

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTRATE/PREPARATION AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name/designation: Eurorooft PVC Primer.

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

Relevant identified uses: Primer.

Recommended restrictions: Reserved for industrial and professional use.

1.3 Supplier details

Alumasc Building Products Ltd
White House Works, Bold Road, Sutton, St Helens, Merseyside, United Kingdom, WA9 4JG
Tel: +44 (0)1744 648400
e-mail: technical@alumascroofing.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation: National Poisons Information Service
Emergency telephone numbers: 0344 892 0111 (Healthcare professionals only)
Other emergency telephone numbers Alumasc Building Products: +44 17 4464 8400
(Mon-Thurs – 08.30-17.00 Fri – 08.30-16.00)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP][1]:

H336 - Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), H225 - Flammable Liquid Category 2, H315 - Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, H319 - Eye Irritation Category 2.

2.2 Label elements

Hazard pictures:



Signal word:

Danger.

Hazardous component(s) to be indicated on label:

Methyl Methacrylate, 1,4-Butandiol dimethacrylate, Ethyl Methacrylate.

Hazard statements:

H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H315: Causes skin irritation.
H319: Causes serious eye irritation.

Precautionary statements prevention:

P210: Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233: Keep container tightly closed.
P240: Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241: Use explosion-proof equipment.
P261: Avoid breathing vapour/ spray.
P264: Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling.
P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280: Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

Precautionary statements response:

P321: Specific treatment (see advice on this label).
P370+P378: In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.
P302+P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.

P303+P361+P353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

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

P305+P351+P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P312: Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor if you feel unwell.

Precautionary statement(s) storage: P403+P235: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405: Store locked up.

Precautionary statements disposal: P501: Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

2.3 Other hazards

Methyl Ethyl Ketone: Listed in the Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Restrictions may apply).
Acetone: Listed in the Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Restrictions may apply).
Ethyl Acetate: Listed in the Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Restrictions may apply).

3. COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ABOUT THE COMPONENTS

3.1 Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2.

3.2 Mixtures

Other data: This mixture contains $\geq 1\%$ titanium dioxide (CAS 13463-67-7) The Annex VI classification of Titanium dioxide does not apply to this mixture according to its Note 10.

Ingredient	Numbers	Classification (EC) 1272/2008	Concentration
Methyl Ethyl Ketone *	CAS No.: 78-93-3 EC-No.: 201-159-0 Index-No.: 606-002-00-3 REACH No.: Not available	Flammable Liquid Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects); H225, H319, H336, EUH066 [2]	25 - 35 % by weight
Acetone *	CAS No.: 67-64-1 EC-No.: 200-662-2 Index-No.: 606-001-00-8 REACH No.: Not available	Flammable Liquid Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects); H225, H319, H336, EUH066 [2]	25 - 35 % by weight
Ethyl Acetate	CAS No.: 141-78-6 EC-No.: 205-500-4 Index-No.: 607-022-005 REACH No.: Not available	Flammable Liquid Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects); H225, H319, H336, EUH066 [2]	25 - 35 % by weight

Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567; 3. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available; [e] Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Eye contact: If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Skin contact: If skin contact occurs:
Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.

Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

- Inhalation: If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained.
Perform CPR if necessary.
Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
- Ingestion: Immediately give a glass of water.
First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11.

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

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.
for simple esters:

Basic treatment:

Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema .
Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
DO NOT use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.
Give activated charcoal.

Advanced treatment:

Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
Treat seizures with diazepam.
Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

Emergency department:

Laboratory analysis of complete blood count, serum electrolytes, BUN, creatinine, glucose, urinalysis, baseline for serum aminotransferases (ALT and AST), calcium, phosphorus and magnesium, may assist in establishing a treatment regime. Other useful analyses include anion and osmolar gaps, arterial blood gases (ABGs), chest radiographs and electrocardiograph.
Positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP)-assisted ventilation may be required for acute parenchymal injury or adult respiratory distress syndrome.
Consult a toxicologist as necessary.
BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L. EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media:

Alcohol stable foam, Dry chemical powder, BCF (where regulations permit).

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Fire Incompatibility:

Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

5.3 Advice for fire-fighters

Firefighting:

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

May be violently or explosively reactive.

Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.

Fire/explosion hazard:

Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.

Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.

Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.

Combustion products include:

- Carbon Dioxide (CO₂)
- Other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
- Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See Section 8.

6.2 Environmental Precautions

See Section 12.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills:

Remove all ignition sources.

Clean up all spills immediately.

Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.

Major Spills:

Clear area of personnel and move upwind.

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

May be violently or explosively reactive.

6.4 Reference to other sections

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling:

Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.

Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.

Contains low boiling substance:

Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately.

Check for bulging containers.

Vent periodically.
Always release caps or seals slowly to ensure slow dissipation of vapours
Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
Use in a well-ventilated area.
DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.

Fire and explosion protection:

See Section 5

Other information

Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container:

Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner
Package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt.

Storage incompatibility:

Methyl Ethyl Ketone:

Reacts violently with strong oxidisers, aldehydes, nitric acid, perchloric acid, potassium tert-butoxide, oleum
Is incompatible with inorganic acids, aliphatic amines, ammonia, caustics, isocyanates, pyridines, chlorosulfonic acid
Forms unstable peroxides in storage, or on contact with propanol or hydrogen peroxide
Attacks some plastics
May generate electrostatic charges, due to low conductivity, on flow or agitation

Acetone:

May react violently with chloroform, activated charcoal, aliphatic amines, bromine, bromine trifluoride, chlorotriazine, chromic(IV) acid, chromic(VI) acid, chromium trioxide, chromyl chloride, hexachloromelamine, iodine heptafluoride, iodoform, liquid oxygen, nitrosyl chloride, nitrosyl perchlorate, nitryl perchlorate, perchloromelamine, peroxomonosulfuric acid, platinum, potassium tert-butoxide, strong acids, sulfur dichloride, trichloromelamine, xenon tetrafluoride
Reacts violently with bromoform and chloroform in the presence of alkalis or in contact with alkaline surfaces.
May form unstable and explosive peroxides in contact with strong oxidisers, fluorine, hydrogen peroxide (90%), sodium perchlorate, 2-methyl-1,3-butadiene.
Can increase the explosive sensitivity of nitromethane on contact flow or agitation may generate electrostatic charges due to low conductivity.
Dissolves or attacks most rubber, resins, and plastics (polyethylenes, polyester, vinyl ester, PVC, Neoprene, Viton)
Esters react with acids to liberate heat along with alcohols and acids.
Strong oxidising acids may cause a vigorous reaction with esters that is sufficiently exothermic to ignite the reaction products.
Heat is also generated by the interaction of esters with caustic solutions.

Ketones in this group:

Are reactive with many acids and bases liberating heat and flammable gases (e.g., H₂).
React with reducing agents such as hydrides, alkali metals, and nitrides to produce flammable gas (H₂) and heat.
Are incompatible with isocyanates, aldehydes, cyanides, peroxides, and anhydrides.

						
+	X	+	X	+	+	+

- X** - Must not be stored together.
O - May be stored together with specific preventions.
+ - May be stored together.

Note: Depending on other risk factors, compatibility assessment based on the table above may not be relevant to storage situations, particularly where large volumes of dangerous goods are stored and handled. Reference should be made to the Safety Data Sheets for each substance or article and risks assessed accordingly.

7.3 Specific end uses(s)

See Section 1.2.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Exposure limit values:

Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
Methyl Ethyl Ketone:	Dermal 1 161 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 600 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 412 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 106 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 31 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *	55.8 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 55.8 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 55.8 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 284.74 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 284.7 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 22.5 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 709 mg/L (STP) 1000 mg/kg food (Oral)
Acetone:	Dermal 186 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 1 210 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 2 420 mg/m ³ (Local, Acute) Dermal 62 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 200 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 62 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *	10.6 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 1.06 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 21 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 30.4 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 3.04 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 29.5 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 100 mg/L (STP)
Ethyl Acetate:	Dermal 63 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 734 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 734 mg/m ³ (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 1 468 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Acute) Inhalation 1 468 mg/m ³ (Local, Acute) Dermal 37 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 367 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 4.5 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 367 mg/m ³ (Local, Chronic) * Inhalation 734 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Acute) * Inhalation 734 mg/m ³ (Local, Acute) *	0.24 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.024 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 1.65 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 1.15 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.115 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.148 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 650 mg/L (STP) 0.2 g/kg food (Oral)

* Values for general population.

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL):

Ingredient data:

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
EU Consolidated List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)	Methyl Ethyl Ketone	Butanone	200 ppm / 600 mg/m ³	900 mg/m ³ / 300 ppm	Not available	Not available
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	Methyl Ethyl Ketone	Butan-2-one (methyl ethyl ketone)	200 ppm / 600 mg/m ³	899 mg/m ³ / 300 ppm	Not available	Sk, BMGV

EU Consolidated List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)	Acetone	Acetone	500 ppm / 1210 mg/m3	Not available	Not available	Not available
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	Acetone	Acetone	500 ppm / 1210 mg/m3	3620 mg/m3 / 1500 ppm	Not available	Not available
EU Consolidated List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)	Ethyl Acetate	Ethyl acetate	200 ppm / 734 mg/m3	1 468 mg/m3 / 400 ppm	Not available	Not available
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	ethyl acetate	Ethyl acetate	200 ppm / 734 mg/m3	1468 mg/m3 / 400 ppm	Not available	Not available

Emergency limits:

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	Not available	Not available	Not available
Acetone	Not available	Not available	Not available
Ethyl Acetate	1,200 ppm	1,700 ppm	10000** ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	3,000 ppm	Not available
Acetone	2,500 ppm	Not available
Ethyl Acetate	2,000 ppm	Not available

8.2 Exposure controls

8.2.1. Appropriate engineering Controls:	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
8.2.2. Personal protection:	
Eye and face protection:	Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical goggles. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants.
Skin protection:	See Hand Protection below
Hands/feet protection:	Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber For esters: Do NOT use natural rubber, butyl rubber, EPDM or polystyrene-containing materials. The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.
Body protection:	See Other Protection below.

Respiratory protection:	Type AX Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent) Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content. The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate. Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used
General protective and hygiene measures:	Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday. Use protective skin cream before handling the product. Avoid contact with the skin and the eyes.

Recommended material(s):

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the computer generated selection:

Eurorooft SB Bitumen Primer.

Materia	CPI	Materia	CPI
PE/EVAL/PE	A	NITRILE	C
BUTYL	B	NITRILE+PVC	C
TEFLON	B	PVA	C
BUTYL/NEOPRENE	C	PVC	C
CPE	C	PVDC/PE/PVDC	C
HYPALON	C	SARANEX-23	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C	SARANEX-23 2-PLY	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C	VITON/CHLOROBUTYL	C
NEOPRENE	C	VITON/NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C		

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation.

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Important health, safety and environmental information

Appearance:	Off-white	Relative density (Water = 1):	0.83-0.86
Physical state:	Liquid	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water:	Not available
Odour:	Not available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C):	Not available
Odour threshold:	Not available	Decomposition temperature:	Not available
pH (as supplied):	Not available	Viscosity (cSt):	58.140-116.279
Melting point / freezing point (°C):	Not available	Molecular weight (g/mol):	Not available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C):	Not available	Taste:	Not available
Flash point (°C):	-11	Explosive properties:	Not available
Evaporation rate:	Not available	Oxidising properties:	Not available
Flammability:	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.		

Upper Explosive Limit (%):	Not available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m):	Not available
Lower Explosive Limit (%):	Not available	Volatile Component (%vol):	Not available
Vapour pressure (kPa):	Not available	Gas group:	Not available
Solubility in water:	Not available	pH as a solution (%):	Not available
Vapour density (Air = 1):	Not available	VOC g/L:	Not available
Nanoform Solubility:	Not available	Nanoform Particle Characteristics:	Not available
Particle Size:	Not available		

9.2 Other information

Not available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

See Section 7.2.

10.2 Chemical stability

Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.
Product is considered stable.
Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

See Section 7.2.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

See Section 7.2.

10.5 Incompatible materials

See Section 7.2.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

See Section 5.3.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled:	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. The main effects of simple esters are irritation, stupor and insensibility. Headache, drowsiness, dizziness, coma and behavioural changes may occur. Exposure to 400ppm ethyl acetate may cause mild eye, nose and throat irritation in an unacclimated persons. However, production workers with regular exposure have better tolerance. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Acute exposure of humans to high concentrations of methyl ethyl ketone produces irritation to the eyes, nose and throat. Acute exposure by inhalation also causes nervous system depression, headache, and nausea. High vapour levels are easily detected due to odour, however odour fatigue may occur, with loss of warning of exposure. Ketone vapours irritate the nose, throat and mucous membrane. High concentrations depress the central nervous system, causing headache, vertigo, poor concentration, sleep and failure of the heart and breathing. Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.
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	Effects of exposure to acetone by inhalation include central nervous system depression, light-headedness, unintelligible speech, in co-ordination, stupor, low blood pressure, fast heart rate, metabolic acidosis, high blood sugar and ketosis. Rarely, there may be convulsions and death of kidney tubules.
Ingestion:	Acute intoxication by ethyl acetate causes impaired co-ordination, exhilaration, slurred speech, nausea, vomiting, and may progress to stupor, coma and death from failure of breathing or blood circulation. The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733) Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Skin contact:	The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. In humans exposed to methyl ethyl ketone, skin inflammation has been reported. Animal testing has shown methyl ethyl ketone to have high acute toxicity from skin exposure. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Entry into the blood-stream, through for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. There is some evidence to suggest that the material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.
Eye:	There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain. The liquid may produce eye discomfort and is capable of causing temporary impairment of vision and/or transient eye inflammation, ulceration The liquid produces a high level of eye discomfort and is capable of causing pain and severe conjunctivitis. Corneal injury may develop, with possible permanent impairment of vision, if not promptly and adequately treated.
Chronic:	Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects. Animal testing shows that methyl ethyl ketone may have slight effects on the nervous system, liver, kidney and respiratory system; there may also be developmental effects and an increase in birth defects. However, there is limited information available on the long-term effects of methyl ethyl ketone in humans, and no information is available on whether it causes developmental or reproductive toxicity or cancer. It is generally considered to have low toxicity, but it is often used in combination with other solvents, and the toxic effects of the mixture may be greater than with either solvent alone. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. Workers exposed to acetone for long periods showed inflammation of the airways, stomach and small bowel, attacks of giddiness and loss of strength. Exposure to acetone may enhance the liver toxicity of chlorinated solvents. Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

Eurorooft PVC Primer:

Toxicity	Irritation
Not available	Not available

Methyl Ethyl Ketone:

Toxicity	Irritation
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: ~6400-8000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (human): 350 ppm -irritant
Inhalation(Mouse) LC50; 32 mg/L4h ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 80 mg - irritant
Oral(Rat) LD50; 2054 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (rabbit): 402 mg/24 hr - mild
	Skin (rabbit):13.78mg/24 hr open

Acetone:

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Toxicity	Irritation
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (human): 500 ppm - irritant
Inhalation(Mouse) LC50; 44 mg/L4h ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 20mg/24hr -moderate
Oral(Rat) LD50; 1738 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 3.95 mg - SEVERE
	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild
	Skin (rabbit):395mg (open) - mild
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]

Ethyl Acetate:

Toxicity	Irritation
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >18000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (human): 400 ppm
Inhalation(Mouse) LC50; >18 mg/l4h ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
Oral(Mouse) LD50; 4100 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]

Legend:

1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity; 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances.

Eurorooft PVC Primer:	Generally, linear and branched-chain alkyl esters are hydrolysed to their component alcohols and carboxylic acids in the intestinal tract, blood and most tissues throughout the body. Following hydrolysis the component alcohols and carboxylic acids are metabolized Oral acute toxicity studies have been reported for 51 of the 67 esters of aliphatic acyclic primary alcohols and aliphatic linear saturated carboxylic acids. The very low oral acute toxicity of this group of esters is demonstrated by oral LD50 values greater than 1850 mg/kg bw. Genotoxicity studies have been performed in vitro using the following esters of aliphatic acyclic primary alcohols and aliphatic linear saturated carboxylic acids: methyl acetate, butyl acetate, butyl stearate and the structurally related isoamyl formate and demonstrates that these substances are not genotoxic. The JEFCA Committee concluded that the substances in this group would not present safety concerns at the current levels of intake the esters of aliphatic acyclic primary alcohols and aliphatic linear saturated carboxylic acids are generally used as flavouring substances up to average maximum levels of 200 mg/kg.
Eurorooft PVC Primer & Methyl Ethyl Ketone & Ethyl Acetate:	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant.
Eurorooft PVC Primer & Methyl Ethyl Ketone:	Methyl ethyl ketone is considered to have a low order of toxicity; however, methyl ethyl ketone is often used in combination with other solvents and the mixture may have greater toxicity than either solvent alone. Combinations of n-hexane with methyl ethyl ketone, and also methyl n-butyl ketone with methyl ethyl ketone may result in an increased in peripheral neuropathy, a progressive disorder of the nerves of the extremities. Combinations with chloroform also show an increase in toxicity.
Eurorooft PVC Primer & Acetone:	For acetone: The acute toxicity of acetone is low. Acetone is not a skin irritant or sensitizer, but it removes fat from the skin, and it also irritates the eye. Animal testing shows acetone may cause macrocytic anaemia.
Methyl Ethyl Ketone & Acetone:	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

Acute Toxicity	✗	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✓
Respiratory or Skin Sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Legend:

✗ - Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification.

✓ - Data available to make classification.

11.2.1 Endocrine disruption properties

Not available.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Eurorooft PVC Primer:

End point	Test duration (Hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available

Methyl Ethyl Ketone:

End point	Test duration (Hr)	Species	Value	Source
NOEC (ECx)	48h	Crustacea	68mg/l	2
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1972mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	>324mg/L	4
EC50	48h	Crustacea	308mg/l	2
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>500mg/l	4

Acetone:

End point	Test duration (Hr)	Species	Value	Source
NOEC (ECx)	48h	Fish	0.001mg/L	4
LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	4
EC50	48h	Crustacea	6098.4mg/L	5
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	9.873-27.684mg/l	4

Ethyl Acetate:

End point	Test duration (Hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96h	Fish	>75.6mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	164mg/l	1
NOEC (ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	1

Legend:

Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

For Methyl Ethyl Ketone:

log Kow: 0.26-0.69;

log Koc: 0.69;

Koc: 34;

Half-life (hr) air: 2.3;

Half-life (hr) H₂O surface

water: 72-288; Henry's

atm m³ /mol: 1.05E-05;

BOD 5: 1.5-2.24, 46%;

COD: 2.2-2.31, 100%;

ThOD: 2.44;

BCF: 1.

Environmental Fate: Terrestrial Fate - Measured Koc values of 29 and 34 were obtained for methyl ethyl ketone in silt loams. Methyl ethyl ketone is expected to have very high mobility in soil.

For Ketones: Ketones, unless they are alpha, beta--unsaturated ketones, can be considered as narcosis or baseline

toxicity compounds.

Aquatic Fate: Hydrolysis of ketones in water is thermodynamically favourable only for low molecular weight ketones. Reactions with water are reversible with no permanent change in the structure of the ketone substrate.

For Acetone:

log Kow : -0.24;
Half-life (hr) air : 312-1896;
Half-life (hr) H₂O
surface water : 20;
Henry's atm m³
/mol : 3.67E-05
BOD 5: 0.31-
1.76,46-55%
COD: 1.12-2.07
ThOD: 2.2BCF: 0.69.

Environmental Fate: The relatively long half-life allows acetone to be transported long distances from its emission source. Atmospheric Fate: Acetone preferentially locates in the air compartment when released to the environment.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 26.75 days)
Acetone	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	MEDIUM (Half-life = 116.25 days)
Ethyl Acetate	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 14.71 days)

12.3 Bioaccumulation potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	LOW (LogKOW = 0.29)
Acetone	LOW (BCF = 0.69)
Ethyl Acetate	HIGH (BCF = 3300)

12.4 Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	MEDIUM (KOC = 3.827)
Acetone	HIGH (KOC = 1.981)
Ethyl Acetate	LOW (KOC = 6.131)

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	B	T
Relevant available data	Not available	Not available	Not available
PBT	✗	✗	✗
vPvB	✗	✗	✗

PBT Criteria fulfilled?	No
vPvB	No

12.6. Endocrine Disruption Properties

Not available.

12.7. Other adverse effects

Not available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Disposal Considerations:	Disposal of this product and its packaging must comply with all applicable environmental protection and waste disposal legislation, including any requirements set by local authorities. Any unwanted or non-recyclable material should be disposed of through a licensed waste disposal contractor. Transportation of such waste may be subject to ADR (International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road) regulations and must be managed in accordance with those requirements.
Waste code:	Uncured product: 08 01 11* waste paint and varnish containing organic solvents or other hazardous substances. Cured product inert residue: 17 09 04 mixed construction and demolition wastes other than those mentioned in 17 09 01, 17 09 02 and 17 09 03 Empty metal paint tins with only hardened, inert residue: 15 01 04 metallic packaging
Special precautions:	This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Caution should be exercised when handling empty containers that have not been properly cleaned or rinsed, as they may retain hazardous residues. Spillage and wash water from cleaning tools must be prevented from entering soil, watercourses, drains, or sewer systems. Empty containers should be directed to authorised waste disposal or appropriate local recycling facilities.
Further information available via:	https://www.alumascroofing.com/downloads/disposal-guides/ 

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels required:



Marine Pollutant : No.

Hazchem: 3YE.

Land transport (ADR):

14.1 UN number	1133
14.2 UN proper shipping name	ADHESIVES containing flammable liquid
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	Class: 3 Subrisk: N/A
14.4 Packing group	II
14.5 Environmental hazard	Not applicable
14.6 Special precautions for user	Hazard identification (Kemler): 33 Classification code: F1 Hazard label: 3 Special provisions: 640 Limited quantity: 5L Tunnel restriction code: 2 (D/E)

Air transport (ICAO-IATA/DGR):

14.1 UN number	1133
14.2 UN proper shipping name	Adhesives containing flammable liquid
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA class: 3 ICAO/IATA subrisk: N/A ERG code: 3L
14.4 Packing group	II
14.5 Environmental hazard	Not applicable
14.6 Special precautions for user	Special provisions: A3

	Cargo only packing instruction:	364
	Cargo only maximum qty/pack:	60 L
	Passenger and cargo packing instruction:	353
	Passenger and cargo maximum qty/pack:	5L
	Passenger and cargo limited qty packing instructions:	Y341
	Passenger and cargo limited maximum qty/pack:	1L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code/GGVSee):

14.1 UN number	1133
14.2 UN proper shipping name	ADHESIVES containing flammable liquid
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG class: 3 IMDG subrisk: N/A
14.4 Packing group	II
14.5 Environmental hazard	Not applicable
14.6 Special precautions for user	EMS number: F-E, S-D Special provisions: N/A Limited quantities: 5L

Inland waterways transport (ADN):

14.1 UN number	1133
14.2 UN proper shipping name	ADHESIVES containing flammable liquid
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	Class: 3 Subrisk: N/A
14.4 Packing group	II
14.5 Environmental hazard	Not applicable
14.6 Special precautions for user	Classification code: F1 Special provisions: 640C Limited quantity: 5L Equipment required: PP, EX, A Fire cones numbers: 1

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

Not applicable.

14.8. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product Name	Group
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	Not available
Acetone	Not available
Ethyl Acetate	Not available

14.9. Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product Name	Ship Type
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	Not available
Acetone	Not available
Ethyl Acetate	Not available

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Methyl Ethyl Ketone is found on the following regulatory lists:

EU Consolidated List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)	Europe EC Inventory
EU European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) Community Rolling Action Plan (CoRAP) List of Substances	European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)
EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles	European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI

Acetone is found on the following regulatory lists:

EU Consolidated List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)	European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)
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EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles Europe EC Inventory

European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI

Ethyl Acetate is found on the following regulatory lists:

EU Consolidated List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)
EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles Europe EC Inventory

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)
European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : Directives 98/24/EC, - 92/85/EEC, - 94/33/EC, - 2008/98/EC, - 2010/75/EU; Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture by the supplier.

ECHA summary:

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	78-93-3	606-002-00-3	01-2119457290-43-XXXX 01-2119943742-35-XXXX

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Flam. Liq. 2; Eye Irrit. 2; Narc. STOT SE 3	GHS02; GHS07; Dgr	H225; H319; H336
2	Flam. Liq. 2; Eye Irrit. 2; Narc. STOT SE 3; Resp. STOT SE 3; STOT SE 3; Skin Irrit. 2; Eye Irrit. 2A	GHS02; GHS07; Dgr; Wng; GHS08; GHS01; None Specified	H225; H319; H336; H371; H335; H302; H312; H341; H361; H314
Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.			

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
Acetone	67-64-1	606-001-00-8	01-2119471330-49-XXXX

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Flam. Liq. 2; Eye Irrit. 2; Narc. STOT SE 3; Skin Irrit. 2; Skin Sens. 1; Aquatic Chronic 2	GHS02; GHS07; Dgr; GHS09	H225; H319; H336; H315; H317; H411
2	Flam. Liq. 2; Eye Irrit. 2; Narc. STOT SE 3; Resp. STOT SE 3; STOT SE 3; Eye Irrit. 2A; Skin Irrit. 2; Skin Sens. 1; Aquatic Chronic 2	GHS02; GHS07; Dgr; GHS08; GHS01; Wng; GHS06; GHS09	H225; H319; H336; H371; H228; H315; H312; H335; H302; H332; H340; H317; H411
Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.			

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
Ethyl Acetate	141-78-6	607-022-00-5	01-2119475103-46-Xxxx 01-2120767619-37-Xxxx

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Flam. Liq. 2; Eye Irrit. 2; Narc. STOT SE 3	GHS02; GHS07; Dgr	H225; H319; H336
2	Flam. Liq. 2; Narc. STOT SE 3; Eye Irrit. 2; Aquatic Chronic 1; Resp. STOT SE 3; Acute Tox. 4; Asp. Tox. 1; Skin Sens. 1; Eye Irrit. 2A; Skin Corr. 1; Acute Tox. 4	GHS02; GHS07; Dgr; GHS01; Wng; GHS05	H225; H336; H319; H335; H314; H332
Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.			

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (methyl ethyl ketone; acetone; ethyl acetate)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory. No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets).

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text risk and hazard codes:

H228: Flammable solid.
H302: Harmful if swallowed.
H312: Harmful in contact with skin.
H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H332: Harmful if inhaled.
H335: May cause respiratory irritation.
H340: May cause genetic defects.
H341: Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H361: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H371: May cause damage to organs.
H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

SDS version summary:

Version	Date of Update	Section Updated
1.1	03/04/2023	Template Change
2.0	27/05/2025	Section 13 update

Other information:

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:

EN 166: Personal eye-protection.
EN 340: Protective clothing.
EN 374: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms.
EN 13832: Footwear protecting against chemicals.
EN 133: Respiratory protective devices.

Definitions and abbreviations:

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
ES: Exposure Standard
OSF: Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index
AII: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
DSL: Domestic Substances List
NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
NLP: No-Longer Polymers
ENCs: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory.
INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
NCI: National Chemical Inventory
FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

The contents and format of this SDS are in accordance with EEC Commission Directive 1999/45/EC, 67/548/EC, 1272/2008/EC and EEC Commission Regulation 1907/2006/EC (REACH) Annex II.

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