 PAINT RELATED MATERIAL
IMDG, IATA	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	
ADR, IMDG, IATA	
Class	3 Flammable liquids.
Label	3
14.4 Packing group	
ADR, IMDG, IATA	111
14.5 Environmental hazards:	
Marine pollutant:	No
14.6 Special precautions for user	Warning: Flammable liquids.
Danger code (Kemler):	30
EMS Number:	<i>F-E,<u>S-E</u></i>
Stowage Category	A
14.7 Transport in bulk according to Ann	
Marpol and the IBC Code	Not applicable.
Transport/Additional information:	
ADR	
Limited quantities (LQ)	5L Carlos El
Excepted quantities $(EQ)$	Code: El Maximum net quantity per inner packaging, 20 ml
	Maximum net quantity per inner packaging: 30 ml Maximum net quantity per outer packaging: 1000 ml
Transport category	3
Funnel restriction code	D/E
IMDG	
Limited quantities (LQ)	5L
Excepted quantities $(\widetilde{E}Q)$	Code: El
-	Maximum net quantity per inner packaging: 30 ml
	Maximum net quantity per outer packaging: 1000 ml

# **SECTION 15: Regulatory information**

 $\cdot$  15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

· Directive 2012/18/EU

· Named dangerous substances - ANNEX I None of the ingredients is listed.

· Seveso category P5c FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

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- Qualifying quantity (tonnes) for the application of lower-tier requirements 5,000 t
- Qualifying quantity (tonnes) for the application of upper-tier requirements 50,000 t
- · REGULATION (EC) No 1907/2006 ANNEX XVII Conditions of restriction: 3

· National regulations:

• Technical instructions (air):

Class	Share in %
Ι	0.1
NK	37.1

• Waterhazard class: Water hazard class 1 (Self-assessment): slightly hazardous for water.

· 15.2 Chemical safety assessment: A Chemical Safety Assessment has not been carried out.

#### **SECTION 16: Other information**

Publications available fron the HSE:

Breath Freely, INDG 172; respiratory Sensitisers and COSHH - a guide for employers INDG95; Isocyanates - health hazards and precautionary measures, EH11 etc.

This information is based on our present knowledge. However, this shall not constitute a guarantee for any specific product features and shall not establish a legally valid contractual relationship.

• Full text of H-Statements referred to under sections 2 and 3:

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.

- H302 Harmful if swallowed.
- 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.

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

· Recommended restriction of use

The product is used mainly as a hardener in coating materials or adhesives. The handling of coating materials or adhesives containing reactive polyisocyanates and residual monomeric HDI requires appropriate protective measures referred to in this safety data sheet. These products may therefore be used only in industrial or trade applications. They are not suitable for use in homeworker (DIY) applications.

· Department issuing SDS: Product safety department: LABORATORY

RID: Règlement international concernant le transport des marchandises dangereuses par chemin de fer (Regulations Concerning the International Transport of Dangerous Goods by Rail) ICAO: International Civil Aviation Organisation

ADR: Accord européen sur le transport des marchandises dangereuses par Route (European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road) IMDG: International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods

IATA: International Air Transport Association

GHS: Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances

ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service (division of the American Chemical Society)

DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level (REACH)

PNEC: Predicted No-Effect Concentration (REACH)

LC50: Lethal concentration, 50 percent

LD50: Lethal dose, 50 percent

PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic vPvB: very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

Flam. Liq. 3: Flammable liquids – Category 3

Acute Tox. 2: Acute toxicity - Category 2

Acute Tox. 4: Acute toxicity - Category 4

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<sup>·</sup> Contact: Health & Safety Officer

<sup>·</sup> Abbreviations and acronyms:

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Skin Irrit. 2: Skin corrosion/irritation – Category 2	
Eye Irrit. 2: Serious eye damage/eye irritation – Category 2	
Resp. Sens. 1: Respiratory sensitisation – Category 1	
Skin Sens. 1: Skin sensitisation – Category 1	
STOT SE 3: Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) – Category 3	
Asp. Tox. 1: Aspiration hazard – Category 1	
Aquatic Chronic 2: Hazardous to the aquatic environment - long-term aquatic hazard – Category 2	
Aquatic Chronic 3: Hazardous to the aquatic environment - long-term aquatic hazard – Category 3	