

## DRAP119 - PRIMER ES 40 COMP. B

## Safety Data Sheet

According to Annex II to REACH - Regulation 2015/830

## SECTION 1. Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

## 1.1. Product identifier

Code: DRAP119  
Product name: PRIMER ES 40 COMP. B

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

Intended use: Epoxy primer two-component

## 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name: DRACO ITALIANA S.p.A.  
Full address: Via Monte Grappa, 11 D-E  
District and Country: 20067 Tribiano (MI)  
Italia  
Tel. +39 02.90632917  
Fax +39 02.90631976  
e-mail address of the competent person responsible for the Safety Data Sheet: info@draco-edilizia.it

## 1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to:  
Centro Antiveleni di Bergamo 800883300 (Azienda Ospedaliera Papa Giovanni XXII)  
Centro Antiveleni di Firenze 0557947819 (Az. Osp. "Careggi" U.O. Tossicologia Medica)  
Centro Antiveleni di Foggia 80018345 (Az. Osp. Univ. Foggia)  
Centro Antiveleni di Milano 0266101029 (Osp. Niguarda Ca' Granda)  
Centro Antiveleni di Napoli 0817472870 (Az. Osp. "A. Cardarelli")  
Centro Antiveleni di Pavia 038224444 (CAV Centro Nazionale di Informazione Tossicologica)  
Centro Antiveleni di Roma 063054343 (CAV Policlinico "A. Gemelli")  
Centro Antiveleni di Roma 0649978000 (CAV Policlinico "Umberto I")  
Centro Antiveleni di Roma 06 68593726 (CAV "Osp. Pediatrico Bambino Gesù" Dip. Emergenza e Accettazione DEA)

## SECTION 2. Hazards identification

## 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

The product is classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in (EC) Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) (and subsequent amendments and supplements). The product thus requires a safety datasheet that complies with the provisions of (EU) Regulation 2015/830. Any additional information concerning the risks for health and/or the environment are given in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

## Hazard classification and indication:

Flammable liquid, category 2	H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
Eye irritation, category 2	H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
Skin irritation, category 2	H315	Causes skin irritation.
Skin sensitization, category 1	H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3	H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

## 2.2. Label elements

Hazard labelling pursuant to EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) and subsequent amendments and supplements.

Hazard pictograms:



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## SECTION 2. Hazards identification ... / &gt;&gt;

Signal words: Danger

Hazard statements:

**H225** Highly flammable liquid and vapour.  
**H319** Causes serious eye irritation.  
**H315** Causes skin irritation.  
**H317** May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
**H336** May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Precautionary statements:

**P210** Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.  
**P280** Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.  
**P370+P378** In case of fire: use . . . to extinguish.  
**P261** Avoid breathing dust / fume / gas / mist / vapours / spray.  
**P233** Keep container tightly closed.  
**P312** Call a POISON CENTRE / doctor / . . . if you feel unwell.

**Contains:** 3-azapentano-1,5-diamina  
 Acetone  
 Etilendiamina

## 2.3. Other hazards

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

## SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Xylene, mixture of isomers

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

## 3.2. Mixtures

Contains:

Identification	x = Conc. %	Classification 1272/2008 (CLP)
<b>Acetone</b>		
CAS	67-64-1	$50 \leq x < 100$
EC	200-662-2	
INDEX	606-001-00-8	
Reg. no.	01-2119471330-49-XXXX	
<b>Xylene, mixture of isomers</b>		
CAS	1330-20-7	$1 \leq x < 5$
EC	215-535-7	
INDEX	601-022-00-9	
Reg. no.	01-2119488216-32-XXXX	
<b>3-azapentano-1,5-diamina</b>		
CAS	111-40-0	$1 \leq x < 3$
EC	203-865-4	
INDEX		
<b>2-BUTOXYETHANOL</b>		
CAS	111-76-2	$1 \leq x < 5$
EC	203-905-0	
INDEX	603-014-00-0	
<b>ETHYLBENZENE</b>		
CAS	100-41-4	$1 \leq x < 5$
EC	202-849-4	
INDEX	601-023-00-4	
Reg. no.	01-2119489370-35-XXXX	

Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066

Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Acute Tox. 4 H312, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H335, Aquatic Chronic 3 H412

Acute Tox. 4 H302, Acute Tox. 4 H312, Skin Corr. 1B H314, Eye Dam. 1 H318, Skin Sens. 1 H317

Acute Tox. 4 H302, Acute Tox. 4 H312, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Skin Irrit. 2 H315

Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT RE 2 H373, Aquatic Chronic 3 H412

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## SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients ... / &gt;&gt;

<b>Fenolo</b>			
CAS	108-95-2	$0 \leq x < 0,5$	<b>Muta. 2 H341, Acute Tox. 3 H301, Acute Tox. 3 H311, Acute Tox. 3 H331, STOT RE 2 H373, Skin Corr. 1C H314, Eye Dam. 1 H318</b>
EC INDEX	203-632-7		
<b>Etilendiamina</b>			
CAS	107-15-3	$0 \leq x < 0,5$	<b>Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Acute Tox. 4 H302, Acute Tox. 4 H312, Skin Corr. 1B H314, Eye Dam. 1 H318, Resp. Sens. 1 H334, Skin Sens. 1 H317</b>
EC INDEX	203-468-6		
Reg. no.	01-2119480383-37-0012		

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

## SECTION 4. First aid measures

## 4.1. Description of first aid measures

EYES: Remove contact lenses, if present. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 30-60 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. Get medical advice/attention.

SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with a shower immediately. Get medical advice/attention.

INGESTION: Have the subject drink as much water as possible. Get medical advice/attention. Do not induce vomiting unless explicitly authorised by a doctor.

INHALATION: Get medical advice/attention immediately. Remove victim to fresh air, away from the accident scene. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Take suitable precautions for rescue workers.

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

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

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

Information not available

## SECTION 5. Firefighting measures

## 5.1. Extinguishing media

## SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

Extinguishing substances are: carbon dioxide, foam, chemical powder. For product loss or leakage that has not caught fire, water spray can be used to disperse flammable vapours and protect those trying to stem the leak.

## UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

Do not use jets of water. Water is not effective for putting out fires but can be used to cool containers exposed to flames to prevent explosions.

## 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

## HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE

Excess pressure may form in containers exposed to fire at a risk of explosion. Do not breathe combustion products.

## 5.3. Advice for firefighters

## GENERAL INFORMATION

Use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear. Collect extinguishing water to prevent it from draining into the sewer system. Dispose of contaminated water used for extinction and the remains of the fire according to applicable regulations.

## SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS

Normal fire fighting clothing i.e. fire kit (BS EN 469), gloves (BS EN 659) and boots (HO specification A29 and A30) in combination with self-contained open circuit positive pressure compressed air breathing apparatus (BS EN 137).

## SECTION 6. Accidental release measures

## 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Block the leakage if there is no hazard.

Wear suitable protective equipment (including personal protective equipment referred to under Section 8 of the safety data sheet) to prevent any contamination of skin, eyes and personal clothing. These indications apply for both processing staff and those involved in emergency procedures.

Send away individuals who are not suitably equipped. Use explosion-proof equipment. Eliminate all sources of ignition (cigarettes, flames,

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sparks, etc.) from the leakage site.

**6.2. Environmental precautions**

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

**6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**

Collect the leaked product into a suitable container. Evaluate the compatibility of the container to be used, by checking section 10. Absorb the remainder with inert absorbent material.

Make sure the leakage site is well aired. Contaminated material should be disposed of in compliance with the provisions set forth in point 13.

**6.4. Reference to other sections**

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

**SECTION 7. Handling and storage****7.1. Precautions for safe handling**

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

**7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

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

**7.3. Specific end use(s)**

Information not available

**SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection****8.1. Control parameters**

Regulatory References:

FRA	France	Valeurs limites d'exposition professionnelle aux agents chimiques en France. ED 984 - INRS
ITA	Italia	Decreto Legislativo 9 Aprile 2008, n.81
GBR	United Kingdom	EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits (Fourth Edition 2020)
EU	OEL EU	Directive (EU) 2019/1831; Directive (EU) 2019/130; Directive (EU) 2019/983; Directive (EU) 2017/2398; Directive (EU) 2017/164; Directive 2009/161/EU; Directive 2006/15/EC; Directive 2004/37/EC; Directive 2000/39/EC; Directive 98/24/EC; Directive 91/322/EEC.
	TLV-ACGIH	ACGIH 2020

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## SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection ... / &gt;&gt;

## Acetone

## Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLEP	FRA	1210	500	2420	1000	
VLEP	ITA	1210	500			
WEL	GBR	1210	500	3620	1500	
OEL	EU	1210	500			
TLV-ACGIH		250	594	1187	500	irr oclr, TRS, ssnc

## Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	10,6	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	1,06	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	30,4	mg/kg/d
Normal value for marine water sediment	3,04	mg/kg/d
Normal value for water, intermittent release	21	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	100	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	29,5	mg/kg/d

## Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers		Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Effects on workers			
	Acute local	Acute systemic			Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral						62 mg/kg bw/d		
Inhalation				200 mg/m3	2420 mg/m3			1210 mg/m3
Skin				62 mg/kg bw/d				186 mg/kg bw/d

## Xylene, mixture of isomers

## Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLEP	FRA	221	50	442	100	SKIN
VLEP	ITA	221	50	442	100	
WEL	GBR	220	50	441	100	SKIN
OEL	EU	221	50	442	100	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH		434	100	651	150	

## Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	0,327	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,327	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	12,46	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment	12,46	mg/kg
Normal value for water, intermittent release	0,327	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	6,58	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	2,31	mg/kg

## Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers		Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Effects on workers			
	Acute local	Acute systemic			Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Inhalation					442 mg/m3	442 mg/m3	221 mg/m3	221 mg/m3

## 3-azapentano-1,5-diamina

## Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLEP	FRA	4	1			
WEL	GBR	4,3	1			

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## SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection ... / &gt;&gt;

## ETHYLBENZENE

## Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLEP	FRA	88,4	20	442	100	SKIN
VLEP	ITA	442	100	884	200	SKIN
WEL	GBR	441	100	552	125	SKIN
OEL	EU	442	100	884	200	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH		87	20			

## Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	0,1	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,01	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	13,7	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment	1,37	mg/kg
Normal value for water, intermittent release	0,1	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	9,6	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	2,68	mg/kg

## Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers		Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Effects on workers			
	Acute local	Acute systemic			Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral				1,6 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation				15 mg/m3	293 mg/m3			77 mg/m3
Skin								180 mg/kg/d

## 2-BUTOXYETHANOL

## Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLEP	FRA	49	10	246	50	SKIN
VLEP	ITA	98	20	246	50	SKIN
WEL	GBR	123	25	246	50	SKIN
OEL	EU	98	20	246	50	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH		97	20			

## Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	8,8	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,88	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	34,6	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment	3,46	mg/kg
Normal value for water, intermittent release	9,1	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	463	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	2,33	mg/kg/d

## Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers		Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Effects on workers			
	Acute local	Acute systemic			Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral		26,7 mg/kg bw/d		6,3 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation	147 mg/m3	426 mg/m3	147 mg/m3	59 mg/m3	246 mg/m3	1091 mg/m3		98 mg/m3
Skin		89 mg/kg bw/d		75 mg/kg bw/d		89 mg/kg bw/d		125 mg/kg bw/d

## Etilendiamina

## Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLEP	FRA	25	10	50	20	
WEL	GBR	25	10			

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Fenolo					
Threshold Limit Value					
Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
VLEP	FRA	8	2	16	4
VLEP	ITA	8	2	16	4
WEL	GBR		2		
OEL	EU	8	2	16	4
TLV-ACGIH			5		

**Legend:**

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

VND = hazard identified but no DNEL/PNEC available ; NEA = no exposure expected ; NPI = no hazard identified.

**Acetone**

Biological index of exposure:

Components with biological limit values: CAS: 67-64-1 acetone

IBE (ACGIH 2019) 25 mg / l

Samples: urine

Time of withdrawal: at the end of the shift

Biological indicator: acetone

Notes: the biological indicator is not specific, since it is also possible to detect its presence after exposure to other chemicals.

**Fenolo**

Biological exposure index (IBE):

Components with biological limit values: CAS: 108-95-2 Phenol

IBE (ACGIH 2019) 250 mg / g creatinine

Samples: urine

Time of withdrawal: at the end of the shift

Biological indicator: phenol (with hydrolysis)

Notes: The biological indicator can be present in biological samples collected on subjects not professionally exposed, at a concentration that can alter the interpretation of the results. These background levels are included in the IBE value. The biological indicator is not specific, as it is also

possible to find its presence after exposure to other chemicals.

**8.2. Exposure controls**

As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protective equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration.

When choosing personal protective equipment, ask your chemical substance supplier for advice.

Personal protective equipment must be CE marked, showing that it complies with applicable standards.

Provide an emergency shower with face and eye wash station.

**HAND PROTECTION**

Protect hands with category III work gloves (see standard EN 374).

The following should be considered when choosing work glove material: compatibility, degradation, failure time and permeability.

The work gloves' resistance to chemical agents should be checked before use, as it can be unpredictable. The gloves' wear time depends on the duration and type of use.

**SKIN PROTECTION**

Wear category II professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (see Regulation 2016/425 and standard EN ISO 20344). Wash body with soap and water after removing protective clothing.

Consider the appropriateness of providing antistatic clothing in the case of working environments in which there is a risk of explosion.

**EYE PROTECTION**

Wear airtight protective goggles (see standard EN 166).

**RESPIRATORY PROTECTION**

If the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) is exceeded for the substance or one of the substances present in the product, wear a mask with a type AX filter, whose limit of use will be defined by the manufacturer (see standard EN 14387). In the presence of gases or vapours of various kinds and/or gases or vapours containing particulate (aerosol sprays, fumes, mists, etc.) combined filters are required.

Respiratory protection devices must be used if the technical measures adopted are not suitable for restricting the worker's exposure to the threshold values considered. The protection provided by masks is in any case limited.

If the substance considered is odourless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the corresponding TLV-TWA and in the case of an emergency, wear open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 137) or external air-intake breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 138). For a correct choice of respiratory protection device, see standard EN 529.

**ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS**

The emissions generated by manufacturing processes, including those generated by ventilation equipment, should be checked to ensure compliance with environmental standards.

**Acetone**

Respiratory protection:

for short exposures or in the event of an accident: filter devices, type AX (EN 371). Having a breathing apparatus that does not depend on circulating air ready for emergencies.

**DRAP119 - PRIMER ES 40 COMP. B****SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection ... / >>****Hand protection:**

protective gloves compliant with EN 374.

Glove material: butyl rubber (butyl rubber) - layer thickness &gt; = 0.5 mm.

Breakthrough time: &gt; 480 min.

Observe the glove manufacturer's instructions regarding penetrability and breakthrough time.

**Eye protection:**

hermetically sealed safety goggles according to EN 166.

**Body protection:**

use solvent resistant protective clothing.

**Recommendation:**

flame retardant, antistatic protective clothing. safety shoes according to EN 345-347.

**General protection and hygiene measures**

Wash hands before breaks and after work. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Have an eye wash bottle or eye rinse ready at work.

Alternatives to the following personal protective measures can only be determined in consultation with a responsible safety expert.

Xylene, mixture of isomers

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Protect your hands with nitrile latex gloves compliant with EN 374-1: 2016.

**SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties****9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Properties	Value	Information
Appearance	liquid	
Colour	dark brown	
Odour	solvent	
Odour threshold	Not available	
pH	Not available	
Melting point / freezing point	Not available	
Initial boiling point	56 °C	
Boiling range	Not available	
Flash point	< 23 °C	
Evaporation rate	Not available	
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not available	
Lower inflammability limit	Not available	
Upper inflammability limit	Not available	
Lower explosive limit	Not available	
Upper explosive limit	Not available	
Vapour pressure	Not available	
Vapour density	Not available	
Relative density	0,99 g/cc	
Solubility	Not available	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available	
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available	
Decomposition temperature	Not available	
Viscosity	Not available	
Explosive properties	Not available	
Oxidising properties	Not available	

**9.2. Other information**

VOC (Directive 2010/75/EC) :	75,00 % - 742,50	g/litre
VOC (volatile carbon) :	47,95 % - 474,68	g/litre

**SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity****10.1. Reactivity**

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



**DRAP119 - PRIMER ES 40 COMP. B****SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity ... / >>****2-BUTOXYETHANOL**

Decomposes under the effect of heat.

**10.2. Chemical stability**

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

**10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions**

The vapours may also form explosive mixtures with the air.

**Acetone**

Risk of explosion on contact with: bromine trifluoride, fluorine dioxide, hydrogen peroxide, nitrosyl chloride, 2-methyl-1,3-butadiene, nitromethane, nitrosyl perchlorate. May react dangerously with: potassium tert-butoxide, alkaline hydroxides, bromine, bromoform, isoprene, sodium, sulfur dioxide, chromium trioxide, cromyl chloride, nitric acid, chloroform, peroxymonosulfuric acid, phosphorus oxychloride, chromosulfuric acid, fluorine, strong oxidizing agents, strong reducing agents. Develop flammable gases in contact with: nitrosyl perchlorate.

**Xylene, mixture of isomers****XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)**

Stable under normal conditions of use and storage Reacts violently with: strong oxidants, strong acids, acid nitric, perchlorates. May form explosive mixtures with: air.

**ETHYLBENZENE**

Reacts violently with: strong oxidants. Attacks various types of plastic materials. May form explosive mixtures with: air.

Reacts violently with: strong oxidants Attacks various types of plastics May form explosive mixtures with: air.

**2-BUTOXYETHANOL**

May react dangerously with: aluminium, oxidising agents. Forms peroxides with: air.

May react dangerously with: aluminum, oxidizing agents: Forms peroxides with: air.

**10.4. Conditions to avoid**

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

**Acetone**

Avoid exposure to: heat sources, open flames.

**2-BUTOXYETHANOL**

Avoid exposure to: sources of heat, naked flames.

Avoid exposure to: heat sources, open flames.

**10.5. Incompatible materials****Acetone**

Incompatible with: acids, oxidizing substances.

**10.6. Hazardous decomposition products**

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

**Acetone**

It can develop: ketene, irritants.

**ETHYLBENZENE**

May develop: methane, styrene, hydrogen, ethane.

It can develop: methane, styrene, hydrogen, ethane.

**2-BUTOXYETHANOL**

May develop: hydrogen.

It can develop hydrogen.

**SECTION 11. Toxicological information**

In the absence of experimental data for the product itself, health hazards are evaluated according to the properties of the substances it contains, using the criteria specified in the applicable regulation for classification.

It is therefore necessary to take into account the concentration of the individual hazardous substances indicated in section 3, to evaluate the toxicological effects of exposure to the product.

**11.1. Information on toxicological effects**

**DRAP119 - PRIMER ES 40 COMP. B****SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>**Metabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information**Acetone**

Acetone appears in the human and mammalian organisms as an endogenous product of normal metabolism with considerably increased levels during altered physiological states.

Acetone from dermal, inhaled and oral exposure is rapidly absorbed. Relative airway absorption was approximately 50% in humans. It passes into the blood within a few minutes. Acetone is not selectively absorbed into any tissue but is more evenly distributed in body water.

The metabolic fate of exogenous acetone is independent of the pathway of absorption and involves three separate low-dose gluconeogenic pathways with acetol (1-hydroxyacetone), methylglyoxal and 1,2-propanediol as intermediates. Both methylglyoxal and propanediol are oxidized to pyruvate, which is the basic component for the biosynthesis of many endogenous biochemicals. At high doses, an alternating metabolic pathway appears with cleavage of 1,2-propanediol to acetate and formate. The elimination of acetone is effective even at high internal doses and occurs through metabolic transformation to endogenous biochemical substances, such as acetone vapor through the airways and skin surface, through the exhalation of CO<sub>2</sub> and into the urine as acetone or acetol, methylglyoxal or as D-lactoyl-GSH. The acetone turnover rates were linear up to a plasma concentration of 5 mM (260 mg / L) with a turnover rate of ca. 9 µmol / kg bw / min = approx. 0.52 mg / kg of body weight / minute corresponding to a daily turnover of 750 mg / kg of body weight / day. Studies with repeated daily exposures of 6 or 8 hours have confirmed that bioaccumulation is not expected to occur until approx. 1,000 ppm (approximately 2,400 mg / m<sup>3</sup> for 8 h / day 5 d / w) in humans and during 14 days of daily exposure in rats up to 11,000 ppm (26,550 mg / m<sup>3</sup>). For oral application to rats as a single bolus by gavage, the elimination of acetone appears to be saturated when blood levels rise above 300-400 mg / L corresponding to a dose of approximately 200 mg / kg body weight.

Source ECHA

Information on likely routes of exposure

Xylene, mixture of isomers

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

POPULATION: ingestion of contaminated food or water; inhalation of ambient air.

ETHYLBENZENE

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

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

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

Xylene, mixture of isomers

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Toxic action on the central nervous system (encephalopathies); irritant action on the skin, conjunctiva, cornea and respiratory system.

ETHYLBENZENE

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

Interactive effects

Xylene, mixture of isomers

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Alcohol intake interferes with the metabolism of the substance, inhibiting it. Consumption of ethanol (0.8 g / kg) before 4-hour exposure to xylenes vapors (145 and 280 ppm) causes a 50% decrease in metilippuric acid excretion, while the blood concentration of xylenes rises about 1.5-2 times. At the same time there is an increase in side effects secondary to ethanol. The metabolism of xylenes is enhanced by phenobarbital and 3-methyl-colanthrene-type enzyme inducers.

Aspirin and xylenes mutually inhibit their conjugation with glycine, which results in a decrease

urinary excretion of metilippuric acid. Other industrial products can interfere with the metabolism of xylenes.

ACUTE TOXICITY

ATE (Inhalation) of the mixture:	> 20 mg/l
ATE (Oral) of the mixture:	>2000 mg/kg
ATE (Dermal) of the mixture:	>2000 mg/kg

Xylene, mixture of isomers

LD50 (Oral)	3523 mg/kg Ratto
LD50 (Dermal)	2000 mg/kg Coniglio
LC50 (Inhalation)	27,541 mg/l/4h Ratto

3-azapentano-1,5-diamina

LD50 (Oral)	1080 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal)	1090 mg/kg Rabbit
LC50 (Inhalation)	0,3 mg/l/4h Mouse

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### SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>

Etilendiamina	
LD50 (Oral)	500 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal)	730 mg/kg Rabbit
LC50 (Inhalation)	0,3 mg/l/4h Mouse
Fenolo	
LD50 (Oral)	317 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal)	850 mg/kg Rabbit
ETHYLBENZENE	
LD50 (Oral)	3500 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal)	15354 mg/kg Rabbit
LC50 (Inhalation)	17,2 mg/l/4h Rat
2-BUTOXYETHANOL	
LD50 (Oral)	1300 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal)	> 2000 mg/kg Rabbit
LC50 (Inhalation)	450 ppm/4h Rat
Acetone	
LD50 (Oral)	5800 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal)	7426 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation)	76 mg/l/4h Rabbit

#### SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Causes skin irritation

#### SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Causes serious eye irritation

#### RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Sensitising for the skin

#### GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Fenolo  
Suspected of causing genetic defects.

#### CARCINOGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Acetone  
The ACGIH classifies acetone as A4, that is, not classifiable as a human carcinogen: An agent that suggests that it may be carcinogenic to humans but which cannot be definitively assessed due to insufficient data. In vitro or animal studies do not provide sufficient carcinogenicity indications to classify the agent in one of the other categories.

Xylene, mixture of isomers  
XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)  
Classified in group 3 (not classifiable as a human carcinogen) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).  
The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) argues that "the data was found to be inadequate for a potential assessment carcinogenic".

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

#### REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

#### STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

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## SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

### STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

### ASPIRATION HAZARD

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

## SECTION 12. Ecological information

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

### 12.1. Toxicity

2-BUTOXYETHANOL	
LC50 - for Fish	1474 mg/l/96h Oncorhynchus mykiss
EC50 - for Crustacea	1550 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna
Acetone	
LC50 - for Fish	5540 mg/l/96h Lepomis macrochirus
EC50 - for Crustacea	8800 mg/l/48h Daphnia pulex
Chronic NOEC for Crustacea	2212 mg/l Daphnia magna , 28 d

### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

Xylene, mixture of isomers	
Solubility in water	60 mg/l ASTM E1148
Degradability: information not available	
ETHYLBENZENE	
Solubility in water	1000 - 10000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable	
2-BUTOXYETHANOL	
Solubility in water	900 g/l 20°C
Rapidly degradable	
Acetone	
Rapidly degradable	

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Xylene, mixture of isomers	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	3,16
BCF	25,9
ETHYLBENZENE	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	3,6
2-BUTOXYETHANOL	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	0,81
Acetone	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	-0,24
BCF	3

### 12.4. Mobility in soil

Information not available

### 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

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

**DRAP119 - PRIMER ES 40 COMP. B****SECTION 12. Ecological information ... / >>****12.6. Other adverse effects**

Information not available

**SECTION 13. Disposal considerations****13.1. Waste treatment methods**

Reuse, when possible. Product residues should be considered special hazardous waste. The hazard level of waste containing this product should be evaluated according to applicable regulations.

Disposal must be performed through an authorised waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations.

Waste transportation may be subject to ADR restrictions.

CONTAMINATED PACKAGING

Contaminated packaging must be recovered or disposed of in compliance with national waste management regulations.

**SECTION 14. Transport information****14.1. UN number**

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: 1263

**14.2. UN proper shipping name**

ADR / RID: PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

IMDG: PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

IATA: PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

**14.3. Transport hazard class(es)**

ADR / RID: Class: 3 Label: 3

IMDG: Class: 3 Label: 3

IATA: Class: 3 Label: 3

**14.4. Packing group**

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: III

**14.5. Environmental hazards**

ADR / RID: NO

IMDG: NO

IATA: NO

**14.6. Special precautions for user**

ADR / RID: HIN - Kemler: 30

Special provision: -

IMDG: EMS: F-E, S-E

IATA: Cargo:

Pass.:

Special provision:

Limited Quantities: 5 L

Limited Quantities: 5 L

Maximum quantity: 220 L

Maximum quantity: 60 L

A3, A72, A192

Tunnel restriction code: (D/E)

Packaging instructions: 366

Packaging instructions: 355

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

Information not relevant

**DRAP119 - PRIMER ES 40 COMP. B****SECTION 15. Regulatory information****15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture**Seveso Category - Directive 2012/18/EC:

P5c

Restrictions relating to the product or contained substances pursuant to Annex XVII to EC Regulation 1907/2006Product

Point 3 - 40

Contained substance

Point	75	Xylene, mixture of isomers
		Reg. no.: 01-2119488216-32-XXXX
Point	75	2-BUTOXYETHANOL
Point	75	Fenolo

Regulation (EC) No. 2019/1148 - on the marketing and use of explosives precursors

Regulated explosives precursor

The acquisition, introduction, possession or use of that regulated explosives precursor by members of the general public is subject to reporting obligations as set out in Article 9.

All suspicious transactions and significant disappearances and thefts must be reported to the relevant national contact point.

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH)

Etilendiamina

Reg. no.: 01-2119480383-37-0012

Substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV REACH)

None

Substances subject to exportation reporting pursuant to (EC) Reg. 649/2012:

None

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:

None

Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:

None

Healthcare controls

Workers exposed to this chemical agent must not undergo health checks, provided that available risk-assessment data prove that the risks related to the workers' health and safety are modest and that the 98/24/EC directive is respected.

**15.2. Chemical safety assessment**

A chemical safety assessment has been performed for the following contained substances

Xylene, mixture of isomers

**SECTION 16. Other information**

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

<b>Flam. Liq. 2</b>	Flammable liquid, category 2
<b>Flam. Liq. 3</b>	Flammable liquid, category 3
<b>Muta. 2</b>	Germ cell mutagenicity, category 2
<b>Acute Tox. 3</b>	Acute toxicity, category 3
<b>Acute Tox. 4</b>	Acute toxicity, category 4
<b>Asp. Tox. 1</b>	Aspiration hazard, category 1
<b>STOT RE 2</b>	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2
<b>Skin Corr. 1B</b>	Skin corrosion, category 1B
<b>Skin Corr. 1C</b>	Skin corrosion, category 1C
<b>Eye Irrit. 2</b>	Eye irritation, category 2
<b>Skin Irrit. 2</b>	Skin irritation, category 2
<b>STOT SE 3</b>	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3
<b>Resp. Sens. 1</b>	Respiratory sensitization, category 1
<b>Skin Sens. 1</b>	Skin sensitization, category 1
<b>Aquatic Chronic 3</b>	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3

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### SECTION 16. Other information ... / >>

<b>H225</b>	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
<b>H226</b>	Flammable liquid and vapour.
<b>H341</b>	Suspected of causing genetic defects.
<b>H301</b>	Toxic if swallowed.
<b>H311</b>	Toxic in contact with skin.
<b>H331</b>	Toxic if inhaled.
<b>H302</b>	Harmful if swallowed.
<b>H312</b>	Harmful in contact with skin.
<b>H332</b>	Harmful if inhaled.
<b>H304</b>	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
<b>H373</b>	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
<b>H314</b>	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
<b>H319</b>	Causes serious eye irritation.
<b>H315</b>	Causes skin irritation.
<b>H335</b>	May cause respiratory irritation.
<b>H334</b>	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
<b>H317</b>	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
<b>H336</b>	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
<b>H412</b>	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
<b>EUH066</b>	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

#### LEGEND:

- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- CAS NUMBER: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- CE NUMBER: Identifier in ESIS (European archive of existing substances)
- CLP: EC Regulation 1272/2008
- DNEL: Derived No Effect Level
- EmS: Emergency Schedule
- GHS: Globally Harmonized System of classification and labeling of chemicals
- IATA DGR: International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulation
- IC50: Immobilization Concentration 50%
- IMDG: International Maritime Code for dangerous goods
- IMO: International Maritime Organization
- INDEX NUMBER: Identifier in Annex VI of CLP
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PBT: Persistent bioaccumulative and toxic as REACH Regulation
- PEC: Predicted environmental Concentration
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- PNEC: Predicted no effect concentration
- REACH: EC Regulation 1907/2006
- RID: Regulation concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by train
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- TLV CEILING: Concentration that should not be exceeded during any time of occupational exposure.
- TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- TWA: Time-weighted average exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds
- vPvB: Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative as for REACH Regulation
- WGK: Water hazard classes (German).

#### GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH) of the European Parliament
2. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
3. Regulation (EU) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
4. Regulation (EU) 2015/830 of the European Parliament
5. Regulation (EU) 286/2011 (II Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
6. Regulation (EU) 618/2012 (III Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
7. Regulation (EU) 487/2013 (IV Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
8. Regulation (EU) 944/2013 (V Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
9. Regulation (EU) 605/2014 (VI Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
10. Regulation (EU) 2015/1221 (VII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
11. Regulation (EU) 2016/918 (VIII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
12. Regulation (EU) 2016/1179 (IX Atp. CLP)
13. Regulation (EU) 2017/776 (X Atp. CLP)
14. Regulation (EU) 2018/669 (XI Atp. CLP)
15. Regulation (EU) 2018/1480 (XIII Atp. CLP)

**DRAP119 - PRIMER ES 40 COMP. B****SECTION 16. Other information ... / >>**

16. Regulation (EU) 2019/521 (XII Atp. CLP) 17. Regulation (EU) 2019/1148  
18. Regulation (EU) 2020/217 (XIV Atp. CLP)

- The Merck Index. - 10th Edition
- Handling Chemical Safety
- INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
- Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
- N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
- IFA GESTIS website
- ECHA website
- Database of SDS models for chemicals - Ministry of Health and ISS (Istituto Superiore di Sanità) - Italy

**Note for users:**

The information contained in the present sheet are based on our own knowledge on the date of the last version. Users must verify the suitability and thoroughness of provided information according to each specific use of the product.

This document must not be regarded as a guarantee on any specific product property.

The use of this product is not subject to our direct control; therefore, users must, under their own responsibility, comply with the current health and safety laws and regulations. The producer is relieved from any liability arising from improper uses.

Provide appointed staff with adequate training on how to use chemical products.

**CALCULATION METHODS FOR CLASSIFICATION**

Chemical and physical hazards: Product classification derives from criteria established by the CLP Regulation, Annex I, Part 2. The data for evaluation of chemical-physical properties are reported in section 9.

Health hazards: Product classification is based on calculation methods as per Annex I of CLP, Part 3, unless determined otherwise in Section 11.

Environmental hazards: Product classification is based on calculation methods as per Annex I of CLP, Part 4, unless determined otherwise in Section 12.

**Changes to previous review:**

The following sections were modified:

02 / 03 / 08 / 09 / 10 / 11 / 12 / 15 / 16.