SAFETY DATA SHEET

Pro-Prime® TPO

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

1.1. Product identifier

Trade name

Pro-Prime® TPO

Product no.

PRTPOP05V1.0

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

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture

Adhesive Binding Agent

Use descriptors (UK REACH)

Sectors of use	Description
SU 19	Building and construction work

Product category	Description

Process category	Description
PROC 10	Roller application or brushing

Uses advised against

Consumer uses: Private households (= general public = consumers)
Industrial spraying
Non industrial spraying
Hand-mixing with intimate contact and only PPE available

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company and address

Proteus Waterproofing Ltd
21a Sirdar Road, Brook Road Industrial Estate
SS6 7XF Rayleigh, Essex
England
+44 (0) 1268 777871 Office Mon-Fri 08:30-17:00 outside of these hours call emergency numbers
www.proteuswaterproofing.co.uk

E-mail

enquiries@proteuswaterproofing.co.uk

Revision

15/06/2023

SDS Version

1.0

1.4. Emergency telephone number

In emergency call NCEC +44 (0) 1865 407 333
Contact The National Poisons Information Service (dial 111, 24 h service).
See section 4 “First aid measures”.

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

Classified according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP) as retained and amended in UK law.
Classified according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP).

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Flam. Liq. 2; H225, Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
Skin Irrit. 2; H315, Causes skin irritation.
Eye Irrit. 2; H319, Causes serious eye irritation.
Acute Tox. 4; H332, Harmful if inhaled.
STOT SE 3; H335, May cause respiratory irritation.
STOT SE 3; H336, May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Repr. 2; H361d, Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

STOT RE 2; H373, May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Aquatic Chronic 3; H412, Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)

Signal word

Danger

Hazard statement(s)

Highly flammable liquid and vapour. (H225)
Causes skin irritation. (H315)
Causes serious eye irritation. (H319)
Harmful if inhaled. (H332)
May cause respiratory irritation. (H335)
May cause drowsiness or dizziness. (H336)
Suspected of damaging the unborn child. (H361d)
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (H373)
Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. (H412)

Precautionary statement(s)

General

-

Prevention

Obtain special instructions before use. (P201)
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. (P202)
Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. (P210)
Keep container tightly closed. (P233)
Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. (P240)
Use explosion-proof [electrical/lighting/ventilating] equipment. (P241)
Use non-sparking tools. (P242)
Take action to prevent static discharges. (P243)
Do not breathe vapour/mist. (P260)
Wash hands thoroughly after handling. (P264)
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. (P271)
Avoid release to the environment. (P273)
Wear face protection/protective gloves/protective clothing. (P280)

Response

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap. (P302+P352)
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water . (P303+P361+P353)
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. (P304+P340)
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. (P305+P351+P338)
IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. (P308+P313)
Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell. (P312)
Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell. (P314)
Specific treatment (see Section 4.3.1 of the Material Safety Data Sheet on this label). (P321)
If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. (P332+P313)
If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. (P337+P313)
Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. (P361+P364)
In case of fire: Use water mist/carbon dioxide/alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish. (P370+P378)

Storage

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. (P403+P235)
Store locked up. (P405)

Disposal

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulation. (P501)

Hazardous substances

toluene
Xylene (mix)

Additional labelling

EUH018, In use may form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture.
EUH066, Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
EUH401, To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions for use.

2.3. Other hazards

Persons suffering from asthma, eczema or skin problems should avoid contact, including dermal contact with this product.

Additional warnings

This product contains a vPvB and/or PBT substance:
toluene (PBT)
This product does not contain any substances considered to be endocrine disruptors in accordance with the criteria set out in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

Not applicable. This product is a mixture.

3.2. Mixtures

Product/substance	Identifiers	% w/w	Classification	Note
toluene	CAS No.: 108-88-3 EC No.: 203-625-9 UK-REACH: Index No.: 601-021-00-3	40-60%	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 STOT SE 3, H336 Repr. 2, H361d STOT RE 2, H373 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412	[1], [3]
Xylene (mix)	CAS No.: 1330-20-7 EC No.: 215-535-7 UK-REACH: Index No.: 601-022-00-9	40-60%	EUH066 Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Acute Tox. 4, H312 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2, H319 Acute Tox. 4, H332 STOT SE 3, H335 STOT RE 2, H373 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412	

See full text of H-phrases in section 16. Occupational exposure limits are listed in section 8, if these are available.

Other information

[1] European occupational exposure limit.
[3] According to UK REACH, Annex XVII, the substance is subject to restrictions.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General information

In the case of accident: Contact a doctor or casualty department – take the label or this safety data sheet. Contact a doctor if in doubt about the injured person's condition or if the symptoms persist. Never give an unconscious person water or other drink.

Inhalation

Upon breathing difficulties or irritation of the respiratory tract: Bring the injured person into fresh air. Make sure the injured person is continuously monitored. Prevent shock by keeping the injured person warm and calm. If breathing ceases, give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If unconscious, roll the injured person into recovery position. Call an ambulance.

Skin contact

Remove contaminated clothing and shoes immediately. Ensure to wash exposed skin thoroughly with water and soap. Skin cleanser can be used. DO NOT use solvents or thinners.
If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Eye contact

If in eyes: Flush eyes immediately with plenty of water or isotonic water (20-30 °C) for at least 5 minutes and continue until irritation stops. Remove contact lenses. Make sure to flush under upper and lower eyelids. If irritation continues, contact a doctor. Continue flushing during transport.

Ingestion

If the person is conscious, rinse the mouth with water and stay with the person. Never give the person anything to

drink.
In case of malaise, seek medical advice immediately and bring the safety data sheet or label from the product. Do not induce vomiting, unless recommended by the doctor. Have the person lean forward with head down to avoid inhalation of or choking on vomited material.

Burns

Rinse with water until pain stops then continue to rinse for 30 minutes.

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

Irritation effects: This product contains substances, which may cause irritation upon exposure to skin, eyes or lungs. Exposure may result in an increased absorption potential of other hazardous substances at the area of exposure.
Neurotoxic effects: This product contains organic solvents, which may cause adverse effects to the nervous system. Symptoms of neurotoxicity include: loss of appetite, headache, dizziness, ringing in ears, tingling sensations of skin, sensitivity to the cold, cramps, difficulty in concentrating, tiredness, etc. Repeated exposure to solvents can result in the breaking down of the skin's natural fat layer and may result in an increased absorption potential of other hazardous substances at the area of exposure.
Product may affect central nervous system, can induce drowsiness, dizziness and unconsciousness.

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

IF exposed or concerned:
Get immediate medical advice/attention.

Information to medics

Bring this safety data sheet or the label from this product.
Following acute or short term repeated exposures to toluene:
Toluene is absorbed across the alveolar barrier, the blood/air mixture being 11.2/15.6 (at 37 degrees C.) The concentration of toluene, in expired breath, is of the order of 18 ppm following sustained exposure to 100 ppm. The tissue/blood proportion is 1/3 except in adipose where the proportion is 8/10. Metabolism by microsomal mono-oxygenation, results in the production of hippuric acid. This may be detected in the urine in amounts between 0.5 and 2.5 g/24 hr which represents, on average 0.8 gm/gm of creatinine. The biological half-life of hippuric acid is in the order of 1-2 hours. Primary threat to life from ingestion and/or inhalation is respiratory failure. Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (eg cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO2 <50 mm Hg or pCO2 > 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial damage has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance. A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax. Epinephrine (adrenaline) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice. Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use.
For acute or short term repeated exposures to xylene:
Gastro-intestinal absorption is significant with ingestions. For ingestions exceeding 1-2 ml (xylene)/kg, intubation and lavage with cuffed endotracheal tube is recommended. The use of charcoal and cathartics is equivocal. Pulmonary absorption is rapid with about 60-65% retained at rest. Primary threat to life from ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure. Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO2 < 50 mm Hg or pCO2 > 50 mm Hg) should be intubated. Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax. Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide, powder, water mist.
Unsuitable extinguishing media: Waterjets should not be used, since they can spread the fire.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Fire will result in dense smoke. Exposure to combustion products may harm your health. Closed containers, which are exposed to fire, should be cooled with water. Do not allow fire-extinguishing water to enter the sewage system and nearby surface waters.
If the product is exposed to high temperatures, e.g. in the event of fire, dangerous decomposition compounds are produced. These are:

Carbon oxides (CO / CO2)
Avoid any contamination of this material as it is very reactive and any contamination is potentially hazardous.
Combustion by-products include toxic and corrosive smoke/fumes, wear suitable respiratory equipment.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing to prevent contact. Upon direct exposure contact The National Poisons Information Service (dial 111, 24 h service) in order to obtain further advice.
Hazchem Code: ●3Y

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Storages not yet ignited must be cooled by water mist. Remove flammable materials if conditions allow it. Ensure sufficient ventilation.
Avoid direct contact with spilled substances.
Avoid inhalation of vapours from spilled material.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Avoid discharge to lakes, streams, sewers, etc. In the event of leakage to the surroundings, contact local environmental authorities.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations.
Wherever possible cleaning should be performed with normal cleaning agents. Avoid use of solvents.

6.4. Reference to other sections

See section 13 “Disposal considerations” on handling of waste.
See section 8 "Exposure controls/personal protection" for protective measures.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
Use explosion-proof [electrical/lighting/ventilating] equipment.
Use non-sparking tools.
Take action to prevent static discharges.
It is recommended to install waste collection trays in order to prevent emissions to the waste water system and surrounding environment.
Avoid direct contact with the product.
Smoking, drinking and consumption of food is not allowed in the work area.
See section 8 "Exposure controls/personal protection" for information on personal protection.
Do not use in confined spaces without adequate ventilation and/or respirator.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.
Take action to prevent static discharges.
Must be stored in a cool and well-ventilated area, away from possible sources of ignition.

Recommended storage material

Keep only in original packaging.

Storage temperature

Container's, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
DO NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers
Do not breathe vapours or spray mist.
DO NOT store in pits basements or areas where vapours may be trapped
Ensure good ventilation and/or extraction at the workplace
Keep container earthed, risk of static build up that could cause fire or explosion.
Keep receptacles tightly sealed, prevent formation of aerosol.
Store away from incompatibles
Store in a lockable flammable liquid storage area

Incompatible materials

Avoid static electricity, consider antistatic clothing, footwear and ppe.
Flammable liquids
Nitrates
Plastic
Strong acids
Strong alkalines
Strong oxidizing agents

7.3. Specific end use(s)

This product should only be used for applications quoted in section 1.2.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

toluene
Long term exposure limit (8 hours) (ppm): 50
Long term exposure limit (8 hours) (mg/m³): 191
Short term exposure limit (15 minutes) (ppm): 100
Short term exposure limit (15 minutes) (mg/m³): 384
Annotations:
Sk = Can be absorbed through the skin and lead to systemic toxicity.

Xylene (mix)
Long term exposure limit (8 hours) (ppm): 50
Long term exposure limit (8 hours) (mg/m³): 220
Short term exposure limit (15 minutes) (ppm): 100
Short term exposure limit (15 minutes) (mg/m³): 441
Annotations:
BMVG = Biological Monitoring Guidance Value exists
Sk = Can be absorbed through the skin and lead to systemic toxicity.

The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002. SI 2002/2677 The Stationery Office 2002. EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits (Fourth Edition 2020).

DNEL

toluene

Duration:	Route of exposure:	DNEL:
Long term – Systemic effects - Workers	Dermal	384 mg/kg bw/day
Long term – Local effects - Workers	Inhalation	192 mg/m³
Long term – Systemic effects - Workers	Inhalation	192 mg/m³
Short term – Local effects - Workers	Inhalation	384 mg/m³
Short term – Systemic effects - Workers	Inhalation	384 mg/m³

Xylene (mix)

Duration:	Route of exposure:	DNEL:
Long term – Systemic effects - Workers	Dermal	212 mg/kg bw/day
Long term – Local effects - Workers	Inhalation	221 mg/m³
Long term – Systemic effects - Workers	Inhalation	221 mg/m³
Short term – Local effects - Workers	Inhalation	442 mg/m³
Short term – Systemic effects - Workers	Inhalation	442 mg/m³

PNEC

toluene

Route of exposure:	Duration of Exposure:	PNEC:
Freshwater		74-680 µg/L
Freshwater sediment		1.78-16.39 mg/kg
Intermittent release (freshwater)		37.8-680 µg/L
Intermittent release (marine water)		3.78 µg/L
Marine water		7.4-680 µg/L
Marine water sediment		178-16390 µg/kg
Sewage treatment plant		840-13610 µg/L
Soil		313-2890 µg/kg

Xylene (mix)

Route of exposure:	Duration of Exposure:	PNEC:
Freshwater		44-327 µg/L
Freshwater sediment		2.52-12.46 mg/kg
Intermittent release (freshwater)		10-327 µg/L
Intermittent release (marine water)		1 µg/L
Marine water		4.4-327 µg/L
Marine water sediment		252-12460 µg/kg
Sewage treatment plant		1.6-6.58 mg/L
Soil		852-2310 µg/kg

8.2. Exposure controls

Compliance with the given occupational exposure limits values should be controlled on a regular basis.

General recommendations

Smoking, drinking and consumption of food is not allowed in the work area.

Exposure scenarios

There are no exposure scenarios implemented for this product.
Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restriction on use, should be created for each workplace or task.

Exposure limits

Professional users are subjected to the legally set maximum concentrations for occupational exposure. See occupational hygiene limit values above.

Appropriate technical measures

Do not recirculate outlet air that contain the substances.

Hygiene measures

Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Measures to avoid environmental exposure

Keep damming materials near the workplace. If possible, collect spillage during work.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Generally

Use only UKCA marked protective equipment.

Respiratory Equipment

Work situation	Type	Class	Colour	Standards	
In the event of short termed exposure or low concentrations	Suitable respiratory protection advice for the correct personal selection can be obtained from EN529:2005				

Skin protection

Work situation	Recommended	Type/Category	Standards	
Wear long sleeve jackets and long trousers, do not allow clothing wet with chemical to stay in contact with skin.	Dedicated work clothing should be worn. Wear a protective suit in the event of prolonged periods of work with the product.	-	-	
	Ensure clothing & footwear is anti static & free from metallic fasteners to reduce the risk of static electricity.			
Store protective clothing separately, DO NOT allow contaminated items to leave site or wash with other items	Contaminated garments should be removed promptly and should not be reused until they have been decontaminated, DO NOT allow garments to be decontaminated/cleaned in household laundry			

Hand protection

Work situation	Material	Glove thickness (mm)	Breakthrough time (min.)	Standards	
Consider the following when selecting work gloves, material, compatibility, degradation, failure time, permeability. The gloves resistance to chemicals should be checked prior to use, wear time depends on duration and type of use.	Vinyl/PVC | 0.65 mm | Breakthrough time: > 480 min | Std: EN374-3, EN388, EN511	-	> 480	EN374-3, EN388, EN511	
Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.	Protect hands with Cat III work gloves (see standard EN374, UKCA marked to show it conforms to applicable standards). Gloves should be changed regularly to avoid permeation problems. Recommendation is protective index 6, breakthough time >480 minutes.				

Eye protection

Work situation	Type	Standards	
Ensure goggles are a suitably tight fit	Safety Goggles	EN166:2001	
When there is risk of splash- / intermittent exposure	Face shield	EN166	

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state
Liquid

Colour
Colourless

Odour / Odour threshold
Characteristic

pH
No data available

Density (g/cm³)
No data available

Relative density
No data available

Kinematic viscosity
2.778 centistokes

Particle characteristics
No data available

Phase changes

Melting point/Freezing point (°C)
Not applicable

Softening point/range (waxes and pastes) (°C)

Does not apply to liquids.

Boiling point (°C)
No data available

Vapour pressure
No data available

Relative vapour density
No data available

Decomposition temperature (°C)
No data available

Data on fire and explosion hazards

Flash point (°C)
4

Flammability (°C)
The material is ignitable.

Auto-ignition temperature (°C)
No data available

Lower and upper explosion limit (% v/v)
No data available

Solubility

Solubility in water
No data available

n-octanol/water coefficient
No data available

Solubility in fat (g/L)
No data available

9.2. Other information

Evaporation rate (n-butylacetate = 100)
No data available

Oxidizing properties
No data available

Other physical and chemical parameters
No data available.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity
No data available.

10.2. Chemical stability
The product is stable under the conditions, noted in section 7 “Handling and storage”.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions
In use may form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture.

10.4. Conditions to avoid
Do not expose to any forms of heat (e.g. solar radiation). May lead to excess pressure.
Avoid static electricity, consider antistatic clothing, footwear and ppe.
Prevent formation of aerosols

10.5. Incompatible materials
Avoid static electricity, consider antistatic clothing, footwear and ppe.
Flammable liquids
Nitrates
Plastic
Strong acids
Strong alkalines
Strong oxidizing agents

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products
The product is not degraded when used as specified in section 1.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as retained and amended in UK law

Acute toxicity
Over exposure may cause injury to the heart, liver, kidneys. Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the

lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis. Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination. Other effects of poisoning include light-headedness, nervousness, apprehension, a feeling of well-being, confusion, dizziness, drowsiness, ringing in the ears, blurred or double vision, vomiting and sensations of heat, cold or numbness, twitching, tremors, convulsions, unconsciousness, depression of breathing, and arrest. Headache, fatigue, tiredness, irritability and digestive disturbances nausea, loss of appetite and bloating. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/irritation

Causes serious eye irritation.

Respiratory sensitisation

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.

Skin sensitisation

The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.
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.

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

Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

STOT-single exposure

May cause respiratory irritation.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

STOT-repeated exposure

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration hazard

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

11.2. Information on other hazards

Long term effects

Reproductive toxicity: This product contains teratogenic substances, which may produce anomalies and/or developmental defects to the human offspring. Adverse effects include: death, growth retardation, congenital disorders, delayed mental development, and functional disorders.
Irritation effects: This product contains substances, which may cause irritation upon exposure to skin, eyes or lungs. Exposure may result in an increased absorption potential of other hazardous substances at the area of exposure.
Neurotoxic effects: This product contains organic solvents, which may cause adverse effects to the nervous system. Symptoms of neurotoxicity include: loss of appetite, headache, dizziness, ringing in ears, tingling sensations of skin, sensitivity to the cold, cramps, difficulty in concentrating, tiredness, etc. Repeated exposure to solvents can result in the breaking down of the skin's natural fat layer and may result in an increased absorption potential of other hazardous substances at the area of exposure.

Endocrine disrupting properties

Not applicable.

Other information

toluene has been classified by IARC as a group 3 carcinogen.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

DO NOT allow product to come into contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. DO NOT contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters. Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

No data available.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

No data available.

12.4. Mobility in soil

No data available.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

This product contains a vPvB and/or PBT substance:
toluene (PBT)

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

Not applicable.

12.7. Other adverse effects

This product contains substances, which may cause adverse long-term effects to the aquatic environment.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product is covered by the regulations on hazardous waste.
HP 3 - Flammable
HP 4 - Irritant (skin irritation and eye damage)
HP 5 - Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT)/Aspiration Toxicity
HP 6 - Acute toxicity
HP 10 – Toxic for reproduction
HP 14 – Ecotoxic
Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.
Regulation (EU) No 1357/2014 of 18 December 2014 on waste as retained and amended in UK law.
DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.

EWC code

08 04 09* Waste adhesives and sealants containing organic solvents or other dangerous substances

Specific labelling

Contaminated packing

Packaging containing residues of the product must be disposed of similarly to the product.

SECTION 14: Transport information

	14.1 UN / ID	14.2 UN proper shipping name	14.3 Hazard class(es)	14.4 PG*	14.5 Env**	Other information:
ADR	UN1993	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Xylene (mix), toluene)	Transport hazard class: 3 Label: 3 Classification code: F1 	II	No	Limited quantities: 1 L Tunnel restriction code: (D/E) See below for additional information.
IMDG	UN1993	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Xylene (mix), toluene)	Transport hazard class: 3 Label: 3 Classification code: F1 	II	No	Limited quantities: 1 L EmS: F-E S-E See below for additional information.
IATA	UN1993	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Xylene (mix), toluene)	Transport hazard class: 3 Label: 3 Classification code: F1 	II	No	See below for additional information.

* Packing group
** Environmental hazards

Additional information

ADR / See Table A, Section 3.2.1 for any information on special provisions, requirements, or warnings in connection with transport. See section 5.4.3, for instructions in writing regarding mitigation of damages in relation to incidents or accidents during transport.
IMDG / See section 3.2.1, for any information on special provisions, requirements, or warnings in connection with transport.
IATA / See Table 4.2 for any information on special provisions, requirements, or warnings in connection with

transport.
This product is within scope of the regulations of transport of dangerous goods.
Hazchem Code: ●3Y

14.6. Special precautions for user
Not applicable.

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments
No data available.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

Restrictions for application
Restricted to professional users.
People under the age of 18 shall not be exposed to this product.
Pregnant women and women breastfeeding must not be exposed to this product. The risk, and possible technical precautions or design of the workplace needed to eliminate exposure, must be considered.

Demands for specific education
No specific requirements.

SEVESO - Categories / dangerous substances
P5c - FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, Qualifying quantity (lower-tier): 5.000 tonnes / (upper-tier): 50.000 tonnes

Regulation on drug precursors
toluene is included (Category 3)

Additional information
Not applicable.

Sources
The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999.
The Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 Regulations 2013.
Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH) Regulations 2015.
Regulation (EU) No 1357/2014 of 18 December 2014 on waste as retained and amended in UK law.
The Controlled Drugs (Drug Precursors) Regulations 2008.
Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (CLP) as retained and amended in UK law.
Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) as retained and amended in UK law.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment
No

SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of H-phrases as mentioned in section 3
EUH066, Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
H225, Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226, Flammable liquid and vapour.
H304, May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H312, Harmful in contact with skin.
H315, Causes skin irritation.
H319, Causes serious eye irritation.
H332, Harmful if inhaled.
H335, May cause respiratory irritation.
H336, May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H361d, Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H373, May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H412, Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

The full text of identified uses as mentioned in section 1
SU 19 = Building and construction work
PROC 10 = Roller application or brushing
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Abbreviations and acronyms
ADN = European Provisions concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterway
ADR = The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service

CE = Conformité Européenne (European conformity)
CLP = Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulation [Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008]
CSA = Chemical Safety Assessment
CSR = Chemical Safety Report
DMEL = Derived Minimal Effect Level
DNEL = Derived No Effect Level
EINECS = European Inventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
ES = Exposure Scenario
EUH statement = CLP-specific Hazard statement
EWC = European Waste Catalogue
GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)
IATA = International Air Transport Association
IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
OECD = Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration
RID = The Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
RRN = REACH Registration Number
SCL = A specific concentration limit
SVHC = Substances of Very High Concern
STOT-RE = Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure
STOT-SE = Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure
TWA = Time weighted average
UN = United Nations
UVBC = Unknown or variable composition, complex reaction products or of biological materials
VOC = Volatile Organic Compound
vPvB = Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Additional information

The classification of the substance/mixture in regard of health hazards are in accordance with the calculation methods given by Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP) as retained and amended in UK law.
The classification of the substance/mixture in regard of environmental hazards are in accordance with the calculation methods given by Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP) as retained and amended in UK law.
The classification of the mixture in regard to physical hazards has been based on experimental data.
Following acute or short term repeated exposures to toluene:
Toluene is absorbed across the alveolar barrier, the blood/air mixture being 11.2/15.6 (at 37 degrees C.) The concentration of toluene, in expired breath, is of the order of 18 ppm following sustained exposure to 100 ppm. The tissue/blood proportion is 1/3 except in adipose where the proportion is 8/10. Metabolism by microsomal mono-oxygenation, results in the production of hippuric acid. This may be detected in the urine in amounts between 0.5 and 2.5 g/24 hr which represents, on average 0.8 gm/gm of creatinine. The biological half-life of hippuric acid is in the order of 1-2 hours. Primary threat to life from ingestion and/or inhalation is respiratory failure. Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (eg cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO2 <50 mm Hg or pCO2 > 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial damage has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance. A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax. Epinephrine (adrenaline) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice. Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use.

The safety data sheet is validated by

Steven D'Silva Quality Manager

Other

A change (in proportion to the last essential change (first cipher in SDS version, see section 1)) is marked with a blue triangle.
The information in this safety data sheet applies only to this specific product (mentioned in section 1) and is not necessarily correct for use with other chemicals/products.
It is recommended to hand over this safety data sheet to the actual user of the product. Information in this safety data sheet cannot be used as a product specification.

Compiled in accordance with REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, as retained and amended S.I. 2019 No. 758

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