# Safety Data Sheet According to Regulation (EC) No. 2015/830

## 1. Identification of the Substance/Mixture and of the Company/Undertaking

### 1.1 Product Identifier

Primer
**Article Number:** KL1110

### 1.2 Relevant Identified Uses of the Substance or Mixture and Uses Advised Against

**Identified Uses:** a primer

### 1.3 Details of the Supplier of the Safety Data Sheet

**Manufacturer:**
Dow Chemical Company Limited
Diamond House, Lotus Park,
Kingsbury Cresent,
Staines
England
TW18 3AG
United Kingdom

Phone: +44 (0) 203 139 4000
Email: SDSQuestion@dow.com

**Supplier**:
Company FIOR & GENTZ Gesellschaft für Entwicklung und Vertrieb von orthopädietechnischen Systemen mbH
Dorette-von-Stern-Straße 5
21337 Lüneburg
Germany

Phone: +49 4131 24445-0
Fax: +49 4131 24445-57
Email: info@fior-gentz.de

### 1.4 Emergency Telephone Number

24-Hour Emergency Contact: +31 115 694 982
Local Emergency Contact: +31 115 694 982

## 2. Hazards Identification

### 2.1 Classification of the Substance or Mixture

**Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008:**
Flammable liquids - Category 2 - H225
Serious eye damage - Category 1 - H318
Skin sensitisation - Category 1 - H317
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure - Category 2 – oral - H371
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure - Category 3 - H336
For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this section, see section 16.

### 2.2 Label Elements

**Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008:**

**Hazard Pictograms:**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Signal Word:** | Danger |
| **Hazard Statements:** | |
| H225 | Highly flammable liquid and vapour. |
| H317 | May cause an allergic skin reaction. |
| H318 | Causes serious eye irritation. |
| H336 | May cause drowsiness or dizziness. |
| H371 | May cause damage to organs (central nervous system, blood). |
| **Precautionary Statements:** | |
| P210 | Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. |
| P233 | Keep container tightly closed. |
| P260 | Do not breathe dust/fumes/gas/mist/vapours/spray. |
| P280 | Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. |
| P305 + P351 + P338 + P310 | IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. |
| P370 + P378 | In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish. |
| **Contains:** | propan-2-ol; Resorcinol; 1,3-benzenediol |

### 2.3 Other Hazards

No data available.

## 3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

### 3.2 Mixtures

This product is a mixture.

| CAS RN/ EC No./ INDEX No. | REACH Registration Number | Concen-tration | Component | Classification: REGULATION (EC) No. 1272/2008 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **CAS RN** 67-63-0 **EC No.** 200-661-7 **INDEX No.** 603-117-00-0 | 01-2119457558-25 | > 85.0 – < 95.0% | propan-2-ol | Flam. Liq. - 2 - H225<br>Eye Irrit. - 2 - H319<br>STOT SE - 3 - H336 |
| **CAS RN** 108-46-3 **EC No.** 203-585-2 **INDEX No.** 604-010-00-1 | 01-2119480136-40 | < 10.0% | Resorcinol; 1,3-benzenediol | Acute Tox. - 4 - H302<br>Skin Irrit. - 2 - H315<br>Eye Dam. - 1 - H318<br>Skin Sens. - 1B - H317<br>STOT SE - 1 - H370<br>STOT SE - 2 - H371<br>Aquatic Acute - 1 - H400<br>Aquatic Chronic - 3 - H412 |

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this section, see section 16.

## 4. First Aid Measures

### 4.1 Description of First Aid Measures

**General Advice:** First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists refer to section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

**Inhalation:** Move person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask, etc). If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Call a physician or transport to a medical facility.

**Skin Contact:** Remove material from skin immediately by washing with soap and plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes while washing. Seek medical attention if irritation persists. Wash clothing before reuse. Discard items which cannot be decontaminated, including leather articles such as shoes, belts and watchbands.

**Eye Contact:** Wash immediately and continuously with flowing water for at least 30 minutes. Remove contact lenses after the first 5 minutes and continue washing. Obtain prompt medical consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately available.

**Ingestion:** Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician and/or transport to emergency facility immediately.

### 4.2 Most Important Symptoms and Effects, Both Acute and Delayed

Aside from the information found under Description of First Aid Measures (above) and Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed (below), any additional important symptoms and effects are described in section 11 Toxicological Information.

### 4.3 Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

**Notes to Physician:**
Skin contact may aggravate preexisting dermatitis. Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. Chemical eye burns may require extended irrigation. Obtain prompt consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. The decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by a physician. Hemodialysis may be of benefit if substantial amounts have been ingested and the patient is showing signs of intoxication. Consider hemodialysis for patients with persistent hypotension or coma unresponsive to standard therapy (isopropanol levels >400 - 500 mg/dl). (Goldfrank 1998, King et al, 1970). If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

## 5. Fire-Fighting Measures

### 5.1 Extinguishing Media

**Suitable Extinguishing Media:**
Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but will be less effective.

**Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:**
Do not use direct water stream. Straight or direct water streams may not be effective to extinguish fire.

### 5.2 Special Hazards Aarising From the Substance or Mmixture

**Hazardous Combustion products:**
During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

**Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:**
Container may vent and/or rupture due to fire. When product is stored in closed containers, a flammable atmosphere can develop. Electrically ground and bond all equipment. Flammable mixtures of this product are readily ignited even by static discharge. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a long distance and accumulate in low lying areas. Ignition and/or flash back may occur. Flammable mixtures may exist within the vapor space of containers at room temperature. Flammable concentrations of vapor can accumulate at temperatures above flash point; see section 9.

### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

**Fire Fighting Procedures:**
Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas where gases (fumes) can accumulate. Water may not be effective in extinguishing fire. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Burning liquids may be extinguished by dilution with water. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Eliminate ignition sources. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage. Use caution and test if material is burning before entering area. Material burns with invisible flame.

**Special Protective Equipment for Firefighters:**
Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). If protective equipment is not available or not used, fight fire from a protected location or safe distance.

## 6. Accidental Release Measures

### 6.1 Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

Evacuate area. Only trained and properly protected personnel must be involved in clean-up operations. Keep personnel out of low areas. Keep upwind of spill. Ventilate area of leak or spill. Refer to section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. No smoking in area. Eliminate all sources of ignition in vicinity of spill or released vapor to avoid fire or explosion. Vapor explosion hazard. Keep out of sewers. For large spills, warn public of downwind explosion hazard. Check area with combustible gas detector before reentering area. Ground and bond all containers and handling equipment. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to section 8 Exposure Controls/Personal Protection.

### 6.2 Environmental Precautions

Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See section 12 Ecological Information.

### 6.3 Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

Contain spilled material if possible. Absorb with materials such as: cat litter. Sand. Sawdust. Ground and bond all containers and handling equipment. Pump with explosion-proof equipment. If available, use foam to smother or supress. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. See section 13 Disposal Considerations for additional information.

### 6.4 Reference to Other Sections

References to other sections, if applicable, have been provided in the previous sub-sections.

# 7. Handling and Storage

## 7.1 Precautions for Safe Handling

Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Do not get in eyes. Avoid contact with skin and clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Avoid breathing vapor. Do not swallow. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. No smoking, open flames or sources of ignition in handling and storage area. Electrically bond and ground all containers, personnel and equipment before transfer or use of material. Use of non-sparking or explosion-proof equipment may be necessary, depending upon the type of operation. Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain vapors. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near empty containers. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a long distance and accumulate in low lying areas. Ignition and/or flash back may occur. Never use air pressure for transferring product unless a risk assesment has been conducted that includes consideration of the flammability of the product. See section 8 Exposure Controls/Personal Protection.

## 7.2 Conditions for Safe Storage, Including any Incompatibilities

Minimise sources of ignition, such as static build-up, heat, spark or flame. Keep container closed. Flammable mixtures may exist within the vapor space of containers at room temperature.

**Storage Stability**
**Storage Temperature:**
> 5 - < 25°C

## 7.3 Specific End Use(s)

See the technical data sheet on this product for further information.

# 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

## 8.1 Control Parameters

Exposure limits are listed below, if they exist.

| Component | Regulation | Type of Listing | Value/Notation |
|---|---|---|---|
| propan-2-ol | ACGIH | TWA | 200ppm |
| | ACGIH | STEL | 400ppm |
| | ACGIH | TWA | BEI |
| | ACGIH | STEL | BEI |
| | GB EH40 | TWA | 999mg/m3 400ppm |
| | GB EH40 | STEL | 1,250mg/m3 500ppm |
| Resorcinol; 1,3-benzenediol | ACGIH | TWA | 10ppm |
| | ACGIH | STEL | 20ppm |
| | 2006/15/EC | TWA | 45 mg/m3 10 ppm |
| | 2006/15/EC | TWA | absorbed via skin |
| | GB EH40 | TWA | 46 mg/m3 10 ppm |
| | GB EH40 | STEL | 92 mg/m3 20 ppm |
| | GB EH40 | TWA | absorbed via skin |
| | GB EH40 | STEL | absorbed via skin |

### 8.2 Exposure Controls

**Engineering Controls:**
Use engineering controls to maintain airborne level below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use only with adequate ventilation. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

**Individual Protection Measures**

**Eye/Face Protection:**
Use chemical goggles. Chemical goggles should be consistent with EN 166 or equivalent. If exposure causes eye discomfort, use a full-face respirator.

**Skin Protection**
**Hand Protection:**
Use chemical resistant gloves classified under Standard EN374: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Chlorinated polyethylene. Natural rubber ("latex"). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Styrene/butadiene rubber. Viton. Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

**Other Protection:**
Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task.

**Respiratory Protection:**
Atmospheric levels should be maintained below the exposure guideline. When respiratory protection is required, use an approved air-purifying or positive-pressure supplied-air respirator depending on the potential airborne concentration. For emergency and other conditions where the exposure guideline may be exceeded, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus or positive-pressure air line with auxiliary self-contained air supply. In confined or poorly ventilated areas, use an approved self-contained breathing apparatus or positive pressure air line with auxiliary self-contained air supply.
Use the following CE approved air-purifying respirator: Organic vapor cartridge, type A (boiling point >65 ºC)

**Environmental Exposure Controls:**
See section 7 Handling and Storage and section 13 Disposal Considerations for measures to prevent excessive environmental exposure during use and waste disposal.

## 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

### 9.1 Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

| | |
|---|---|
| **Appearance** | |
| **Physical State:** | liquid |
| **Colour:** | colourless |
| **Odor:** | alcohol |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Odor Threshold:** | no test data available |
| **pH Value:** | no test data available |
| **Melting Point/Range:** | no test data available |
| **Freezing Point:** | no test data available |
| **Boiling Point (760mmHg):** | no test data available |
| **Flash Point:** | **closed cup** 12°C *PMCC, ASTM D93* |
| **Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1):** | no test data available |
| **Flammability (Solid, Gas):** | flammable liquid |
| **Lower Explosion Limit:** | no test data available |
| **Upper Explosion Limit:** | no test data available |
| **Vapor Pressure:** | no test data available |
| **Relative Vapor Density (Air = 1):** | no test data available |
| **Relative Density (Water = 1):** | 0.80 *ASTM D1475* |
| **Water Solubility:** | no test data available |
| **Partition Coefficient:** | |
| **n-Octanol/Water:** | no data available |
| **Auto-Ignition Temperature:** | no test data available |
| **Decomposition Temperature:** | no test data available |
| **Dynamic Viscosity:** | no test data available |
| **Kinematic Viscosity:** | no test data available |
| **Explosive Properties:** | no test data available |
| **Oxidizing Properties:** | no test data available |

### 9.2 Other Information

**Mocular Weight:** no data available

The physical data presented above are typical values and should not be construed as a specification.

## 10. Stability and Reactivity

### 10.1 Reactivity

No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

### 10.2 Chemical Stability

Thermally stable at typical use temperatures.

### 10.3 Possibility of Hazardous Reactions

Polymerization will not occur.

### 10.4 Conditions to Avoid

Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose. Avoid static discharge.

### 10.5 Incompatible Materials

Avoid contact with: aldehydes. Halogenated organics. Halogens. Strong acids. Strong oxidizers.

### 10.6 Hazardous Decomposition Products

Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials.

# 11. Toxicological Information

*Toxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.*

## 11.1 Information on Toxicological Effects

**Acute Toxicity**
**Acute Oral Toxicity:**
Low toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury. May cause central nervous system depression. May cause nausea and vomiting. Signs and symptoms of excessive exposure may include: facial flushing. Irregular heartbeats. Low blood pressure.
Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

**Acute Dermal Toxicity:**
Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.
The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

**Acute Inhalation Toxicity:**
With good ventilation, single exposure is not likely to be hazardous. In poorly ventilated areas, vapors or mists may accumulate and cause respiratory irritation. Prolonged excessive exposure may cause adverse effects. Excessive exposure (400ppm) to isopropanol may cause eye, nose and throat irritation. Incoordination, confusion, hypotension, hypothermia, circulatory collapse, respiratory arrest and death may follow a longer duration or higher levels. Observations in animals include middle ear lining damage upon exposure to vapors of isopropanol. However, the relevance of this to humans is unknown
As product: the LC50 has not been determined.

**Skin Corrosion/Irritation:**
Prolonged contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.
Repeated contact may cause skin burns. Symptoms may include pain, severe local redness, swelling, and tissue damage.
May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

**Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation**
May cause severe irritation with corneal injury which may result in permanent impairment of vision, even blindness. Chemical burns may occur.
Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness.
Vapor may cause lacrimation (tears).

**Sensitisation:**
For skin sensitisation:
Contains component(s) which have caused allergic skin sensitisation in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitisation:
no relevant data found.

**Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure):**
Contains component(s) which is/are classified target organ toxic after a single exposure, category 3.

**Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure):**
Contains component(s) which have been reported to cause effects on the following organs in humans:
heart,
kidney,
liver,
spleen.
Contains component(s) which have been reported to cause effects on the following organs in animals:
central nervous system,
thyroid.
For the minor component(s):
May cause methemoglobinemia, thereby impairing the blood's ability to transport oxygen.

**Carcinogenicity:**
Contains component(s) which did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

**Teratogenicity:**
Isopropanol has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother.

**Reproductive Toxicity:**
Contains component(s) which did not interfere with reproduction in animal studies.

**Mutagenicity:**
Contains component(s) which were negative in some in vitro genetic toxicity studies and positive in others. Contains component(s) which were negative in animal genetic toxicity studies.

**Aspiration Hazard:**
Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing lung damage or even death due to chemical pneumonia.

**COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:**

**Propan-2-ol**

**Akute Oral Toxicity:**
May cause central nervous system depression. Signs and symptoms of excessive exposure may include: facial flushing. Low blood pressure. Irregular heartbeat. May cause nausea and vomiting.

LD50, rat, 5,840 mg/kg OECD 401 or equivalent

**Acute Dermal Toxicity:**
LD50, rabbit, > 12,800mg/kg

**Acute Inhalation Toxicity:**
Observations in animals include middle ear lining damage upon exposure to vapors of isopropanol. However, the relevance of this to humans is unknown. Excessive exposure (400ppm) to isopropanol may cause eye, nose and throat irritation. Incoordination, confusion, hypotension, hypothermia, circulatory collapse, respiratory arrest and death may follow a longer duration or higher levels.

LC50, rat, male and female, 6 hour, vapour, > 10000ppm

**Resorcinol; 1,3-benzenediol**

**Akute Orale Toxicity:**
Low toxicity after ingestion. It is unlikely that accidental ingestion of small amounts will result in injury; however, ingestion of larger amounts may cause injury. Effects on the following organs have been observed in animal experiments: central nervous system (CNS). Blood. Respiratory tract.

LD50, rat, 510 mg/kg

**Acute Dermal Toxicity:**
Skin absorption of quantities harmful to health is unlikely after prolonged exposure.

LD50, rabbit, 2,830mg/kg

**Acute Inhalation Toxicity:**
At room temperature, exposure to vapor is minimal due to low volatility; single exposure is not likely to be hazardous.

LC0, rat, female, 1 hour, dust/mist, >7.8 mg/l
No deaths occurred at this concentration.

## 12. Ecological Information

*Ecotoxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.*

### 12.1 Toxicity

**Propan-2-ol**
**Acute Toxicity to Fish:**
The substance is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/l in the most sensitive species tested).
Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50/LL50/EL50 greater than 100mg/L in most sensitive species).
LC50, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), flow-through test, 96 hour, 9,640 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or equivalent

**Acute Toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates:**
LC50, Daphnia magna (water flea), static test, 24 hour, > 1,000mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or equivalent

**Acute Toxicity to Algae/Aquatic Plants:**
NOEC, alga Scenedesmus sp., static test, 7 d, growth inhibition (cell density reduction), 1,800mg/l
ErC50, alga Scenedesmus sp., static test, 72 hour, growth rate inhibition, > 1,000mg/l

**Toxicity to Bacteria:**
EC50, activated sludge, > 1,000 mg/l

**Chronic Toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates:**
NOEC, Daphnia magna (water flea), semi-static test, 21 d, 30mg/l

**Resorcinol; 1,3-benzenediol**
**Acute Toxicity to Fish:**
Material is toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 between 1 and 10mg/L in the most sensitive species).
LC50, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow, flow-through test, 96h, 29.5mg/l

**Acute Toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates:**
EC50, Daphnia magna (water flea), 48 hour, 1.00mg/l

**Acute Toxicity to Algae/Aquatic Plants:**
ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), static, 72 h, inhibition of growth rate, > 97mg/l
NOEC, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), static, 72 h, inhibition of growth rate, 97mg/l

**Toxicity to Bacteria:**
EC50, activated sludge, 3 h, respiration rate, 7.3 mg/l

**Chronic Toxicity to Fish:**
LOEC, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 60 d, survival, 320mg/l

**Chronic Toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates:**
NOEC, Daphnia magna (great water flea), flow-through test, 21 d, number of offspring, >= 0.172mg/l

## 12.2 Persistence and Degradability

**Propan-2-ol**
**Biodegradability:** Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.
10-Day Window: pass
**Biodegradation:** 95%
**Exposure Time:** 21 d
**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 301E or equivalent
10-Day Window: pass
**Biodegradation:** 53%
**Exposure Time:** 5 d
**Method:** other guidelines
**Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD):**

| Incubation Period | Biochemical Oxygen Demand |
|---|---|
| 5 d | 20 - 72% |
| 20 d | 78 - 86% |

**Resorcinol; 1,3-benzenediol**
**Biodegradability:** Material is expected to be readily biodegradable.
10-Day Window: not applicable
**Biodegradation:** 66.7%
**Exposure Time:** 14 d
**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 301C or equivalent
10-day Window: not applicable
**Biodegradation:** 97%
**Exposure Time:** 4 d
**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 302B or equivalent
10-day Window: not applicable
**Biodegradation:** 90 - 95%
**Exposure Time:** 7 - 15 d
**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 302B or equivalent

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative Potential

**Propan-2-ol**
**Bioaccumulation:** bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or log Pow < 3).
**Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** 0.05 measured

**Resorcinol; 1,3-benzenediol**
**Bioaccumulation:** Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or log Pow < 3).
**Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** 0.8 (estimated)

### 12.4 Mobility in Soil

**Propan-2-ol**
Potential for mobility in soil is very high (pOC between 0 and 50).
**Partition Coefficient(Koc):** 1.1 (estimated)

**Resorcin**
Potential for mobility in soil is very high (pOC between 0 and 50).
**Partition Coefficient(Koc):** 10.35 measured

### 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB Assessment

**Propan-2-ol**
This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT).
This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

**Resorcinol; 1,3-benzenediol**
This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT).
This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

### 12.6 Other Adverse Effects

**Propan-2-ol**
This substance is on the list of the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer.

**Resorcinol; 1,3-benzenediol**
No relevant data available.

## 13. Disposal Considerations

### 13.1 Waste Treatment Methods

This product, when being disposed of in its unused and uncontaminated state should be treated as a hazardous waste according to EC Directive 2008/98/EC. Any disposal practices must be in compliance with all national and provincial laws and any municipal or local by-laws governing hazardous waste. For used, contaminated and residual materials additional evaluations may be required. Do not dump into any sewers, on the ground, or into any body of water. Incineration under approved, controlled conditions using incinerators suitable or designed for the disposal of hazardous chemical wastes, is the preferred method for disposal.

The definitive assignment of this material to the appropriate EWC group and thus its proper EWC code will depend on the use that is made of this material. Contact the authorized waste disposal services.

**Treatment and Disposal Methods of Used Packaging:**
Empty containers should be recycled or otherwise disposed of by an approved waste management facility. CONTAMINATED PACKAGING: Any disposal of contaminated packaging and washings must be in accordance with State, Territory and/or Local government regulations. After container has been cleaned and labelling has been removed, empty containers can be sent for recycling or disposal. If the container is to be reconditioned, the reconditioning company should be made aware of the nature of the original contents.

## 14. Transport Information

**Classification for ROAD and Rail Transport (ADR/RID):**

**14.1 UN Number**

UN 1219

**14.2 Proper Shipping Name**

ISOPROPANOL MIXTURE

**14.3 Class**

3

**14.4 Packing Group**

II

**14.5 Environmental Hazards**

Not considered environmentally hazardous based on available data.

**14.6 Special Precautions for User**

Hazard Identification Number: 33

**Classification for SEA Transport (IMO-IMDG):**

**14.1 UN Number**

UN 1219

**14.2 Proper Shipping Name**

ISOPROPANOL MIXTURE

**14.3 Class**

3

**14.4 Packing Group**

II

**14.5 Environmental Hazards**

Not considered as marine pollutant based on available data.

**14.6 Special Precautions for User**

EmS: F-E, S-D

**14.7 Transport in Bulk According to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code**

Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk.

**Classification for AIR Transport (IATA/ICAO):**

**14.1 UN Number**

UN 1219

**14.2 Proper Shipping Name**

ISOPROPANOL MIXTURE

**14.3 Class**

3

**14.4 Packing Group**

II

**14.5 Environmental Hazards**

not applicable

**14.6 Special Precautions for User**

No data available.

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Transportation classifications may vary by container volume and may be influenced by regional or country variations in regulations. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

## 15. Regulatory Information

**15.1 Safety, Health and Environmental Regulations/Legislation Specific for the Substance or Mixture**

**REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006:**
This product contains only components that have been either pre-registered, registered, are exempt from registration or are regarded as registered according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH). The aforementioned indications of the REACH registration status are provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. It is the buyer´s/user´s responsibility to ensure that his/her understanding of the regulatory status of this product is correct.

**Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances:**
Listed in Regulation: FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS
Number in Regulation: P5c
5,000 t
50,000 t

### 15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

not applicable

## 16. Other Information

**Full Text of H-Statements Referred to Under Sections 2 and 3:**

| | |
|---|---|
| H225 | Highly flammable liquid and vapour. |
| H302 | Harmful if swallowed. |
| H315 | Causes skin irritation. |
| H317 | May cause an allergic skin reaction. |
| H318 | Causes serious eye damage. |
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation. |
| H336 | May cause drowsiness or dizziness. |
| H370 | Causes damage to organs. |
| H371 | May cause damage to organs. |
| H400 | Very toxic to aquatic life. |
| H412 | Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |

**Classification and Procedure Used to Derive the Classification for Mixtures According to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flam. Liq. | - | 2 | - | H225 | - | based on product data or assessment |
| Eye Dam. | - | 1 | - | H318 | - | calculation method |
| Skin Sens. | - | 1 | - | H317 | - | calculation method |
| STOT SE | - | 2 | - | H371 | - | calculation method |
| STOT SE | - | 3 | - | H336 | - | calculation method |

**Legend**

| | |
|---|---|
| 2006/15/EC | Europe. indicative occupational exposure limit values |
| absorbed via skin | absorbed via skin |
| ACGIH | USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) |
| BEI | Biological Exposure Index |
| GB EH40 | UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits |
| STEL | short-term exposure limit |
| TWA | 8-hour, time-weighted average |

The information in this safety data sheet is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that his activities comply with all federal, state, provincial or local laws. The information presented here pertains only to the product as shipped. Since conditions for use of the product are not under the control of the manufacturer, it is the buyer's/user's duty to determine the conditions necessary for the safe use of this product.